

Anti-Corruption Culture in Traditional Societies: A Case Study of Indigenous Wisdom and Governance

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to explore the role of traditional cultural values in building an anti-corruption culture, examine the relationship between anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities and the concept of sustainable development, and understand the implementation of religious and cultural values in fostering anti-corruption attitudes. Using the literature review system method, this research analyzes various literature related to anti-corruption cultural practices in indigenous communities in Indonesia. The research results show that traditional values such as honesty, cooperation, and collective responsibility are a strong foundation for preventing corruption. In addition, the anti-corruption culture of Indigenous communities is closely relevant to sustainable development, covering economic, social, and cultural aspects. Implementing religious values combined with traditional traditions creates an integrative system that effectively prevents corrupt behavior. This research provides implications for developing policies based on local culture to strengthen the integrity and sustainability of society.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is one of the significant challenges faced by almost all countries, including Indonesia. This is a serious problem because it is rooted in complex social, cultural, and political systems and hurts development, social welfare, and state stability. Amid the nation's struggle against corruption, attention has emerged towards the role of local values and traditional culture in building a cleaner and more transparent social system. One of the focuses is how indigenous communities in Indonesia, with their strong social structures and traditional values, can present alternative views and practices that uphold an anti-corruption culture (Warren, 2007).

Indigenous communities in Indonesia, such as the Baduy community in Banten, the Samin community in Central Java, and the Toraja Indigenous community in South Sulawesi, have traditions passed down from generation to generation that prioritize honesty, simplicity, and collective responsibility (F. & Warren, 2018). These values are the main support in maintaining social harmony and preventing practices that violate customary norms, including acts of corruption. In the context of indigenous communities, corruption is not just a violation of the law but rather the destruction of moral values that destroy the social and spiritual order of society. Thus, anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities is manifested not only in the form of formal rules but also in daily life practices that are guided by local wisdom and collective consciousness.

History shows Indigenous communities have strong social control mechanisms to prevent deviant behavior, including corruption. One example is the deliberation system, which is characteristic of Indonesian Indigenous communities. In deliberation, decisions are taken collectively by considering common interests and minimizing potential conflicts. This system provides space for transparency and accountability, thereby preventing the emergence of domination by specific individuals or groups with the potential to commit corruption. Furthermore, traditional values such as cooperation, shame (*siri'*), and respect for ancestors become social forces that prevent individuals from committing corruption that can damage their personal or community reputation (CoretanZone, 2020).

On the other hand, indigenous communities also face significant challenges in the modern era (Bakker, 2022). Globalization, modernization, and the intervention of formal legal systems often shift the role of local values in the lives of indigenous communities. The influx of consumer culture, individualism, and other external influences has also changed the mindset of some members of Indigenous communities. Hence, the anti-corruption values passed down from generation to generation are starting to be eroded. This raises concerns that without efforts to revitalize and strengthen traditional values, the anti-corruption culture that has become an integral part of Indigenous communities will become increasingly difficult to maintain.

This research is important to carry out because traditional culture in Indonesia has great potential to inspire efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption at the national level (Rahail, 2020). The experience of indigenous peoples practicing an anti-corruption culture can be a valuable lesson for modern societies, which are often trapped in corrupt systems. Through case studies of indigenous communities in Indonesia, this research aims to reveal how traditional cultural values play a role in building an anti-corruption culture, what mechanisms are used to prevent corruption, and how these values can be adapted in a broader context (Arief, 2019).

Apart from that, this research also wants to look at the relationship between anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities and the concept of sustainable development. In Indigenous communities, sustainability is understood in economic or ecological aspects and includes social and cultural dimensions (A.C.L.C., 2022). When Indigenous peoples succeed in maintaining anti-corruption values, they are maintaining the sustainability of a social order that is just, harmonious, and oriented towards shared prosperity. Thus, an anti-corruption culture is not only a crime prevention tool but also part of a sustainable development strategy rooted in local wisdom.

However, a holistic and contextual approach is needed to deeply understand the anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities. Indigenous communities in Indonesia are very diverse in terms of culture, value systems, and social practices. This requires research to pay attention to the particularities of each indigenous community, including their internal dynamics, interactions with outside parties, and challenges faced in maintaining traditional values. Therefore, this research uses a case study approach, which allows for an in-depth exploration of various aspects that influence anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities (Novitasari, 2023).

One of the important contributions of this research is to present an anti-corruption cultural model based on local wisdom that modern society can adopt or adapt. In some cases, the formal legal system is often considered less effective in eradicating corruption because it cannot take root in local culture and does not involve active community participation. In contrast, Indigenous communities have proven that an approach based on traditional values can be a more effective solution because it has strong moral legitimacy and is supported by strict social supervision (Aragon, 2018).

More than that, this research also provides practical recommendations for the government, civil society organizations, and other parties involved in eradicating corruption (Benda-Beckmann & Benda-Beckmann, 2024). For example, how can Indigenous cultural values be integrated into educational curricula, anti-corruption campaigns, or community development programs? By involving indigenous communities as strategic partners, eradicating corruption in Indonesia can be carried out with an approach that is more inclusive, sustainable, and aligned with the nation's cultural roots.

Overall, this research contributes to the understanding of anti-corruption culture in indigenous communities and opens up space for dialogue between tradition and modernity in facing complex social challenges. In Indonesia's very diverse context, a local culture-based approach is one of the keys to creating a social system that is more just, transparent, and has integrity. This nation can build a cleaner and more dignified future by exploring traditional values that have proven effective in preventing corruption.

2. METHODS

This research uses a systematic literature review (SLR) to analyze and describe the anti-corruption culture in traditional societies, predominantly indigenous communities in Indonesia. This approach was chosen because it can provide an in-depth understanding of socio-cultural phenomena by exploring relevant literary sources. SLR aims to identify, evaluate, and synthesize published research results, producing comprehensive and reliable conclusions. By relying on

quality literature, this research can summarize various perspectives on how Indigenous communities maintain anti-corruption values in their social context.

The first stage in this process is determining the research focus. Researchers identified the central theme, anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities, and established literature inclusion and exclusion criteria. The literature must be relevant to anti-corruption culture, indigenous communities, and traditional values in Indonesia. Only sources from reputable scientific journals, academic books, and official research reports are used. Articles with theoretical perspectives, case studies, and in-depth empirical research are the main priorities in the literature selection process.

Next, it systematically searched academic databases such as Google Scholar, Scopus, and ProQuest. Keywords used included “anti-corruption culture,” “Indigenous communities,” “traditional values,” “eradicating corruption,” and “Indonesia.” This search process produced hundreds of articles, which were then selected based on relevance to the research topic. After an initial evaluation, only articles that directly discussed traditional values in the context of preventing corruption and had geographical coverage in Indonesia were selected for further analysis.

The next level is data analysis and synthesis. Researchers read the selected literature in depth to identify the thematic patterns relevant to the anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities. Some of the main themes analyzed include the role of social norms in preventing corrupt behavior, the influence of local wisdom on the formation of individual morals, and the social control mechanisms implemented in traditional communities. Apart from that, this research also explores the challenges indigenous communities face in maintaining anti-corruption values, especially amid modernization and globalization.

This research adopts a qualitative approach to analyzing literature data. Researchers utilize interpretation techniques to understand the relationship between traditional culture and corruption prevention mechanisms in conventional society. Emphasis is placed on how indigenous values such as cooperation, honesty, shame, and collective responsibility form a strong anti-corruption culture. Researchers also compared findings from various literature to identify similarities and differences between indigenous communities in Indonesia.

To increase the validity and reliability of research, researchers apply source triangulation by comparing findings from different literatures and using various perspectives. In this way, this research describes the anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities and explores the broader context, including interactions between Indigenous communities and the formal legal system in Indonesia.

The results of this literature review system will provide an in-depth understanding of the role of indigenous communities in preventing corruption and offer new insights for developing local wisdom-based corruption eradication strategies. Apart from that, this research also provides practical recommendations for governments, educational institutions, and civil society organizations to utilize traditional values in building a social system that is more transparent, fair, and free of corruption.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Traditional cultural values in Indonesian indigenous communities have a significant role in building an anti-corruption culture. Values such as honesty, collective responsibility, shame, cooperation, and adherence to customs are the main pillars that maintain social stability and reduce the potential for corrupt behavior. In the context of traditional society, anti-corruption culture is realized through moral prohibitions and strengthened by social mechanisms that bind collectively (Davidson & Henley, 2021).

3.1. The Role of Traditional Cultural Values in Building an Anti-Corruption Culture

Indigenous communities in various regions of Indonesia have local wisdom that teaches strong moral values (Pangalila & Mantiri, 2022). For example, in Minangkabau society, the "adat-based yarak, yarak-based Hizbullah" upholds the values of honesty and responsibility based on religious and customary teachings. This creates a moral system that rejects all forms of injustice, including corruption (Setya, 2024). Likewise, in Balinese society, the concept of "Tri Hita Karana" emphasizes the balance of human relationships with God, fellow humans, and nature. This value instills a sense of collective responsibility and maintains social harmony, indirectly reducing corrupt behavior.

3.2. Corruption Prevention Mechanisms in Traditional Societies

The primary mechanism indigenous communities use to prevent corruption is collective-based social control. Several main mechanisms are used: 1. Social Sanctions: In indigenous societies, social sanctions such as exclusion from the community or shame are effective punishments (Marzuki, 2020). This prevents individuals from acting contrary to traditional values, including corruption. 2. Deliberation and Consensus: The decision-making process through deliberation provides transparency and prevents fraud. In Javanese society, “*guyub*” and “village meeting” principles ensure that decisions are taken collectively without personal interests. 3. Collective Surveillance: In traditional communities, every community member acts as a social supervisor. The community monitors all individual actions, so there is little room for corrupt behavior.

Table 1 below illustrates the role of traditional cultural values and the mechanisms used to prevent corruption:

Table 1. Traditional Cultural Values and Their Role in Preventing Corruption

| Traditional Cultural Values | Corruption Prevention Mechanism | Impact on Behavior |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Honesty | Social sanctions and collective surveillance | Reduce opportunities and intentions of corruption |
| Mutual cooperation | Collective decision making | Increases sense of responsibility |
| Shame | Social exclusion | Suppress unethical behavior |
| Collective Responsibility | Transparency in deliberations | Building trust in the community |
| Adherence to Custom | Attachment to customary norms and rules | Minimize deviations |

Table 1 shows the relationship between traditional cultural values and corruption prevention mechanisms and their impact on individual and collective behavior. The value of honesty is maintained through social sanctions and collective supervision, which reduces a person's opportunities and intentions to commit corruption due to moral and social pressure from the surrounding environment. Cooperation encourages collective decision-making, thereby increasing a sense of shared responsibility and minimizing abuse of power by individuals. Shame becomes a tool of social control through the threat of ostracism, which can suppress unethical behavior because individuals fear losing honor in the eyes of society. Collective responsibility promotes transparency in the deliberative process, strengthening community members' trust because decisions are taken openly and fairly. Finally, adherence to customs creates attachment to local norms and rules passed down through generations, thereby minimizing deviations and strengthening integrity in social life. Traditional cultural values play an important role in forming social mechanisms that can naturally prevent corrupt behavior without relying on formal regulations.

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between traditional cultural values, corruption prevention mechanisms, and the results achieved in indigenous communities.

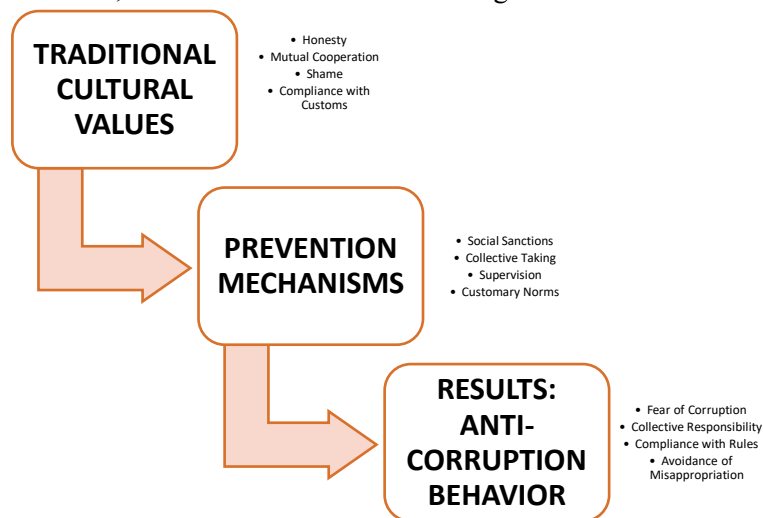


Figure 1. *The relationship between traditional cultural values and corruption prevention mechanisms*

Figure 1 shows the relationship between traditional cultural values and corruption prevention mechanisms that result in anti-corruption behavior. The value of honesty is instilled through social sanctions and community supervision, which creates a fear of corruption due to moral pressure from society. Cooperation or cooperation encourages collective decision-making, which fosters shared responsibility in maintaining integrity. Shame as a cultural value is reinforced through social supervision, thus encouraging individuals to avoid reprehensible behavior to maintain honor. Compliance with customs is maintained through customary norms that live in society, forming obedience to local rules. Combining these values and mechanisms forms behavior that tends to avoid deviation, obey the rules, and foster a sense of collective responsibility. Thus, traditional culture can be a natural fortress in forming an anti-corruption, value-based, and highly ethical society. Integration of Islamic Religious Education Values into Entrepreneurship Education.

3.3. Adaptation of Traditional Values in a Wider Context

These traditional cultural values are relevant at the local level and can be adapted in broader contexts, such as in modern government institutions and organizations (Klinken & Barker, 2021). One way to adapt is by integrating traditional values into formal education and professional training. For example, mutual cooperation can be applied to modern organizations' collective decision-making to increase transparency and accountability (Wibawa et al., 2023).

In addition, effective shame values in Indigenous communities can be implemented through technology-based social control mechanisms, such as public reporting of acts of corruption. The government can adopt digital platforms to encourage public participation in monitoring public policies (J. Vel, 2023).

However, adapting these values can be challenging, especially in the face of modernization and individualism. Modern society tends to have less emotional attachment to the community, so the effectiveness of traditional mechanisms such as social sanctions decreases. Therefore, combining traditional values with modern approaches, such as formal regulations and digital technology, is important.

3.4. Implications of Traditional Values for Anti-Corruption Culture

Traditional values have great potential to inspire new approaches to eradicating corruption. By utilizing the values of honesty, cooperation, and collective responsibility, society can create a system that is more transparent and has integrity. Recognition of local values also provides an opportunity to increase public trust in public institutions (Li, 2021).

Overall, traditional culture in Indonesian indigenous communities shows that local values can be the primary driver in building an anti-corruption culture (Tyson, 2023). By understanding existing mechanisms and adapting them to the modern context, these values can become the basis for building a more just and transparent society. The government and educational institutions must play an active role in integrating these values to build a generation with more integrity.

This research shows that a combination of traditional values and modern approaches can be an effective solution to reduce corruption. By involving local communities and respecting local wisdom, efforts to eradicate corruption will be more effective and sustainable.

This research also wants to look at the relationship between anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities and the concept of sustainable development. In the context of Indigenous communities, sustainability is not only understood in economic or ecological aspects but also includes social and cultural dimensions.

3.5. Anti-Corruption Culture in Indigenous Communities and the Concept of Sustainable Development

Indigenous communities in Indonesia play an important role in maintaining cultural values that support sustainable development. The anti-corruption culture naturally embedded in Indigenous communities' social structure is relevant in fighting corruption and becomes the foundation for sustainable development involving economic, ecological, social, and cultural dimensions (B.P.S., 2024). In the context of indigenous communities, sustainability is not only about preserving natural resources but also the values underpinning social harmony and cultural

stability. Honesty, shame, collective responsibility, and respect for traditional traditions are key in balancing current and future needs (Fauziyah, 2023).

3.5.1. Socio-Cultural Dimensions in Sustainable Development

Sustainability in Indigenous communities cannot be separated from social and cultural dimensions (J. A. C. Vel, 2023). For Indigenous peoples, sustainable development includes maintaining relationships between individuals, communities, and the environment. In this case, an anti-corruption culture is an important element that ensures sustainability. Indigenous communities have social mechanisms that prevent acts of corruption, such as deliberation to reach consensus, strict social sanctions, and collective supervision by the community. This value system ensures that resources are managed fairly and transparently to be passed on to the next generation without destroying social harmony.

For example, the Baduy Indigenous community in Banten has customary rules that prohibit excessive exploitation of natural resources. This prohibition not only preserves the environment but also controls potential abuse of authority in resource management. These traditional values create a harmonious social system and encourage sustainability in all dimensions (Warren, 2022).

3.5.2. The Relationship between Anti-Corruption Culture and the Economic Dimensions of Sustainable Development

The anti-corruption culture in Indigenous communities also directly impacts the economic dimensions of sustainable development (Bebbington et al., 2022). In Indigenous communities, the management of economic resources is based on the principles of justice and balance. Customary systems, such as dividing harvests based on the needs of community members, are clear examples of how Indigenous communities integrate the values of honesty and collective responsibility in economic management.

When anti-corruption values are implemented, the potential for misuse in resource management becomes minimal. This creates a more stable and sustainable economic environment (Henley & Davidson, 2023). The culture of mutual cooperation that exists in Indigenous communities also supports the creation of community economic resilience. In this concept, individuals not only work for personal gain but also for the common good, which ultimately increases collective welfare.

Table 2 shows the relationship between anti-corruption culture and sustainable development in economic, social, ecological, and cultural dimensions.

Table 2. *The Impact of Anti-Corruption Culture Across Development Dimensions*

| Dimensions | The Role of Anti-Corruption Culture | Impact on Sustainable Development |
|------------|--|---|
| Economy | Prevent misuse of economic resources | Economic stability and fair management of resources |
| Social | Maintain community trust and harmony | Social resilience and strengthening solidarity |
| Ecology | Prevent excessive exploitation of the environment | Conservation of natural resources |
| Culture | Preserving traditional values that support integrity | Sustainability of local cultural values |

Indigenous communities' anti-corruption culture is also reflected in how they preserve the environment (Wibawa & Agustian, 2019). Many Indigenous peoples in Indonesia have local wisdom on maintaining ecosystem balance. In this case, an anti-corruption culture prevents the exploitation of natural resources, which can damage the environment. This concept aligns with sustainable development principles, emphasizing environmental preservation as one of its main pillars.

For example, the Dayak Indigenous people in Kalimantan have a traditional forest tradition prohibiting careless tree-cutting (Kudubun, 2022). This prohibition is a customary rule and reflects their commitment to ecosystem sustainability. By instilling a sense of responsibility towards the environment, Indigenous peoples create a system that prevents corruption through overexploitation, which often occurs in modern practices.

3.5.3. Cultural Dimensions and Their Relationship to Sustainability

Anti-corruption culture is also closely related to the cultural dimension of sustainable development. Preserving traditional values such as honesty, cooperation, and shame is important in creating a society of integrity. In Indigenous societies, violations of these values are often punished through effective social sanctions, such as ostracism or harsh reprimand from the community (Murid, 2021).

Preserving cultural values is also the basis for sustaining indigenous communities amidst modernization. These values must be preserved and adapted in a modern context, for example, through a culture-based education that instills anti-corruption principles early on (Hidayat & Antlov, 2022). This education can be a strategy to expand the impact of traditional values into broader society.

3.5.4. Diagram of the Relationship between Anti-Corruption Culture and Sustainable Development

The following figure 2 illustrates the relationship between anti-corruption culture, traditional values, and sustainable development in indigenous communities:

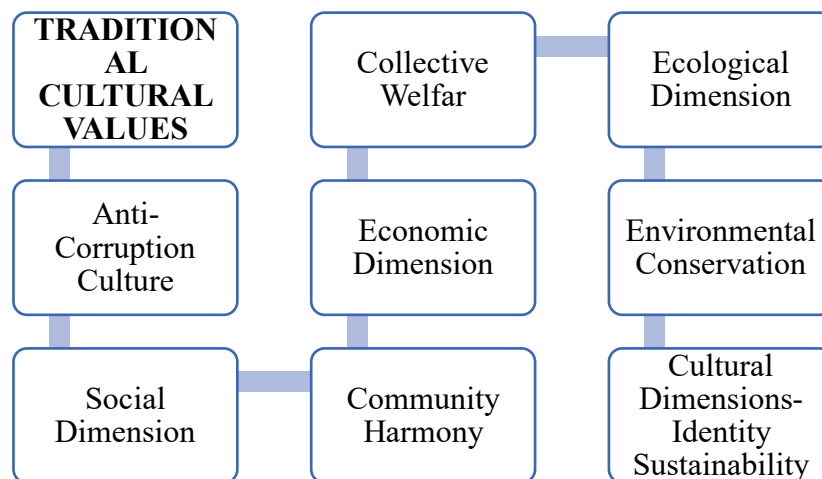


Figure 2. Illustrates the relationship between anti-corruption culture, traditional values, and sustainable development in indigenous communities.

Figure 2 shows that an anti-corruption culture is at the center of various dimensions of sustainable development (Ufie et al., 2020). By maintaining traditional values, indigenous peoples not only create social harmony but also ensure sustainability in various aspects of life.

3.5.5. Adaptation of Anti-Corruption Culture in a Wider Context

Anti-corruption cultural values in Indigenous communities can be adapted to support sustainable development in a broader context (Aspinall & Fealy, 2022). Modern governments and institutions can learn from Indigenous social mechanisms for preventing corruption, such as collective oversight and transparency in decision-making. This strategy can be implemented in the form of regulations that involve community participation in monitoring development projects.

In addition, involving indigenous communities in formulating sustainable development policies can provide a new perspective based on local wisdom (Suyatmiko, 2022). By respecting and utilizing traditional values, sustainable development can be more inclusive and rooted in the needs of local communities.

The anti-corruption culture embedded in Indigenous communities plays an important role in supporting sustainable development. By leveraging traditional values such as honesty, collective responsibility, and shame, indigenous peoples create social systems that support sustainability in multiple dimensions (Davidson & Henley, 2023). The relationship between anti-corruption culture and sustainable development shows that local values can solve global challenges if applied adaptively in a modern context. Preserving and adapting these traditional values is important to creating a more just, harmonious, and sustainable world.

3.6. Implementation of Religious and Cultural Values in Fostering Anti-Corruption Attitudes in Indigenous Communities

3.6.1. The Role of Religious Values in Forming Anti-Corruption Attitudes

Religion has a central role in the lives of indigenous peoples in Indonesia. Religious teachings adhered to by indigenous peoples often form a strong moral foundation in shaping individual character and behavior (Ludigdo, 2020). For example, almost all religions in Indonesia emphasize the values of honesty, justice, responsibility, and fear of God. These values are very relevant in preventing corrupt behavior. In Islam, for example, the teachings about trust (trust) and prohibiting taking other people's rights without permission are obvious. This concept parallels the Hindu religion's teachings adhered to by the Balinese traditional community, where the principle of "Tri Hita Karana" emphasizes harmony between humans and God, humans and each other, and humans and the environment.

Indigenous people who internalize these religious values tend to have high moral awareness. Strong faith creates a fear of divine punishment if someone commits corruption or fraudulent behavior (Marwiyati, 2022). Furthermore, religious values also build social solidarity, where every community member feels responsible for maintaining collective integrity. In communities such as the Baduy indigenous people in Banten, the influence of religion is evident in their social system. Honesty and simplicity are the central values that are strictly maintained so that corrupt behavior is challenging to develop.

3.6.2. The Role of Cultural Values in Building Anti-Corruption Attitudes

Apart from religion, cultural values also play an important role in instilling anti-corruption attitudes in indigenous communities (Ohoitumur, 2020). Local culture often reflects wisdom passed down from generation to generation and guides everyday life. One prominent example is the tradition of cooperation, which is highly respected in indigenous communities. The value of mutual cooperation reflects social solidarity and prevents individual domination, which can be detrimental to the community as a whole.

Apart from mutual cooperation, the customary sanctions system is also important in preventing corruption. Many indigenous communities have stringent customary rules to maintain the integrity of the community (Henley & Davidson, 2022). For example, the Toraja indigenous community in Sulawesi has ritual traditions and customary sanctions designed to ensure transparency in managing community resources. Community members who violate customary norms will face severe social sanctions, such as being excommunicated or losing their customary rights. This social sanction creates great shame, so individuals tend to think twice before committing detrimental actions to the community, including corruption.

In the Dayak traditional community, there is a tradition of "*Penyang Hatam*," which means living in harmony with others and the environment (Sabara et al., 2022). This value reflects a commitment to honesty and integrity in all life aspects, including managing natural resources. This Dayak customary system prevents abuse of power because every action must be approved by the community and supervised by traditional elders.

3.6.3. Synergy of Religious and Cultural Values in Preventing Corruption

The strength of indigenous communities in fighting corruption lies in the synergy between religious and cultural values. Religious values provide a moral basis, while cultural values provide social mechanisms to ensure compliance with these norms. For example, the Balinese traditional community combines Hindu teachings with local culture in the *subak* (traditional irrigation) system. In this system, water management is carried out collectively based on the principles of justice and shared responsibility. Hindu religious values of harmony and justice are the moral foundation, while the culture of cooperation is the operational mechanism (Supriadi et al., 2024).

This synergy can also be seen in the Baduy traditional community, which combines Islamic teachings with local values such as simplicity, honesty, and collective responsibility. This combination creates a community free from corruption because every member feels they have a moral and social responsibility to maintain integrity.

3.6.4. Implementation of Religious and Cultural Values in the Modern Era

In a modern context, Indigenous communities' religious and cultural values can be adapted to build a broader anti-corruption culture. Values-based education is one of the main strategies that can be implemented. By integrating religious and cultural values into the education curriculum, the younger generation can be taught the importance of honesty, responsibility, and solidarity from an early age.

Strengthening traditional institutions is also an important step. Traditional institutions can act as supervisors in managing local resources, thereby preventing misuse. The government can

work with traditional institutions to adopt customary sanctions systems that have effectively prevented corruption.

Technology can also strengthen the implementation of religious and cultural values. For example, digital applications can monitor transparency in the management of village funds or local resources. By involving indigenous peoples in this process, technology can become a tool for strengthening traditional values in a modern context.

3.6.5. Challenges and Opportunities

Although religious and cultural values have great potential in preventing corruption, challenges remain. Globalization and modernization often erode traditional values, especially among the younger generation (Hosaini et al., 2024). Therefore, systematic efforts are needed to preserve and adapt these values to remain relevant in the current context.

A great opportunity lies in increasing global awareness of the importance of local wisdom in creating a more just and sustainable society. By taking advantage of this momentum, Indonesia's indigenous communities' religious and cultural values can become a model for other communities in fighting corruption.

Implementing religious and cultural values in indigenous communities is an effective strategy for fostering an anti-corruption attitude. The synergy between religious, moral teachings, and socio-cultural mechanisms creates a system that supports integrity and transparency. Values such as honesty, collective responsibility, and cooperation are not only a guide to life but also a tool to prevent corrupt behavior. By preserving and adapting these values, Indonesia's indigenous communities can significantly contribute to creating a sustainable anti-corruption culture.

CONCLUSION

The anti-corruption culture in indigenous communities in Indonesia shows that traditional values have great potential in building social integrity. First, traditional cultural values such as cooperation, honesty, and collective responsibility are the foundation for building an anti-corruption culture. In Indigenous communities, social norms and customary sanction mechanisms function as behavioral controls, creating an environment that is not conducive to corrupt practices. Values such as "Tri Hita Karana" in Bali or "Penyang Hatam" in Dayak society underline the importance of harmony, justice, and balance in life so that deviant behavior, such as corruption, can be effectively prevented. Second, the anti-corruption culture implemented by indigenous communities is closely related to the concept of sustainable development. For indigenous peoples, sustainability includes economic, ecological dimensions as well as social, and cultural dimensions. Transparent and fair resource management, as seen in customary systems such as subak, reflects a commitment to sustainability. This culture strengthens communities, prevents exploitation, and ensures that resources are used for the common good, not for individual gain alone. Third, implementing religious and cultural values is the key to fostering an anti-corruption attitude in indigenous communities. Combining religious values that provide a moral foundation with traditional cultural mechanisms that encourage social compliance creates an effective system for preventing corruption. By involving value-based education, strengthening traditional institutions, and adapting technology, these values can be preserved and applied in a broader context, inspiring the development of a society with justice and integrity in the future.

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