

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ECONOMICS
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME**

**A STUDY OF YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS TOWARD
CORRUPTION AND INTEGRITY
(A CASE STUDY IN LIBRIAL ARTS PROGRAMME, YANGON REGION)**

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AUGUST, 2023

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A thesis submitted as a partial fulfilment towards the requirement of the degree of
Master of Public Administration (MPA)

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This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**A Study of Youth’s Perceptions toward Corruption and Integrity (A Case Study in Librial Arts Programme, Yangon Region)**”, submitted in partial fulfilment towards the requirements for the degree of Executive Master of Public Administration (EMPA) has been accepted by the Board of Examiners.

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ABSTRACT

The title of the study is "A Study of Youth's Perceptions toward Corruption and Integrity". This research investigates young people's understanding of corruption and integrity in Myanmar, focusing on students enrolled in the Liberal Arts Program at Myanmar Institute of Theology (MIT). The study employed a descriptive approach to evaluate the attitudes of 211 respondents concerning corruption and integrity. The objective of the study is to understand young people's perceptions of corruption and to identify effective approaches for promoting integrity education among young people. Utilizing an extensive student survey, this study explores the attitudes, perceptions, and challenges surrounding ethical conduct among young individuals in the academic community. The findings reveal different understanding and perspectives on corruption and integrity. While respondents highly prioritize honesty in combating corruption, their opinions on exceptionally honest individuals vary. This research also assesses overall attitudes towards ethics and academic integrity, considering the influence of educational initiatives. Considering the diverse perspectives and understanding regarding corruption and integrity, it is recommended for educational institutions, to give a high priority to improving their ethics education programs.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A2JI	Access to Justice Access
ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
ACCM	Anti-Corruption Commission Myanmar
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	The African Union
BTI	Bertelsmann Transformation Index
COC	Code of Conduct
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CPU	Corruption Prevention Units
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EAP	The Eastern Partnership
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ES	The Enterprise Survey
EU	European Union
GCB	Global Corruption Barometer
GCI	Global Competitive Index
GCR	The Global Competitiveness Report
GDP	the global domestic product
HRR	Human Right Report
ICAC	The Independent Commission Against Corruption
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICS	International Continenence Society
MATA	Myanmar Alliance for Transparency
MCRB	The Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIT	Myanmar Institute of Theology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDP	Myanmar's Sustainable Development Plan
MTE	Myanmar Timber Enterprise

NESP	The National Education Plan
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NLD	The National League for Democracy
NRGI	Natural Resources Governance Institute
OEDC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCA	Prevention on Corruption Act
POBO	Prevention of Bribery Ordinance
RMB	The renminbi
SDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TI	Transparency International
TIME	Transparency in Myanmar Enterprise
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
WEF	World Economic Forum
YCDC	Yangon City Development Committee
YIC	Youth Integrity Camp

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Corruption has indeed lasted for a long time as a global issue that create major problems in ASEAN countries, including Myanmar. Creating a culture of honesty is essential to combat corruption because it addresses the primary causes of corrupt behavior and promotes a society that values integrity, openness, and ethical conduct. Personal values, beliefs, and attitudes play a significant role in shaping individual behavior. They are crucial determinants of how individuals conduct themselves in society (Blackwell, D'Souza, Taghian, Miniard, & Engel, 2006; Yuan & Dong, 2006). Understanding the fundamental value of individuals helps to comprehend their behavior within the larger social context. The way individuals uphold their moral character and ethical principles significantly influences a nation's progress. Constructing a future free from corruption and sustainability in ASEAN countries demands instilling robust moral values and ethical principles in the youth. Encouraging integrity and ethical behavior from a young age can lead to a society that values honesty, accountability, and transparency. Addressing corruption in ASEAN countries, including Myanmar, requires a comprehensive strategy involving institutional changes and fostering a culture of honesty and ethical conduct. Acknowledging the significance of personal values and moral principles is essential for shaping people's behavior and promoting a more ethical and transparent society. Myanmar's efforts towards national reconstruction, the commitment to combating corruption, and the country's engagement with international frameworks such as the UN Convention against Corruption and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government's recognition of corruption as a key challenge and its commitment to a corruption-free society demonstrates the political will to address the issue. However, achieving the goal of significantly reducing corruption and bribery is indeed challenging and requires meaningful and effective

anti-corruption campaigns. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), pursued by Myanmar and other United Nations member states, cover various aspects of sustainable development – social, economic, and environmental. Goal 16 includes Target 16.5, which specifically emphasizes the need to decrease corruption and bribery. Meeting this goal requires implementing strong and extensive anti-corruption actions, reinforcing institutions, fostering transparency and accountability, and conducting awareness campaigns. Corruption remains a major issue in Myanmar, despite the government's attempts to address it. Effectively tackling corruption calls for a comprehensive strategy involving changes in laws, enforcement, encouraging good governance, involving citizens, and providing education. Engaging citizens and educating the youth are vital aspects in the battle against corruption. By empowering people, especially young individuals, with information, chances, and the tools to engage actively, societies can progress towards establishing a transparent, responsible, and corruption-free atmosphere. The level of awareness about corruption among young people in Myanmar can differ based on factors like education, exposure, and information access. While there's a general recognition among youth about corruption's existence and negative effects, their understanding of specific anti-corruption measures might vary. Unfortunately, detailed research on the precise knowledge levels of Myanmar's youth about corruption is very limited. Conducting studies on how young individuals perceive corruption and integrity can offer valuable insights into their knowledge gaps, attitudes, and potential areas for intervention. This data can shape focused educational efforts, awareness drives, and policy suggestions to effectively involve and empower the youth in combating corruption.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to examine young people's perception of corruption and to identify potential approaches to promote integrity education among young people.

1.3 Method of Study

The method of the study is mainly descriptive method with primary, secondary data and data analysis. The primary data are obtained from the online survey questionnaire randomly from the students who are studying in Liberal Arts Programme from Myanmar Institute of Theology (MIT), Yangon City in Myanmar. Secondary data are obtained from the previous research paper, articles, various books and websites on youth perception on corruption and integrity for references. SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is used for statistical analysis and data management.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This survey was mainly focus on young people aged between 18-25 who studying at Myanmar Institute of Theology, students from Liberal Arts Program. Prior survey was conducted on five students who studying from final year of other universities in Yangon Region. The survey was conducted from September 2020 to November 2020 using online google form survey. The sample size of the study is 211 respondents. The survey's focus on young people from the Liberal Arts Programme at Myanmar Institute of Theology (MIT) in Yangon means that the results represent only the perceptions and understanding of corruption and integrity among this specific group. The findings may not be applicable to other universities, academic programs, or regions in Myanmar. There are some limitations of the study such as time limitation and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic restricts the scope of the study.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The organization of this thesis is as follows. Chapter 1 included the background and the reason why chosen the topic of the study, objective of the study, method of the study, scope and limitation of the study and organization of the study. Chapter 2 provides literature review and definition of Corruption and Integrity. Chapter 3 provides on the overview of Corruption and Anti-Corruption in Myanmar, which highlighted on how legal and institutional framework of entering corruption. In Chapter 4, consists of a survey profile, survey design of the study. This study finally concludes with Chapter 5, which provides finding, discussion, and recommendations regarding the knowledge, attitude of integrity and corruption among young people who studying in Liberal Arts Programme, MIT.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Corruption poses a major challenge for societies worldwide. The engagement of young people in corrupt activities is a critical issue that is concerning for societies across the globe. Understanding the relationship between youth and corruption is essential for creating effective measures to prevent it and promoting a culture of integrity. The objective of this literature review is to deeply examine critical subjects, theories, and empirical studies that offer understanding about the connection between youth and corruption. This encompasses investigating the underlying causes, the resulting consequences, and potential strategies to address this issue.

2.1 The Definition of Corruption and Integrity

2.1.1 Corruption

There are various definitions of what constitutes corruption. Corruption is defined as the abuse of public office for private gain (Drury, Kriekhaus, & Lusztig, 2006). The term corruption represents inappropriate behavior such as bribery, nepotism, theft, and embezzlement (Drury et al., 2006). In other words, use of official position or rank by using public resources in inappropriate ways for personal profit. The United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) does not prescribe a single definition of corruption. (UNCAC, 2004). Corruption can be performed in many different situations. Corruption can happen in the public and private sector or everywhere. Corruption can involve anyone because both parties benefit from acting in the corruption (Transparency International). There are two common types of corruption, petty cash corruption and grand corruption.

2.1.1.1 Petty Cash Corruption

The term petty corruption refers to petty or exchanging small amount cash for receiving something from someone. It refers to the daily abuse of power by ordinary people and government officials who are trying to access basic goods or services such

as schools, hospitals, police departments and other agencies. (Transparency International). Petty corruption is sometimes referred to as "administrative corruption" but involves the exchange of very small amounts of money and microfinance. (CAC/COSP/2015). Administrative corruption is a technical term that refers to the violation of public funds and the exploitation of public positions in society. The petty corruption is not found solely in public organizations. (Jancsics D, 2013). For example, in many small places such as registration offices, police stations, state licensing boards and many other private and government sectors. The petty corruption has amounted to £ 554 million globally. (Transparency International Survey, 2011).

2.1.1.2 Grand Corruption

Grand corruption is the abuse of high-level power that benefits the few at the expense of the many and causes serious and widespread harm to individuals and society. (Transparency International). Grand corruption typically takes place at the public sphere's top tiers, and within the highest levels in private business. It includes actors that make rules, policies and executive decisions. It often involves large sums of money. Grand corruption is also often called political corruption, highlighting the negative influence of money in political processes, campaigns and political parties (Transparency International).

2.1.1.3 Corruption theories

Corruption can be understood and explained through various theoretical perspectives and frameworks. Below are some of the most common theories and grounding of corruption:

The corruption equation is a theoretical model used to explain the causes and consequences of corruption (Klitgaard,1998). The equation is often presented as:

$$C = M + D - A$$

where C represents the level of corruption, M represents the monopoly of power, D represents the discretionary power of officials, and A represents the accountability of officials. According to the corruption equation, corruption is the result of the combination of the monopoly of power and discretionary power held by officials, minus the level of accountability imposed on those officials. The equation suggests that corruption is more likely to occur when officials have a monopoly of power, and

when they have a high degree of discretionary power without adequate accountability measures.

The corruption equation has been widely used in academic research and policy analysis to understand the causes and consequences of corruption in various contexts. However, it is important to note that the equation is a theoretical model, and its applicability may vary depending on the specific political and institutional context.

Cultural Theory: This theory suggests that corruption is deeply rooted in the culture and norms of a society and is a reflection of wider societal values and practices. (David. T, 2023)

Social Network Theory: This theory emphasizes the role of social networks in the spread and perpetuation of corruption, where corrupt practices and behaviors are reinforced and normalized through social connections and relationships. (J. Krause & D. P. Croft & R. James, 2007)

These theories and frameworks provide different perspectives on the nature, causes, and consequences of corruption. They can be useful for understanding the complex and multifaceted nature of corruption, and for developing effective strategies and policies to prevent and combat corruption.

2.1.2 Integrity

Integrity refers to the quality of being honest, ethical, and morally upright. Integrity involves sticking to a specific set of principles and values, and behaving consistently with those principles and values, even when tempted or pressured to do otherwise.

According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, integrity is defined as "the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; moral uprightness." It can also refer to "the state of being complete or undivided; completeness." In other words, integrity can refer to both a person's ethical character and their ability to remain whole or consistent in their actions and beliefs.

People with integrity as having good character (Audi & Murphy, 2006) and as something that represents the quality of a person's character (Carbajal & Chavez, 2007). Integrity is also used as the synonym of justice, fairness, consistency and promise of fulfillment (Colquitt et al., 2007). However, the construct of integrity also remains complex. Integrity is the practice of maintaining appropriate ethical behavior. It is the practice of showing strong compliance to moral and ethical principles and

values such as honesty, honor and trustworthiness. A lack of integrity is a major cause of corruption, it is important to define integrity.

Attitudes toward public perception and attitudes toward corruption are largely determined by personal values (Tu Wenyan, 2020). People are conducting extensive research to understand how personal values influence attitudes towards corruption. Understanding people's values helps to understand individual and social behaviors.

2.2 Forms of Corruption

Corruption can take many different forms, and it can occur in various contexts and settings. Below are some of the most common forms of corruption:

Bribery: The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value to influence a decision or action in favor of the bribe giver.

Embezzlement: The theft or misappropriation of funds or property entrusted to one's care, usually by an official or employee.

Extortion: The use of threats or coercion to obtain something of value, often money or property.

Nepotism and cronyism: The practice of favoring relatives, friends, or associates with jobs, contracts, or other benefits, regardless of their qualifications or merit.

Abuse of power: The misuse of authority or position to obtain personal gain or benefit, such as accepting bribes, demanding kickbacks, or engaging in other forms of corrupt behavior.

Conflict of interest: A situation where an official or employee has a personal or financial interest that could influence their decision-making or actions, often resulting in favoritism or bias.

Money laundering: The process of hiding the true origin or ownership of illegally obtained money or assets by passing them through a legitimate financial system.

Fraud: The deliberate deception or misrepresentation for personal gain or advantage, often involving false or misleading information, documents, or transactions.

Collusion: Secret or illegal cooperation or conspiracy between two or more parties to achieve a corrupt or illegal goal.

These forms of corruption can occur in various sectors, including politics, business, law enforcement, and public service, and can have significant negative consequences for economic development, social justice, and democratic governance.

2.3 International agreements and legislations

International agreements play a role in shaping the reach of anti-corruption laws. Many countries have strengthened their existing laws or introduced new ones. Over time, nations have approached public corruption in various ways. Authorities in many countries are increasingly involved in the fight against corruption.

2.3.1 International Agreements

(1) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions

The Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, commonly known as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, is an international agreement that aims to combat bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions. The Convention was adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1997 and has been ratified by 44 countries. The Convention requires signatories to criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials and to establish effective measures to prevent such bribery. The Convention also obliges signatories to ensure that their legal systems enable effective investigation and prosecution of bribery offenses and to provide mutual legal assistance to each other in the investigation and prosecution of such offenses.

Furthermore, the Convention requires signatories to take measures to prevent corruption in the private sector and to promote transparency and accountability in international business transactions. It also recognizes the importance of international cooperation in the fight against bribery and corruption. The Convention is monitored by the OECD Working Group on Bribery, which reviews the implementation of the Convention by signatories, provides guidance and assistance to countries to help them implement the Convention effectively, and conducts peer reviews to promote the sharing of best practices (OECD, 2007).

(2) United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is a legally binding international treaty that aims to combat corruption. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in October 2003 and entered into force in December 2005. UNCAC is the first global legally binding instrument against corruption and has

been ratified by 188 countries. The Convention requires States Parties to implement a range of measures to prevent and combat corruption, including: 1) Criminalizing bribery and other corrupt practices, 2) Establishing measures to prevent conflicts of interest, 3) Ensuring transparency in public procurement and in the management of public finances, 4) Enhancing international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of corruption offenses, 6) Promoting the recovery of assets stolen through corruption, 8) Strengthening the independence and effectiveness of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies.

UNCAC also recognizes the importance of involving civil society and the private sector in the fight against corruption. The Convention mandates that States Parties promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector in preventing and combating corruption. UNCAC has a comprehensive review mechanism to assess the implementation of the Convention by States Parties. The review process involves peer reviews, self-assessments, and the submission of reports to the Conference of the States Parties. UNCAC is an essential instrument in the global fight against corruption.

(3) Role of Civil Society in the review process

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) recognizes the crucial role of civil society in combating corruption. The Convention mandates that States Parties shall promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption. Civil society organizations (CSOs) can play an essential role in the review process of UNCAC implementation. The review process of UNCAC implementation provides an opportunity for civil society to participate actively in monitoring the implementation of the Convention and to provide feedback on its effectiveness. CSOs can participate in the review process by providing information to the review mechanism, conducting research and analysis, making recommendations, and engaging in dialogue with government officials and other stakeholders. CSOs can also raise awareness about the Convention and its implementation among the general public and promote transparency and accountability in the process. CSOs can participate in these mechanisms as observers or submit reports and information to the review process. By actively engaging in the review process, CSOs can contribute to the effectiveness of

the Convention and help promote transparency and accountability in the fight against corruption. (UNCAC, 2004)

2.3.2 Anti-Corruption Legislation of selected countries

Anti-corruption legislation aims to prevent, detect, and penalize corrupt actions in public and private sectors, fostering transparency and integrity while deterring bribery, embezzlement, money laundering, and fraud.

(1) France (Sapin II)

Sapin II is France's anti-corruption law, active since June 2017 after enactment in December 2016. It enhances France's anti-corruption measures to align with global standards. Sapin II features an anti-corruption agency, extraterritorial jurisdiction expansion, deferred prosecution agreements, mandatory corporate compliance programs, and whistleblower safeguards. This law offers a robust structure to prevent, identify, and penalize corruption, fostering corporate compliance and whistleblower protection.

(2) Chinese Anti-Corruption Laws

China has enacted several laws and regulations to counter corruption. These efforts are notably present in the Anti-Unfair Competition Law and Criminal Law. Despite its traditional practice of Guan Xi in business, China is actively combatting corruption through an ongoing campaign, with robust enforcement expected in the future. The Anti-Injustice Law bans commercial bribery, imposing economic and administrative penalties, even prosecution for grave offenses. It encompasses bribery related to goods and sales. Fines range from 100,000 RMB to double the amount plus confiscation of illegal gains. The Criminal Law criminalizes giving and receiving money or property for undue benefits. Penalties include fines, property seizure, imprisonment, and in severe cases, even death. Companies can be liable for bribes from government employees or their relatives, with penalties increasing for larger sums. Commercial bribery can result in up to three years' imprisonment and fines beyond RMB 60,000. Bribery exceeding RMB 2 million can lead to three to ten years' imprisonment.

(3) Singapore

The Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA), enacted on 17 June 1960, is Singapore's primary anti-corruption law. It applies to both private sector bribery and bribery of public officials. Singapore also employs the Penal Code, which includes provisions aimed at public officials. However, penalties under the Penal Code are generally less severe than those stipulated by the PCA for similar offenses. Prosecutions under the Penal Code for receiving or taking bribes are uncommon. Corruption or bribery involving public officials, as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, closely mirrors the provisions of the PCA. The law defines corruption through various forms of "gratification." It combines preventive measures with stringent penalties. Offering, undertaking, or promising gratification, deemed corrupt as defined by the law, falls under the scope of the PCA. Those found guilty of accepting bribes can face fines of up to US \$100,000 or up to five years in prison. The PCA underscores Singapore's commitment to combating corruption through comprehensive legal measures.

(4) South Africa

South Africa's anti-corruption law is robust and driven by a determined political will to combat corruption. Supported by complementary legislation like the Promotion of Access to Information Act, the Public Finance Management Act, and the Protected Disclosures Act, its effectiveness is notable. The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act 2004 is a cornerstone, criminalizing corruption in both public and private sectors. The act places a duty on individuals in positions of authority to report corruption and crimes exceeding SAR 100,000 to the police. Non-compliance can lead to criminal charges. Furthermore, the law protects witnesses and encourages whistleblowing through incentives. Overall, South Africa's anti-corruption law is a comprehensive framework with measures to curb corruption and safeguard integrity.

(5) Hong Kong

Hong Kong's Anti-Corruption Law (Prevention of Bribery Ordinance, or POBO) is a comprehensive legislation that addresses both forms of bribery in both public and private sectors. Convicted individuals can face fines and up to seven years' imprisonment. The law defines corruption offenses, even involving possession of ill-gotten assets by public officials. The Independent Commission Against Corruption

(ICAC), established in 1974, enforces this law through a three-pronged approach: law enforcement, education, and prevention.

2.4 Costs and Consequences of Corruption

The costs and consequences of corruption are far-reaching and have profound impacts on societies, economies, and individuals.

2.4.1 Costs of Corruption

Corruption leads to economic, political, and social costs, but is difficult to calculate them due to inborn complications. Despite these challenges, countries and organizations are working to illuminate these hidden issues.

According to a survey conducted by Transparency International in 2017, there are comprehensive overviews of widely accepted estimated costs of corruption. Estimates of financial losses due to corruption vary but are substantial and have a notable impact on essential resources. The African Union (AU) estimates that 25 percent of the country's GDP is estimated at \$ 148 a year is lost to corruption every year. The World Bank (Baker 2005) estimates of annual official development assistance from \$ 20 billion to \$ 40 billion is stolen from public budgets in developing and hidden overseas. Anti-corruption is a global concern because corruption is found in rich and poor countries, and the evidence shows that the poor are disproportionately affected. It contributes to instability and poverty. The annual cost of international corruption due to bribery and embezzlement is about \$ 3.6 trillion or 5 percent of the global domestic product (GDP) said by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres on International Anti-Corruption Day which was held on 9 December 2018. He also highlighted that according to the World Bank, businesses and individuals pay more than \$1 trillion in bribes every year on World Economic Forum (WEF). Corruption has a profound effect on poverty because it slows economic growth. Corruption is a barrier to a strong economy because it hinders foreign investment. In low-income countries, corruption negatively affects growth. On average, a one-unit increase in the perceived corruption index results in a 0.59 percentage-point decrease in the per capita income growth rate. Consequently, corruption affects economic growth, as well as social and political spheres.

Indeed, corruption is widely recognized as having economic, political, and social costs. Corruption has significant economic implications. It distorts markets, hampers competition, and undermines economic growth and development. Corruption also reduces government revenue, as funds that could be used for public investments and essential services are diverted for personal gain. Furthermore, corruption erodes investor trust, domestically and internationally, resulting in reduced foreign direct investment (FDI). Overall, corruption impedes economic progress and hinders poverty reduction efforts.

Corruption has a profound impact on society, particularly on vulnerable and marginalized populations. It exacerbates poverty and inequality by diverting resources away from social programs and services that are crucial for human development. Corruption in the social sector, such as in healthcare and education, denies people access to essential services and perpetuates social injustices. It deepens social divisions by favoring those with wealth and power, leading to increased disparities and exclusion.

Corruption imposes specific costs on youth, which have a significant impact on their well-being and future prospects. The impact includes limited access to education, limited employment prospects, reduced access to healthcare, hindered political participation, increased inequality and social injustice and destroy trust and values. To tackle corruption and its impacts on youth, a comprehensive approach is necessary. This includes strengthening governance, promoting transparency, ensuring accountability, and empowering young people through education and skill development.

2.4.2 Consequences of Corruption

Corruption has significant consequences that impact various sectors of society, including the political, economic, and social spheres. Often considered an element of "quiet violence," a term coined by Hartmann and Boyce in 1990, corruption embodies subtle yet pernicious forms of harm arising from systems, structures, and practices that perpetuate inequality and social injustice. Political and economic factors emerge as key contributors to corruption, with studies highlighting their significant roles (Hartmann and Boyce, 1990). According to Pak Hung Mo, political instability is the most important way for corruption to affect economic growth. The 1% increase in the level

of corruption shown in this study represents a 0.72% increase. In other words, a unit increase in the Corruption Perceptions Index slowed growth by 0.545 percent. TI's Global Corruption Barometer underscores that youth, particularly those under 30, report the highest bribery levels among surveyed age groups, indicating corruption's specific implications for the younger population. Corruption undermines the integrity and effectiveness of political systems and institutions. It erodes public trust in governments, weakens democratic processes, and undermines the legitimacy of political leaders. Corrupt practices such as bribery, embezzlement, and nepotism distort electoral outcomes, compromise the rule of law, and hinder equitable representation. Corruption also fosters a culture of impunity, where accountability and transparency suffer, leading to a breakdown of democratic principles and social cohesion.

Corruption has detrimental effects on economic development and prosperity. It diverts resources away from productive sectors, such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education, towards the pockets of corrupt individuals. This misallocation of resources hampers development, decreases foreign investment, impedes fair competition, and harms the business environment. Overall, corruption hinders economic progress, perpetuates inequality, and obstructs sustainable development.

2.4.3 Corruption effects on Youth

Corruption most affects young people because of their involvement in almost every aspect of society as students, activists, citizens, workers, customers and voters. (TI survey, 2009). For most young people, corruption continues to be a daily curse from extorting corrupt officials for job opportunities in schools and universities. Unlike other groups, by their numbers, various sections and in relation to the state and society, young people are more likely to be bribed. Young people understand that corruption undermines the integrity of institutions, hampers social progress, and impedes equitable development. When interacting with government and business, young people are often at the forefront of corruption. Young people may be forced to 'bribe' to go to school and pass an exam or get a job.

According to Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer Youth Survey (2017), the survey reveals that corruption has a detrimental effect on various aspects of youth life, including education, employment, and access to public services. In terms of education, corruption in the form of bribery and nepotism influences admissions, grades, and teacher recruitment, creating barriers for young people and

compromising the quality of education. This hampers their ability to acquire the necessary skills and qualifications for future opportunities. Corruption also affects youth employment, with practices such as bribery and favoritism distorting the job market and limiting access to decent employment. Unfair competition and lack of transparency in recruitment processes undermine meritocracy and hinder young people's career prospects. Access to public services is another area where corruption negatively impacts youth. Bribery and extortion can prevent young people from accessing essential services such as healthcare, justice, and public infrastructure. This creates inequalities and undermines social development.

Today's youth are growing up in a time of change that may involve civilization and engagement. Young people have the courage to express their views and voices, to realize their rights, to have free speech and political awareness. Younger generations often have a strong desire for fairness, justice, and transparency in governance, and they recognize the importance of combating corruption to foster sustainable and inclusive societies. Nevertheless, there are a variety of issues facing young people today. Youth participation in political, economic, and social change is indeed not guaranteed, and various factors can influence the challenges faced by young people in this regard. The level of youth participation can vary at regional and national levels based on several factors such as socio-political context, cultural norms, and institutional barriers (WEF, 2020).

2.5 Review on Previous Studies

In the Global Competitive Index (GCI) report of 2014-2015, researchers examined how 144 countries compare in terms of competitiveness, considering factors that influence businesses and economies. Myanmar faces a significant competitiveness challenge due to corruption, particularly in bribery. This indicates a notable issue that could harm Myanmar's economy. However, the study acknowledges the government's efforts to combat this through substantial changes, leading to improvements in some respects. This highlights Myanmar's genuine attempts to enhance its economy. Discussing corruption isn't only pertinent to businesses; it holds relevance for individuals and the entire community. Lack of understanding, honesty and fairness can lead to substantial problems in personal lives and for those around.

Transparency International (TI, 2004) report underscored the widespread effects of corruption across different age demographics. It particularly emphasized the

heightened vulnerability of young people to the consequences of corruption. The report highlighted that young individuals possess a distinct and significant role in the ongoing fight against corruption.

The paper authored by Saw (2015) delves comprehensively into the corruption challenges that Myanmar faces. The study highlights the persisting issue of corruption within the country and its detrimental impact on economic development. The author suggests the necessity of further reforms across different sectors including political, civil service, economic, and education. Of particular note is the author's observation that a lack of education about corruption impedes the recognition of its significance. This emphasizes the need to not only address practical aspects of corruption but also enhance awareness and understanding of its consequences.

Cherry. K (2022) conducts an in-depth exploration of Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development. She thoroughly examines how individuals navigate through the stages of this theory, elucidating the cognitive processes intricately woven into each stage. Furthermore, she probes the far-reaching consequences of this progression on ethical decision-making. Over the course of history, diverse philosophers and thinkers have dedicated themselves to delineating the ethical values that guide human actions and choices. These philosophical frameworks underscore the significance of imparting precise ethical principles such as honesty, fairness, respect, and responsibility in the upbringing of children.

Omolo's (2016) academic research paper, conducted at the University of Nairobi, investigates the perception of corruption among young individuals in society. The study reveals the multifaceted causes of corruption, spanning social, economic, and political factors. Interestingly, corruption appears more pervasive in regions such as Africa and Asia, compared to Europe and America. The study specifically emphasizes Kenya's struggle with increasing corruption issues across both public and private sectors. Moreover, it notes that the younger generation shows a growing inclination towards corruption, possibly due to negative role models and personal motivations.

Sihombing, S. O. (2018) who explored on youth perceptions toward integrity and corruption in Indonesia has highlighted that Indonesian youths are familiar with corruption but lack a proper understanding of integrity. This highlights the importance of addressing the knowledge gap and promoting the values of integrity and ethical behavior among young people. The research suggests that the Indonesian government

should implement educational initiatives that focus not only on raising awareness about corruption but also on instilling principles of integrity from an early age. Furthermore, the research emphasizes the crucial role of youth in shaping the future of the country. As future leaders and agents of change, young people can play a significant role in combating corruption and driving national improvement.

Drawing from this research, there is an encouragement to explore the perceptions of young people in Myanmar concerning corruption and integrity. Understanding how the youth in Myanmar perceive these issues is essential for developing effective strategies and initiatives to address corruption, promote good governance, and foster a culture of integrity. As future leaders and agents of change, young people in Myanmar have the potential to play a significant role in fighting corruption and driving positive societal transformation. By undertaking similar research in Myanmar, policymakers and practitioners can gain valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities related to corruption and integrity among the youth population. The findings could inform the design and implementation of targeted programs, educational campaigns, and policy interventions that empower young people to actively participate in anti-corruption efforts and contribute to a more transparent and accountable society in Myanmar.

CHAPTER III

OVERVIEW ON CORRUPTION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION IN MYANMAR

3.1 Background of Legal and Institutional Framework of Corruption

Corruption poses a major problem in Myanmar, persisting over time. The country has encountered corruption in sectors like government administration, public procurement, the judiciary, law enforcement, and business operations. In Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index, Myanmar ranked 137th among 180 countries, signaling a substantial perception of corruption. After World War II, the government of Myanmar undertook measures to combat theft, robbery, and corruption, driven by the need to safeguard public interests. Notably, the establishment of the Civil Supply's Theft Prevention Committee and the Public Property Protection Police Force (P-4) marked significant initiatives in this direction. These actions showcased the early endeavors aimed at preventing such incidents and securing public resources.

The enactment of the distinct Anti-Corruption Act in 1948 serves as a clear indication of the government's resolute commitment to combat corruption effectively. Comprising six sections, this act established a legal framework to tackle corrupt practices while emphasizing transparency and accountability. In 1951, the introduction of the Special Investigations Administration Board and the Bureau of Special Investigation Act was followed by the establishment of the Bureau of Special Investigation. This entity subsequently evolved into the Special Investigation Department in 1972. The notable feature of the Prime Minister's direct oversight of the Bureau of Special Investigation underscores the gravity attributed to combating corruption at the highest echelons of power.

Myanmar's historical background is marked by its prolonged isolation from the global community, which endured for several decades. This isolation had the effect of constraining external scrutiny and collaborative efforts in addressing corruption. This lack of international engagement, combined with inadequacies in regulatory enforcement, has contributed to the enduring presence of corruption within the country.

Myanmar's transition from a closed economy to one that is more open and receptive to foreign direct investment has brought both opportunities and challenges. The appointment of Lieutenant General Thein Sein as President in 2010 marked a significant turning point in Myanmar's governance, with a focus on reducing corruption in business. The government, under President Thein Sein's leadership, initiated policies aimed at promoting good governance and addressing corruption.

Myanmar signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2005, showing an initial intention to address corruption at the international level. In 2012, Myanmar enacted its first anti-corruption law, which was an important step in establishing a legal framework to combat corruption. Subsequently, in 2014, Myanmar ratified the UNCAC, demonstrating its commitment to international anti-corruption standards. The Anti-Corruption Law of 2013 played a pivotal role in combating corruption in Myanmar. This law not only provided a legal framework to address corrupt practices but also led to the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) as Myanmar's anti-corruption agency.

The National League for Democracy (NLD) won a landslide victory in the November 2015 elections and in March 2016, leading to the formation of a new civilian government in March 2016. This period of transformation is intertwined with concerted efforts to root out and manage corruption.

3.2 Anti-Corruption Law

Bribery laws in Myanmar primarily fall under the framework of the Anti-Corruption Law, which was enacted in 2013. This law was designed to combat corruption and includes provisions related to bribery. This law addresses various forms of corrupt practices, including bribery, and it applies to both public officials and individuals in the private sector.

The Anti-Corruption Law criminalizes bribery, including offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting bribes. These offenses can involve government officials, employees, or private individuals. Penalties for bribery under the law can include fines, imprisonment, or both, depending on the seriousness of the offense and the position of the individuals involved. Public officials found guilty of bribery could face more severe penalties. The Anti-Corruption Law establishes the Anti-Corruption Commission, responsible for receiving and investigating complaints related to corruption. It also encourages individuals to report corrupt practices. The law includes

provisions to protect whistleblowers who report corruption. It prohibits retaliation against individuals who provide information about corrupt activities.

To improve governance and governmental authority there fourth time amended between 2014 to 2018. First time in 2014, the second time in 2016, the third time in 2017 and the fourth time in 2018. Anti-corruption law is the first main legal framework for Myanmar which aims to prevent, countering and punishing corruption and the Anti-Corruption Commission is the first anti-corruption framework. The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) persisted in facing criticism and reservations about its efficacy. In response to these concerns, the fourth amendment was passed on 21 June 2018, guided by recommendations originating from the ACC itself. Collectively, these modifications underscore noteworthy advancements within Myanmar's anti-corruption initiatives.

3.3 Myanmar Rank by Corruption Perception Index

One measurement of corruption is the corruption perception index (CPI). The CPI uses a score from zero to 100 to rank countries based on how corrupt each country's public sector is perceived to be. A value of zero means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt; a score of 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean.

Table (3.1) The Data for Myanmar's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) from 2012 to 2020

Date	Corruption Ranking	Corruption Index
2020	137	28
2019	130	29
2018	132	29
2017	130	30
2016	136	28
2015	147	22
2014	156	21
2013	157	21
2012	172	15

Source: Corruption Perception Index (2020)

The scores and rankings consistently indicate that Myanmar has been perceived as having a relatively high level of corruption during this period. The data from the

2020 CPI, in particular, highlights Myanmar's rank of 137th out of 180 territories assessed, with a score of 28/100. This suggests that the perception of corruption within Myanmar's public sector is notably significant.

3.4 Most Corrupted Sectors in Myanmar

Corruption in Myanmar is prevalent across various sectors, undermining governance, impeding development, and eroding public trust. The corruption mostly found sectors are Government and Public Administration, Judiciary and Law Enforcement, Natural Resources and Extractive Industries Land and Property Education and Healthcare Business and Private Sector are the sectors commonly associated with corruption in Myanmar.

3.4.1 Judicial

Myanmar's judicial system has failed systematically due to its impunity and significant impossibility, most people in Myanmar have little faith in the equitable capacity of the justice sector. The judiciary is the least trusted after the police force in the country. Corruption is rampant in the courts. Most cases in civil courts are handled not only by judges and lawyers, but also by brokers who agree to make a pre-determined decision for a fee. (My Justice, 2017). Companies are face with high risk of corruption and political interference in the judiciary in Myanmar. Businesses have very low trust in the independence of the judiciary, bribes and illicit payments in exchange for good judicial decisions are common (GCR, 2015-2016). The Supreme Court took the first step in its struggle for independence during the constitutional review period, but the challenges remain due to lack of resources and lack of formal education (BTI, 2016).

3.4.2 Natural Resources

Corruption is rampant in Myanmar's natural resources. According to the Department of Natural Resources Management, there are complex licensing procedures that cause corruption in Myanmar. There are complex situations due to lack of accountability (NRGI, 2017). The jade trade in Myanmar is characterized by a low level of transparency and high levels of corruption (FT, Jun. 2016). Myanmar has disclosed some of the legal ownership of the oil, gas, and mining companies operating in the country (EITI, 2017). Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE), a state-owned

enterprise, has been accused of corruption and non-compliance with international standards (Frontier Myanmar, Mar. 2017).

3.4.3 Education

According to the 2017 Global Corruption Barometer, a significant proportion of school-based workers in Myanmar, 16%, are subjected to bribery. This undermines the integrity of the education system and has adverse effects on the quality of public services. One of the main challenges in the education sector is the lack of necessary autonomy in the administration of schools. Centralized decision-making processes restrict the ability of schools, principals, and teachers to make decisions related to curriculum, teaching methods, and other important aspects of education. Furthermore, the education system in Myanmar lacks incentives for specialization in primary schools, particularly in terms of salaries. This can impact the motivation and expertise of primary school teachers, potentially affecting the quality of education provided to students. Despite these challenges, Myanmar's education system is currently undergoing a process of rehabilitation and reform. The National Education Plan (NESP), launched in 2017, aims to set a strategic direction for future reforms. The government of Myanmar is working with donors, engaging in high-level discussions, and forming thematic groups that include civil society and development partners to drive these reforms forward.

3.4.4 Police

Corruption can be high in dealing with public services in Myanmar. More than a third of businesses expect a gift to operate a gift-giving license and nearly half expect to receive a gift to get construction permit. More than a third expect the same when applying for a telecommunications connection. About 1 in 7 businesses are expected to give “everything to do” gifts (ES, 2016). The risk of corruption is high in the search for investment permits (ICS, 2017). About 1 in 5 citizens consider all or all government officials to be corrupt (GCB, 2017). According to the Myanmar Barometer Survey (2016), the police are the least trusted group in Myanmar. 27% of the population trusted that police offer a lot of corruption.

3.4.5 Land Administration

Corruption is high in land management in Myanmar. Nearly half of companies expect to receive gifts to obtain a construction permit (ES, 2016). Private landowners or relevant government agencies and foreign investors can make long-term leases (ICS, 2017). However, foreign companies often complain about consultations and compensation that businesses do not have enough confidence in the government's ability to protect property rights in the country (ICS, 2017).

3.4.6 Business Sectors

Over one-third of companies in Myanmar experience at least one bribe payment request across 6 transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes. This measure is known as bribery. Companies in Myanmar have higher rates of bribery compared to other the Eastern Partnership (EAP) countries. Bribery is a measure of the percentage of receipts who request a gift or informal payment. Bribery rates are significantly higher than in other EAP countries highlighting the corruption that Myanmar businesses face. Thirty-five percent of businesses report expecting a gift or informal payment when requesting an electrical connection. (ES, 2014)

3.5 Activities of Government and Other Stakeholders

3.5.1 Anti-Corruption Activities in Myanmar

The President U Win Myint delivered opening remarks in the event on Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2019 which had been held in Nay Pyi Taw. In his speech, the president underlined that Myanmar's Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) links to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and that SDG 16 specifically encompasses anti-corruption measures. He iterated that "the Government understands that the problem of corruption has taken root and been thriving for many years is a major obstacle that is why we have been making strenuous efforts continuously with strong political fervor to create a society free from corruption".

The Anti-Corruption Law established the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) as Myanmar's anti-corruption agency. The ACC is responsible for investigating corruption. It is responsible for prosecuting violations of the 2013 law and advising on the fight against corruption. The ACC also has the power to seek assistance from international organizations (Quah, 2016). New formation of ACC has 12 members proposed by the President to the Speaker of Union Parliament (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw)

on 19 November 2017. In establishment of good foundation, the fourth amendment of Anti-Corruption Law was enacted on 21 June 2018. To be in line with the fourth amendment, the ACC has revised Anti-Corruption rules. The objectives of the amended anti-corruption law are (a) to carry out anti-corruption initiatives as a national responsibility (b) to be of benefit as a clean government and through good governance (c) to enhance the integrity and accountability in the public governance. (d) to protect state-owned properties, humanity and rights, and interest of the citizens by corruption (e) to take effective action against persons who commit the corruption (f) to be more transparent in rule of law and governance and to develop the economy through domestic and foreign investment. (Law No. 20/2018).

In 2018, the Commission drafted the Anti-Corruption Strategic Plan (2018-2021). It's related action plans for 2018 implemented the action for fight against the corruption. In 2019 an annual action plan is being implemented which is developed in line with the international anti-corruption standard. Under the 2019 agenda, there are five thematic areas included, (1) Establishment of effective and strong foundation for corruption prevention, (2) Enhancement of integrity and professional capacity, (3) Improvement in cooperation local and international organization in corruption prevention and enforcement activities, (4) Effective protection of State monies, properties and rights and interests of citizens and (5) Emergence of corruption free business environment. According to the 2019 plan, under the thematic area, Corruption Prevention Units (CPUs) have been set up in ministries to prevent corruption and to take action those who corrupt. So far, there have been CPUs in 18 ministries. A major initiative of current implementation of ACC is corruption prevention units (CPU) which monitor and report on bribery in various ministries. It authorizes to refer cases directly to the ACC to investigate corruption in public organizations. In this way, the Anti-Corruption Bureau is expected to help prevent corruption in the bureaucracy. However, staff from the CPU are still either in training or at the beginner stage of the report writing. Concerned with integrity, transparency, and accountability, ACCM has arranged workshops and training. ACCM developed Code of Conduct (COC) for commissioners and staffs of ACCM based on working area (2) of ACC Strategic Plan.

The Commission has developed a handbook on anti-corruption knowledge and integrity for primary and secondary school teachers. The program would be expanded to higher levels vs university level with the support of international experts in related fields. Youth also plays a key role in combatting corruption, therefore, capacity

building for youth is essential. The Commission has recognized the role of youth participation in implementing anti-corruption strategies and to develop integrity principles for young persons. In this regard, in 2019 Youth Integrity Camp I and Camp II can be organized by ACCM. The Commission promoted internal cooperation and collaboration such as Union Attorney Office, Financial Investigation Units of Police department, Education, NGOs and other business sectors. Enhance international cooperation by accomplishment of 2nd Cycle of UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism. The Commission signed bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Government Inspectorate of Vietnam in 2015 and with National Anticorruption Commission of Thailand in 2017. In 2018, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Government Inspection and Anti-Corruption Investigation Authority of Laos and Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of Korea. According to the seven areas of action of the 2011 Action Plan (International Relations on Programs for prevention and combatting corruption), The Commission extended signed MoUs with India by online in 2020.

Table (3.2) Enhancement of International Cooperation in 2014 to 2019

No.	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Courtesy Calls made by organizations	4	6	5	32	62	47
2	Attendance of meeting, workshops trainings aboard	3	9	10	19	23	23
3	In-country workshop	1	1		4	9	5
4	Bilateral MOUs		1		1	2	2
5	Symposiums					2	
6	Forums					2	
7	Youth Integrity camp						2

Source: ACC annual report 2018

The table represents the enhancement of international cooperation in the years 2014 to 2019, specifically in the context of various activities and initiatives undertaken.

Tabel (3.3) Receipt of Complaints on Region/State Basis in 2018

Sr. No.	Region/State	Number of Complaints
1.	Nay Pyi Taw	396
2.	Kachin State	186
3.	Kayah State	14
4.	Kayin State	145
5.	Chin State	87
6.	Sagaing Region	885
7.	Tanintharyi Region	174
8.	Bago Region	1181
9.	Magway Region	591
10.	Mandalay Region	1877
11.	Mon State	482
12.	Yangon Region	2452
13.	Rakhine State	312
14.	Shan State	530
15.	Ayeyarwady Region	1231
	Total	10543

Source: ACC annual report 2018

This breakdown provides an overview of the number of complaints received in different regions/states of Myanmar in 2018. Yangon has the higher number of complaints received while Kayah has been received the lower number of complaints. This suggests that there were more reported incidents or allegations of corruption in Yangon compared to the other states and regions.

The complaints that are not directly related to the Anti-Corruption Law but are associated with management, administration, land, and court matters are being forwarded to the respective departments or organizations for necessary action. The following Table shows the total number of transferred complaints as of 31 December 2018.

Table (3.4) Total Number of Transferred Complaints as of 31 December 2018

Sr. No.	Department / Organization	Number of Complaints
1.	The Supreme Court of the Union	104
2.	Ministry of Home Affairs	249
3.	Ministry of Defense	8
4.	Ministry of Border Affairs	3

**Table (3.4) Total Number of Transferred Complaints as of 31 December 2018
(Continued)**

Sr. No.	Department / Organization	Number of Complaints
5.	Ministry of Information	3
6.	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture	8
7.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	107
8.	Ministry of Transport and Communications	17
9.	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	36
10.	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	17
11.	Ministry of Labour Immigration and Population	29
12.	Ministry of Commerce	3
13.	Ministry of Education	51
14.	Ministry of Health and Sports	29
15.	Ministry of Planning and Finance	12
16.	Ministry of Construction	7
17.	Ministry of Hotels and Tourism	2
18.	Union Attorney General Office	22
19.	Union Auditor General Office	4
20.	Nay Pyi Taw Council	31
21.	Kachin State Government	9
22.	Kayah State Government	1
23.	Kayin State Government	12
24.	Chin State Government	22
25.	Sagaing Region Government	102
26.	Tanintharyi Region Government	23
27.	Bago Region Government	155
28.	Magway Region Government	78
29.	Mandalay Region Government	168
30.	Mon State Government	43
31.	Yangon Region Government	197
32.	Rakhine State Government	29

**Table (3.4) Total Number of Transferred Complaints as of 31 December 2018
(Continued)**

Sr. No.	Department / Organization	Number of Complaints
33.	Shan State Government	35
34.	Ayeyarwady Region Government	161
35.	Yangon City Development Committee	8
36.	Mandalay City Development Committee	1
37.	Bar Council	3
38.	Investment Commission	2
39.	Central Farmland Management Body (CFMB)	3
40.	Human Rights Commission	1
	Total	1795

Source: ACCM Annual report on 2018

The provided table displays the number of complaints transferred to various government departments and institutions as of 31 December 2018. The highest number of complaints has been received by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This suggests that a significant number of grievances and concerns were directed towards the Ministry of Home Affairs during that period.

3.5.2 Other Stakeholders

Since the beginning of the reform process in Myanmar, the situation for civil society organizations (CSOs) in the country has seen significant improvements. The enactment of a new law in 2014 allowing CSOs to register marked an important step towards increasing transparency and creating a more enabling environment for their work.

However, despite these positive developments, challenges still remain. Laws such as the Anti-Corruption Law impose certain restrictions on freedom of assembly, which can limit the activities of CSOs. According to the International Center for Non-Profit, Myanmar ranks fifth out of seven in terms of its civil society's independence scores, indicating that there is room for improvement in terms of enabling a more vibrant and autonomous civil society sector. The Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA) is a significant civil society organization working on

governance issues in Myanmar. It is a national network comprising more than 450 civil society organizations and individuals from all 15 states and regions of Myanmar. The primary objective of MATA is to promote accountability and good governance throughout the country. MATA focuses on various areas, including assessing the involvement of political and social reformers, advocating for resource extraction transparency, and supporting the transparency and accountability of Myanmar's governance. The organization was established in 2013, when civil society organizations came together around the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) mechanism. Prior to 2013, many civil society groups were already engaged in EITI-related work, but the formation of MATA allowed for a stronger alliance and collective action in line with Myanmar's commitment to joining the EITI. One of the significant milestones for MATA was the co-sponsorship of the EITI National Convention in October 2013, where key civil society actors participated. During the convention, the CSO Declaration was formulated through extensive negotiations. This declaration outlines the standards and principles that MATA adheres to in promoting inclusive and cooperative approaches within the EITI process. MATA has also conducted various training programs on natural resources governance, anti-corruption measures, budget transparency, and specific aspects of the extractive industry, such as contract transparency and sub-national formation units. These initiatives contribute to strengthening transparency, accountability, and good governance in Myanmar with the active involvement of civil society. Through its activities and partnerships, MATA plays a vital role in advancing transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption efforts in Myanmar's governance systems, contributing to the country's overall development and the promotion of good governance practices.

Access to Justice (A2JI) is a coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) in Myanmar that advocates for fair and just reforms in the country's land administration and justice sector. A2JI focuses on bringing about structural changes and improvements to ensure equal access to justice for all people in Myanmar. One of the main objectives of A2JI is to develop analytical products and baseline data, which serve as the foundation for monitoring government actions and promoting systemic changes in the justice sector across Myanmar. By conducting research and collecting reliable evidence-based data on access to justice issues, A2JI aims to provide policy recommendations and advocate for institutional changes and legal reforms that enhance access to justice. A2JI's activities include monitoring and oversight of its

member organizations, strengthening their research capabilities, and supporting their advocacy efforts. Through these activities, A2JI identifies weaknesses and shortcomings in existing practices and works towards implementing policies and procedures that enhance justice in the country. The coalition also develops campaign materials and messages based on its research findings. These materials are used to advocate for practical policy recommendations, engaging with government partners to promote positive changes in the justice sector. A2JI collaborates with strategic partners to disseminate campaign information and engage with relevant government agencies. A2JI is known for conducting high-quality research that informs the development of policy recommendations, supports advocacy activities, and contributes to increased knowledge and awareness about access to justice issues in Myanmar. By working towards systemic changes and promoting evidence-based solutions, A2JI strives to build a just society where all individuals have equal access to justice in Myanmar.

The Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business (MCRB) is an organization established in 2013 with the aim of promoting responsible business practices in Myanmar. Led by the Danish Institute for Human Rights, MCRB focuses on increasing accountability and responsibility within the private sector. One of the main areas of focus for MCRB is combating corruption. MCRB upholds the highest standards and operates under the principle of 'zero tolerance' for corruption. The organization recognizes that corruption poses risks to foreign investment, market competition, and the overall business environment in Myanmar. As part of its efforts, MCRB is currently implementing an initiative called Transparency in Myanmar Enterprise (TIME). This initiative involves the publication of information about anti-corruption measures, organizational transparency, and concerns for human rights, health, and the environment among the largest businesses in Myanmar. By promoting transparency and accountability, MCRB aims to combat corruption and foster a more responsible business environment. In addition, MCRB has developed an Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct that serves as a guide not only for the organization itself but also for its partners. The purpose of this code of conduct is to ensure that all behaviors and work ethics are maintained at a high level of personal and organizational integrity, both internally within MCRB and in its collaborations with partners. Through its initiatives, MCRB seeks to address corruption as a crucial issue in Myanmar's business landscape and work towards promoting responsible business practices that contribute to sustainable development and economic growth.

Nevertheless, CSOs continue to play a crucial role in combating corruption and promoting good governance in Myanmar. They contribute to the implementation of international anti-corruption agreements such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), working to ensure its effective enforcement and raising awareness about the issue of corruption in public services. Many initiatives have been undertaken to strengthen the capacity of CSOs in Myanmar to effectively implement the UNCAC and drive anti-corruption reforms. These initiatives demonstrate the vital role that CSOs play in advocating for transparency, accountability, and integrity in the country.

3.6 Youth and Corruption in Myanmar

Myanmar's youth, being a sizable part of the population and the future leaders, can strongly impact corruption by shaping attitudes, actions, and governance for transparency and integrity.

Corruption in the job market can create significant barriers for young individuals seeking equitable and skill-driven employment. This detrimentally affects their careers and economic stability. The persistence of corrupt practices like nepotism and favoritism, especially in a qualified youth demographic, poses considerable hurdles in Myanmar. The impact is far-reaching, hampering both individual prospects and the nation's socio-economic fabric (Next Generation Myanmar, 2019).

It is inspiring to see that many youths in Myanmar are willing to take up the fight against corruption and are equipping themselves with values of integrity, transparency, and accountability (YIC,2019). This commitment from the youth is crucial for building fair and ethical society in Myanmar.

The commitment of young people to fight against corruption in Myanmar is a positive sign for the country's future. Their active involvement in promoting integrity and accountability can lead to tangible changes in society, governance, and business practices. Empowering the youth with the necessary tools and support is essential to sustain this momentum and build a more transparent and corruption-free Myanmar. By working together, the youth and other stakeholders can create a transformative impact and foster a culture of integrity that benefits the entire nation.

CHAPTER IV

SURVEY ANALYSIS

4.1 Survey Profile

This study was conducted in young people aged between 18-24 who studying at Myanmar Institute of Theology (MIT) students from Liberal Arts Program in the school year of 2020. MIT is situated on Insein Road, Seminary Hill Campus, Insein Township, Yangon. There are six academic majors in the Liberal Arts Programme and there are around 200-250 yearly enrollments in this programme. There are estimated 1000 student's enrollment in 2020-2021 academic year.

4.2 Survey Design

This study was cross-sectional study designed with quantitative 211 to understand the knowledge, attitude and practice of integrity and corruption among young people who studying in Myanmar Institute of Theology (MIT) students from Liberal Arts Program, Yangon region in the school year of 2020. It was done from September to November 2020. Data was collected by online survey using the method of google form survey tool. It has been adapted through structure questionnaires.

As school closed and social distancing measures went into place in March 2020, it was challenging to collect data face-to-face. The target students were living across Myanmar, so that the survey questionnaires have been collected by online survey method using multiple choice and other type of closed questions. In the part of introduction, explained the objectives of the study and the students were requested to participate in the study. A structured questionnaire was used as a research instrument for data collection. The structured questionnaire included four parts, background information of interviewee, knowledge, attitude and practice. The survey questions sent out by using web and internet. The students received the online survey questions through email and social media.

4.3 Survey Results

The survey findings were presented with the following tables in each part of the conducted survey. There are four parts in survey findings: Characteristics of the respondents, knowledge, attitude, practice, and commitment of respondents to fight against Corruption.

4.3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

A total of 211 participants took part in the study. The characteristics of the respondents are detailed in Table (4.1).

Table (4.1) Characteristics of Respondents

No.	Variable	Characteristics	Number of Respondents (N=211)	Percentage
1	Gender	Male	74	35.07
		Female	137	64.93
2	Age	<=18	18	8.5
		19	29	13.7
		20	26	12.3
		21	52	24.6
		=22<	86	40.8
3	School year	1 st year	13	6.2
		2 nd year	30	14.2
		3 rd year	35	16.6
		4 th year	30	14.2
		Graduated	102	48.3
		No fill	1	0.5

Source: Survey data 2020

Table (4.1) displays the characteristics of respondents in the study area. The sample consists of 137 (64.93%) female and 74 (35.07%) male participants (N=211). As such, the female respondents outnumber the male respondents in this survey. The data reveals that the most significant age group within the sample is "Age >= 22 and < 22," encompassing respondents aged 22 or older but less than 22, constituting 40.8% of the entire sample. Additionally, a substantial portion of respondents, 48.3% of the total sample, have completed their education, indicating a predominantly well-educated participant group. The current study primarily concentrates on individual

respondents' perspectives, knowledge, experiences, and commitment concerning the fight against corruption.

4.3.2 Concept, Attitude and Practices on Integrity and Corruption

The question aims to determine the level of understanding and awareness among the respondents regarding the concepts, attitude and practices on integrity and corruption.

Table (4.2) Understanding of Corruption and Integrity

Sr. No	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Do you believe that you are well understating the concept of “Corruption”?	4.19	0.4422
2	Do you believe that you are well understating the concept of “Integrity”?	3.64	1.4884
3	Corruption refers to the abuse of power or position for personal gain, often involving dishonest or unethical behavior.	4.18	0.4556
5	Corruption is the act of taking bribes, kickbacks, or other rewards in exchange for making favorable decisions or providing special treatment.	4.07	0.6288
5	People with integrity as having good character.	4.08	0.6146
6	A lack of integrity is a major cause of corruption.	4.13	0.5285
	Overall mean	4.05	0.576

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.2) describes young people’s understanding of Corruption and Integrity. As per the survey result, the highest mean score for this statement is 4.19. This suggests that the majority of the respondents have a better understanding of the concept of corruption. The mean score for this statement related understanding of integrity is 3.64, which is lower compared to the mean scores for the corruption-related

statements. This suggests that, on average, respondents have a less confident understanding of the concept of "integrity."

The overall mean score for all the statements related to corruption and integrity is 4.05, which is relatively high. This suggests that, on average, respondents have a solid understanding of both corruption and integrity concepts.

Table (4.3) Attitude about Ethical Behaviors

Sr. No.	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	I believe that not being honest can lead to more corruption.	4.11	0.0016
2	I feel people who are not being honest are less likely to do good things.	3.82	0.0625
3	Individuals should maintain high levels of integrity in both their personal and professional lives.	4.00	0.0049
4	I believe honesty is important in all aspects of life.	4.23	0.0160
5	How would you rate yourself as honest, even when no one is watching?	4.20	0.1115
	Overall mean	4.07	0.149

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.3) describes the respondents to rate their attitudes about ethical behaviors. As per the survey result, the higher mean value of 4.23 suggests that respondents strongly believe that honesty is important in all aspects of life. The lower mean value of 3.82 indicates that, on average, who are not being honest are less likely to do good things. The overall mean score across all statements is (4.07). This mean score suggests that more than half of the respondents have positive attitudes about honesty, integrity, in their personal life.

Table (4.4) Familiarity and Awareness of Anti-Corruption Measures and Initiatives

Sr. No.	Statement	Yes	Percentage
1	Are you familiar with the Anti-Corruption Commission Myanmar (ACCM)?	78	36.97
2	Are you familiar with any government-led initiatives aimed at combatting corruption in your country?	68	32.23
3	Are you familiar with anti-corruption and regulation in your country?	52	24.64
4	Have you ever heard of any non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or civil society initiatives working to raise awareness about corruption prevention?	62	29.38
5	How much do you know about your rights and duties as a citizen when it comes to reporting corruption or unethical behavior?	67	31.75

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.4) describes the level of respondent's familiarity or awareness regarding various anti-corruption measures and initiatives. As per the survey result, 78 (36.97%) of the respondents familiar with the anti-corruption commission in Myanmar. This indicates that around two-fifths of the respondents are aware of such initiatives. As per the survey result, 52 (24.64%) of the respondents are familiar with anti-corruption and regulation in your country. This indeed indicates that approximately one-fourth of the respondents are aware of such initiatives.

Overall, when compared to the total number of respondents (211), the results suggest that on average, a small number of respondents are familiar with anti-corruption measures and initiatives.

Table (4.5) Practices on Academic Integrity and Ethical Behavior

Statement	Yes	Percentage
I will do my best for a good grade on the exam without cheating, even if I do not do well.	152	72
I'll request assistance from my best friend during the exam, and they will likely agree because it's common to help a friend in need.	52	24.6
I am willing to do whatever it takes to earn a good grade, including unethical actions like cheating or offering gifts to the teacher or supervisors.	7	3.3

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.5) describes the responses to statements related to practices on corruption, specifically in the context of academic integrity and ethical behavior. A significant majority, 72% of the respondents, indicated that they are committed to achieving a good grade on an exam without resorting to cheating, even if it means they may not perform exceptionally well. This suggests that a substantial portion of the surveyed population values academic integrity and is determined to succeed through honest efforts.

Table (4.6) Ethical Responses to Delayed Official Document Delivery

Statement	Yes	Percentage
I would wait for the official document until I receive it	43	20.9
I will inquire about the precise duration and seek to gain a better understanding of the process to figure out the reasons for the delay.	126	59.7
I will try to find a friend or relative who can speed up the process	32	15.5
I will offer an extra, informal payment to speed up the process.	6	2.8

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.6) describes the respondent approach to documents delay. As per the survey result, 126 people (59.7%) respondents proactively seek information and clarification about the delay in receiving the official document. Only 6 people (2.8%) respondents would be willing to resort to informal payments to accelerate the document process.

The data suggests that the most common response among the respondents is to seek clarification and information about the delay in receiving the official document. A smaller percentage would consider seeking help from friends or relatives, and an even smaller percentage would be willing to make informal payments.

Table (4.7) Ethical Responses to Unconventional Job Offers

Statement	Yes	Percentage
My uncle says his friend can help me get into a great company without the usual selection process, but I'll decline. I don't want to participate in such practices.	66	31.3
My uncle says his friend can help me get into a great company without the usual selection process. After some thought, I decide to decline, using an excuse to avoid upsetting my uncle.	90	42.7
My uncle says his friend can help me get into a great company without the usual selection process. I feel uneasy, but since it's common practice, I eventually say "yes."	31	14.7
My uncle says his friend can help me get into a great company without the usual selection process. This sounds great! I immediately agree	18	8.5

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.7) describes the respondent's ethical responses to unconventional job offers. As per the survey result, 90 people (42.7%) of respondents would decline the offer after considering it, but they would do so diplomatically to avoid upsetting their uncle. 18 people (8.5%) of respondents would enthusiastically accept the offer without hesitation.

The data suggests that the most common response among the respondents is to decline the offer, but they would do so tactfully to avoid upsetting their uncle. A smaller percentage would accept the offer despite feeling uneasy about it, and an even smaller percentage would immediately agree without hesitation.

Table (4.8) Experience on Corruption

Statement	Yes	Percentage
Have you ever experienced paying for bribe while applying for any documents or permits.	61	28.9
Have you ever had to provide bribes in order to pass your exams?	34	16.11
Have you ever faced situations where bribes or extortion were demanded in exchange for obtaining medicine or medical treatment for yourself or a family member?	38	18.0
Have you ever experienced bribery or extortion as a means to avoid legal issues or trouble with the police?	88	47.7
Have you ever been offered bribes to secure a job position?	76	36

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.8) describes youth's experiences on corruption in various situations. As per the survey result, nearly half of respondents 88 (47.7%) reported encountering bribery or extortion as a way to avoid legal problems or trouble with the police. As per the survey result, 34 (16.1%) of the respondents had to offer bribes in order to pass their exams. According to the data presented in Table (4.5), it is evident that a significant percentage of youth respondents have faced corruption in various situations.

Table (4.9) Commitments on Reporting Corruption

Variables	Number of respondents N=211	Percentage
Yes, I would report it	99	42.9
No. I would not report it	112	53.1

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.9) describes the willingness of respondents to report corruption. According to the survey results, over half of the respondents, 112 individuals (53.1%), indicated that they do not want to report corruption.

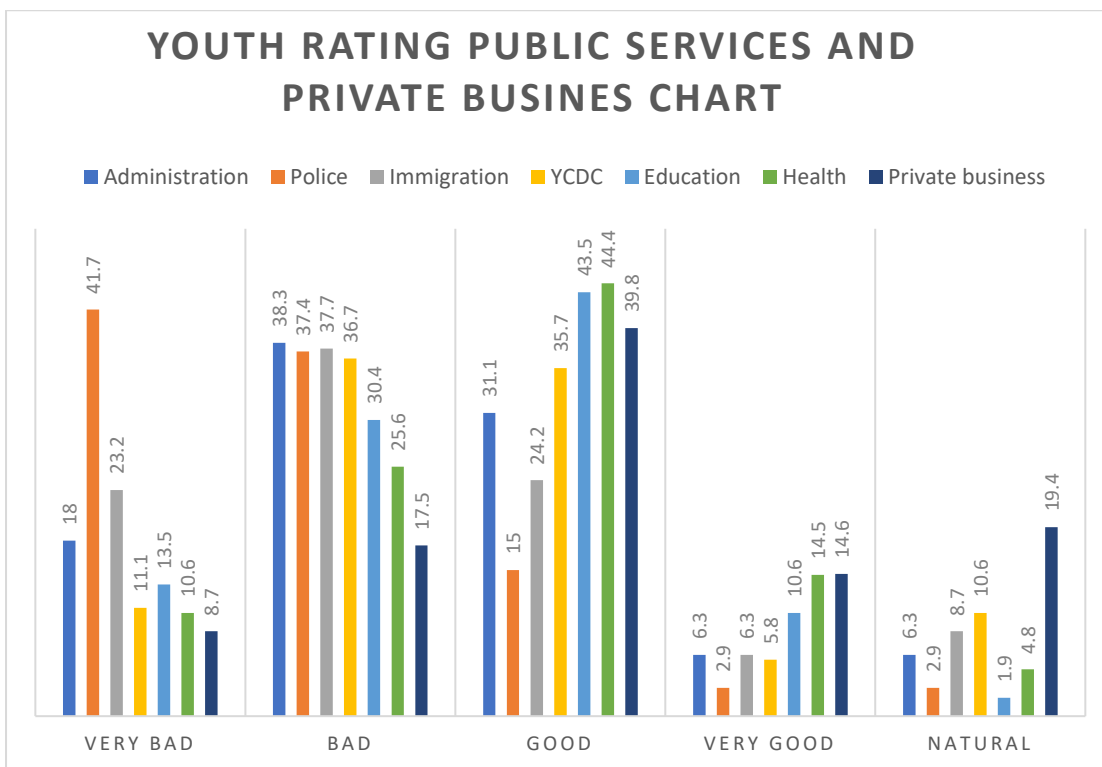
Table (4.10) Not being ready to report corruption

Variables	No. of Respondent N=211	Percentage
I am afraid of reporting corruption because I would not be protected	50	23.7
I think reporting corruption would not be effective	79	37.4
I do not know the procedures for reporting corruption	58	27.5
I do not want to report to anyone. It is not my business	24	11.4

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.10) describes the reason behind youth's not being ready to report corruption. As per the survey result, a high number of respondents 79 (37.4%) think reporting corruption would not be effective. As per the survey result, a small portion of respondents, 24 (11.4%), do not want to report to anyone because this was not their business.

Figure (4.1) Rating the quality of public service by youth.



Source: Survey data (2020)

Figure (4.1) describes the respondents' perceptions regarding the integrity levels of various public services are depicted. The data highlights differing levels of perceived integrity across different service sectors. Administration: 31.1% of youth rated the quality of administration services as "Good." Police: 15.0% of youth rated the quality of police services as "Good." Immigration: 24.2% of youth rated the quality of immigration services as "Good." YCDC (Yangon City Development Committee): 35.7% of youth rated the quality of YCDC services as "Good." Education: 43.5% of youth rated the quality of education services as "Good," indicating that a relatively high percentage of respondents had a positive perception of the education sector. Health: 44.4% of youth rated the quality of health services as "Good," showing a favorable view of the healthcare sector among respondents. Private Business: 39.8% of youth rated the quality of services provided by private businesses as "Good." These findings indicate that, among the sectors surveyed, education and health services received the highest "Good" ratings from youth, while police services received the lowest "Good" rating.

Table (4.11) Factors that Influence Youth's Perspective on Integrity

Sr. No.	Statement	Frequency	Percentage
1	Do you think your extended family has shaped your values and beliefs	142	67.3
2	Do you think the education system has the potential to influence your values and beliefs	154	73.0
3	Do you think that your friends can shape your values and beliefs	136	64.5
4	Do you think social influencer such as stars/celebrities are potential to influence your values and beliefs	104	49.3
5	Do you think that the business/economic sphere can shape your values and beliefs	95	45.0
6	Do you think that political leaders or spiritual/religious are potential to influence your values and beliefs	126	59.7
7	Do you think that the media (newspaper, internet, TV) are potential to influence your values and beliefs	139	65.9

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.11) describes the various factors and influences that shape the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors of youth regarding integrity. As per the result, the higher number of the respondents 154 (73%) perceive that the education system has the potential to influence their values and beliefs about integrity. As per the result, the lower number of the respondents 95 (45%) believe that the business and economic sphere can impact their values and beliefs related to integrity.

Overall, a high percentage of young people surveyed indicated that the education system was important in shaping their attitudes and beliefs about integrity.

Table (4.12) Integrity education or training

Statement	Yes	Percentage
Have you received any integrity education or training?	55	26.1
Do you believe that education and awareness are in combating corruption?	149	70.61
Do you think the integrity education or training has influenced your attitudes and behaviors in your personal life?	138	65.4
Would you be interested in participating in any integrity education programme if they were available to?	164	77.7

Source: Survey data (2020)

Table (4.12) describes the respondents' experiences with integrity education or training and their attitudes towards it. Out of the respondents, 55 individuals (26.1%) have received integrity education or training. This indicates that a relatively small segment of the surveyed population has had exposure to such educational programs.

A significant majority, consisting of 138 respondents (65.4%), believe that integrity education or training has exerted an impact on their attitudes and behaviors in their personal lives. This suggests that for many who have received this education, it has been perceived as influential in shaping their values and conduct. Furthermore, a substantial percentage of 164 respondents (77.7%) express a strong interest in participating in integrity education programs if they were made available. This underscores a high level of enthusiasm among respondents for further engagement in educational initiatives related to integrity.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

Corruption is indeed emerging as a significant challenge in ASEAN countries, including Myanmar. Myanmar has taken steps to address this issue, demonstrating its commitment to combating corruption. The country has engaged with international frameworks and has recognized corruption as a key challenge that requires attention and action. Achieving significant reductions in corruption and bribery is challenging and requires effective anti-corruption campaigns, especially in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 16.5, which targets the reduction of corruption and bribery. Despite government efforts, corruption remains a major issue in Myanmar. In this context, engaging and educating young individuals are vital aspects of anti-corruption endeavors.

The survey conducted among youth provides valuable insights into their perspectives on corruption, integrity, and integrity education. The majority of respondents correctly define corruption as the misuse of power or authority for personal gain. Although their understanding of integrity is not as strong as their understanding of corruption, they do recognize that the lack of integrity plays a significant role in driving corruption. Nonetheless, a significant segment of the population remains unaware of the ongoing initiatives designed to combat corruption. There is a considerable potential for enhancing their awareness and understanding in this regard. The youth place strong emphasis on the significance of honesty in all aspects of life, recognizing that a lack of honesty can lead to corruption. They firmly advocate for individuals to maintain a high level of integrity in both personal and professional spheres. Furthermore, the findings reveal that more than half of the respondents have positive attitudes towards honesty and integrity in their personal lives, and a significant majority of young people value ethical behavior, with a particular focus on honesty and integrity.

When it comes to people's behavior, the findings indicate that individuals typically demonstrate fairness and honesty, especially in educational and professional settings. The respondents give high priority to academic integrity, exhibit ethical behavior when confronted with document delays, and show a willingness to turn down unconventional job offers that could compromise their ethical values. When exploring awareness of anti-corruption initiatives, only a small portion of respondents are familiar with anti-corruption initiatives, such as Anti-Corruption Commission and Anti-Corruption regulation.

Regarding experiences related to corruption, a notable portion of youth respondents shared personal encounters with corruption, such as bribery and extortion. This underscores the widespread nature of these issues among the youth demographic. Concerning their willingness to report corruption, nearly half of the participants demonstrated a positive attitude, indicating their willingness to report instances of corruption. A smaller segment of respondents expressed reluctance to report corruption due to concerns about the ineffectiveness of reporting procedures, lack of awareness about the reporting process, and fear of inadequate protection for whistleblowers. In response to public services, the respondents have low trust or satisfaction with several sectors, with the police sector receiving the lowest rating as well as administration and immigration. It indicates a widespread concern over corruption in various sectors. Compared to other sectors, the education sector received the highest ratings followed by the health sector. The education system is seen as the most influential factor in shaping the moral values and beliefs of young people. This perspective underscores the significant role of educational institutions in shaping and influencing social norms.

In the context of academic integrity and corruption, only a minority of respondents reported having received education or training related to corruption and integrity. Furthermore, they identified areas where there is potential for the expansion of such education. Among those who did receive integrity education, there is a prevailing belief that it has positively influenced their attitudes and behaviors. In addition, a substantial portion of individuals would be keen to participate in similar programs if offered to them. This indicates a potential requirement for initiatives focused on anti-corruption education and training.

5.1 Recommendations

The survey findings reveal that many respondents possess an understanding of integrity and corruption, demonstrating a willingness to report corruption cases and actively combat corruption. Despite the positive aspects observed in the survey, there are indeed areas where the practice of integrity needs improvement. Based on the information provided youth perspectives corruption and integrity, here are some recommendations for addressing corruption and promoting integrity among young individuals.

In the survey result, youth mentioned that education is one of the powerful tools that is an influential factor in shaping the moral values and beliefs as well as the need for multi-stakeholder involvement in combating corruption. Universities and educational institutions should integrate integrity education into their curricula. This can be achieved by developing courses or modules that focus on ethics, integrity, and the consequences of corruption. Educational institutions should actively raise awareness about corruption and the ethical consequences of engaging in corrupt practices. This awareness can be achieved through seminars, workshops, and awareness campaigns. Many youths have experiences with corruption and express a commitment to report it. However, several barriers hinder their reporting efforts. Some young individuals lack awareness of available reporting channels, some individuals do not see reporting as part of their responsibilities or duties, some youths have concerns about their personal safety and some have concerns about the ineffectiveness of the reporting process. Conduct widespread awareness campaigns targeting youth to educate them about the importance of reporting corruption and the available channels.

Regarding public and private services rating by youth, it is evident that education and health services received the highest "Good" ratings, signifying a positive perception of integrity within these sectors. Conversely, police services received the lowest "Good" rating, indicating a lower level of trust and perceived integrity. This variation in perception among different sectors underscores the pressing need to address integrity and trust issues, particularly within sectors like the police. It highlights the implementing of comprehensive reforms and transparency measures in these areas to rebuild trust among the public services.

The most important to consider that only a minority of respondents reported having received education or training related to corruption and integrity, is to expand integrity education. This recommendation involves developing and implementing

comprehensive anti-corruption and integrity education programs. Alongside, regular surveys and research studies are essential for monitoring shifts in attitudes, behaviors, and experiences related to integrity and corruption. This empirical data will serve as the foundation for evidence-based interventions and policies, enabling the development of adaptable and effective strategies.

By following these recommendations, MIT and other institutions can contribute to cultivating a culture of integrity, raising awareness about corruption, and empowering young people to actively participate in the fight against corruption in Myanmar. These efforts can lead to a more transparent, fair, and just society, fostering a positive impact on the nation's development and overall well-being.

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APPENDEX (A)

Survey Questionnaire

I am presently engaged in the writing of a thesis for Master of Public Administration at Yangon University of Economics. My topic is A STUDY ON YOUTH'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS CORRUPTION AND INTEGRITY. The purpose of the study is to describe young people's perception of corruption and integrity. The information you provide in this questionnaire will be used for research purpose only, and it will not be used in a manner which would allow personal identification from your individual responses.

Part (A)

General information of Respondents	
Age	
Gender	
Nationality	
Major	
School year	

Part (B)**Knowledges, Attitudes and Experiences on Integrity and Corruption**

Rating your understanding on integrity (1* do not know 2*strongly disagree, 3*somewhat disagree, 4*somewhat agree, 5* strongly agree, please select one option.

Understanding of Corruption and Integrity		1	2	3	4	5
1	Do you believe that you are well understating the concept of “Corruption”?					
2	Do you believe that you are well understating the concept of “Integrity”?					
3	Corruption refers to the abuse of power or position for personal gain, often involving dishonest or unethical behavior.					
4	Corruption is the act of taking bribes, kickbacks, or other rewards in exchange for making favorable decisions or providing special treatment.					
5	People with integrity as having good character.					
6	A lack of integrity is a major cause of corruption.					

Attitude about Ethical Behaviors		1	2	3	4	5
1	I believe that not being honest can lead to more corruption.					
2	I feel people who are not being honest are less likely to do good things.					
3	Individuals should maintain high levels of integrity in both their personal and professional lives.					
4	I believe honesty is important in all aspects of life.					
5	How would you rate yourself as honest, even when no one is watching?					

Familiarity and Awareness of Anti-Corruption Measures and Initiatives		Yes	No
1	Are you familiar with the Anti-Corruption Commission Myanmar (ACCM)?		
2	Are you familiar with any government-led initiatives aimed at combatting corruption in your country?		
3	Are you familiar with anti-corruption and regulation in your country?		
4	Have you ever heard of any non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or civil society initiatives working to raise awareness about corruption prevention?		
5	How much do you know about your rights and duties as a citizen when it comes to reporting corruption or unethical behavior?		

Attitudes on Academic Integrity and Ethical Behavior		Yes	No
1	I will do my best for a good grade on the exam without cheating, even if I do not do well.		
2	I'll request assistance from my best friend during the exam, and they will likely agree because it's common to help a friend in need.		
3	I am willing to do whatever it takes to earn a good grade, including unethical actions like cheating or offering gifts to the teacher or supervisors.		

Ethical Responses to Delayed Official Document Delivery		Yes	No
1	I would wait for the official document until I receive it		
2	I will inquire about the precise duration and seek to gain a better understanding of the process to figure out the reasons for the delay.		
3	I will try to find a friend or relative who can speed up the process		
4	I will offer an extra, informal payment to speed up the process.		

Ethical Responses to Delayed Official Document Delivery		Yes	No
1	My uncle says his friend can help me get into a great company without the usual selection process, but I'll decline. I don't want to participate in such practices.		
2	My uncle says his friend can help me get into a great company without the usual selection process. After some thought, I decide to decline, using an excuse to avoid upsetting my uncle.		
3	My uncle says his friend can help me get into a great company without the usual selection process. I feel uneasy, but since it's common practice, I eventually say "yes."		
4	My uncle says his friend can help me get into a great company without the usual selection process. This sounds great! I immediately agree		

Experiences on Corruption		Yes	No
1	Have you ever experienced paying for bribe while applying for any documents or permits.		
2	Have you ever had to provide bribes in order to pass your exams?		
3	Have you ever faced situations where bribes or extortion were demanded in exchange for obtaining medicine or medical treatment for yourself or a family member?		
4	Have you ever experienced bribery or extortion as a means to avoid legal issues or trouble with the police?		
5	Have you ever been offered bribes to secure a job position?		

Commitments on Reporting Corruption		Yes	No
1	Yes, I would report it		
2	No. I would not report it		

Not being ready to report corruption.		Tick the box
1	I am afraid of reporting corruption because I would not be protected	
2	I think reporting corruption would not be effective	
3	I do not know the procedures for reporting corruption	
4	I do not want to report to anyone. It is not my business	

Rating your understanding on integrity (1* Very bad, 2* Bad, 3* Natural 4* Good, 5* Good. Please select one option

Rating the quality of public service by youth.		1	2	3	4	5
1	Administration					
2	Police					
3	Immigration					
4	YCDC					
5	Education					
6	Health					
7	Private Business					

Factors that Influence Youth's Perspective on Integrity		Yes	No
1	Do you think your extended family has shaped your values and beliefs		
2	Do you think the education system has the potential to influence your values and beliefs		
3	Do you think that your friends can shape your values and beliefs		
4	Do you think social influencer such as stars/celebrities are potential to influence your values and beliefs		
5	Do you think that the business/economic sphere can shape your values and beliefs		
6	Do you think that political leaders or spiritual/religious are potential to influence your values and beliefs		
7	Do you think that the media (newspaper, internet, TV) are potential to influence your values and beliefs Do you think your extended family has shaped your values and beliefs		

Integrity education or training		Yes	No
1	Have you received any integrity education or training?		
2	Do you believe that education and awareness are in combating corruption?		
3	Do you think the integrity education or training has influenced your attitudes and behaviors in your personal life?		
4	Would you be interested in participating in any integrity education programme if they were available to?		

Thank you!

APPENDIX (B)

