

Democracy Corruption And The Politics Of Spirits In Contemporary Indonesia The Modern Anthropology Of Southeast Asia

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Voters may then condone corruption, in turn only further incentivizing those in power to be corrupt and encouraging those wishing to enrich themselves through politics to enter the fray. Even when voters do not benefit from corrupt politicians, in poorer democracies corruption may take a back seat to issues more immediate to voters' concerns – such as economic growth.

~~Corruption and Democracy—Why and When Political ...~~

Engaging with recent attempts to look at contemporary politics through the lens of the occult, Democracy, Corruption and the Politics of Spirits in Contemporary Indonesia will be of interest to academics in the fields of Asian Studies, Anthropology and Political Science and relevant for the study of Indonesian politics and for debates about democracy in Asia and beyond.

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At the same time, high levels of corruption undermine democracy. By diverting rare resources from disadvantaged people, it damages the rule of law, social justice and lowers the trust of citizens in political institutions and processes [7, 8].

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Abstract. Most models and empirical tests of the relationship between corruption and democracy assume corruption falls as democracy matures. Yet recent theoretical developments and case evidence suggest an inverted U relationship between the two, although so far no one has tested for this relationship. By drawing on a panel data set covering a large number of countries between 1982–1997, substantial empirical support is found for an inverted U relationship between the durability (age) of ...

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corruption associated with money politics and rural vote buying (Callahan 2005).⁷ Although it is difficult to know whether the new constitution reduced corruption in Thailand, the new constitution...

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On January 29th, Transparency International released the Corruption Perceptions Index for 2018 revealing an alarming association between corruption and the level of democracy. The results disclose that most of the 180 countries studied have failed to confront corruption. Further analysis exhibits that countries with high rates of corruption are the ones with low levels of political rights and democratic institutions.

~~Corruption, Democracy, and Political Uncertainty | IMD Article~~

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~~Staff view: Democracy, corruption and the politics of ...~~

In democracies, where political institutions are designed to inhibit corrupt conduct, the morality provided by religion is related to attenuated corruption. Conversely, in systems lacking democratic institutions, moral behaviour is not tantamount to staying away from corrupt ways.

~~Does faith limit immorality? The politics of religion and ...~~

Elizabeth Warren and Bernie Sanders, two prominent U.S. Senators who failed to win the 2020 Democratic Party's presidential nomination, had both made anti-corruption central to their campaigns. They wanted to rid U.S. politics of the massive cash sums that slush their ways through every aspect of elections. Their worries are absolutely valid.

~~US: Systematically Hollowing Out Democracy—The Globalist~~

That is roughly our situation now, but our politics and culture take that as further evidence of the corruption of our establishments and thus as further cause for more intense rebellion rather ...

~~Fortifying our democracy in an alienated age | American ...~~

This means that democracy does not effectively deal with corruption. One important internal element of democracy is the electoral process which can be considered easily corruptible. For example, it is not inevitable in a democracy that elections will be free and fair.

~~Criticism of democracy—Wikipedia~~

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The subject of corruption and democracy is best broken into three separate areas. First, there are questions of corruption that have no special relationship to democracy at all. Still, they present very important practical and moral issues which I will identify. Second, I will examine the particular relationships of corruption and democracy.

~~Democracy and Corruption—DASH Harvard~~

Democracy has often been suggested as one of the remedies when fighting against high levels of continuous corruption. Dozens of studies with broad quantitative, cross-national and comparative research confirm statistically significant associations between (less) democracy and (more) corruption.

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26 November 13:00 – 15:00 CET, on Zoom Register here Political corruption subverts democracy and undermines people's trust in government. Transparency is key to ensure that policymakers do not give preferential treatment to specific interests, distorting policies, institutions, and rules of procedure to cater to the needs of the few instead of the many. From conflicts of interests of ...

Indonesia has been an electoral democracy for more than a decade, and yet the political landscape of the world's third-largest democracy is as complex and enigmatic as ever. The country has achieved a successful transition to democracy and yet Indonesian democracy continues to be flawed, illiberal, and predatory. This book suggests that this and other paradoxes of democracy in Indonesia often assume occult forms in the Indonesian political imagination, and that the spirit-like character of democracy and corruption traverses into the national media and the political elite. Through a series of biographical accounts of political entrepreneurs, all of whom employ spirits in various, but always highly contested, ways, the book seeks to provide a portrait of Indonesia's contradictory democracy, contending that the contradictions that haunt democracy in Indonesia also infect democracy globally. Exploring the intimate ways in which the world of politics and the world of spirits are entangled, it argues that Indonesia's seemingly peculiar problems with democracy and spirits in fact reflect a set of contradictions within democracy itself. Engaging with recent attempts to look at contemporary politics through the lens of the occult, *Democracy, Corruption and the Politics of Spirits in Contemporary Indonesia* will be of interest to academics in the fields of Asian Studies, Anthropology and Political Science and relevant for the study of Indonesian politics and for debates about democracy in Asia and beyond.

Recent research demonstrates that the quality of public institutions is crucial for a number of important environmental, social, economic, and political outcomes, and thereby human well-being. The Quality of Government (QoG) approach directs attention to issues such as impartiality in the exercise of public power, professionalism in public service delivery, effective measures against corruption, and meritocracy instead of patronage and nepotism. This Handbook offers a comprehensive, state-of-the-art overview of this rapidly expanding research field and also identifies viable avenues for future research. The initial chapters focus on theoretical approaches and debates, and the central question of how QoG can be measured. A second set of chapters examines the wealth of empirical research on how QoG relates to democratization, social trust and cohesion, ethnic diversity, happiness and human wellbeing, democratic accountability, economic growth and inequality, political legitimacy, environmental sustainability, gender equality, and the outbreak of civil conflicts. The remaining chapters turn to the perennial issue of which contextual factors and policy approaches—national, local, and international—have proven successful (and not so successful) for increasing QoG. The Quality of Government approach both challenges and complements important strands of inquiry in the social sciences. For research about democratization, QoG adds the importance of taking state capacity into account. For economics, the QoG approach shows that in order to produce economic prosperity, markets need to be embedded in institutions with a certain set of qualities. For development studies, QoG emphasizes that issues relating to corruption are integral to understanding development writ large.

Corruption in politics and public administration is pervasive and difficult to eliminate. It has a strong effect on public attitudes toward government and is at the same time badly understood. A clear, comprehensive understanding of corruption is critical to the goal of ethical government that is trusted by the public. In this short and accessible text, Staffan Andersson and Frank Anechiarico demonstrate how the dynamics of life in organizations both generate corruption and make it difficult to prevent without undermining the effectiveness of government. They argue that how we define corruption, how we measure it, and how we try to combat it are strongly interrelated and should not be seen as separate issues. The authors demonstrate how this integrated approach, together with a focus on the damage caused by corruption to civic inclusivity and participation, can serve as an entry point for understanding the quality of democracy and the challenge of good governance. Using examples from mainly the United States and Sweden, Andersson and Anechiarico establish that recent anti-corruption reforms in public administration have often been narrowly focused on bribery (exchange corruption) and law enforcement approaches, while doing too little to other problems and forms of corruption, such as interest conflict. *Corruption and Corruption Control:*

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Democracy in the Balance will be of great interest to all students of politics, public administration and management, and ethics.

Indonesia has been an electoral democracy for more than a decade, and yet the political landscape of the world's third-largest democracy is as complex and enigmatic as ever. The country has achieved a successful transition to democracy and yet Indonesian democracy continues to be flawed, illiberal, and predatory. This book suggests that this and other paradoxes of democracy in Indonesia often assume occult forms in the Indonesian political imagination, and that the spirit-like character of democracy and corruption traverses into the national media and the political elite. Through a series of biographical accounts of political entrepreneurs, all of whom employ spirits in various, but always highly contested, ways, the book seeks to provide a portrait of Indonesia's contradictory democracy, contending that the contradictions that haunt democracy in Indonesia also infect democracy globally. Exploring the intimate ways in which the world of politics and the world of spirits are entangled, it argues that Indonesia's seemingly peculiar problems with democracy and spirits in fact reflect a set of contradictions within democracy itself. Engaging with recent attempts to look at contemporary politics through the lens of the occult, *Democracy, Corruption and the Politics of Spirits in Contemporary Indonesia* will be of interest to academics in the fields of Asian Studies, Anthropology and Political Science and relevant for the study of Indonesian politics and for debates about democracy in Asia and beyond.

Political corruption contributes to the decline of citizens' trust and confidence in democracy and weakens democratic principles and processes. The contributions in this book identify risks that corruption poses to the future of democracy in Europe, and propose a wide range of measures for action which are aimed at preventing political corruption (including undue influence on the justice system), enhancing transparency and accountability, and rebuilding confidence in democracy.--Publisher's description.

One of the dark sides to democratization can be crime and corruption. This book looks at the way political liberalization affects these practices in a number of ways whilst also challenging some of the scare stories about democracy. The book also brings the politics of power back into an examination of corruption.

Corruption is a threat to democracy and economic development in many societies. It arises in the ways people pursue, use and exchange wealth and power, and in the strength or weakness of the state, political and social institutions that sustain and restrain those processes. Differences in these factors, Michael Johnston argues, give rise to four major syndromes of corruption: Influence Markets, Elite Cartels, Oligarchs and Clans, and Official Moguls. In this 2005 book, Johnston uses statistical measures to identify societies in each group, and case studies to show that the expected syndromes do arise. Countries studied include the United States, Japan and Germany (Influence Markets); Italy, Korea and Botswana (Elite Cartels); Russia, the Philippines and Mexico (Oligarchs and Clans); and China, Kenya, and Indonesia (Official Moguls). A concluding chapter explores reform, emphasising the ways familiar measures should be applied - or withheld, lest they do harm - with an emphasis upon the value of 'deep democratisation'.

Through a cross-national lens *Political Corruption and Democratic Governance* explores political corruption and how it influences electoral politics, political trust, citizens' evaluations of democratic norms and values, economic development, and distributional justice in both developed and developing nations.

In addition to promoting cynicism among citizens, corruption fosters inequality, undermines democracy, and even threatens peace. Provide your readers with the tools to identify what does and does not constitute corruption and offer them examples of corruption in politics in the United States and abroad. This book also outlines steps that individuals and groups can take to combat corruption in politics, empowering readers to become engaged citizens.

Features chapters that analyze and compare the experiences of Asian countries in carrying out governance reforms. This book tackles such questions as: how common reform packages designed for developed countries are implemented in developing countries? What happens in the reform diffusion process? And what are the obstacles to reform success?

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