EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor in Chief
Pedro B. Bermúdez, Ph.D
Dongguk University, Gyeongju City, South Korea

Associate Editors
Isagani R. Cruz, Ph.D
The Manila Times College, Philippines

José G. Vargas-Hernández, Ph.D
University Center for Economic and Managerial Sciences
University of Guadalajara, México

Wesley Evan Kendall, JD, Ph.D
Assistant Professor of Law
Parkersburg West Virginia University, USA

Aamah Laili Hj Yeo, Ph.D
College of Law, Government and International Studies
Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia

Editorial Consultant
Genaro V. Japon, Ph.D.
IAMURE Multidisciplinary Research

Managing Editor
Irish Jane P. Bollon
Philippine Association of Institutions for Research, Inc.

Executive Editor
Kaye Hazel A. Aunzo
Philippine Association of Institutions for Research, Inc.

AIMS AND SCOPE

The International Journal on Graft and Corruption aims to publish new discoveries in the various disciplines of knowledge which are contributed by member researchers.

The International Journal on Graft and Corruption is an international peer reviewed, scientific, online, indexed, cross-referenced and ISO Certified journal that provides a platform for global researchers to publish their research findings for
List of PAIR member institutions

Aguirre Multidisciplinary Research
Agusan del Sur School of Arts and Trades
Agusan del Sur State College of Agriculture and Technology
Aklan State University
Asian College of Science and Technology
Balasan Peninsula State University
Bislig Island State University
Brookes Point College
Bulacan State University
Cagayan State University - Santiago Miro Campus
Capiz University
Caraga State University - Cabadbaran Campus
Carlos Hilado Memorial State College
Cebu Institute of Technology - University
Cebu Normal University
Central Philippines State University
Central Mindanao University
Central Mindanao Colleges
City College of Cebu
Colegio de San Juan de Letran Cebu
Cor Jesus College
Davao Central College
Davao Doctors College
De La Salle Lipa
Fathers Satsumi Union University
Holy Cross of Davao College
Holy Name University
Holy Trinity College of General Santos City
Rican Medical Center College
John B. Lacson Colleges Foundation - Bacolod
John B. Lacson Colleges Foundation - Araneta
John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University - Manila
Jose Rizal Memorial State University
La Consolacion College - Bacolod
La Salle University
Liceo de Cagayan University
Lyceum of the Philippines University
Marinduque State College
Maritime Academy of Asia and the Pacific
Mindanao Sanitarium and Hospital College of Medical Arts Foundation, Inc.
Mindanao University of Science and Technology
Misamis University
Mountain View College
Negros Maritime College Foundation Inc.
Negros Oriental State University
Nuestra Señora de Ojudango College
Nuestra Señora de Kidapawan College
Nuestra Señora de Marinduque College
Our Lady of Fatima University
Palarong State University
Panay Ch延e College
Panay Island Agricultural College
Philippine Normal University - Agusan Campus
Roxas City State University
Saint Joseph Institute of Technology
San Isidro College
San Pedro College
Southern Christian College
Southwestern University
St. Paul University Surigao
St. Peter's College - Siargao City
Surigao del Sur State University
Surigao Education Center
Surigao State College of Technology
Universidad de Zamboanga
University of Antique, Toribio Lim Memorial Campus
University of Bohol
University of Cebu
University of Perpetual Help System DALTA - Davao Campus
University of Mindanao
University of Northern Philippines
University of Rizal System
University of San Jose Racelis
University of the Cordilleras
University of the Immaculate Conception
Waldorf University
Xavier University - Ateneo de Cagayan
Virgin Milagrosa University Foundation
# Table of Contents

1. The Law on Presumption in Corruption Cases in Malaysia  
Rohana Abdul Rahaman, Anmah Laili Yeo, Zainal Amsa Ayub  
& Madya Nazriatin Ahmad Shafiff  
doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.7719/vijgc.v2i1.298

11. Preliminary Fraud Risk Assessment  
of a Pharmaceutical Distributor  
Harold L. Codane, Charlineet Ts Mac T. Lasiste  
& Alexander Franco A. Deantar  
doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.7719/vijgc.v2i1.299

24. The Effectiveness of Establishing Honesty Canteen to Fight  
against Corruption in Ahmad Dahlan University Yogyakarta  
Indonesia: A Positive Psychological Study  
Ahmad Muhammad Diponegoro  
doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.7719/vijgc.v2i1.300

36. The Versatility of Voice Buying: Perspective  
of the Philippine Electoral System  
Ferdinand T. Abocejo  
doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.7719/vijgc.v2i1.301

46. Good Governance Attributes in Terms of Adequacy  
and Effectiveness of Public Works  
Pedro B. Bernales  
doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.7719/vijgc.v2i1.302
EDITORIAL POLICY

The International Journal on Graft and Corruption aims to publish multidisciplinary research in the wide spectrum of disciplines. These are original manuscripts, applied research, policy research, notes, and scientific review articles.

The International Journal on Graft and Corruption Research is open to the community of scholars who wish to have their research published in a peer-reviewed journal. The journal is produced using a Quality Management System certified for ISO 9001:2008 by the Anglo Japanese American Registrars, Inc.

To facilitate cross-referencing, linking, and citation tracking, the journal adopts Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for every article. Contributors can access the website: philair.ph.

The frequency of issue is once a year. The efficiency and effectiveness of the editorial review process are critically dependent upon the actions of both the research authors and the reviewers. An author accepts the responsibility of preparing the research paper for evaluation by independent reviewers. The responsibility includes subjecting the manuscript to evaluation by peers and revising it prior to submission. The review process is not to be used as a means of obtaining feedback at early stages of developing the research paper.

Open Access and Copyright Policy

This is an open access journal which means that all content is freely available without charge to the user or his/her institution. Users are allowed to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of the articles in this journal without asking prior permission from the publisher or the author.

Policy on Retraction

Retraction is an act of the journal publisher to remove a published article from the digital file due to post-publication discovery of fraudulent claims by the research, plagiarism or serious errors of methodology which escaped detection in the quality assurance process. Complaints by third party researchers on any of the grounds and validated by the editorial office trigger the retraction but only
after the writer has been notified and allowed to present his side in compliance to due process.

**Policy on Digital Preservation**

Digital Preservation is the process of storing systematically electronic files in multiple formats such as compact disc, cloud computing, Google drive, email accounts, external hard drives, among others. This is to guarantee that in conditions where the website crashes, there is natural calamity, fire and other man made destructions, virus invasions, the files are preserved.

**Policy on Handling Complaints**

If the Journal receives a complaint that any contribution to the Journal infringes copyright or other intellectual property rights or contains material inaccuracies, libelous materials or otherwise unlawful materials, the Journal will investigate the complaint. Investigation may include a request that the parties involved substantiate their claims. The Journal will make a good faith decision whether to remove the allegedly wrongful material. A decision not to remove material should represent the Journal’s belief that the complaint is without sufficient foundation, or if well-founded, that a legal defense or exemption may apply, such as fair use in the case of copyright infringement or truthfulness of a statement in the case of libel. Journal should document its investigation and decision. If found guilty after investigation, the article shall be subject to retraction policy.

**Policy on Conflicts of Interest**

The Journal will only publish articles after the author(s) have confirmed that they have disclosed all potential conflicts of interest.

**Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice**

The International Journal on Graft and Corruption Research is committed to uphold the highest standards of publication ethics and takes all possible measures against any publication malpractices. All authors submitting their works for publication as original articles assert that the submitted works represent their authors’ contributions and have not been copied or plagiarized in whole or in
part from other works. The authors acknowledge that they have disclosed all and any actual or potential conflicts of interest with their work or partial benefits associated with it. In the same manner, the Journal is committed to objective and fair double-blind peer-review of the submitted for publication works and to preventing any actual or potential conflict of interests between the editorial and review personnel and the reviewed material. Any departures from the above-defined rules should be reported directly to the Editor-in-Chief who are unequivocally committed to providing swift resolutions to any of such type of problems.

The Peer Review System

Definition. Peer review (also known as refereeing) is the process of subjecting an author's scholarly work, research or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field. Peer review requires a community of experts in a given (and often narrowly defined) field who are qualified and able to perform impartial review. Peer review refers to the work done during the screening of submitted manuscripts and funding applications. This normative process encourages authors to meet the accepted standards of their discipline and prevents the dissemination of unwarranted claims, unacceptable interpretations and personal views. Peer review increases the probability that weaknesses will be identified, and, with advice and encouragement, fixed. For both grant-funding and publication in a scholarly journal, it is also normally a requirement that the subject is both novel and substantial.

Type. The double-blind review process is adopted for the journal. The reviewer/s and the author/s do not know each other's identity.

Recruiting Referees. The task of picking reviewers is the responsibility of the editorial office. When a manuscript arrives, an editor solicits reviews from scholars or other experts to referee the manuscript. In some cases, the authors may suggest the referees' names subject to the Editorial Office's approval. The referees must have an excellent track record as researchers in the field as evidenced by researches published in refereed journals, research-related awards, and an experience in peer review. Referees are not selected from among the author's close colleagues, students, or friends. Referees are to inform the editor of any conflict of interests that may arise. The Editorial Board often invites research author to
name people whom they considered qualified to referee their work. The author's input in selecting referees is solicited because academic writing typically is very specialized.

The identities of the referees selected by the Editorial Board are kept unknown to research authors. However, the reviewer's identity can be disclosed under some special circumstances. Disclosure of Peer Review can be granted under the following grounds: as evidence to prove that the published paper underwent peer review as required by the university for ranking and financial incentives, for regulatory bodies and as required by the Commission on Higher Education, and for accreditation of academic programs. Request for peer review results shall be made in writing.

Reviewers and editors are responsible for providing constructive and prompt evaluation of submitted research papers based on the significance of their contribution and on the rigor of analysis and presentation.

Peer Review Process. The Editorial Board sends advance copies of an author's work to experts in the field (known as "referees" or "reviewers") through e-mail or a web-based manuscript processing system. There are two or three referees for a given article. Two are experts of the topic of research and one is an expert in research and statistics who shall review the technical components of the research. These referees return to the board the evaluation of the work that indicates the observed weaknesses or problems along with suggestions for improvement. The board then evaluates the referees' comments and notes opinion of the manuscript before passing the decision with the referees' comments back to the author(s).

Criteria for Acceptance and Rejection. A manuscript is accepted when it is (1) endorsed for publication by 2 or 3 referees, (2) the instructions of the reviewers are substantially complied; (3) the manuscript passed the plagiarism detection test with a score of at least 90 for originality; and, (4) the manuscript obtained a score of 90 percent for grammatically software, otherwise the manuscript is rejected. The referees' evaluations include an explicit recommendation of what to do with the manuscript, chosen from options provided by the journal. Most recommendations are along the following lines:

- Unconditional acceptance
- Acceptance with revision based on the referees' recommendations
• Rejection with invitation to resubmit upon major revisions based on the referees' and editorial board's recommendations
• Outright rejection

In situations where the referees disagree substantially about the quality of a work, there are a number of strategies for reaching a decision. When the editor receives very positive and very negative reviews for the same manuscript, the board will solicit one or more additional reviews as a tie-breaker. In the case of ties, the board may invite authors to reply to a referee's criticisms and permit a compelling rebuttal to break the tie. If the editor does not feel confident to weigh the persuasiveness of a rebuttal, the board may solicit a response from the referee who made the original criticism. In rare instances, the board will convey communications back and forth between an author and a referee, in effect allowing them to debate on a point. Even in such a case, however, the board does not allow referees to confer with each other and the goal of the process is explicitly not to reach a consensus or to convince anyone to change his/her opinions.

Comments

The International Journal on Gift and Corruption Research welcomes submission of comments on previous articles. Comments on articles previously published in the journal will generally be reviewed by two reviewers, usually the author of the original article (to assist the editor in evaluating whether the submitted comment represents the prior article's accuracy) and an independent reviewer. If a comment is accepted for publication, the original author will be invited to reply. All other editorial requirements, as enumerated above, apply to proposed comments.

Technology-based Quality Assurance

English Writing Readability. Readability tests are designed to indicate comprehension difficulty when reading a passage of contemporary academic English. To guide teachers and researchers in the proper selection of articles that suit the comprehension level of users, contributors are advised to use the Flesch Kincaid readability test particularly the Flesch Reading Ease test. The interpretation of the score is as follows:
Score Notes

90.0 – 100.00 Easily understandable by an average 11 year old student
60.0 – 70.0 Easily understandable by 13 to 15 year old students
0.0 – 30.0 Best understood by university graduates

Gunning Fog Index. Developed by Robert Gunning, an American Businessman in 1952, Gunning Fog Index measures the readability of English writing. The index estimates the years of formal education required to understand the text on a first reading. A fog index of 12 requires a reading level of a US high school senior (around 18 years old) or third year college / university in the Philippines.

Plagiarism Detection. Contributors are advised to use software for plagiarism detection to increase the manuscript’s chances of acceptance. The editorial office uses licensed software to screen research articles of plagiarism. The standard set is 90 percent original to pass the plagiarism detection test.

Appropriateness of Citation Format. Contributors are advised to use the citation format prescribed by the Council of Science Editors.

Word Count, Spelling and Grammar Checks. Contributors are encouraged to perform word count for the abstract (200) and the full text (about 4000 to 6000). Spelling and grammar checks should be performed prior to submission. The standard set is 80 percent to pass the Grammarly Software.
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Manuscript Preparation
- Font Style: Arial Narrow
- Font Size: 12
- Paper: Short (8.5 x 11 inches)
- Spacing: Single
- Major headings should be written in ALL CAPS
- Minimum of 4000 words and Maximum of 6000 words

1. TITLE
- Number of Words – (20 words maximum)
- International Character (words are understandable universally)
- Catchy/Interesting

EXAMPLE OF TITLE:
"Effectiveness of Coaching Interventions using Grammarly Software and Plagiarism Detection Software in Reducing Grammatical Errors and Plagiarism of Undergraduate Researches"

2. AUTHOR(S) and ADDRESS(ES)
- Name
- ORCID No. (If none, please register at www.orcid.org)
- Email address (preferably Gmail or webmail)
- Institution/Organization
- Address

EXAMPLE:
GENARO V. JAPOS
http://orcid.org/12345-6789-C221
genarojaapos@gmail.com
Liceo de Cagayan University
Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines

3. ABSTRACT
- Abstract must have a minimum of 190 words and maximum of 210 words with the following structure: introduction; chief purpose or aim;
methods used (design, technique, instruments, and statistical treatment); results; conclusion; and recommendation.

* For keywords use the following format: <discipline of the study>, <concept studies>, <methods used>, and <geography>

EXAMPLE OF ABSTRACT:

Grammar checker and plagiarism software are indispensable tools in aiding researchers to identify and correct their mistakes. The study examined the errors detected by Grammarly software and plagiarism software and how these were reduced due to coaching interventions. The study used the descriptive and inferential research design involving 47 specimens of student research as undergraduate theses written as publishable papers. These papers were intended for the Advancing Research Journals by academic discipline available online, cross referenced and indexed. The study involved a statistical analysis of data derived from software reports tested through the use of t-test and Pearson correlation. The results showed significant reductions in the occurrence of the grammar errors indicating that the coaching interventions were effective. There is also an inverse, moderate and significant correlation between occurrence of grammatical score and plagiarism. The study concludes that those who commit higher incidents of plagiarism also have lower commission of grammatical errors. When students are poor in writing style and vocabulary use, their score for originality increases. The study recommends adoption of academic integrity policies to curb grammar and plagiarism occurrences among student researchers in the university.

Keywords - Education, grammar checker, plagiarism detector accumulator, plagiarism detection, coaching, descriptive design, Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines

4. INTRODUCTION

Consider the following:

* Spell out acronyms or unfamiliar abbreviations when these are mentioned for the first time in the text
* Scientific names should be written in italics
* Do not spell out numbers unless they are used to start a sentence
Citations: In-text citations are made using an author-year format. Cited works must correspond to the list of works listed in the "Literature Cited" section.
1. In the text, works are cited as follows: author's last name and year, without commas, in parentheses.
2. For cited works that include more than one work by an author (or same co-authors) that is published in the same year, the suffix a, b, etc., is to follow the date in the within-text citations and in the "Literature Cited" section.

Example of proper in-text citation
"According to Genaro (2014)" ... or "pedestrians should comply with traffic rules (Genaro, 2014)."
3. When the author's name is mentioned in the text, it need not be repeated in the citation.
4. Citations to institutional works should use acronyms or short titles where practicable.
5. If the paper refers to statutes, legal treatises, or court cases, citations acceptable in law reviews should be used.

5. FRAMEWORK
Contains theories and concepts that underpin the study objectives and methodologies.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
Should be in paragraph form not in bullets or numbering

7. MATERIALS AND METHODS (for Experimental Study) or METHODOLOGY (for Non-Experimental Study)

Consider the following:
- Research design
- Research instrument
- Research setting
- Respondents of the study

8. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
- When preparing Tables and Figures, consider the journal's printed page of 5.75 in x 8.5 in and the reduction that will be necessary. Titles of Tables
The Effectiveness of Establishing Honesty Canteen to Fight against Corruption in Ahmad Dahlan University Yogyakarta Indonesia: A Positive Psychological Study

AHMAD MUHAMMAD DIPONEGORO
http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5964-1852
tugaspa@gmail.com
Ahmad Dahlan University
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The Indonesian government through the attorney general, introduced a new way to fight corruption in the country. This is what they called the honesty canteen, which was established almost in every school and university across the country. The aim of this study is to determine the students' opinions about the effectiveness of honesty canteens to fight against corruption. This research was conducted at Ahmad Dahlan University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. One hundred undergraduates at Ahmad Dahlan University were surveyed. The data indicate that honesty canteens are being supported by the students. The honesty canteens were formerly established in several places and different campuses in Ahmad Dahlan University. The students who were surveyed in both campuses (Campus 1 and Campus 2) supported the establishment of honesty canteens. However, they worried about the honesty canteens' loss. The students were alike in their analysis about who is to blame for honesty canteens' failures. However, a reliably larger percentage of psychology respondents uttered apprehension and enthusiasm to join honesty transaction practices.
INTRODUCTION

Indonesia in 2006 was considered to be one of the most corrupt countries in the world (Transparency International, 2006). Democracy is no guarantee to fight against corruption. Democratic election can create a counterattack against corrupt systems and encourage politicians to make an effort to reduce them, but they also initiate occasions for voters themselves to benefit from corrupt practices, including vote-buying. Democracy can bloom the points at which inducement is necessary.

Corruption also raises the cost of production and holds countries from attaining their economic development. The World Bank explains that more than 36% of firms with interest in East Asia and the Pacific see corruption as the most important barrier to the process and expansion of their business in South Asia. These statements are confirmed by ADB’s country-specific studies in Indonesia and the Philippines (Pohl, Green, ADB & Regional anti-corruption Conference, 2006). The World Bank emphasizes that eliminating corruption has to start at the highest level of authority (Amernekere, 2011).

They know that corruption puts in danger safety measures, and economic progress, spread deficiency, and deteriorate social justice. The information has encouraged the authorities of more than half the world’s population to entrust and come together to wrestle corruption under the coordination of the Asian Development Bank (ADB, 2006).

The most-significant improvement in Indonesia government was the launch of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in 2003 (Hennette, 2013). Government and communities are participating in this revitalization of trust. As part of the fight against corruption, the attorney general's office of Indonesia escorted the arrangement of honesty canteens.

The honesty canteen is a place to improve the noble character especially to the adolescent age group. It is also a way to make the students become familiar with honesty behavior. The existence of honesty canteen to some people was considered valuable. One of its core idea is to carry out and educate the students to be more truthful. To make them understand how to be honest, it should begin with a small act.
The honesty canteen originated in Jakarta, and followed by other provinces in Indonesia. The arrangement of this canteen and the usual canteen is dissimilar. In the honest canteen, nobody watches and serves the buyers. Buyers can enjoy choosing everything in the canteen whatever they want to buy, and if there are changes, buyer can get the change by themselves from the box. Most of the canteens were launched in schools and universities in Indonesia in commemoration of the "fighting against corruption day" on December 9th, 2008. Positive psychologists would say that this is such a positive intervention to build honesty among people.

According to Seidman (2011), Indonesia has launched over 7,000 honesty canteens all over the archipelago, and many honesty canteens started in local schools. Years ago, Seidman (2011) noticed about a canteen in New York City that looks somewhat similar with honesty canteen in Indonesia. It was about an extraordinary doughnut canteen in New York City. For the period of the daybreak rush, as a substitute of calculating the exact cash for every buyer, the salesperson placed a mound of coins on the counter of his cart and requested buyers to reimburse what they billed, and change for themselves. It enabled him to provide extra doughnuts in a shorter time, and told his patrons that he had faith in them. The clients, in turn, paid back that trust. This salesperson created a system to beat his contenders by applying trust to build a more innate relationship with his customers.

The Times described Indonesia as a nation overwhelmed by deceitful politicians, "put into action anti-corruption maneuver by launching teller-free honesty canteen across the archipelago. By changing the duty of paying to the consumers themselves, canteens are destined to drive people to contemplate continuously about whether they are truthful and, it would seem, make them feel at fault if they are not. (Seidman, 2011).

In the beginning, honesty canteens were considered a success, with more than 7,000 in operation in twenty provinces. In Transparency International's inaugural Corruption Perception Index in 1995, Indonesia was ranked last out of all the nations surveyed. By 2010, that ranking had moved up to 110th out of 178 nations, and the honesty canteens recognized as having contributed to the popularity of the president. Several people reported that honesty canteens gradually disappeared in many cities in Indonesia. This condition could be seen also in Ahmad Dahlan University Yogyakarta Indonesia, especially in Campus 1 and 2.
FRAMEWORK

Corruption

According to Klugman et al. (2000), there are several meanings of corruption. Fundamentally, corruption means the mishandling of office for personal advantage. The office is the point of trust, where individual obtains power to act on behalf of an organization, be it personal, municipal, or nonprofit. Corruption means charging an illegal price for assistance or using the power of office to additional unlawful aims. Corruption can involve acts of exclusion or commission. It can engage officially permitted activities or illicit ones. It can be inside the institution (for example, embezzlement) or outside to it (for example, extortion). Sinagatullin (2009) stated that a corruption usually associated with dishonest or illegal behavior, especially when people accept money in exchange for some favor. It involves such behaviors as bribery and nepotism.

There is a large scale corruption in many countries like Indonesia (for example, in the field of commerce). In industrial areas, people usually break laws by giving inducements to the bureaucrats concerned. If these personnel accepted illicit payment, they would go away without any punishment. The rich, when caught escaping taxes, the administrators fail to notice them and in some way give them confidence to adopt the same processes because of their influence and status in life.

The best solution to avoid corruption in the civilization is to bring in the best manner of honest and good teaching (Sharma, 1998; Jayapalan 2015). Lathrop and Foss (2005) insisted that parents should not permit their children to learn dishonesty from them. Avoid unreasonable expectations about our children's grades in school or wealth after graduating from university. Why? Because unreasonable expectations can create conditions that make cheating and dishonesty an acceptable behavior to your child. Your child might think, I would rather get a good grade by cheating than be honest, get a poor grade, and have to face the wrath of my parents.

Honesty canteen as a positive psychological intervention

According to Linley, Harrington and Garce (2010), positive psychology is not a cure-all for all modern psychological ill, but it does offer interventions. Organized testing of interventions will offer people with a good deal insight of which interventions will most likely work, with which sort of clients, for which kind of problems. The future of positive psychology training will be manifested by a fast augment in the number of empirically validated interventions, many
of which will aim particular problems and populations (Dean & Biswas-Diener, 2010).

According to Proctor and Linley (2013), positive psychology interventions have been fruitfully useful in educational settings and brought in positive behavioral, social, psychological, and academic effects among adolescent students. Positive psychological interventions constitute intentional activities that aim to build strengths.

Such interventions and approaches appear in various forms of actions. However, positive psychological interventions can be conceptualised as any single constituent that concentrate on one key strength, such as honesty. The cultivation of noble character is an omnipresent goal of parents and educators, giving the groundwork for flourishing in all areas of life.

Knoop and Delle (2012) indicated honesty as one of the emotional strengths of courage. Some of the most commonly endorsed character strengths reported are honesty, kindness, gratitude, judgment and fairness. According to Snyder and Lopez (2009), there is a close relationship between honesty and trust. Honesty in individual can lead to trust. Magyar-Moe (2009) added a client who has honesty as a strength might find her honesty to work well for her in a number of contexts.

Positive psychologists said that honesty is one of vital human powers that should be built. Honesty implies to speak the truth. Honesty means presenting oneself in an authentic manner, doing something in an earnest way, living without play-acting, and taking care of others with admiration. Duschler (2009) concluded from his investigation when children learned that they had the strength within to be honest, they will be certain in their skills and become skilled at searching for the positive in the negative.

By making it the right to declare the truth and not frightening by approaching him with antagonism or showing, he had gone up to the ground and remained truthful. Honesty is habitually bestowed little consideration in classrooms or universities, and when it is, it is usually in the manner of penalty for a lie. Training honesty does not concern what we do not desire in conduct; it is about directing on what we desire. It gauges what the student intuitively recognizes how to do. When we carry this feeling of truthfulness into our residences and classrooms, we offer students with a secure location they know. They know how communicate their feelings with honesty because they know that the worth is placed on their honesty, not on their lapses. Students who looked after in this manner will have the groundwork for social relations with people that will also established honesty.

According to Positive psychologists, there are two ways to overcome corruption: 1) curing it by giving punishment; and 2) prevent it by growing
positive attitudes and behaviors; they called it building human strength. The most important human strength to prevent corruption is honesty (Snyder & Lopez, 2009). To train students to be honest, according to Indonesian government, it is necessary to establish honesty canteens (Seidman, 2011).

In general, honesty canteen according to Indonesian government is a canteen that was established to educate students on how to be honest. The government’s point of view is if the people are honest, corruption will slowly disappear.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to discover the students’ opinion about the effectiveness of honesty canteen to fight against corruption.

METHODOLOGY

The study covered two faculties in Yogyakarta. It is essential to illuminate the following terminologies:

**Resources**: Refer to the benefits of the honesty canteen in the faculty environment.

**Psychological factors**: For the purpose of this research, psychological factors are defined as all the attitudes and behaviors of lecturer and students that either promote or inhibit the honesty canteen processes.

**Poor Condition**: Poor condition as used in the study refers to the situation where condition is not up to expectation, that is, where honesty canteen lost their money and capital.

This study is a descriptive survey from beginning to end which outlooks and opinions were taken from the lecturers and students. Surveys conducted were in the field psychology, education and social science (Sanders, 2010). Blaxter, Hughes and Tight (2010) pointed out that survey research in social sciences especially in education engages compilation in sequence from constituent of a group of students, faculty’s elements or other persons linked with educational topics. According to Ary, Jacobs and Rezavieh (2013), survey allows the investigator to collect information from a huge sample of the populace relatively fast and economically.

It was considered right and proper to apply the survey method because it is the influential form of gathering data in education and other social sciences (Fink, 2014). The descriptive survey was regarded as the most appropriate design for carrying out this research because this one deals with the object as they
presently are (Creswell, 2013).

Bamberger (2000) also noted that in survey, investigators can complete in a short period. The study aimed at gathering useful data on those conditions and variables that researchers cannot manipulate and which would help in finding out psychological factors that are contributing the positive and negative aspect of honesty canteen in Ahmad Dahan University according to students' opinion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study covered two program studies in Ahmad Dahan University Yogyakarta Indonesia. There are five campuses in Ahmad Dahan University. We conducted this study in Campus 1 and 2.

The honesty canteen in Ahmad Dahan University is similar to the common honesty canteen available in schools and other campuses. The similarity is no vendor waiting in the checkout or payment in honesty canteen. Honesty canteen in Ahmad Dahan also provides a variety of snacks and drinks. In the cafeteria, the visitors' awareness is claimed without supervision by officers. The difference is the existence of one religious, moral motto that was taught to all the students in the classroom; a sharp-edged, all-seeing and the angel records. In the class, the students were told that honesty is very important in their lives. As the Prophet Muhammad said: “Verily, honesty will bring them to charity, and that goodness will lead to paradise. Moreover indeed, those who lie will lead to the path of evil, and evil indeed will be put into the hell anyone who really lie would be recorded with Allah as a liar” (HR 6094 Al-Bukhari and Muslim no. 2606). According to one of the religious moral lecturers, to help the student to be honest, there should be somebody who will monitor near the honesty canteen.

One of the tribulations that students confront in honesty canteens was if they could not find the change. They have two choices: 1) for some students, they just leave the rest of the money there, and 2) for some students, they take more money than they should have. One lecturer reported that last month, the honesty canteen in his faculty lost 100 000 rupiah.

From the answers, most of the students strongly agree that the honesty canteen contributes the positive feeling of being trusted. Interestingly, some students remain uncertain about the effectiveness of honesty canteen.

In articulating their analysis on the testimonial that finds out whether the honesty canteen helpful, it was revealed that majority of the respondents agreed. It means that most canteens were helpful. However, several students disagreed to the statement that honesty canteens are not useful.
There was a student who reported that if he or she cannot find the change in the plastic box, he just left the money there as a form of charity. The value of this response is that some honesty canteens do not have enough resources.

From the survey, we found out that the honesty canteen income was lower than regular canteen. According to some respondents, some shoppers pay less, and some buyers just seize the groceries and run off without reimbursing.

Since this study covered only two program studies in Ahmad Dahlan University, an additional research would be essential to include other 115 faculties and universities in the province of Yogyakarta and other provinces in Indonesia.

Honesty canteen trains the students to be: 1) honest; 2) responsible; 3) independent; 4) anti-corruption; 5) complying with regulations, and 6) practical without queuing. Of the six functions, there are also some weaknesses: 1) honesty canteens located in the college environment and merchandise with seats and/or benches are usually used by students as a waiting area, so the merchandise should be placed in a special place, because it looks untidy. In addition, it is also prone to theft because there is no staff, CCTV, lecturers, or student's council to watch the transactions.

Students involved in the honesty canteen if given the mandate to do well can afford to do so because the core of the educational process is not only knowledge, but merely to change behavior for the better. These students need to be taught about honesty so that later on if they mingle with other citizens, they are no longer tempted to cheat or steal. Lessons from the honesty canteen need to be fostered, starting from school because it is considered an effective measure to combat corruption.

CONCLUSIONS

Some of the psychological factors like the dishonesty of students and monitoring of the honesty canteens have caused their collapse. Secondly, this study has established that, there must be someone responsible for staying around the honesty canteen as the case of doughnut seller that was told in the previous section by Seidman (2011).

These psychological factors attributed to lecturers, students and the canteen environment were primarily responsible for the poor canteen conditions. These factors do not operate in isolation. The absence of monitor, for example, would result in an incompleteness of the transaction and would also concern students' motivation to buy. Therefore, to improve the honesty canteens' performance in
Ahmad Dahan University, there is a need to look at these issues in totality.

One of moral lecturers explained what happened in the honesty canteen. Honesty canteen policies did not go behind Islamic moral teaching. Islamic moral instruction taught students and lecturers to reduce risk in any case. He referred to Kerwell (2011) as follows: The prophet Muhammad advised the Bedouin to keep his wealth properly, and carefully before he leaves it in place. Similarly, in many other events of the prophet, it is well-recognized that he grasped steps to trim down risks.

Prophet Muhammad demanded his companions to migrate to Medina by small groups rather than in one bulky group. This was done to trim down the risks. When he sets out to combat, he puts on his protective covering instead of dressing in delicate clothes. Sampai disini Islam encourages mutual consent between parties as a necessary condition for a valid business transaction (Al-Jayyousi, 2012). The business that there is no offer and acceptance is illegal according Islamic law (Kamso, & Ng, 2013).

In a particular treaty, all circumstances pertaining to bargain and receipt, the companies, the cost, and the topic substance should be satisfied (Saleem, 2012). People could found reducing risk in Qur'an in following verse:

O my son! Set up standard prayer, command what is right, and prohibit what is incorrect, and endure with uncomplaining readiness whatever happen to you

So if no one watches the canteen, there will be no person to forbid what was going wrong in the canteen. Humans usually commit mistakes. It is easier to avoid what is wrong if somebody watches. One administrator said that the success of honesty canteen in campus three can be achieved through the use of CCTV around the honesty canteen.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The number of CCTV around campus should be increased. The CCTV will help the supervisors to watch the honesty canteen. The CCTV would enable controllers to economically and efficiently supervise the buyers as competently to boost individual consideration. This situation would go a long way to improve students’ transaction. The Supervision and Monitoring the honesty canteen in University or faculty should continue. Regular visits to the honesty canteen would continue to motivate the students to be more honest.
LITERATURE CITED


