

The Effect of Voice and Accountability, Political Stability no Violence, Rule of Law on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

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ABSTRACT

Corruption is the biggest challenge in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in countries in the world. This study aims to analyze the effect of voice and accountability, political stability, and the rule of law on the corruption perception index (CPI). Using world bank and transparency international data from 168 countries during 2017-2021, the results show that Voice and accountability, Political Stability no Violence, and Rule of Law have a positive effect on CPI. These findings indicate that voice and accountability country have political stability and good law enforcement tend to have a high CPI. Therefore, a strategy to increase a country's CPI needs to be supported by government policies to create accountability, political stability, and law enforcement, so that strategies and policies to increase this CPI can simultaneously become a strategy for achieving SDGs in a country.

Keywords: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability no Violence, Rule of Law, Corruption Perception Index (CPI).

Introduction

Corruption is seen as a significant obstacle in the process of achieving one of the main SDGs goals, which is eradicating extreme poverty in 2030 by increasing wealth for the poor up to 40% (Khoirudin, 2022). In addition, the goal of the SDGs is to prioritize eradicating corruption because of its detrimental effects on economic development in both developed and developing countries. Various efforts have been made by governments in the world, among them is by forming Corruption Perception Index (CPI). The CPI ranks countries according to their

level of corruption, taking into account several factors. In this regard, research has developed which analyzes Voice and Accountability, Political Stability no Violence, Rule of Law has an effect on CPI. Several previous studies have analyzed the factors that influence a country's CPI, including those carried out Kusumawardani at all (2020) & Yuliyana & Setyaningrum (2016), but until now this research is still limited to analyzing the CPI as a measure of the level of corruption and also the elements of good governance such as accountability, politics, and law. Therefore, this research was conducted to specifically analyze the elements of

good governance that are suspected of having a contribution to and influence on the level of perceptions of corruption.

Corruption occurs in every country with different levels and can cause complex social, political and economic problems. In increasing efforts to eradicate corruption, each country has its own independent institution for eradicating corruption. The top ranking of countries with the highest levels of corruption according to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is measured based on the CPI score where the score does not show how high the level of corruption is in the country but is seen from the global insight score, word economic forum, world competitiveness yearbook, economic intelligence unit, PERC Asia, world justice project, rule of law index, PRS, Bertelsmann transformation index, and varieties of democracy (Nathaniel, 2014). According to research conducted by Kohler & Dimancesco, (2020) Procurement is very vulnerable to corruption, especially in the health sector. Moreover, corruption in the procurement process does not appear to be confined to any one level of government or type of health system. Better integration of accountability, transparency and anti-corruption mechanisms in the procurement process is needed to reduce the risk of corruption. Meanwhile, research conducted by Domashova & Politova (2021) The more interaction of regulatory actions will lead to the

possibility of an official being involved in corruption activities.

Voice and accountability is one of the principles of good governance government. One of the manifestations of government performance accountability is the issuance of Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 29 of 2014 concerning Government Agency Performance Accountability Systems where all heads of government agencies and work units within them must make performance accountability reports in stages and periodically to be submitted to higher leadership Yuliyana & Setyaningrum, (2016). Furqan & Din, (2019) in his research also said that accountability had a positive impact on the index and audit findings contained in audit reports reported by BPK had no significant effect on CPI. These **results** reveal the importance of the accountability function in reducing corrupt practices and increasing public trust and legitimacy towards local governments. Perdana & Santosa, (2012) also said that the process of the formation of corruption is influenced by the level of accountability of a country, political stability, legislation, and the level of government control in corruption.

From Klitgaard teori This can cause someone to be greedy and monopolize anything without regard to the quality of work. The question to be answered in this **research** is whether Voice and Accountability, Political Stability no Violence, and the Rule of

Law influence perceptions of corruption in the world (CPI). The aim of this research is to obtain empirical evidence regarding the influence of Voice and Accountability, Political Stability No Violence, and the Rule of Law on perceptions of corruption in the world. In addition, the results of this study are expected to be able to provide information and develop knowledge about how the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) can explain the level of corruption in a country where perceptions use a scale of 0-100 as a measure.

Based on the data used by researchers is data from World Bank that consisting of 168 countries during 2017-2021 with a final sample size of 840 observations, some of the findings and contributions from this study can be described as follows. **First**, Voice and Accountability has a positive effect on the corruption perception index. Governments that have a high level of accountability have a low level of corruption or increase in the corruption perception index. Voice and Accountability is used to measure how much the public participates in government and how open the government is in managing their finances. This can prevent fraud committed by state apparatus which triggers a decrease in the number of corruption and is followed by an increase in the corruption perception index. **Second**, Political Stability no Violence has a positive effect on the corruption perception index, stable

political conditions are expected to create a clean government so that the welfare problems of state apparatus can be resolved. If the state apparatus feels prosperous, it is likely that the level of criminal corruption will decrease with the existence of a transparent political system. In line with research conducted by states that a stable and balanced situation in the dynamics of the nation and state that is realized can suppress discrimination that causes physical damage or other people's property and minimizes corrupt practices in a country. **Third**, the Rule of Law has a positive effect on the corruption perception index. Corruption that occurs in the justice system is a violation of the basic principles of equality before the law and eliminates opportunities for the people and seekers of justice to obtain their rights for fair legal process. In a corrupt justice system, money and influence will determine who is entitled to the law and close the space for justice which eliminates trust in the Rule of Law. The positive influence of the results of this study shows how important the influence of law enforcement is on the level of corruption in a country. From the description above, it can be concluded that the higher the law enforcement percentile ranking, the higher the corruption perception index (CPI).

Therefore, the limitations in this study are the dependent variable measurement index, namely the level of corruption used in this study using the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

issued by Transparency International (TI), while there are still other measurement indices that are not used in this study, and the Good Governance indicator. Governance which is analyzed only uses three variable dimensions. The remainder of this article will be divided into 4 sections, there are the second section will discuss the literature review and the basis for developing hypotheses, the third section will discuss the research methods, the fourth section will discuss the results of hypothesis testing and finally the fifth section will discuss the conclusions and implications of the research, limitations, and suggestions for further research.

Literature Review and Hypotheses

a. Klitgaard's theory

According to (Klitgaard, R & Di 1998) Corruption is behavior that deviates from the official duties of a state office due to status gains or money involving personal (individuals, close family, own groups), or violating the rules for implementing some personal behavior. Robert Klitgaard also sees corruption that is more typical for public officials or state officials as the act of "using office for (obtaining) personal gain". According to Robert Klitgaard, historically this concept refers to political behavior, where corruption occurs because of power and monopoly factors that are not accompanied by accountability. This can cause someone to be

greedy and monopolize anything without regard to the quality of work.

b. *Corruption Perception Index*

According to (Mudemar 2014) Corruption is an act that is very detrimental to the state and people and violates religious teachings. Mudemar also revealed that corruption is a disgraceful act, which violates all existing rules and violates all applicable laws. The criminal act of corruption is also an act that can harm society, homeland, nation and state whose purpose is only to benefit oneself. From the definition that has been put forward, the definition that is often used as a reference in cross-country corruption studies is the definition of corruption according to Transparency International is the abuse of entrusted for private gain. (Koesdaryono, 2011).

Transparency International annually publishes corruption perception index called the Corruption Perception Index (CPI). Transparency International is an international organization that pioneered the eradication of corruption in the world Dizrisa et al., (2020). CPI is able to determine the level of corruption in a country using a measurement scale of 0-100. If a country is found to exist or is close to a score of 0 then that country is a country that has a high level of corruption. But on the contrary, a score close to 100 means

that the country is a country that has a low level of corruption or is free of corruption. Transparency International founded in 1993 has issued a CPI which ranks countries in the world based on public perceptions of political corruption (transparency.org). Corruption Perception The CPI index is measured by taking samples or surveys of public perceptions from expert analysis around the world Lakshmanasamy, (2022).

c. Effect of Voice and Accountability on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

Voice and Accountability is a component of the quality of the governance structure which is very important for economic development with the aim of producing a healthy economy. Voice and Accountability is an important dimension of a good governance structure (Nadeem et al., 2020). Voice and Accountability is an indicator that explains the extent to which citizens can participate in the election of the country's government, freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of the press (World Bank, 2007). Voice and Accountability is an index of the level of population participating in the political process, freedom of expression, freedom of association and openness (Prime & Santosa, 2012)

The democratic process is said to be good if the level of community participation to exercise freedom is given, both in terms of freedom of association and also freedom of the press. If this has been carried out properly, the level of corruption in a country will be lower. Based on research conducted Perdana & Santosa, (2012) states that the Voice and Accountability variables have a positive or significant effect on the corruption caption index (CPI). So, the first hypothesis in this study is:

H1: Voice and Accountability have a positive effect on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

d. The Effect of Political Stability No Violence on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

Political Stability No Violence is an indicator that explains the possibility that the government is not running well or has been terminated in an unconstitutional way, as well as the possibility of acts of violence and terrorism in a country (World Bank, 2007). Political Stability No Violence is also an index regarding the level of probability that a legitimate government will be overthrown unconstitutionally or by force, including political violence or terrorism. (Perdana& Santosa, 2012)

According to Uddin, A & Ali, H (2017) Political Stability No

Violence depends on the lawful use of physical force by the government. If the government cannot ensure that basic services are provided to the community, such as security and the possibility of providing food and shelter, if the government loses the power to provide good services, then Political Stability No Violence will not materialize. If politics in a country are stable, the level of corruption in that country will be lower. Based on research conducted by Perdana & Santosa, (2012) the variable Political Stability no Violence has a positive or significant influence on the CPI. A stable and balanced situation in the state, if it has been realized, can suppress discrimination, which can cause damage in various aspects, and can reduce acts of corruption within a country. So, the second hypothesis in this study is:

H2: Political Stability No Violence has a positive effect on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

e. The Effect of the Rule of Law on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

According to Luong, & Nguyen, (2020) Rule of Law The effectiveness of the rule of law increases when the rules of society are enforced more strictly. The Rule of Law is an indicator that explains the government's trust in upholding

the rule of law in society, the quality of contract enforcement, civil servants, police, and courts, as well as the possibility of crime and violence occurring (World Bank, 2007). The Rule of Law is an index of the level of confidence and compliance of law enforcers and implementing rules related to the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, police, and courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence (Perdana & Santosa, 2012). The better the rule of law in a country, the lower the level of corruption in that country because there are rules that regulate and bind. Research conducted by Apostle, (2009) states that quality and integrity law enforcement officials can eradicate corruption effectively and optimally. So the third hypothesis in this study is as follows:

H3: The rule of law has a positive effect on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI).

Research Method

a. Data

The data used in this study is data sourced from the World Bank, and Transparency International (TI) the research is government data from 214 countries in the world in 2017–2021. However, because there are 40 countries that do not have Corruption Perception Index data, 1

country does not have Voice and Accountability data, 1 country does not have Rule of Law data, 1 country does not have Political Stability no Violence data, and 3 countries were not registered in a certain year. Therefore, in the absence of sufficient data, the final sample size was set at 168 observations, or 78.50% of the total countries in the world, in one year of observation. Because the data used is 5 years of observation, the final total of the data used is 840 observations. All data used in this study comes from the World Bank's Voice and Accountability data.

b. Variable Empirical and Operational Models

To answer research problems and at the same time test hypotheses, the empirical model in this study is as follows:

$$CPI_{it} = \beta_{0it} + \beta_1 varank_{it} + \beta_2 rollrank_{it} + \beta_3 psnvrnk_{it} + e_{it} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

CPI is an indicator of public perception of corruption as measured by a corruption perception index score of 0-100. "0" for the most corrupt countries and "100" for countries that are clean or free from corruption.

varank is an indicator of the variable diversity of political aspects, civil liberties in expression and assembly, as well as transparency in government processes, which are measured based on a rating of 0-100. "0" for

countries where freedom of speech and government openness are lacking and "100" for countries where freedom of speech and open government are good.

Rollrank is an indicator of a good law enforcement variable that is measured by rating, namely 0-100. "0" for countries where law enforcement is lacking and "100" for countries with good governance.

psvrnk is an indicator of the variable political instability and the possibility of political violence, which is measured based on the rating of 0-100. "0" for a country where political stability and the possibility of political violence are lacking, and "100" for a country where political stability and the possibility of political violence have a good government.

Table 1
Variable Operationalization

Name	Variable Operationalization	Data source
<i>CPI</i>	<i>Corruption Perception Index</i> is measured with a score of 0-100. "0" for countries with high levels of corruption and "100" for countries with low levels of corruption.	<i>Transparency International</i>
<i>varank</i>	<i>Voice and Accountability</i> , which is measured with a score of 0-100. "0" for countries with less freedom of speech and open government and "100" for countries with good freedom of speech and open government	<i>World Bank</i>
<i>rollrank</i>	<i>Rules of Law</i> , which is measured with a score of 0-100. "0" for countries where legal legalism is lacking and "100" for countries with good legal legalism.	<i>World Bank</i>
<i>psvrnk</i>	<i>Political Stability no Violence</i> , which is measured with a score of 0-100. "0" for countries with less political stability and the possibility of political violence and "100" for countries with good political stability and the possibility of political violence.	<i>World Bank</i>

Source: Processed by researchers (2023).

Result and Discussion

a. Descriptive statistics

A complete description of the variable descriptive statistics in this study can be seen in table 3 below:

**Table 2
 Variable Descriptive
 Statistics**

Variable	Means	std. Dev.	Min	Max
Cpiscore	44.44	18.48	11	89
Varank	48.24	28.01	0.48	100
Rollrank	48.60	28.11	1.44	100
Psnvrank	45.97	26.39	0.47	99.53

Number of Observations = 840
 Explanation of variable operationalization in table 1

Source: Secondary data, output STATA-14 (Processed, 2023)

Table 2 describes the descriptive statistics for all the variables analyzed in this study. The mean of the cpiscore variable shows 44.44; this figure is not close to 100 when determining the CPI score, so it can be interpreted that the countries sampled in this study are dominated by countries that are close to corruption. The mean varank variable shows a value of 48.24, so it can be interpreted that the countries sampled in this study have not

given freedom of speech and government openness to their people. The mean rollrank variable shows a value of 48.60, so it can be interpreted that the countries sampled in this study have not implemented legal legalism or have not implemented their government regulations properly.

**Table 3
 Variable Correlation
 Analysis**

Variable	cpiscore	varank	rollrank	psnvrank
cpiscore	1.0000			
varank	0.7884***	1.0000		
rollrank	0.9323***	0.7872***	1.0000	
psnvrank	0.7921***	0.7180***	0.7854***	1.0000
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	

Number of Observations = 840
 Explanation of variable operationalization in table 1
 *** = Significant P-Value 1%.

Source: Secondary data, output STATA-14 (Processed 2023).

Table 3 illustrates the results of the correlation analysis of the main variables in this study, namely, varank as a measure of freedom of speech and government openness, rollrank as a measure of law enforcement and psvrank as political stability has a positive and significant correlation to CPI as a measure of public perception of corruption.

b. Hypothesis test

Hypothesis testing in this study used the Random Effect method with the STATA-14

software program. The test results can be seen in table 4 below:

Table 4
Hypothesis Testing Results

$CPI_{it} = \beta_0_{it} + \beta_1 varank_{it} + \beta_2 rollrank_{it} + \beta_3 psnvrnk_{it} + e_{it} \dots \dots \dots (1)$		
	expected sign	CPI
_CONS		10,287 0.000
varank	H1 : (+)	0.071*** 0.000
rollrank	H2 : (+)	0.483*** 0.000
psnvrnk	H3 : (+)	0.087*** 0.000
Prob > F		0.000
R-square		0.88
Obs		840
Mean Vif		3.06

Information :
 Explanation of variable operationalization in table 1
 *** = P-Value significant 1%

Source: Secondary data, STATA-14 output (Processed, 2023)

In general, the results of multiple linear regression testing show that the R-square is 0.88, and this research model can explain 88 percent of the variation in the Corruption Perception Index in countries in the world with a significant level (statistic F value) of 1% and a mean VIF of 3.06, so it can be said that This research model does not have multicollinearity problems and is reliable for use in explaining variations in the

Corruption Perception Index.

Table 4 shows that there is a positive influence of freedom of voice and accountability (varank) on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in world governments, with a coefficient of 0.071 at a significant level of 1%. This shows that the data used in this study supports H1. Furthermore, table 4 shows that there is a positive influence of rule of law (rollrank) on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in world governments, with a coefficient of 0.483 at a significance level of 1%. This shows that the data used in this study supports H2, which states that if law enforcement in a country's government is good, it can increase the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score. And table 4 also shows that there is a positive influence of political stability (psvrnk) on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in world governments, with a coefficient of 0.087 at a significance level of 1%. This shows that the data used in this study supports H3, which states that if a country's political stability is good and the possibility of political violence is low, it can increase the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score.

The first finding broadly supports previous research, especially those conducted by Laura, (2010) which states that accountability can control corruption, which is further explained in Voice and

Accountability. In addition, research conducted by Ballesteros & Miguel (2020) stated the same thing, namely that if every citizen participates in the election of his government, freedom of expression and association, as well as the existence of free media, will control the level of corruption. Manipulation of the government for personal gain can be minimized through monitoring. This means that the better the freedom of speech and government openness, the lower the level of corruption in the country. For example, in the year of observation, New Zealand had the highest CPI score, and the Voice and Accountability rating reached 100, which means that New Zealand is quite clean from corruption. As one of the developed countries, New Zealand has its own way of implementing accountability and transparency (Prasetya & Fuad 2017). In addition to these several ways to increase accountability and transparency, the government also forms an institution that is responsible for reviewing financial performance in government. So that this can minimize abuse or misappropriation in the name of personal interests. It can be concluded that in order to reduce corruption, the state government must properly implement voice and Accountability, namely giving freedom of opinion to its people, to

create a more transparent government.

The second finding supports the results of previous research conducted by Oktavia, et al. (2022) which states that for the politics of developed countries, stability has a positive effect. If political stability is high, the CPI will be higher, which means that the level of corruption in a country will be lower. In addition, research conducted by Simple (2016) stated the same thing: if the government has political stability, it can increase control over corruption, and political stability can also reduce corruption. Stable politics is also an important condition for eradicating corruption. Countries with stable political governance tend to be less likely to change heads of government; this is because governments that abuse power tend to live shorter lives. The shock of domestic political stability and security can eliminate the public's sense of trust in the government, which of course will disrupt domestic national stability and have an impact on the development and growth of the country's economy.

The third finding supports the results of previous research conducted by Oktavia et al., (2022) which states that law enforcement determines the achievement of government regulatory objectives. In addition, according to research conducted by Anderson, (2019) law

enforcement is the government's perception of trust and compliance with regulations, including the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, courts, police, and the likelihood of crime and violence. At the same time, the law exists to strengthen public compliance and is a government effort to prevent corruption and abuse of power by public officials. However, on the other hand, law enforcement is often used in politics and to support personal and group interests. Weak law enforcement will impede the functioning of government as a custodian of state policy because corruption hinders the state's role in setting allocations, hinders the state from equalizing access, and weakens the government's role in maintaining economic stability and corruption. Therefore, Governments that have weak law enforcement tend to have high levels of corruption. Thus, making the public lose confidence in state institutions ability to carry out their functions and authority.

Some of the studies above show that there are many factors that can be used as measures to achieve the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) analyzed in this study. In line with previous studies, it can be concluded that CPI appears as a strategy to prevent acts of corruption, which is manifested by the quality of good government governance. Empirical evidence

shows that corruption is lower when the quality of government regulation is higher, thereby affecting the CPI. CPI shows the ranking of countries according to public perceptions of the level of corruption. Based on a survey conducted (Transparency International, 1998), the results of a survey on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) can be reliably trusted regarding perceptions of the level of corruption in a country.

Closing

a. Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the independent variables Voice and Accountability, Political Stability no Violence and the Rule of Law on the level of corruption in countries around the world in 2017–2021. The conclusion that can be drawn from this research is that the level of Voice and Accountability in developed and developing countries has a positive and significant effect, so the higher the Voice and Accountability will add to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) where the higher the CPI, the lower the level of corruption in that country. Then, the level of Political Stability no Violence has a positive and significant effect on reducing corruption. The higher the Political Stability no Violence, the higher the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), where the lower the CPI, the higher the level of corruption in the country. And the Rule of Law variable in developed

countries has a positive and significant effect on reducing corruption. The higher the Rule of Law, the lower the level of corruption that occurs.

b. Research Implications

Developed and developing countries can control their corruption and improve good governance through aspects of Voice and Accountability. In the aspect of Voice and Accountability, the government of each country can behave democratically so that the people can participate and supervise the running of the government because the people are free to express their opinions. In addition, with freedom of speech (press) as a party to oversee government activities, corruption will be lower. Developed countries have another significant positive aspect to the level of corruption, namely Political Stability no Violence. Political changes that occur in developed countries affect the country's political stability. This stability can make corruption the only option available to citizens, including government officials, to survive.

c. Research Limitations

The index for measuring the dependent variable, namely the level of corruption used in this study, uses the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) issued by Transparency International (TI), while there are other measurement indices that are not used in this study, and the Good

Governance indicators analyzed only use three variable dimensions.

d. Recommendation

Indicators of good governance clearly influence the level of corruption in a country. The governments of each developed and developing country should be able to improve good governance so that criminal acts of corruption in their countries can be controlled. Subsequent research can re-explain the Rule of Law variable on corruption by adding timescales or classifying countries by region. Subsequent research can increase the level of accuracy of research results by extending the research time, and the time span of this research is 2017–2021. Researchers can add the time span during the pandemic from March 2020 and show how corruption was during the pandemic.

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