

Implications of Corruption Crime in Indonesia and Its Countermeasures

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Abstract--- *This article aims to uncover the implications of corruption crime on the lives of the people, nation and state. In addition, this article also explains what is the cause of the increasingly rampant corruption crime and how to overcome it. Through a qualitative approach and desk study method, the results of this study have revealed the magnitude of the implications of corruption crime on the lives of the people, nation and state. Empirical facts show that the increasingly widespread corruption case is actually a "tragedy" that can functionally destroy the life order of a nation due to the cunning and deception of corruptors who have undermined all the nation's resources and potential. This study then concluded that the implications of corruption crime, in plain view had a very extraordinary impact both on social, economic, cultural and even national resilience.*

Keywords--- *Corruption, Resources, National Potential.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Widespread corruption cases in Indonesia involving various components of the nation, both legislative members, government bureaucracy, members of the General Election Commission (KPU), business people, and even the general public, reflect that corruption is not easy to eradicate. Acts of corruption, it brings its own "charm", so there are still many people who are tempted to do it. Therefore, it is not surprising that the phenomenon of corruption seems to have become an inseparable part of the history of Indonesian society. Many people say there is no day without news of corruption, there are no agents who are not bothered by corruption. Although almost everyone has the same view that, the implications of corruption crime are clearly detrimental to all parties, both from an economic, social perspective and in the context of national and state life (Bhakti & Djauhari, 2017; Ridwan, 2014).

Corruption comes from the Latin word *corrumpere*, corruption, or corrupt which means deviation from holiness, immorality, depravity, decay, damage, dishonesty or fraud. Thus, the meaning of corruption has connotations of acts of humiliation, slander or other bad things. Kumorotomo (1992), argues that the term corruption contains very broad and complex meanings and meanings. This broad understanding is supported by the fact that corruption is always carried out by people who have bad intentions and humans as a subject never lose the way to achieve this bad goal. As long as administrative activities are carried out by humans and decision making is done by humans, there will always be opportunities for corruption.

Corruption is theft through fraud in situations that betray trust. Corruption is a form of immorality from the drive to obtain something using methods of fraud and theft (Alatas, 1987; Jain, 2001; Glaeser & Saks, 2006; Swamy et al., 2001; Gardiner, 2017; Iyanda, 2012). The various views above show that corruption is basically a crime that is very complex and has bad implications on various life arrangements, both society, nation and state. In addition, corruption is usually carried out in good and bad faith, by a person or group caused by morality and corrupt ethics

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are weak.

Although this act of corruption has become the public spotlight, as well as getting criticism from various parties, surprisingly this corruption act actually shows a significant increase, both in quantity and quality. The emergence of corruption cases in Jiwasraya and bribery cases involving members of the KPU Wahyu Setiawan and Harun Masiku PDIP politicians for example, further add to the long list of corruption crimes in Indonesia. Unfortunately, the handling of these two big cases also seems to lack hope and confidence to the public, because the current government is considered less serious in eradicating corruption. The handling of corruption cases in Jiwasraya and bribery cases in the KPU which are unclear and protracted further strengthens the public belief that corruption crime in Indonesia seems to have morphed into a "culture" for this nation, especially among bureaucrats and authorities. That is why then, law enforcers, including the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) seem to have lost energy and difficulties to solve this crime of corruption, especially if it has been in contact with the authorities. The difficulty of the KPK to arrest Harun Masiku, a PDIP politician who is suspected of having bribed a member of the KPU Wahyu Setiawan, is one indication that the limitation of corruption is indeed not easy if it is in contact with power.

Academically, the implications of this corruption crime, in fact, has long been studied and researched by experts and researchers. For example, the results of the study of Deflem (1995), Gupta et al. (1998), Levrant et al. (1999), Bantekas (2006), Carranza (2008), Smith (2010), found that corruption has a negative effect on a sense of social justice and social equality. Corruption causes sharp differences between social groups and individuals in terms of income, prestige, power, and others. The results of these studies provide a signal, that the implications of corruption crimes can indeed provide extraordinary damage to social institutions that may have previously been well ordered. The implications of corruption crimes can also cause social jealousy, and can even lead to the emergence of "social frustration", where the public will experience a kind of mass disappointment at the eradication of corruption and no longer trust the legal institutions that are considered to only play with their feelings.

Strengthening the above phenomenon was stated by Setiadi (2018), who stressed that "If corruption in society has run rampant and become food for the people every day, then the consequences will make the community a chaotic society, there is no social system that can apply well. Every individual in a society will only be selfish (self-interest), even selfishness. There will be no genuine cooperation and brotherhood. "

The various views above, reinforce the argument that the crime of corruption is a blurry portrait that is not only embarrassing but also has very bad implications for the order of life of the people, nation, and state. Based on the description above, this paper will reveal the implications of corruption crimes in Indonesia on the lives of the people, nation and state, as well as efforts to combat corruption by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

II. METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this study is the qualitative type (Patton, 1990; Cassell & Symon, 2004; Creswell & Poth, 2016; Nawawi, 2007; Bungin, 2007). Data collection techniques carried out through a literature study

(Creswell & Miller, 2000). A literature study has two objectives, namely the main purpose and other objectives. The main goal is to assist researchers in solving research problems, while the other goal is to get a picture of the position of research on other studies. Data analysis is carried out inductively where the data obtained will be analyzed and developed into basic research assumptions, then other data continues to be collected and conclusions are drawn. Data analysis in this study uses the model of Miles & Huberman (1984). The collected data is analyzed through several stages, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions/verification so that conclusions can be drawn.

III. RESULTS

Why Are Crimes Corrupted by People?

The question seems very striking and uncomfortable to listen to, but it must be admitted empirically that the recent corruption crime is suspected to be increasingly rampant. It is true that the general public views foul, contempt, disgrace and even condemns acts of corruption, but reality shows otherwise. There are already many cases that show a significant increase in the rampant corruption crimes that have plagued the country, just when the government is aggressively promoting efforts to eradicate corruption. The question then is why the corruption crime is so tempting, even though the eradication efforts continue? So what causes people to become "dark-eyed" so that they become involved in corruption? These two questions, inspired the writer's thoughts, to uncover a number of causative factors that caused many people to fall into corruption crimes.

First, there is a shift in the value system in society. The accelerated development of science and technology which is the basis of the growth of modernization lately, slowly but surely has implications for changes in attitudes, mental, moral and people's behavior. The fact is that most of our society lately, seems to be confronted with a new problem of reality that has never happened before. The luxury of life which is based on materialism and hedonism has changed the lifestyle and behavior of some of our society, especially the younger generation. The sparkling luxury of life, in the end, is able to "hypnotize" our society on the desire to live "comfortable", "happy", and even "fora party". Unfortunately, this kind of condition then became their expectations. The implication is that some of our society likes style more than meaning, appreciates appearance more than substance depth and pursues skin more than content. The problem then is when all these expectations (expectations) are not fulfilled, then he takes a variety of ways, including taking property, money or goods that do not belong to him. This is what then drags the lives of some of our society lowly, namely committing acts of corruption.

Second, the weakening of spiritual values (religion). Lately, we have detected the existence of partial degradation in the community in believing and maintaining religious holiness values. Spiritual values are getting blown away from the pulse of people's lives. The implication is that people prefer surface aspects, such as sending parcels, cards, gifts and starting to forget the aspects of friendship, succession, compassion, and conscience, and obviously increasingly leaving their spiritual values (Amna, 2000). Under these conditions, people are usually more pragmatic and want to solve problems in ways that are fast and easy. Then, develop bribery and bribery behavior to "smooth" all its objectives. In this position then corrupt actions flourish.

Third, the waning of shame in the midst of society and the managers of the State. The loss of shame causes human actions and behavior to become uncontrollable, even as a loss of common sense. They seem unable to abstract the nature and values of good and evil. This kind of behavior has implications for corruptors. When named as a suspect by the KPK, for example, some perpetrators of corruption who were supposed to show a "regretful face", but what was caught on camera were "cheerful faces", full of smiles, even some even had time to wave to the media. Psychologically, the behavior of the corruption crime "seems" shows that the crime of corruption is seen as an "ordinary" act that has no broad implications.

Fourth, environmental factors. The shift in values in the midst of society and the organizational environment that leads to the culture of hedonism and materialism has also accidentally provided space for the flourishing of acts of corruption. It may be that someone who originally had integrity and credibility morally and intellectually, but because of an environment that was not conducive, they finally fell into humiliating acts of corruption. The corruption case involving 41 of the 45 DPRD members in Malang in 2018 as described by Wimabrata (2018), maybe a reflection of the strong environmental factors, so that almost all DPRD members, such as "have no choice", are involved in actions corruption. For a moment we pondered and wondered, why did this case happen? Maybe this is the "charm of corruption" that can drag anyone who approaches him.

Fifth, the low morality and ethics of the supervisory apparatus. The birth of the reform order initially saved a number of supports and hopes for the community. No exception is the longing for the emergence of credible and integrity supervisory institutions and apparatuses. Supervisory institutions such as the DPR / DPRD (read: central, provincial and district/city) which should carry out the control function of executives, lately there have been many cases of corruption. Such conditions reinforce the argument that the morality and ethics of the supervisory apparatus are still facing serious problems.

Sixth, the lack of legal authority in the eyes of the community. For a long time, we have longed for a legal institution that truly provides a real "sense of justice". At this time we also have to be patient and wait for the "miracle" of justice amid legal uncertainty that makes people more frustrated. The number of resolutions of convoluted corruption cases is even unclear at the base, or the low penalties for perpetrators of corrupt crimes which are detrimental to sizable state funds, further reinforcing allegations of a legal "buying and selling" law that has long been suspected by the public. The implication is that corruptors are increasingly inspired and tempted to tamper with the law so that they are "able" to satisfy the tastes of hammer holders of justice. That way, they will be freer to commit acts of corruption. Along with this buried a sense of justice and also collapsed the authority of the law in the eyes of the community (Umam, 2019).

These six factors cause, according to the opinion of the author, to result in many parties being tempted to commit acts of corruption, even though the general public hates and condemns these actions. Corruption is like a "beautiful girl" that fascinates every young man. Through the crime of corruption, people can get rich quickly without the hassle of working hard or working hard. So do not be surprised if the 'admirers' of corruption acts increasingly swell.

Implications of Corruption Crimes in Indonesia

Observing the impact of corruption, it seems that we will be faced with a very broad and complex discussion. However, to make it easier to detect the negative effects arising from corruption crimes, it helps us reflect on the views of Alatas (1987) who classifies 10 negative effects due to corruption crimes, including:

First, the metastatic effect (spread). In this position, corruption is illustrated as cancer cells that spread throughout the body with very rapid and abnormal growth rates, causing extreme pain. In the eyes of the people, a corrupt may be regarded as a great master who should be respected, but in fact, he is a big villain who has undermined community resources and funds that cause great losses to the community.

Second, the clustering effect. In this context, acts of corruption will always open up space or opportunities for the emergence of other forms of corruption. That is why, it is not uncommon for corruption to involve various parties, even rulers whose movements are difficult to detect (Sosiawan, 2019). In other words, it is not uncommon for corruption to produce a kind of syndicate or mafia involving various stakeholders, both bureaucratic, politicians, and even the authorities. The bribery case involving KPU member Wahyu Setiawan and PDIP politician Harun Masiku lately, seems to give a signal of the emergence of the conspiracy effect in corruption crimes.

Third, differential delivery effect. Corruption crime is usually reflected in the existence of "transactions" which are manifested in various forms of releasing certain things; as; money, valuables, vehicles, buildings or other things. What is interesting about this effect is that the pattern of release carried out by the perpetrators of corruption is usually carried out in a chain, some are even "hidden" or disguised so that law enforcement officials find it difficult to detect where the flow of funds, goods or other things. In other words, perpetrators of corruption crimes often manipulate the pattern of releasing money, goods or other things.

Fourth, the potential elimination effect. Corruption crime will obviously lead to loss of material amounts of money and other goods. Even the implications of corruption crimes can have tremendous destructive power so that the country loses its potential because the budget has been drained by the white-collar criminals. As a result of corruption, the state can also bear the debt, or fail to pay because the money has been used up by corruptors. Another implication that is no less dangerous is the collapse of community morality due to rampant corruption that leads to massive apathy and frustration.

Fifth, the effect of transmutation. This effect is a psychological implication because the corrupt power of corruption results in a shift in value (transvaluation) in society. The shift in value is reflected in the perception that considers acts of corruption as justified activities. For example, various forms of respect for corrupt people emerge. Even the most dangerous is the emergence of the notion that a corruptor is a hero that deserves admiration and respect. Such cases have occurred in the United States that consider Big Jim Colosimo or Al Capone as heroes and people who deserve respect. When in fact they are big criminals and big-time corruptors. Another case that is also very terrible has happened in Nigeria, where honest civil servants actually feel sorry for getting inadequate salaries and then they turn to worship corruptors who are considered successful.

Sixth, the demonstration effect. The show-off effect of corruption crime can be detected from the lifestyle of the

lavish and classy corruptors. Such conditions give the impression that acts of corruption are productive and valuable activities. Therefore, it is not surprising that the children and wives of corruptors usually adorn themselves with a variety of luxurious and luxurious jewelry.

Seventh, cumulative derivation effect. In simple terms, this effect is the multiplier effect of a crime of corruption. In other words, this cumulative derivation is a further impact of a series of corruption crimes that have been committed. For example, the actions of an official appointed are not due to his ability or capability, but the result of a bribe or bribe of an official deemed "authorized" in the appointment. The official will seek corruption in the future to return the money that has been used to bribe/bribe the officials who have appointed him. Concerns about the strengthening of the phenomenon of cumulative deprivation effects in Indonesia at this time are considered quite reasonable, given the leadership recruitment pattern (national and regional), including the recruitment pattern of legislative members who in fact have to incur significant costs. For example, one of the candidates for the regional head at the city or district level is said to have to provide up to billions of money and even up to tens of billions, if you want to be elected as Regent or mayor. It can be imagined, if later the person concerned is chosen, it is not surprising if the person concerned has a mind to return the money he has spent. Empirical facts illustrate that during 2004-2019, the KPK had recorded 128 regional heads who have entangled in corruption cases namely 20 Governors, and 108 Regents / Mayors (Solihah, 2017; Karningsih, 2018).

Eighth, psychometric effect. Psychometric effects refer to perpetrators or victims of corruption or corrupt social order. This effect can be detected from the efforts of officials in covering up various corruption crimes that they have committed. For example corrupt officials with all their efforts to hire journalists who want to distort facts or news in the hope that they can fool the public and are able to save their good name.

Ninth, climactic effect. Empirically the climactic effect can be felt in corrupt people's lives. For example, the implications of corruption crimes cause the prices of goods to be high because of rising transportation costs, rising transportation costs due to a large number of extortion carried out by unscrupulous officers. Other cases that have also become a concern in examining this effect include cases that have been shown by the judiciary. Not a few people who are frustrated or frustrated because they lost the trial due to competent judges in deciding cases have been bribed and successfully won the case of their opponents.

Tenth, the economic effect of corruption. The economic effect of corruption crime is reflected in the collapse of the economic pillars of the government and society due to massive corruption crimes. For example, entrepreneurs must be willing to set aside part of their profits for the benefit of certain officials in the hope that one day they can help in "smoothing" a number of policies. Tax embezzlement efforts carried out by large-scale officials have also had implications for the country's low economic potential.

Corruption Prevention Efforts in Indonesia

If we look at the negative impact caused by corruption, then we will increasingly understand the various bad possibilities that befall the community if corruption is allowed to grow and become a disease. Therefore, it is

necessary to make a serious, systematic and comprehensive effort in tackling corruption, so that the impact can be anticipated or at least can be eliminated. In line with this context, the authors propose 6 (six) important points to overcome or at least eliminate corruption, including:

1. Act firmly and punish severely for those who commit acts of corruption, indiscriminately. Weak law enforcement against perpetrators of corruption so far is considered to be one of the causes of increasingly widespread corruption. In other words, law enforcement for corruption must be based on aspects of truth and justice (Bhakti & Djauhari, 2017).
2. Given the large number of corruption cases involving government bureaucracy including regional heads (Read: Governor, Mayor, Regent) and legislative members (DPR / DPRD), a systematic and comprehensive study involving all stakeholders (Government, Academics, Politicians, etc.) to review and re-evaluate the leadership recruitment patterns of regional heads and legislative members and look for new patterns that may be far more feasible and are expected to reduce the risk of corruption.
3. To further strengthen the use of information technology (IT) systems, in order to support the effectiveness of the KPK's tasks, both related to the prevention and handling of corruption. This is very important to do, considering that corruption is increasingly showing escalation and increasing quality significantly (Azhar, 2008).
4. Campaigning a culture of shame and giving examples of the examples of national leaders in order to establish moral commitments that can be emulated by the community. The more rampant corruption acts lately, maybe due to the loss of a culture of shame and the depletion of the values of the ideals of the nation's leaders who should be one of the pillars and become a "bastion" of moral resilience of the nation. At the same time, efforts to strengthen the morality of the community and officials through strengthening spiritual or religious values also become an important part that must be carried out sustainably.
5. Strengthening the credibility and integrity of legal institutions, both at the central and regional levels (Prosecutors, Judges, Police). It is undeniable that so far the credibility and integrity of legal institutions and supervisors have experienced a kind of distrust from the community. The emergence of ad-hoc institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission is actually inspired by the existence of "lawsuits" against legal institutions that are considered unable to enforce the law fairly and correctly, in accordance with the expectations of the community. That is why strengthening the credibility and integrity of legal institutions is very important to do.
6. A political will from the government is needed to affirm a truly committed commitment to eradicating corruption. In this context, the government can make improvements or reposition systematically and comprehensively to all government agencies including the efforts of apparatus mutations if needed. This is really needed to break the chain of corruption mafia that has been alienated for a long time 'ingrained.' On the other hand, the government can also take various strategic steps, including; first, perfecting the Anti-Corruption Law more comprehensively, including harmonious institutional collaboration in overcoming the problem of corruption. Second, to carry out political contracts made by public officials and bureaucracy. Third, the making of rules and codes of ethics for civil servants and the making of integrity pacts. Fourth,

simplification of bureaucracy, both structure and number of employees (Sosiawan, 2019).

IV. CONCLUSION

Corruption is essentially an immoral act of corruption because the implications it creates have tremendous destructive power, both to economic conditions, social institutions, culture, and even national resilience. Corruption crime can actually arise due to a shift in the value system in the community, weakening of spiritual values, waning shame, weak morality and integrity of state administrators, non-conducive environmental factors and low legal authority. Therefore, commitment and consistency from all stakeholders to prevent and tackle corruption, especially from the government is clearly needed.

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