

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
& POLICY STUDIES



CORRUPTION TENDENCY AMONG PUBLIC SERVANT IN
SUNGAI PETANI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

WAN NUR FAIZ EMEYLIA BINTI WAN ZAHALAN

2017290466

FARHANAH BINTI ZAIDI

2017290512

JULY 2019

TABLE OF CONTENT

ITEM	PAGES
Declaration Form	
Acknowledgement	
CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of study	6 - 7
1.2 Problem Statement	7 - 9
1.3 Research Questions	10
1.4 Research Objectives	10 - 11
1.5 Scope of Study	12
1.6 Significance of the proposed study	13
1.7 Definitions of terms, terminology and concepts	13 - 18
1.8 Conclusion	18
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	
2.1 Introduction	19
2.2 Corruption	19 - 20
2.3 Corruption Tendency of the Public Servant	21 - 27
2.4 Conceptual Framework	28 - 31
2.5 Relationship between Independent variables and Dependent Variables	31 - 32

2.6 Conclusion	33
----------------	----

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Introduction	34
3.2 Research Design	34
3.3 Unit/Level of analysis	35
3.4 Sample Size	35
3.5 Sampling Technique	35 - 36
3.6 Measurement/ Instrument	36 - 38
3.7 Data collection	39
3.8 Data analysis	39 - 42
3.9 Conclusion	43

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction	44
4.2 Response Rate	44 - 45
4.3 Data Cleaning and Recode of Data	45
4.4 Demographic Profile	45 - 48
4.5 Reliability Analysis	48
4.6 Normality Analysis	48 - 49
4.7 Findings	49 - 55
4.8 Conclusion	55

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

The purpose of this study is intended to identify either the government organization are facing the unethical behaviour problem such as corruption. At the same time to observe the corruption tendency among the public servant. Public sector corruption whether real or imagined has considerable impacts on perceptions as to the credibility, dependability, integrity, legitimacy and trustworthiness of government, its administrative machinery and the quality of the governance of a country. Over the past ten years, Malaysia's corruption rank has been as low as 43 in 2007 and as high as 60 in 2011 out of 175 countries surveyed (Transparency International, 2008-2015). According to Treviño, Weaver, and Reynolds, (2006) behavioral ethics as the study of "individual behavior that is subject to or judged according to generally accepted moral norms of behavior". This is where any good thing or behavior that being accepted in the organization or culture will be considered as an ethical behavior. Public service is the backbone of the government. Public servants are responsible in formulating and implementing the policies and law of the government, it drives the growth and development of the country and the people (Hamid, 2005). For examples, ethical behaviour is characterised by way of honesty, equity and equity in interpersonal, expert and educational relationships and in research and scholarly sports. Ethical behaviour respects the distinction, variety and rights of individuals and organizations of human beings. This definition is not a denial of the existence of different moral obligations with recognize to exercise, expert carrier delivery, and studies. According to Terry, (1995)

public servant can be defined as people who are responsible in preserving the integrity of the public bureaucracy. Public servants are acting on behalf of the government in the organization. From public servant everyone is expecting that they will be having a high ethical standard in their working (Lewis & Gilman, 2012). In every society and community, there are certain behaviours, which are very much detested in the course of interpersonal relationships, and group behaviour. This paper will be discussing on the corruption tendency of public servants and the factors that lead to corruption of public servants.

1.2 Problem statement

According to Syed Omar, (2010) globalization has made possible a rapid diffusion of ideas and practices, enabling the public to demand higher standards of integrity, transparency, accountability in the public administration. Corruption issues in Malaysia are still alarming perhaps due to the failure in implementing and enforcing the anti-corruption legislations. Malaysian Corruption Barometer on 2014 Survey highlights that the perception on the effectiveness of government's anti-corruption efforts has declined and the incidences of bribery in public services (Transparency International Malaysia, 2014). Nevertheless, international surveys like the international Corruption Barometer and Corruption Perception Index still showed how vast quantity of Malaysians did no longer consider that the hassle of corruption had improved. The surveys' effects counseled that the transformation procedure needed to be elevated and that more needed to be executed so as to boost the general public awareness on corruption at all stages mainly at formative degree. Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in Malaysia