

学位論文全文の要約

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論文題目 An Exploration of the Meaning of Corporate Bribery among Businesspeople in Indonesia: A Phenomenological Study

Bribery has long been a common practice, taken for granted over a hundred years of history and considered the most traditional form of corruption that occurs routinely throughout business in Indonesia. However, many theories in the literature on corporate bribery are often less applicable to non-Western cultures, especially Islamic societies. Furthermore, first-hand information from people who actually have been involved in corporate bribery is limited. Therefore, this study focuses on human aspects of corporate bribery, especially lived experiences and the meaning of corporate bribery among businesspeople in Indonesia.

This dissertation is organized in a six-chapter design.

Chapter 1 provides a brief overview of the background, research question, purpose of the study, significance of the study, and structure of the dissertation.

Chapter 2 consists of the literature review on the definition of corporate bribery, motives for corporate bribery, effects of corporate bribery, rationalizations of corporate bribery, approaches to corporate bribery (politics, economics, religion, history, and culture), organizational behavior in bribery, and Islamic business ethics.

Chapter 3 describes the research design (qualitative methods), research setting, data collection methods, data analysis, issues of trustworthiness, and ethical issues. This study uses a phenomenological approach to gain a deeper and more intense understanding of the real-life experiences among people involved in corporate bribery in Indonesia. A phenomenological interview seeks lived experiences and the meaning of corporate bribery among businesspeople in Indonesia.

Chapter 4 presents the results of a phenomenological analysis of interview data.

Chapter 5 provides a discussion of the analysis. This chapter also offers insights into the complex and intricate nature of lived experiences and the meaning of corporate bribery among businesspeople in Indonesia.

Chapter 6 contains conclusions and implications. It also considers limitations of the study and makes suggestions for future research.