

論文の要旨

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

[インドネシアの企業人における企業贈収賄の意味の探究：現象学的研究]

論文の要旨

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 study uses a phenomenological approach to gain a deeper and more intense understanding of the real-life experiences among people who were involved in corporate bribery in Indonesia. To capture a range of bribe actor experiences, this study also uses face-to-face interviews with businesspeople who had first-hand experiences with corporate bribery and could clearly articulate their bribery experiences. In-depth interviews enable continuous probing to clarify the meaning of responses and a phenomenological analysis. To guarantee research ethics, the anonymity and confidentiality of the companies are protected and obscured the location of the interviews, by removing all names of informants and organizations.

The findings of this study offer insights into the complex and intricate nature of lived experiences and the meaning of corporate bribery among businesspeople in Indonesia. Because of pragmatic interpretations of corporate bribery and the economic rationality that rationalizes bribery, businesspeople who are involved in corporate bribery in Indonesia tend to maintain the unethical norm in their corporations. It is also nearly impossible for Indonesian corporations to resist doing business with bribed corporations because the majority of businesspeople do the same. Furthermore, this study demonstrates how businesspeople use Islamic religion to rationalize their corporate bribery practices.

Suggestions for future studies include comparing this study across cultures, to verify whether the same features exist in other parts of the world. Different organizational, political, historical, cultural, gender-gap, and religious contexts may yield new meanings and reasoning about bribery and may repeat some of the findings. Furthermore, extending phenomenological studies into other Islam-majority societies would provide further insights into the Islamic influences on corporate bribery.