

LOVE OF MONEY RELATIONSHIP WITH POLICE CORRUPTION

Denny Hariyanto¹, Rahayu Zulfa² & Diah Putri Ayu Purnamarini³

Masters in Psychology

University Persada Indonesia Y.A.I Jakarta, INDONESIA

dennyhariyanto16@gmail.com¹, rahayu.zulfa@gmail.com², diahputriyu90@gmail.com³,

ABSTRACT

Corruption has been agreed as a heinous crime against humanity. The domino effect of corruption causes collective poverty in many countries. In fact, corrupt practices actually occur in the police, which are supposed to carry out law enforcement efforts to eradicate corruption. The findings of Transparency International stated that the police institution was the most corrupt institution. The nature of loving money too much by individuals is alleged to be the cause of corruption in many institutions, including the police. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine the relationship between love of money and police corruption. This research is a correlational quantitative research. The population of this study were members of the Semarang Resort Police and Members of the Semarang Big City Police. The number of samples was 152 police. The sampling technique used was incidental / convenient sampling. The research data were taken using the love of money scale and the police corruption scale. In this study, the try out technique was used. The police corruption scale consisted of 22 items. The police corruption scale had an item validity coefficient between 0.359 to 0.698 and a reliability coefficient of 0.902. The love of money scale consists of 30 items. The love of money scale has an item validity coefficient between 0.399 to 0.705 and a reliability coefficient of 0.930. Love of money for members of the Semarang Resort Police and Semarang City Police Resort are in the medium category. As for the police corruption at the Semarang Resort Police and the Semarang Big City Police were in the moderate category. The method of analysis uses the product moment with the correlation coefficient (r_{xy}) = 0.750 with a significance value of 0.000 ($p < 0.01$), the hypothesis which states "there is a positive relationship between love of money and police corruption" is accepted.

Keywords: Love of Money, Police Corruption.

PRELIMINARY

Corruption has been agreed as a heinous crime against humanity. The domino effect of corruption causes collective poverty in many countries. In fact, corrupt practices actually occur in the police, which are supposed to carry out law enforcement efforts to eradicate corruption. The findings of Transparency International in the Global Corruption Barometer survey stated that of the 14 public institutions, the police agency was the most corrupt institution (Tuanakotta, 2010). Then it was strengthened by the existence of data from the Operation to Eradicate Extortion (OPP) or Operation Catch Hand (OTT) in 2016, found 235 cases of violations that occurred in police institutions (Sitompul, 2016). In addition, 31% of the community who in the last 12 months had dealings with police officers admitted that they had bribed to smooth their business (Rahmi: 2014). This is very ironic considering that the officials who should be in charge of enforcing the law and serving the public have actually violated the law and committed acts of corruption.

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) proposes that corruption is classified as a criminal act which constitutes an extraordinary crime. Because of this, the researcher intends

to propose the dynamics of the emergence of corruption through the perspective of love of money. This is because some researchers suggest that love of money is the root of all evil (Tang and Chiu, 2003; Vitell, Paolillo and Singh, 2006; Vitell, Singh and Paolillo, 2007). This is also reinforced by a study conducted by Tang and Chiu (2012) on managers in Hong Kong which also states that love of money is positively related to unethical behavior intention (unethical behavior) which contains five constituents namely resource abuse, not Whistle blowing, theft, and deception include acts of corruption (corruption).

Empirically, love of money is defined as a multidimensional measure of the level of love for money that is inherent in an individual and has several sub-constructs which are its forming factors. Love of money reveals an individual's desire to be rich, intention behavior based on money (a motivator), and the knowledge that money is important and has power (important, power). In this study, researchers deliberately put the power factor into the sub-construction of love of money because "power tends to be corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely" (Lord Acton in Tang, 2015). This is because the police, with all their characteristics, powers and powers in law enforcement, have a great chance to act arbitrarily or to deviate from law enforcement with the aim of obtaining personal benefits. For example, the practice of police corruption such as accepting bribes (bribery), trading in influence and abusing office (abuse of office) (Maljevic, Datzer, Muratbegovic & Budimlic, 2006).

Furthermore, individuals with high love of money show a very large difference between their desires and their assets (Michalos, 1985). So the implication is that there are many "needs" that are not met and this forms a motivator (Maslow, 1954) that directs individuals to make more money effectively, efficiently and quickly (Tang, 2000; Luna Arcora, 2011). Individuals with high love of money also tend to be prone to stupid, dangerous desires that lead to temptations (Baumeister, 2002) which actually leads to reducing moral and ethical standards which results in the emergence of indications of dishonesty. leading to corrupt behaviors at work (Martin et al, 2007). The researcher will illustrate in more detail and rationally the above as follows:

The rich factor (affective component) is an important sub-construct of love of money, because every individual wants to be rich and have lots of money (Gino & Pierce, 2009). For some individuals money is like drugs (drugs that can not be satisfied). The more money you have, the more you want it. Furthermore, financially, individuals may never be able to compensate for their needs, which are represented through various forms of consumption behavior which can almost be said to be absolute and even continue to increase every time both in terms of quality and quantity (Hsee, 2009). This then raises the attitude of craving superiority over wealth and in turn raises aspirations which continue to the level of feelings of inequity (Gino & Pierce, 2009). So that in the end feelings of inequality lead to behavior that leads to unethical behavior, one of which is corruption "in the name of justice".

Motivating factors (behavioral components) (Maslow, 1954) money leads to movement (Herzberg 1987). Likewise, the high love of money for the police can lead to standard law enforcement regulations that can be compromised / traded (trading in influence) (Gbadamosi & Joubert, 2005) which indicates police corruption.

Cognitively, money is important (Tang, 1992) and can build strength (Lemrova, 2014). For some people, money is in principle how to compare the material advantages possessed by others (Adams, 1963). Many cannot resist the power of money and want to continue to accept money that comes from work. This happens because money is symbolized as a symbol of success and power and is used as a tool to maintain and even improve a lifestyle (Badaracco,

2006). or collectively (Ashforth et al. 2008). It can be rationally accepted that love of money predicts unethical intention and cheating (Tang & Chiu, 2003). As the police often abuse their position or position for personal gain (abuse of office) (Maljevic, Datzer, Muratbegovic & Budimlic, 2006).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher tries to carry out investigations in order to find the root of the problem of corruption crimes, especially those that occur in police institutions. And referring to the explanation above, this research will examine: "The relationship between love of money and police corruption".

Hypothesis: There is a positive relationship between love of money and police corruption.
RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a correlational quantitative approach. The research variable consists of the independent variable (X), namely love of money and the dependent variable (Y), namely police corruption. The population in this study were members of the Semarang Resort Police and Members of the Semarang City Police Resort. The sample in this study amounted to 152 subjects. Sampling is done by accidental sampling technique, where the sampling is based on who the researcher accidentally meets where the sample meets the characteristics of the population. The method used to collect data in this study is to use a psychological scale, namely the love of money scale and the police corruption scale.

Researchers use used try outs. Try out is the term used for the research process using the same sample as the sample used to test the validity of items and the reliability of measuring instruments. This is due to the limited time and costs that researchers have in collecting data. In addition, the consideration of the characteristics of the subject's work that has high mobility is also an important reason in determining the use of try outs.

The validity test used the product moment technique, the reliability test used the alpha cronbach technique, and the correlation test used the product moment technique. The results of the measurement of the police corruption scale showed that of the 30 items tested, 22 items were declared valid with item validity coefficients between 0.359 to 0.698, and had a reliability coefficient of 0.902. The measurement results of the love of money scale show that of the 30 items tested, 30 items were declared valid with the item validity coefficient between 0.399 to 0.705 and had a reliability coefficient of 0.930.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Assumption Test Results

The normality test carried out in this study is the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test technique with the help of data processing software.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Police Corruption	Love of Money
N		152	152
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	55,8947	79,0987
	Std. Deviation	10,24220	12,89374
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,095	,087
	Positive	,095	,087
	Negative	-,095	-,069
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,174	1,067
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,127	,205

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Based on the results of the normality test above, it is known that for the normality test results on the police corruption scale, the K-SZ coefficient is 1.174 with a significance value (p) of 0.127. This result shows $p > 0.05$, so the data distribution on the police corruption scale is normally distributed. The results of the normality test on the love of money scale, obtained a K-SZ coefficient of 1.067 with a significance value (p) of 0.205. These results indicate $p > 0.05$ so that the distribution of love of money scale data is also normally distributed.

Linearity test was conducted to determine whether there was a relationship between the two variables, variables X and Y. Linearity testing was carried out using data processing software.

ANOVA Love of Money and Police Corruption

	Police Corruption * Love of Money				
	Between Group				
	(Combined)	Linearity	Deviation from Linearity	Within Groups	Total
Sum of Squares	11809,437	8912,263	2897,174	4030,878	15840,316
Df	8912,263	1	41	109	151
Mean Square	281,177	8912,263	70,663	36,981	
F	7,603	240,999	1,911		
Sig.	,000	,000	,004		

Based on the ANOVA table, the results obtained are $F = 240,999$ with $p = 0,000$ and because the value of $p < 0.05$, the pattern of the relationship between the love of money variable and the police corruption variable is linear.

Hypothesis Test Results

Hypothesis testing aims to prove the hypothesis whether there is a relationship between love of money and police corruption. The following are the results of hypothesis testing using the product moment technique with the help of statistical analysis software:

Correlations

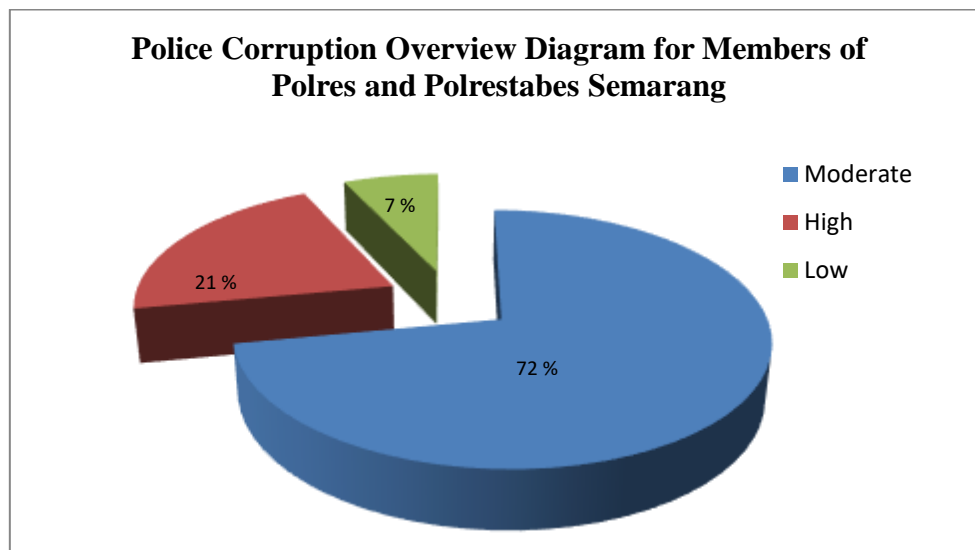
		Police Corruption	Love of Money
Police Corruption	Pearson Correlation	1	,750**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	152	152
Love of Money	Pearson Correlation	,750**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	152	152

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the table above, it is known that the correlation coefficient (r) of love of money with police corruption is 0.750 with a significance level of $p = 0.000$ where $p < 0.01$. This shows that the hypothesis which says "there is a positive relationship between love of money and police corruption" is accepted. These results indicate that the correlation between the two variables is in the quite high category (Arikunto, 2010: 319).

The results showed that in general police corruption in the subjects was in moderate criteria, namely with a percentage of the criteria at 72%. This shows that the subject is still quite large

in having a tendency to take actions that indicate corrupt practices in their duties and powers as police. The following is an overview of police corruption on the subject:



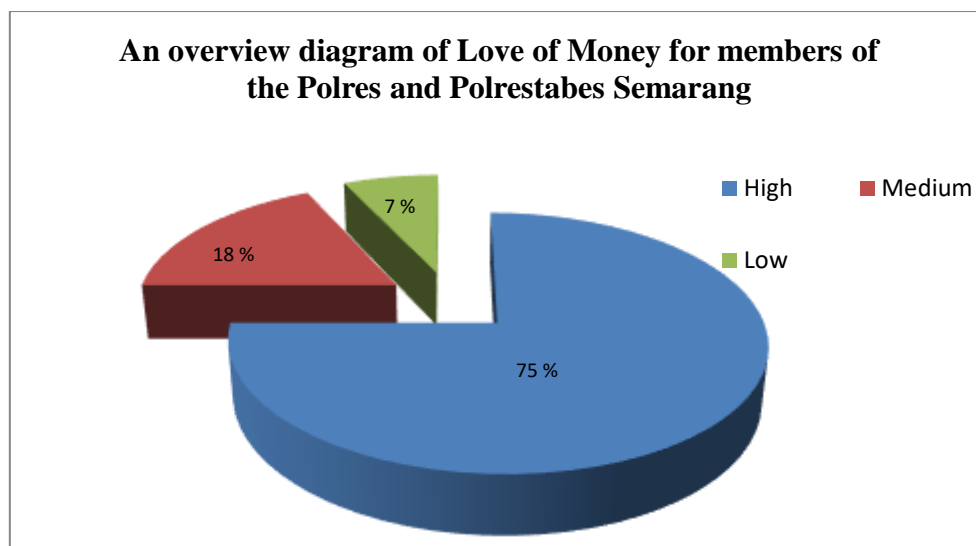
Apart from being reviewed in general, police corruption is also reviewed based on its category. The first category is passive bribery (passive bribery), the second category is trading in influence, the third category is abuse office. A more specific picture, police corruption is reviewed based on the category, the following results are obtained:

Police Corruption category	Category		
	High	Medium	Low
<i>Passive bribery</i>	18%	63%	19%
<i>Trading in influence</i>	30%	63%	7%
<i>Abuse office</i>	20%	72%	8%

Passive Bribery on the subject is in the medium criteria, which is 63%. This means that the subject still has a fairly large tendency to be involved in the form of corrupt behavior, namely accepting bribes in their duties and powers as police. Trading in influence on the subject is in the medium criteria, namely 63%. This means that the subject still has a large enough tendency to be involved in the form of corrupt behavior, namely buying and selling influence to facilitate personal interests. Abuse office on the subject is in moderate criteria, which is 72%. This means that the subject still has a large enough tendency to be involved in the form of corrupt behavior, namely the abuse of office with the intention of obtaining economic benefits for individuals.

In conclusion, the subject's police corruption is classified in the moderate criteria, namely at 72%. This shows that the subject still has ample opportunity to take action that indicates police corrupt practices. One of the reasons for police corruption practices by police officers is the love of money. The high and low level of love of money owned by police officers affects the high and low incidence of corrupt practices.

The results showed that in general the love of money in the subjects was in the medium criteria, namely with a percentage of 75%. This means that this result means that the subject has meanings and aspirations that indicate greed or greed for money at a moderate level, so that the potential to act in corruption is also quite potential. The following is an overview of love of money on the subject:



An overview diagram of Love of Money for members of the Polres and Polrestabes Semarang

Apart from being viewed in general terms, love of money is also reviewed based on its factors. The first factor is importance, the second factor is rich, the third factor is the motivator and the fourth is power. More specifically, love of money is reviewed based on its factors, the following results are obtained:

The Love of Money Factor	Category		
	High	Medium	Low
<i>Importance</i>	20%	71%	9%
<i>Rich</i>	23%	69%	8%
<i>Motivator</i>	20%	72%	8%
<i>Power</i>	20%	77%	3%

The Importance factor on the subject is in the medium category, which is 71%. This means that the subject has an emphasis on the "importance" of money in life. And this then has implications for the subjective opinion that money is a symbol of success, achievement and with regard to perceptions of lifestyle (life style). The rich factor is in the medium category with a percentage of 69%. It can be concluded that the subject has a desire to be rich and a lot of money. The motivator factor is in the medium category with a percentage of 72%, this means that the subject has the opinion that money is a motivator that can direct and even manipulate every behavior. The power factor is in the medium category with a percentage of 77%, this result can be interpreted that the subject has an assessment that money is a symbol of power that can control, manipulate and influence others.

In conclusion, the love of money in the subject belongs to the medium category, which is 75%. This shows that the subject has a high level of love of money. The implication is that the subject has an emphasis on the "importance" of money in life, has a desire to be rich and has a lot of money, has the assumption that money is a motivator that can direct and even manipulate every behavior and has an assessment that money is a symbol of power that can control, , manipulate and influence others.

In line with the opinion of Tang and Chiu (2003); Pakdemir and Turan (2015) stated that love of money is related to unethical behavior, including corrupt behavior. As some researchers also

suggest the same thing that the love of money is the root of all evil (Tang and Chiu, 2003; Vitell, Paolillo and Singh, 2006; Vitell, Singh and Paolillo, 2007).

The high level of love of money affects the high tendency of police officers to behave in a corrupt manner. The love of money owned by the police underlies the mindset, feelings and drive in him to reflect all the capabilities and resources he has to get more money efficiently, effectively and quickly, including making efforts or methods that are not appropriate or with the way of doing corruption.

CONCLUSION

1. There is a positive relationship between love of money and police corruption among members of the Semarang Police and the Semarang Police. The higher the love of money owned by the police, the higher the tendency to act corruption (police corruption), on the contrary, the lower the love of money owned by the police, the higher the tendency to act corruption (police corruption).
2. Police corruption against members of the Semarang Police and Semarang Police is in the medium category.
3. Love of money for members of the Semarang Police and Semarang Polrestabes are in the medium category.

SUGGESTION

Referring to the research conclusions above, the researcher proposes the following suggestions:

1. Police Institution

In the recruitment and selection system, it is necessary to pay attention to the personality factors of police recruits. One thing that may need to be discussed and considered in the selection process is to investigate the love of money of prospective police officers. Therefore, apart from the results of personality tests which are very important as a matter of consideration for the cadre of officers, it may also be a consideration for entering tests that reveal love of money, because based on this study love of money has an effect of 53.6% on corrupt behavior.

2. Further Research

It is necessary to have clarity of heart and straightness of intention in examining the problem of corruption in the police institution. The negative stigma that has been attached to this institution if it is not analyzed wisely will affect the objectivity of researchers as truth seekers. The hope is that by being neutral, researchers can get empirical facts that are free of bias.

Corruption is a sensitive issue in the police institution, so an effective data collection strategy is needed. To avoid faking, researchers should go directly to the field facing respondents. This method is useful for preventing cheating in filling out questionnaires (one person filling out several questionnaires or answering them incorrectly) and explaining if there are items that are unclear.

REFERENCES

- Azwar, S. (2009). *Research Methods*. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Management Review Vol. 12, Iss. 2, 55-80.
- Kahneman, D., & Tversky, A. (1979). *Prospect Theory: An Analysis of Decision Under Risk*. *Econometrika*, 263-292.

- Maljević, A., Datzler, D., Muratbegović, E., & Budimlić, M. (2006). *Overtly About Police Corruption*. Sarajevo: Udruženje diplomiranih kriminalista u Bosni i Hercegovini.
- Pekdemir, I. M., & Turan, A. (2015). *The Relationships Among Love of Money, Machiavellianism and Unethical Behavior*. Canadian Social Science, 48-59.
- Somadiyono, S. (2014). *Police Corruption: Influenced Factors and Suggested Control in*. Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization, 24-31.
- Tang, T. L.-P. (1995). *The Development of a Short Money Ethic Scale: Attitudes toward Money and Pay Satisfaction Revisited*. Personality Individual Difference, 809-816.
- Tang, T. L.-P. (1993). *The Meaning of Money: Extension and Exploration of the Money Ethic Scale in a Sample of University Students in Taiwan*. Journal of Organizational Behavior, 93-99.
- Tang, T. L.-P., & Liu, H. (2012). *Love of Money and Unethical Behavior Intention: Does an Authentic Supervisor's Personal Integrity and Character (ASPIRE) Make a Difference?* Journal of Business Ethics, 295-312.
- Tang, T. L.-P., & Liu, H. (2012). *Love of Money and Unethical Behavior Intention: Does an Authentic Supervisor's Personal Integrity and Character (ASPIRE) Make a Difference?* Journal of Business Ethics, 295-312.
- Tang, T. L.-P., & Tillery, K. R. (2004). *The Love of Money and Work-Related Attitudes Money Profiles in Macedonia; Blagoja Lazarevski; Roberto Luna-Arocas*. Journal of Managerial Psychology, Vol. 19 No. 5, 542-548.
- Tuanakotta, T. M. (2010). *Forensic Accounting & Investigative Audit*. South Jakarta: Four Salemba.
- Yamauchi, K. T., & Templer, D. I. (1982). *The Development of a Money Attitude Scale*. Journal of Personality Assessment, 522-528.