

## Syllabus

### Political Corruption in Global Context

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Subject Code	SPB3512IUP
Subject Title	Political Corruption in Global Context
Credit Points	3
Total of Class Sessions	13
Teaching Period	August - December
Language of Instruction	English
Location	Room BA 201
Schedule (Day, Hour)	Tuesdays, 07.30-09.15
Program (IUP, Regular, Immersion)	IUP

LECTURER CONTACTS	
Name	Dr. Nur Rachmat Yuliantoro
Email	nur.rachmat@ugm.ac.id
Location	Room BB 519
Office hours (for this class)	Wednesday, 08.30-09.30 (or with appointment)

TUTOR CONTACTS	
Name	TBD
Email	
Mobile	

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION
<p>Corruption is one of the most serious problems that undermine the basic foundations of political and economic systems in almost all countries. It also threatens the sustainability and improvement of development outcomes. In many places, corruption has taken a variety of forms, ranging from the so-called petty corruption that is frequently found in everyday life, bureaucratic corruption, to the corruption in the business world. In this course, corruption is discussed in relation to the political system. This is political corruption, which generally occurs during the decision-making process at the highest level of a country's political system.</p> <p>Political corruption, which was originally thought as a "disease" of the third world, is apparently growing so widely that it is also found in developed countries. It is probably not too much to say that today almost all countries, with different political systems, are vulnerable to attacks by political corruption. Some authoritarian regimes, gaining and maintaining political legitimacy through corruption, have collapsed, but a few more still survive. Many national and international organizations, together with other elements of civil society, have been fighting against political corruption as it has very dangerous adverse effects. In some cases, the scope of the dealing of political corruption even has to walk across national borders.</p>

Political corruption, in short, has become an issue within the global community. This course is designed to promote awareness of the dangers of political corruption, as well as to provide an opportunity for analysis of various cases in an effort to find the best ways to fight against it.

### SUBJECT INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon successful completion of this subject, students are expected to be able to:

1	Re-explain what political corruption is (ELO 2).
2	Describe the relations of political corruption to political, socio-cultural, economic, and legal systems, as well as civil society and democratization (ELO 2);
3	Illustrate the experience of some countries to political corruption (ELO 2).
4	Identify the dealing of political corruption in cross-country and global levels (ELO 2).
5	Develop an awareness of anti-corruption (ELO 4)
6	Demonstrate critical analysis skill in writing (ELO 5).

### CLASS REGULATION

Students should obey the class regulations as listed below:

1	Arrive for class on time.
2	Do not use any gadgets during class, unless being suggested to by the lecturer (for example, to find a specific information on the Web).

### ASSESSMENT DETAILS

No	Methods	Weight (%)	Due date	Notes
1	Recorded attendance (and class activity)	20	-	Students shall attend the class in at least 10 of 13 meetings to meet Faculty's requirement for final result. Students attending less than 10 meetings will have reduced or no mark for their essay. Students are also encouraged to make a good deal of contribution to the class by asking questions or giving comments.
2	Presentation	40	(presentation file)	Each student will have about 30-minute presentation, including Q and A session, about a particular theme he or she has been researching on. Themes should be consulted with the lecturer to be approved. The presentation can be the result of a small field research or just a library one. (All students need to send their presentation file by 27 October 2022)
3	Argumentative essay (substitution for final exam)	40	The exam date as announced by	In lieu of the final exam, students are required to write an essay with the following rules:

			the Faculty	<p>(a) The essay is a revised discussion of the student's themes in the presentation. Affirmation of student's position/view of the theme would be encouraged.</p> <p>(b) Number of words: 2,500-3,000 (not including footnotes).</p> <p>(c) References should be in the form of footnotes as well as a bibliography.</p> <p>(d) Printed in a good quality of A4 size papers, with a 2.5 cm on all page margins. Do not forget to put page numbers.</p> <p>(e) Students shall submit the essay in person to the lecturer before the exam date or to the exam officers on the specific room and time on the exam day. Either way, students need also to send the file of the essay as an email attachment to <a href="mailto:nur.rachmat@ugm.ac.id">nur.rachmat@ugm.ac.id</a> within the same deadline.</p> <p>(f) Essays which meet all rules will be marked. However, if student's recorded attendance is between 10 and 8 meetings, the mark of their essay will be reduced accordingly. Students only attending 7 meeting or less will not have their essays read and marked.</p>
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**Other rules:**

1. There are only **TWO acceptable reasons** for your absence from the class: *either you are sick* (a letter from your doctor should be produced as a proof) or *any of your nuclear family members passed away* (a letter stating this situation is also needed). In any case, the letter shall be handed in immediately.
2. Penalty will be imposed for late essay submission. Subject to point (f) above, your essay mark will be reduced one letter-point (for example, from B+ to B) for each 24-hour lateness.
3. A warning on plagiarism: Plagiarism is simply defined here as **the act of using someone's ideas, arguments, or findings without acknowledging the source and, worse, presenting them as your own**. Plagiarism is widely recognised as an academic crime so serious that those who commit it should be punished severely.

**If I happen to find any of the students doing deliberate plagiarism in their essays, I have no option but grading an E for the course.**

SESSION PLAN			
Session	Date	Topic	Methods
1		Introduction: Why studying political corruption in global context	Lecture, discussion, movie screening (ELO 2 and 4)
2		What is political corruption and how to study it	Lecture, discussion (ELO 2 and 4)

3		Corruption and political system	Lecture, discussion (ELO 2 and 4)
4		The issue of economic development in corruption	Lecture, discussion (ELO 2 and 4)
5		Socio-cultural explanation of corruption	Lecture, discussion (ELO 2 and 4)
6		Fighting against political corruption: Global cooperation	Lecture, discussion (ELO 2 and 4)
		Mid-semester exam	Written exam (ELO 2 and 5)
7		Political corruption and international security	Lecture, discussion (ELO 2 and 4)
8		Corruption in Indonesia	Lecture, discussion (ELO 2 and 4)
9		Presentation #1	Presentation, discussion (ELO 2, 4, and 5)
10		Presentation #2	Presentation, discussion (ELO 2, 4, and 5)
11		Presentation #3	Presentation, discussion (ELO 2, 4, and 5)
12		Presentation #4	Presentation, discussion (ELO 2, 4, and 5)
13		What have we learned about political corruption?	Discussion (ELO 2 and 4)
		Final exam	Argumentative essay (ELO 2 and 5)

### WEEKLY SCHEDULE

The following is the list of topics, readings, and activities that the course will cover. They may be subjected to minor changes, depending on how things progress. Any changes will be announced in class beforehand.

Week 1, Tuesday, 16.08.2022 – Introduction: Why studying political corruption in global context

Session content	In this first meeting, the class will discuss the purpose of studying political corruption, by asking what corruption is and why people corrupt.
Class activities	Syllabus explanation, setting up class rules, and short discussion.
Required reading	Kaufmann, D. 'Corruption: The Facts,' <i>Foreign Policy</i> , vol. 107, Summer 1997, pp. 114-131. Tanzi, V., 'Corruption around the world: causes, consequences, scope and cures,' <i>IMF Staff Papers</i> , vol. 45, no. 4, December 1998.
Recommended reading	Senior, I., <i>Corruption – the World's Big C: Cases, Causes, Consequences, Cures</i> , The Institute of Economic Affairs, London, 2006, pp. 17-53.

	<p>Cockcroft, L., <i>Global Corruption: Money, Power and Ethics in the Modern World</i>, I.B. Tauris, London &amp; New York, 2014.</p> <p>Dion, M., 'Uncertainties and presumptions about corruption,' <i>Social Responsibility Journal</i>, vol. 9, no. 3, 2013, pp. 412-426.</p> <p>Rothstein, B., 'What is the opposite of corruption?' <i>Third World Quarterly</i>, vol. 35, no. 5, 2014, pp. 737-752.</p>
Preparation	Students may get the syllabus online.
Assignment	Students are to read Week 2 Required reading. They may start to think about particular topic for their presentation and essay.
Week 2, Tuesday, 23.08.2022 – What is political corruption and how to study it?	
Session content	After we discuss the definition of corruption and why people corrupt, now the definition and reason are sharpened by discussing what political corruption is. We will also discuss how people measure the prevalence of political corruption and its consequences in various aspects.
Class activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required reading	<p>Heywood, P., 'Political Corruption: Problems and Perspectives,' <i>Political Studies</i>, vol. 45, no. 3, 1997, pp. 417-435.</p> <p>Amundsen, I., <i>Political Corruption</i>, U4 Issue No. 6, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, 2006.</p>
Recommended reading	<p>Amundsen, I., <i>Political corruption: an introduction to the issues</i>, Chr. Michelsen Institute, 1999.</p> <p>Navot, D., 'The Concept of Political Corruption,' <i>Public Integrity</i>, vol. 16, no. 4, 2014, pp. 357-374.</p> <p>Hodess, R., 'Introduction,' in Transparency International, <i>Global Corruption Report 2004 – Special Focus: Political Corruption</i>, Pluto Press, London, 2004, pp. 1-12.</p> <p>Friedrich, C.J., 'Corruption Concepts in Historical Perspective,' in Heidenheimer, A.J., Johnston, M. &amp; LeVine, V.T. (eds.), <i>Political Corruption: A Handbook</i>, Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, 1989, pp. 15-24.</p> <p>Madsen, F.G., 'Corruption: A Global Common Evil,' <i>The RUSI Journal</i>, vol. 158, no. 2, 2013, pp. 26-38.</p> <p>Lancaster, T.D. &amp; Montinola, G.R., 'Toward a methodology for the comparative study of political corruption,' <i>Crime, Law &amp; Social Change</i>, vol. 27, no. 3, January 1997, pp. 185-206.</p> <p>Xiaohui Xin &amp; Rudel, T.K., 'The Context for Political Corruption: A Cross National Analysis,' <i>Social Science Quarterly</i>, vol. 85, no. 2, 2004, pp. 294-309.</p> <p>Svensson, J., 'Eight Questions about Corruption,' <i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>, vol. 19, no. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 19-42.</p>
Preparation	Students have taken their notes for several important points from Week 2 Required reading.
Assignment	Students are to read Week 3 Required reading and seek lecturer's approval for their topic.
Week 3, Tuesday, 30.08.2022 – Corruption and political system	
Session content	This meeting will discuss one aspect that argued as either the root of or

	affected by corruption: the political system. Among the issues to be argued here are what political system that leads to corruption, how political system contributes to corruption, and what effect the political system derives from corruption.
Class activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required reading	Jain, A.K., 'Power, politics, and corruption,' in Jain, A.K. (ed.), <i>The Political Economy of Corruption</i> , Routledge, New York, 2009, pp. 3-10. Rose-Ackerman, S., 'Political corruption and democratic structures,' in Jain, A.K. (ed.), <i>The Political Economy of Corruption</i> , Routledge, New York, 2009, pp. 35-62.
Recommended reading	Bracking, S., 'Political Development and Corruption: Why 'Right Here, Right Now!''?' in Bracking, S. (ed.), <i>Corruption and Development: The Anti-Corruption Campaigns</i> , Palgrave Macmillan, Hampshire, 2007, pp. 3-27. Nye, J., 'Corruption and Political Development: A Cost Benefit Analysis,' in Heidenheimer, A.J. (ed.), <i>Political Corruption: Readings in Comparative Analysis</i> , Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1970, pp. 564-578. Khan, M.K., 'The Role of Civil Society and Patron-Client Networks in the Analysis of Corruption,' in <i>Corruption and Integrity Improvement Initiatives in Developing Countries</i> , UNDP, New York, 1998, pp. 111-114. Rothstein, B. & Teorell, J., 'Causes of Corruption,' in Heywood, P.M. (ed.), <i>Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption</i> , Routledge, Abingdon & New York, 2015, pp. 79-95. Stockemer, D., LaMontagne, B. & Scruggs, L., 'Bribes and ballots: The impact of corruption on voter turnout in democracies,' <i>International Political Science Review</i> , vol. 34, no. 1, January 2013, pp. 74-90. Blake, C.H. & Martin, C.G., 'The dynamics of political corruption: Re-examining the influence of democracy,' <i>Democratization</i> , vol. 13, no. 1, 2006, pp. 1-14. Pellegata, A., 'Constraining Political Corruption: An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Democracy,' <i>Democratization</i> , vol. 20, no. 7, 2013, pp. 1195-1218.
Preparation	Students have taken their notes for several important points from Week 3 Required reading.
Assignment	Students are to read Week 4 Required reading and seek lecturer's approval for their topic.
Week 4, Tuesday, 06.09.2022 – The issue of economic development and corruption	
Session content	Political corruption is argued to have a huge impact on economic development of a country. Resources used mainly for the benefit of certain individual(s) or group(s) may hinder the process of development. Slowing growth, reduced investment, and widening gaps are immediate consequences of corruption on economic development. However, there is also the argument that corruption can, at some level, "accelerate" the development process.
Class activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required reading	Bardhan, P., 'Corruption and development: a review of issues,' <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> , vol. 35, no. 3, September 1997, pp. 1320-1346.

	Gray, C.W. & Kaufmann, D., 'Corruption and Development,' <i>Finance &amp; Development</i> , vol. 35, no.1, March 1998, pp. 7-10.
Recommended reading	<p>Rose-Ackerman, S., 'The Political Economy of Corruption', in Elliott, K.A. (ed.), <i>Corruption and the Global Economy</i>, Institute for International Economics, Washington, D.C., June 1997, pp. 31-60.</p> <p>Mauro, P., 'The Effects of Corruption on Growth, Investment, and Government Expenditure: A Cross-Country Analysis,' in Elliott, K.A. (ed.), <i>Corruption and the Global Economy</i>, Institute for International Economics, Washington, D.C., June 1997, pp. 88-107.</p> <p>Johnston, M., <i>Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, power and democracy</i>, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2005, pp. 16-35.</p> <p>Girling, J., <i>Corruption, Capitalism, and Democracy</i>, Routledge, London &amp; New York, 2002, pp. 42- 85.</p> <p>Drury, A.C., Krieckhaus, J. &amp; Lusztig, M., 'Corruption, Democracy, and Economic Growth,' <i>International Political Science Review</i>, vol.27, no. 2, 2006, pp. 121-136.</p> <p>Uslaner, E.M., 'The consequences of corruption,' in Heywood, P.M. (ed.), <i>Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption</i>, Routledge, Abingdon &amp; New York, 2015, pp. 199-211.</p> <p>Bracking, S., 'Corruption and development: the multable edges of morality in modern markets,' in Heywood, P.M. (ed.), <i>Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption</i>, Routledge, New York, 2015, pp. 225-241.</p> <p>Gerring, J. &amp; Thacker, S.C., 'Do Neoliberal Policies Deter Political Corruption?' <i>International Organization</i>, vol. 59, no. 1, Winter 2005, pp. 233-254.</p> <p>Aidt, T.S., 'Corruption, Institutions, and Economic Development,' <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i>, vol. 25, no. 2, 2009, pp.271-291.</p>
Preparation	Students have taken their notes for several important points from Week 4 Required reading.
Assignment	Students are to read Week 5 Required reading. They need to start work on their presentation.
Week 5, Tuesday, 13.09.2022 – Socio-cultural explanation of corruption	
Session content	Why some people corrupt and why some others do not become main questions that leads to culture as one available explanation for the root of corruption. In this context, we will also discuss the position of religion and gender in the discourse of corruption and anti-corruption.
Class activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required reading	<p>Huntington, S.P., 'Modernization and Corruption,' in Heidenheimer, A.J., Johnston, M. &amp; LeVine, V.T. (eds.), <i>Political Corruption: A Handbook</i>, Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, 1989, pp. 377-388.</p> <p>Hooker, J., 'Corruption from a cross-cultural perspective,' <i>Cross Cultural Management</i>, vol. 16, no. 3, 2009, pp. 251-267.</p>
Recommended reading	<p>Husted, B.W., 'Wealth, Culture, and Corruption,' <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>, vol. 30, no. 2, 1999, pp. 339-359.</p> <p>Senior, pp. 177-181.</p> <p>Wängnerud, L., 'Gender and corruption,' in Heywood, P.M. (ed.),</p>

	<p><i>Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption</i>, Routledge, Abingdon &amp; New York, 2015, pp. 288-298.</p> <p>Hung-En Sung, 'Fairer Sex or Fairer System? Gender and Corruption Revisited,' <i>Social Forces</i>, vol. 82, no. 2, December 2003, pp. 703-723.</p> <p>Marquette, H., 'Religion, ethics and corruption: field evidence from India and Nigeria,' in Heywood, P.M. (ed.), <i>Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption</i>, Routledge, Abingdon &amp; New York, 2015, pp. 315-327.</p> <p>Sommer, U., Bloom, P.B. &amp; Arikan, G., 'Does faith limit immorality? The politics of religion and corruption,' <i>Democratization</i>, vol. 20, no. 2, 2013, pp. 287-309.</p> <p>Fisman, R. &amp; Miguel, E., 'Corruption, Norms, and Legal Enforcement: Evidence from Diplomatic Parking Tickets,' <i>Journal of Political Economy</i>, vol. 115, no. 6, December 2007, pp. 1020-1048.</p>
Preparation	Students have taken their notes for several important points from Week 5 Required reading.
Assignment	Students are to read Week 6 Required reading. They also need to work on their presentation.
Week 6, Tuesday, 20.09.2022 – Fighting against political corruption: Global cooperation	
Session content	This meeting will discuss strategies and policies that can be implemented to fight against corruption. Among the questions posed are is democracy the best universally applicable anticorruption strategy and whether the “fight” against corruption can be won.
Class activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required reading	<p>Eigen, P., 'A Coalition to Combat Corruption: TI, EITI, and Civil Society,' in Rotberg, R. (ed.), <i>Corruption, Global Security and World Order</i>, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 2009, pp. 416-429.</p> <p>Ivanov, K.S., 'The Limits of a Global Campaign against Corruption,' in Bracking, S. (ed.), <i>Corruption and Development: The Anti-Corruption Campaigns</i>, Palgrave Macmillan, Hampshire, 2007, pp. 28-45.</p>
Recommended reading	<p>Lambsdorff, J.G., 'The Organization of Anti-Corruption: Getting Incentives Right,' in Rotberg, R. (ed.), <i>Corruption, Global Security and World Order</i>, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 2009, pp. 389-415.</p> <p>'Legal hurdles: immunity, extradition and the repatriation of stolen wealth,' <i>Global Corruption Report 2004</i>, pp. 89-109.</p> <p>Quah, J.S.T., 'Singapore's Anti-Corruption Strategy: Is This Form of Governance Transferable to Other Asian Countries?' in Kidd, J.B. &amp; Richter, F.-J. (eds.), <i>Corruption and Governance in Asia</i>, Palgrave Macmillan, Hampshire, 2003, pp. 180-197.</p> <p>Mungiu-Pippidi, A., 'Controlling Corruption Through Collective Action,' <i>Journal of Democracy</i>, vol. 24, no. 1, January 2013, pp. 101-115.</p> <p>Webb, P., 'The United Nations Convention Against Corruption: Global Achievement or Missed Opportunity?', <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i>, vol. 8, no. 1, 2005, pp. 191-229.</p> <p>Heilbrunn, J.R., <i>Anti-Corruption Commissions: Panacea or Real Medicine to Fight Corruption?</i> The World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2004.</p>



	<p>Heineman, Jr., B.W. &amp; Heimann, F., 'The Long War Against Corruption,' <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, vol. 83, no. 3, May/June 2006, pp. 75-86</p> <p>Kimeu, S., 'Corruption as a challenge to global ethics: the role of Transparency International,' <i>Journal of Global Ethics</i>, vol. 10, no. 2, 2014, pp. 231-237.</p> <p><i>Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative: Challenges, Opportunities and Action Plans</i>, The World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2007.</p> <p>Kpundeh, S.J., 'Political Will in Fighting Corruption', <i>Corruption and Integrity Improvement Initiatives in Developing Countries</i>, UNDP, New York, 1998.</p>
Preparation	Students have taken their notes for several important points from Week 6 Required reading.
Assignment	Students are to read Week 7 Required reading and work on their presentation.
Week 7, Tuesday, 27.09.2022 – Political corruption and international security	
Session content	In conflict situations, corruption has the potential to be systemic. The absence of a strict rule of law as everyone fights for resources to survive makes corruption a "rule of the game." In other cases, corruption contributes to terrorism and other cross-border illegal activities, which affect the stability of international security.
Class activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required reading	<p>Greenhill, K.M., 'Kleptocratic Interdependence: Trafficking, Corruption, and the Marriage of Politics and Illicit Profits,' in Rotberg, R. (ed.), <i>Corruption, Global Security and World Order</i>, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 2009, pp. 96-123.</p> <p>Teets, J.C. &amp; Chenoweth, E., 'To Bribe or to Bomb: Do Corruption and Terrorism Go Together?' in Rotberg, R. (ed.), <i>Corruption, Global Security and World Order</i>, Brookings, Washington, D.C., 2009, pp. 167-193.</p>
Recommended reading	<p>Rose-Ackerman, S., 'Corruption in the Wake of Domestic National Conflict,' in Rotberg, R. (ed.), <i>Corruption, Global Security and World Order</i>, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 2009, pp. 66-95.</p> <p>Thachuk, K., 'Corruption and International Security,' <i>SAIS Reviews of International Affairs</i>, vol. 25, no. 1, Winter-Spring 2005, pp. 143-152.</p> <p>Winterbottom, A., 'More scary than terrorism?' <i>New Internationalist</i>, no. 396, December 2006, p. 20.</p> <p>Neudorfer, N.S. &amp; Theuerkauf, U.G., 'Buying War Not Peace: The Influence of Corruption on the Risk of Ethnic War,' <i>Comparative Political Studies</i>, vol. 47, no. 13, 2014, pp. 1856-1886.</p> <p>Shelley, L.I., <i>Dirty Entanglements: Corruption, Crime, and Terrorism</i>, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2014, pp. 29-63.</p> <p>Chayes, S., <i>Thieves of State: Why Corruption Threatens Global Security</i>, W.W. Norton, London &amp; New York, 2015.</p>
Preparation	Students have taken their notes for several important points from Week 7 Required reading.
Assignment	Students are to read Week 8 Required reading and work on their presentation.

Week 8, Tuesday, 04.10.2022 – Corruption in Indonesia	
Session content	Indonesia, throughout its history, cannot be separated from various cases of political corruption, making this country one of the most corrupt in the world. In fact, it is argued that corruption is part of Indonesian culture. Although the argument is opposed by many, but corruption seems to have been “doomed” as one of the main aspects of Indonesia’s political, economic, and socio-cultural system.
Class activities	Movie screening and discussion.
Required reading	Hadiz, V.R., ‘The State of Corruption: Indonesia,’ in Bhargava, V.& Bolongaita, E.(eds.), <i>Challenging Corruption in Asia: Case Studies and a Framework for Action</i> , The World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2004, pp. 209-235. King, D.Y., ‘Corruption in Indonesia: A Curable Cancer?’ <i>Journal of International Affairs</i> , vol. 53, no. 2, Spring 2000, pp. 603-624.
Recommended reading	Ganie-Rochman, M. & Achwan, R., ‘Corruption in Indonesia’s Emerging Democracy,’ <i>Journal of Developing Societies</i> , vol. 32, no. 2, 2016, pp. 159-177. Davidson, J.S., ‘Politics-as-usual on trial: regional anti-corruption campaigns in Indonesia,’ <i>The Pacific Review</i> , vol. 20, no. 1, March 2007, pp. 75-99. Mietzner, M., ‘Party Financing in Post-Soeharto Indonesia: Between State Subsidies and Political Corruption,’ <i>Contemporary Southeast Asia</i> , vol. 29, no. 2, 2007, pp. 238-263. Hamilton-Hart, N., ‘Anti-corruption strategies in Indonesia,’ <i>Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies</i> , vol. 37, no. 1, 2001, pp. 65-82. McLeod, R., ‘Soeharto’s Indonesia: a better class of corruption,’ <i>Agenda</i> , vol. 7, no. 2, 2000, pp. 99-112. Robertson-Snape, F., ‘Corruption, collusion and nepotism in Indonesia,’ <i>Third World Quarterly</i> , vol. 20, no. 3, 1999, pp. 589-602. Smith, T.M., ‘Corruption, Tradition, and Change in Indonesia,’ in Heidenheimer, A.J., Johnston, M. & LeVine, V.T. (eds.), <i>Political Corruption: A Handbook</i> , Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, 1989, pp. 423-440. Davidsen, S., Juwono, V. & Timberman, D.G., <i>Curbing Corruption in Indonesia 2004-2006: A Survey of National Policies and Approaches</i> , USINDO in cooperation with Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta, 2006. Quah, J.S.T., ‘Causes and Consequences of Corruption in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand,’ <i>Asian Journal of Public Administration</i> , vol. 25, no. 2, Dec 2003, pp. 235-66. Rinaldi, T., Purnomo, M. & Damayanti, D., <i>Memerangi Korupsi di Indonesia yang Terdesentralisasi - Studi Kasus Penanganan Korupsi Pemerintahan Daerah</i> , Justice for the Poor Project - Bank Dunia, Jakarta, 2007. Buehler, M., ‘The rise of shari’a by-laws in Indonesian districts: An indication for changing patterns of power accumulation and political corruption,’ <i>South East Asia Research</i> , vol. 16, no. 2, 2008, pp. 255-285.

Preparation	The lecturer prepares the movie to be screened. Students have taken their notes for several important points from Week 8 Required reading.
Assignment	All students need to submit their presentation files by 27 October 2022.
Week 9, Tuesday, 11.10.2022 – Student presentation #1	
Session content	Group #1 students presenting their topics/cases.
Class activities	Student presentation, discussion, and lecture's comment before the class concludes.
Preparation	Students needs to make sure their case is presented well.
Assignment	Students have to follow the presentation and join in the discussion.
Week 10, Tuesday, 18.10.2022 – Student presentation #2	
Session content	Group #2 students presenting their topics/cases.
Class activities	Student presentation, discussion, and lecture's comment before the class concludes.
Preparation	The assigned group needs to make sure their case is presented well.
Assignment	Students have to follow the presentation and join in the discussion.
Week 11, Tuesday, 25.10.2022 – Student presentation #3	
Session content	Group #3 students presenting their topics/cases.
Class activities	Student presentation, discussion, and lecture's comment before the class concludes.
Preparation	The assigned group needs to make sure their case is presented well.
Assignment	Students have to follow the presentation and join in the discussion.
Week 12, Tuesday, 01.11.2022 – Student presentation #4	
Session content	Group #4 students presenting their topics/cases.
Class activities	Student presentation, discussion, and lecture's comment before the class concludes.
Preparation	The assigned group needs to make sure their case is presented well.
Assignment	Students have to follow the presentation and join in the discussion. They also need to read Week 13 Required reading.
Week 13, Tuesday, 08.11.2022 – Political corruption: what have we learned?	
Session content	This meeting is used to recap, to discuss some important points that have been gained from previous meetings as well as other relevant issues to develop our understanding of political corruption, including the awareness of non-involvement and a strong will to fight against it.
Class activities	Discussion.
Required reading	Baird, V., 'Can the root be stopped?' <i>New Internationalist</i> , no. 396, December 2006, pp. 2-5. Jain, A.K., 'Controlling power and politics,' in Jain, A.K. (ed.), <i>The Political Economy of Corruption</i> , Routledge, New York, 2009, pp. 214-219.
Recommended reading	Johnston, M., 'Reflection and reassessment: the emerging agenda of corruption research,' in Heywood, P.M. (ed.), <i>Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption</i> , Routledge, New York, 2015, pp. 273-287. Green, P., 'Disaster by Design: Corruption, Construction, and Catastrophe,' <i>The British Journal of Criminology</i> , no. 45, May 2005, pp. 528-546.

	Orjuela, C., 'Corruption and identity politics in divided societies,' <i>Third World Quarterly</i> , vol. 35, no. 5, 2014, pp. 753-769.
Preparation	-
Assignment	Students need to report their essay writing progress.

### GRADE DESCRIPTORS (RUBRICS)

Grade	Scale (of 4)	Percentage	Qualification
A (including A- and A/B)	3.50 – 4.00	80 – 100	To get an A, student must demonstrate activeness and excellent contributions in class discussions throughout ALL meetings; has a very good understanding, uses references and language very well at all tasks; and shows very satisfactory performance in other assessment indicators. <i>(The activity level during the class could determine whether student gets an A, A- or A/B)</i>
B (including B+, B- and B/C)	2.50 – 3.49	60 – 79	Student will get a B if he/she demonstrates good activeness and contributions in class discussions of at least 10 meetings; has good understanding, using good references and language at all tasks; and shows satisfactory performance in other assessment indicators. <i>(The activity level during the class could determine whether student gets a B+, B, B- or B/C)</i>
C (including C+)	2.00 – 2.49	50 – 59	Student will get a C if he/she demonstrates poor activeness and contributions in class discussions of at least 7 meetings; has poor understanding, using poor references and language at all tasks; and shows poor performance in other assessment indicators. <i>(The activity level during the class could determine whether student gets a C+ or C)</i>
D (including C/D)	1.00 – 1.99	25 – 49	Student will get a D if he/she demonstrates very poor activeness and contributions in class discussions of less than 7 meetings; has very poor understanding, using very poor references and language at all tasks; and shows very poor performance in other assessment indicators. <i>(The activity level during the class could determine whether student gets a C/D or D)</i>