

Potential Fraud In Student Organizations: A Fraud Hexagon Theory Perspective

49

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ABSTRACT

Massive fraud in many sectors is still a research topic that is always interesting to study. Indonesian Corruption Watch's 2023 report states that fraud also occurs in the education sector even up to the university level involving students. Students are social control who are role models for society for their knowledge, but it is very contradictory if students also commit fraud in their activities, including in organizational activities. The purpose of this study was to analyze the potential for fraud in the management of student funds using fraud hexagon theory indicators. The research population is students who are members of Student Organizations at the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Jember. Sample selection using purposive sampling with a sample size of 74 respondents. The results of data analysis show, pressure and capability have a positive effect on the potential fraud of student fund management. While opportunity, rationalization, ego, and collusion have no effect on the potential fraud of student fund management.

ABSTRAK

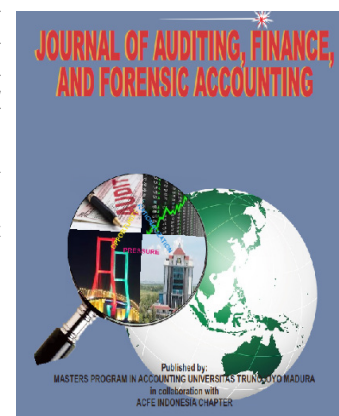
Masifnya tindakan kecurangan dibanyak sektor masih menjadi topik riset yang selalu menarik untuk diteliti. Laporan Indonesian Corruption Watch tahun 2023 menyebutkan fraud juga terjadi di sektor pendidikan bahkan sampai ke tingkat Perguruan Tinggi yang melibatkan mahasiswa. Mahasiswa adalah social control yang merupakan teladan bagi masyarakat atas ilmu pengetahuan yang dimilikinya, namun sangat bertentangan jika mahasiswa juga ikut melakukan fraud dalam kegiatannya, termasuk dalam kegiatan berorganisasi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis potensi fraud pada pengelolaan dana kemahasiswaan menggunakan indikator fraud hexagon theory. Populasi penelitian adalah mahasiswa yang tergabung dalam Organisasi Kemahasiswaan di Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Jember. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling dengan jumlah sampel 74 responden. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan, tekanan dan kapabilitas berpengaruh positif terhadap potensi fraud pengelolaan dana kemahasiswaan. Sedangkan kesempatan, rasionalisasi, ego, dan kolusi tidak berpengaruh terhadap potensi fraud pengelolaan dana kemahasiswaan.

Keyword:

Fraud, Fraud Hexagon Theory, Student Organization



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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) in its 2023 report on corruption prosecution trends in Indonesia stated that there were 579 corruption cases throughout 2022 in Indonesia with a total state loss of more than 47 trillion rupiah. Based on ICW data quoted by Anandya & Lalola Easter (2023), fraud cases do not only occur in the government sector, but also in the education sector where education is the fourth-ranked sector for fraud cases in Indonesia with 40 cases found. Universities that are included in it also cannot be said to be clean from fraud. Gautama et al. (2023), Hafizh Hakami et al. (2024), Affandi et al. (2022), Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023) provides an overview of several forms of academic fraud in the world of education.

In 2022, ICW revealed that there were 37 alleged corruption cases in higher education that are currently being processed. In the corruption cases found, ICW conducted mapping so that 12 patterns of corruption were found, one of which involved students, namely bribery for new student admissions and student gratuities to lecturers to get good grades and smooth campus administration. If the campus as an educational institution is proven to practice fraud, it does not rule out the possibility that the student organization under it has the same potential to commit these acts as well.

Findings Puspitasari et al. (2015) is one of the evidence of the dim side of financial management of student organizations with one of the treatments carried out, namely increasing costs in accountability reporting. Other studies that reveal fraudulent management of student funds were also conducted Rompis & Hapsari (2022) and Violetta & Kristianti (2021). The two studies even say that fraud committed in student organizations has become cultured and is carried out continuously. Laili et al. (2022) shows that support from the highest environment that has authority is related to students' intention to complain about fraud that occurs in student organizations. The results of these two studies provide evidence that fraud in student organization activities has great potential.

One theory that explains the potential for fraud is the fraud hexagon theory (Vousinas, 2019). Vousinas (2019) states that there are six elements that can drive fraud, namely pressure, ability, opportunity, and rationalization, ego, and collusion. These five factors are the main motivation for someone to commit fraud. Egoism, for example, has been one of the motives for fraud in several major fraud cases in the world such as the 2012 banking fraud case committed by Russell Wasendorf, a leader of Peregrine Financial Group and fraud using the ponzy scheme committed by Bernie Madoff in the United States where the losses reached \$65 billion.

Several studies related to fraud hexagon theory on fraud involving students, suggest different results. Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023) found that opportunity, ability and collusion affect the occurrence of academic fraud, while pressure, rationalization, and

arrogance have no effect on academic fraud. Gautama et al. (2023) stated that the factors of pressure, opportunity, rationalization, ability, and ego affect academic cheating behavior, while the collusion factor has no effect. Affandi et al. (2022) shows the results that pressure, collusion, and opportunity affect academic fraud, while ability, rationalization, and ego have no effect.

Selviana & Irwansyah (2023) stated that rationalization, collusion, and organizational factors did not show a significant impact on the academic fraud behavior of accounting students. In contrast, there is a significant influence of pressure, opportunity, ability, arrogance, and integrity on the tendency of academic fraud behavior among accounting students. Moorcy et al. (2024) states that pressure, opportunity, ego, and collusion do not affect student academic fraud behavior. Meanwhile, rationalization, and capability affect student academic fraud behavior.

Cahyono (2019) stated that students have four roles in society, one of which is social control. Social control means that students become role models in society for the knowledge they have and the norms that apply around them. This will conflict if fraud is also committed by students in the student organizations they run. This research is interesting because students who should be able to become agents of change and be able to carry out control functions in society have the opportunity to commit fraud that violates. The focus of the research is on the potential fraud in the management of student organization funds that may occur and be managed.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Fraud Hexagon Theory

Fraud according to ACFE (2022) is any activity that uses fraud to gain an advantage. Fraud can potentially be committed by certain parties in the organization to obtain personal or group benefits which can be in the form of money or assets.

Fraud hexagon theory divides the elements of fraud into six, namely pressure, opportunity, rationalization, capability, ego, and collusion (Vousinas, 2019). Pressure is the reason that encourages the perpetrator to commit fraud with the driving factor can be categorized into 2, namely financial and non-financial problems. Opportunity is the opportunity that exists to realize fraud. Rationalization is the reason to justify the actions taken by the perpetrator so that his actions are perceived as reasonable and acceptable. Capability refers to the ability possessed by the perpetrator to realize fraud. Ego is a feeling of superiority and power possessed by the perpetrator so that they feel that the existing rules do not apply to them. Collusion is cooperation between two or more parties to achieve certain goals that will harm other parties.

Student Organization Fund Management

University of Jember (UNEJ) Student Activity Management Guidelines (Universitas Jember, 2019) explains that student organizations are organizations within UNEJ consisting of UNEJ students who carry out activities in higher education with the principle of from, by and for students and run based on applicable regulations in the UNEJ environment. There are 4 types of organizations within the University of Jember including the Student Executive Board (BEM), Student Representative Body (BPM), HMJ / HMP (Department / Prodi Student Association), and Student Activity Units (UKM).

Referring to University of Jember (UNEJ) Student Activity Management Guidelines (Universitas Jember, 2019), there are several sources of organizational funds that can be used by students to run student organizations, including student self-help funds, sponsorship and other non-binding sources of funds. Meanwhile, in order to get funding, the activities proposed by the student organization must get approval from the faculty / university which can be submitted through the Student Information System (SIMAWA) by sending an activity proposal which will later be verified by the student affairs, Head of Academic Subdivision, Student Affairs and Alumni, Head of Subdivision. Faculty Administration and Vice Dean for Student Affairs.

After all is complete, the funds can be disbursed through the faculty treasurer provided that the members of the organization concerned bring documentation of the activity proposal along with the financial administration requirements. After the activity is completed, the relevant student organization must report the activity to the faculty by sending an accountability report sent through SIMAWA and attaching details of expenses, an explanation of the running of the event and notes on the evaluation of the activity.

The Effect of Pressure on Potential Fraud in the Management of Student Organization Funds

Pressure on difficult situations experienced can have the opportunity to cause fraud because it can make someone forced to do something that is actually realized is a violation. In the perspective of fraud hexagon theory, pressure arises because of several kinds of problems such as financial problems that cause dissatisfaction with compensation for work and situational pressure in the form of pressure to obey superiors or leaders can make someone forced to commit fraud even though they don't actually want to do it. The existence of pressure motivated by financial problems or in the form of other motivations can make someone commit fraud to achieve their goals. The influence of pressure factors on fraud involving students in academic matters is proven by several studies from Affandi et al. (2022), Gautama et al. (2023), and Selviana & Irwansyah (2023).

Meanwhile, in other cases of fraud, the research of Mussa, Persulesy & Hiariej (2020) found that compliance pressure has a positive effect on fraud. The same thing was found in research Abdillah et al. (2022) that compliance pressure has a positive effect on audit judgment which causes inappropriate judgments.

H₁: Pressure has a positive effect on the potential fraud of student fund management.

The Effect of Opportunity on Potential Fraud in the Management of Student Organization Funds

Opportunity is something that states the magnitude of the opportunity for an event to occur. Opportunities in the context of fraud can contribute to the occurrence of fraud in the management of student funds by someone because it defines how great the opportunity for fraud to occur based on conditions in the environment, such as weak supervisory functions and enforcement of applicable regulations. In the perspective of fraud hexagon theory (Vousinas, 2019), the opportunity to commit fraud is determined by 2 things, namely the knowledge possessed by a person of his position that can be used to commit fraud and the skills to make it happen. When someone with qualified skills and knowledge feels able to take advantage of existing regulatory loopholes, the opportunity for fraud to occur at any time can be even greater. Selviana & Irwansyah (2023), Gautama et al. (2023), Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023), and Affandi et al. (2022) stated that opportunity has an influence on academic fraud involving students. Other research with similar findings was also submitted by Gasperz et al. (2023) which states that opportunity has a positive effect on BOS fund fraud. Meanwhile, Tinay, Karamoy, & Sondakh (2022) in their research also concluded that opportunity has a positive effect on the tendency of village officials to cheat in managing village finances.

H₂: Opportunity has a positive effect on the potential fraud of student fund management.

The Effect of Rationalization on Potential Fraud in the Management of Student Organization Funds

Rationalization in connection with fraud is carried out by the perpetrator to justify the deviant actions he wants to do. Rationalization of irregularities in the management of student funds is likely to cause fraud to actually materialize because it is considered no problem to do. In the perspective of fraud hexagon theory, the rationalization made makes a person still think that he is an honest and innocent person even though he has committed fraud (Vousinas, 2019). Gautama et al. (2023) and Moorcy et al. (2024) revealed that rationalization affects the fraud committed by students.

Nurani & Fuad (2023) revealed that rationalization has a positive effect on asset misuse by employees in microfinance institutions. This is supported by Tinay et al. (2022) which also concluded that rationalization has a positive effect on village fund financial management fraud.

H₃: Rationalization has a positive effect on the potential fraud of student fund managementp.

The Effect of Capability on Potential Fraud in the Management of Student Organization Funds

Capability is the ability possessed by someone where individuals who have high capabilities can get the job done better. But on the other hand, capabilities can also contribute to the occurrence of fraud in the management of student funds by members of the organization. The knowledge and skills possessed by the perpetrator will be dangerous if used to commit fraud because the perpetrator feels that his ability allows him to escape the consequences of the fraud committed. In the context of fraud hexagon theory, Vousinas (2019) said that capability refers to personal traits and abilities where fraud cannot be realized without the right people to do it. Gautama et al. (2023), Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023), Selviana & Irwansyah (2023), and Moorcy et al. (2024) showed that competence has an influence on the occurrence of fraud involving students. Rosifa & Supriatna (2022) shows that the competence possessed by village officials has a positive effect on the occurrence of fraud. Meanwhile, research Hormati, Adechandram & Pesudo (2019) also concluded that capability has an effect on accounting fraud in the ASN of East Bolaang Mangondow Regency.

H₄: Capability has a positive effect on the potential fraud of student fund management.

The Effect of Ego on Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management

Ego can contribute to fraud in the management of student funds. Ego triggers a person's feeling that he is better than others, which has a negative impact such as refusal to accept other people's input. This can be dangerous because if someone with a large ego intends to commit fraud, then there is a possibility that it will be difficult to stop it because the person rejects input or opinions that conflict with him. Meanwhile, in the perspective of fraud hexagon theory, Vousinas (2019) stated that one of the most commonly found traits of fraudsters is selfishness which results in the drive to achieve their goals at any cost. Gautama et al. (2023) and Selviana & Irwansyah (2023) revealed that ego affects the acts of academic fraud committed by students. Nurani & Fuad (2023) revealed that ego has a positive effect on asset misuse that occurs in microfinance institutions. These results are also supported by research Suryandari & Pratama (2021) stated that arrogance by village employees has a positive effect on village fund fraud.

H₅: Ego has a positive effect on the potential fraud of student fund management.

The Effect of Collusion on Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management

Collusion occurs because there are two or more parties who want to seek benefits for their own group in ways that are not justified. Collusion can contribute to fraud in the management of student affairs of an organization because fraud will be easier to carry out when it is done by many people at once. In the fraud hexagon theory, Vousinas (2019) explains that collusion occurs as a result of control in an organization where the responsible party in it is divided into several groups with different tasks. The involvement of many people in committing irregularities is expected to make it easier for the perpetrator to penetrate existing controls. Research results Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023) and Affandi et al. (2022) said that collusion as a harmful act has a positive impact on academic fraud behavior committed by students. Similar findings were also put forward by Desviyana, Basrim & Nasrizal (2020) said that collusion proxied as unethical behavior has a positive impact on the management of village funds. Similar things were found in research Handayati (2023) where collusion has a positive effect on the management of village funds in the Sumenep sub-district.

H₆: Collusion has a positive effect on the potential fraud of student fund management.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative study with a causal associative method, namely the causal relationship between the independent and dependent variables which can have a positive, negative or no effect. The population in this study are students who are members of the Student Organization of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Jember (FEB UNEJ). Determination of the sample using purposive sampling technique with criteria, respondents are administrators and active members of the Student Organization and have been involved in the core committee. These requirements are needed to ensure that respondents have experience in managing student activity funds. The data used is primary data based on respondents' answers collected through questionnaires. Respondents' answers were measured using a 5-point Likert scale containing the answer options strongly agree (5), agree (4), neutral (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1).

The stages of data analysis that will be carried out are 1) descriptive statistical test, 2) data quality test consisting of validity and reliability tests, 3) classical assumption test, 4) hypothesis testing using multiple linear regression, model feasibility test, partial test (T test), and coefficient of determination.

**Table 1
Research Instruments**

Variables	Indicator
<p>Pressure (X1): Pressure is a financial or non-financial condition that forces someone to commit fraud. In this study, the pressure variable is proxied as compliance pressure. Source: Umaroh (2019)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressure to comply with superior orders 2. Forced to obey orders from superiors 3. Defying superior orders
<p>Opportunity (X2): Opportunity is an opportunity to commit fraud because the perpetrator feels that he sees a gap that can be utilized to commit fraud based on the position, authority and access possessed by the perpetrator. Source: Cressey (Vousinas, 2019)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General information 2. Technical skill
<p>Rationalization (X3) Rationalization is a reason to justify the actions taken by the perpetrator so that his actions are perceived as reasonable and acceptable. Source: Sofianti (2018:43)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Borrowing pretext 2. The pretext of not harming anyone 3. Compensation pretext 4. Pretext of ego
<p>Capability (X4): Capability refers to the ability possessed by the perpetrator to realize fraud based on situations that are influenced by existing pressures, opportunities and rationalizations. Source: Wolfe & Hermanson (2004)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Position or title 2. Intelligence or creativity 3. Coercing others 4. Control over feelings of stress
<p>Ego (X5): Ego is a self-confident attitude that makes them feel better than others and a lack of awareness due to greed, so they feel that the rules do not apply to them. Source: Gunanti (2023)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Big ego 2. Autocratic (feeling entitled) 3. Circumvent internal control
<p>Collusion (X6): Collusion is a cooperation or agreement between two or more parties to achieve a certain goal that results in loss by the other party. Source: Gunanti (2023)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ordering or coercing others 2. Working with others to commit fraud
<p>Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management (Y): Fraud is any activity that uses deception to gain an advantage. ACFE classifies fraud into 49 fraud schemes that are divided based on 3 main categories namely corruption, misuse of assets and fraudulent reports. Source: ACFE (2022)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corruption 2. Misuse of assets 3. Report cheating

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research data was obtained by distributing questionnaires to 14 student organizations in FEB UNEJ. 74 respondents were obtained with each Student Organization having 5 to 6 organization administrators who were respondents.

**Table 2
Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

Variables	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pressure (X1)	74	7	20	13,08	2,86
Opportunity (X2)	74	10	20	15,22	2,19
Rationalization (X3)	74	4	17	11,31	2,18
Capability (X4)	74	9	20	14,00	2,59
Ego (X5)	74	6	20	12,01	3,27
Collusion (X6)	74	2	10	6,82	1,79
Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management (Y)	74	11	25	16,62	3,02

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

**Table 3
Validity Test**

Variables	Item	Sig.	r Count	r Table	Conclusion
Pressure (X1)	X1.1	<0,05	0,73	0,226	Valid
	X1.2	<0,05	0,715	0,226	Valid
	X1.3	<0,05	0,489	0,226	Valid
	X1.4	<0,05	0,658	0,226	Valid
	X1.5	<0,05	0,684	0,226	Valid
Opportunity (X2)	X2.1	<0,05	0,766	0,226	Valid
	X2.2	<0,05	0,652	0,226	Valid
	X2.3	<0,05	0,703	0,226	Valid
	X2.4	<0,05	0,67	0,226	Valid
Rationalization (X3)	X3.1	<0,05	0,669	0,226	Valid
	X3.2	<0,05	0,785	0,226	Valid
	X3.3	<0,05	0,686	0,226	Valid
	X3.4	<0,05	0,54	0,226	Valid
Capability (X4)	X4.1	<0,05	0,83	0,226	Valid
	X4.2	<0,05	0,676	0,226	Valid
	X4.3	<0,05	0,678	0,226	Valid
	X4.4	<0,05	0,511	0,226	Valid
Ego (X5)	X5.1	<0,05	0,574	0,226	Valid
	X5.2	<0,05	0,856	0,226	Valid
	X5.3	<0,05	0,763	0,226	Valid
	X5.4	<0,05	0,817	0,226	Valid
Collusion (X6)	X6.1	<0,05	0,901	0,226	Valid
	X6.2	<0,05	0,879	0,226	Valid
Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management (Y)	Y1.1	<0,05	0,672	0,226	Valid
	Y1.2	<0,05	0,626	0,226	Valid
	Y1.3	<0,05	0,64	0,226	Valid
	Y1.4	<0,05	0,669	0,226	Valid
	Y1.5	<0,05	0,644	0,226	Valid

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

**Table 4
Reliability Test**

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Terms	Conclusion
Pressure (X1)	0,671	>0,6	Reliable
Opportunity (X2)	0,648	>0,6	Reliable
Rationalization (X3)	0,619	>0,6	Reliable
Capability (X4)	0,614	>0,6	Reliable
Ego (X5)	0,747	>0,6	Reliable
Collusion (X6)	0,736	>0,6	Reliable
Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management (Y)	0,654	>0,6	Reliable

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

**Table 5
Normality Test**

Variables	N	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Description
Unstandardized Residual	70	.200c,d	Normally Distributed

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

**Table 6
Heteroscedasticity Test**

Variables	Sig.	Terms	Description
Pressure (X1)	0,931	>0,05	No symptoms Heterodesticity
Opportunity (X2)	0,376	>0,05	No symptoms Heterodesticity
Rationalization (X3)	0,349	>0,05	No symptoms Heterodesticity
Ability (X4)	0,241	>0,05	No symptoms Heterodesticity
Ego (X5)	0,172	>0,05	No symptoms Heterodesticity
Collusion (X6)	0,772	>0,05	No symptoms Heterodesticity

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

**Table 7
Multicollinearity Test**

Variables	Tolerance	Terms	VIF	Terms	Description
Pressure (X1)	0,74	>0,1	1.35	<10	Multicollinearity Free
Opportunity (X2)	0,855	>0,1	1.17	<10	Multicollinearity Free
Rationalization (X3)	0,686	>0,1	1.46	<10	Multicollinearity Free
Ability (X4)	0,714	>0,1	1.4	<10	Multicollinearity Free
Ego (X5)	0,758	>0,1	1.32	<10	Multicollinearity Free
Collusion (X6)	0,752	>0,1	1.33	<10	Multicollinearity Free

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

Hypothesis testing in this study is divided into 3, namely model feasibility test, partial test, and coefficient of determination test. The model feasibility test is carried out to see whether the research regression model is feasible to use so that the research can be continued. Partial tests were carried out to show the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. While the coefficient of determination test is carried out to show how well the regression model can explain the variation in the dependent variable.

The model feasibility test based on the Table 8 shows a significance value of 0.00, which is less than 0.05 so that the regression model is feasible to continue.

**Table 8
Model Feasibility Test**

Model	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	Significance.
Regression	270,774	45,129	0.000b
Residuals	394,631	5,890	
Total	665,405		

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

**Table 9
Partial Test**

Variables	Regression Coefficient	t	Sig Value.	Description
(Constant)	3,626	1,267	0,210	
Pressure (X1)	0,406	3,511	0,001	Positively Affected
Opportunity (X2)	0,029	0,208	0,836	No Effect
Rationalization (X3)	-0,144	-0,912	0,365	No Effect
Ability (X4)	0,442	3,398	0,001	Positively Affected
Ego (X5)	0,095	0,953	0,344	No Effect
Collusion (X6)	0,225	1,228	0,224	No Effect

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

**Table 10
Test Coefficient of Determination**

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
0,638a	0,407	0,354

Source: IBM SPSS statistic 26, data processed in 2023

Based on the partial test results in Table 9, pressure has a positive regression coefficient of 0.406 and a significance value of 0.01 or smaller than 0.05 which indicates that the pressure variable has a positive effect on potential fraud in student fund management so that the hypothesis is accepted. The opportunity variable shows the results in the form of a regression coefficient of 0.029 with a significance value of 0.836 or greater than 0.05. This

means that the opportunity variable has no effect on potential fraud in student fund management so that the hypothesis is rejected.

The test results show that rationalization has a regression coefficient of -0.144 and a significance value of 0.365 or greater than 0.05. This means that rationalization has no influence on the potential fraud in student fund management so that the hypothesis is rejected. The regression coefficient value on the ability/capability variable is positive at 0.442 with a significance level of 0.01 so that it is smaller than 0.05. This means that capability has a positive effect on the potential fraud in the management of student funds so that the hypothesis is accepted.

The test results obtained on the ego variable show a regression coefficient value of 0.095 and a significance value of 0.344 or greater than 0.05 so that ego has no effect on potential fraud in student fund management so that the hypothesis is rejected. The regression coefficient value on the collusion variable is shown as 0.225 and a significance value of 0.224 or greater than 0.05. This means that collusion has no effect on the potential fraud in the management of student funds so that the hypothesis is rejected.

The Table 10 shows the coefficient of determination of 0.354, which means that the variables of pressure, opportunity, rationalization, capability, ego, and collusion in this study explain 35.4% of the variables that have an influence on the potential fraud in student fund management. Meanwhile, the remaining 64.6% is explained by other variables that are not in the regression model of this study.

The Effect of Pressure on Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management

The results of hypothesis testing provide the conclusion that the pressure variable has a significant positive effect on potential fraud in student fund management so that the hypothesis is accepted. This means that low or high levels of pressure will be directly proportional to the level of potential fraud in fund management in related student organizations. The test results are in accordance with the fraud hexagon theory which explains that pressure in both financial and non-financial terms can affect a person's potential to commit fraud. In the non-financial aspect, fraud has the potential to be committed because members do not dare to refuse orders from friends who have a higher position in the organization. In addition, in the financial aspect, the existence of targets in organizing activities and financing that must be met also makes members or administrators of the organization ultimately commit fraud on organizational funds that are submitted or have been obtained so that the running of the organization can run smoothly.

The results of this study are in line with research Affandi et al. (2022) which states that pressure has a positive effect on academic fraud committed by students during online learning. The same thing was also conveyed Selviana & Irwansyah (2023) and Gautama et al. (2023) in their research, that pressure has an

influence on the tendency of students to commit academic fraud. Tinay et al. (2022) in his research shows a positive influence by pressure on fund management fraud committed by village officials who handle village funds where workload and economic conditions affect village officials to commit fraud. This research is also in accordance with the results of research Abdillah et al. (2022) regarding audit judgment which states that compliance pressure has a positive effect on the results of the audit carried out where it is explained that auditors with type X if they get pressure during audit activities will prioritize their own security so that their responsibilities as auditors cannot be carried out properly.

The Effect of Opportunity on Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management

The test results show that opportunity has no effect on the potential fraud of student fund management so that the hypothesis that has been made is rejected. Fraud hexagon theory emphasizes that opportunities based on the perpetrator's general knowledge and skills affect a person's potential to commit fraud. However, in this study, researchers found that opportunity had no effect on increasing or decreasing the potential for fraud in the management of student funds even though the respondents' answers had a mean value of 3.4 which tended to be neutral and agree. Researchers suspect that students basically do not commit fraud except in conditions where students feel the need to commit fraud, for example when holding an activity or work program and need to immediately disburse the budget to the campus because the organization's cash is not enough to pay for the needs first.

The results of this study are in line with research Moorcy et al. (2024) and Nurkhin & Fachrurrozie (2018) which states that there is no influence between opportunity and the motive for fraud committed by fraudsters. This finding contradicts the results of research conducted by Gautama et al. (2023), Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023), Affandi et al. (2022), and Selviana & Irwansyah (2023). Findings Tinay et al. (2022) also contradicts, where in his research it is said that opportunity affects village financial management fraud where village officials who know the loopholes in control and with higher authority have the potential to abuse power to commit fraud through their members. However, the results of this study are in accordance with research which concluded that opportunity has no effect on the academic fraud of accounting education students. In his research, it was stated that even though students understand that lecturers cannot supervise carefully, students still do their coursework honestly.

The Effect of Rationalization on Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management

The results of hypothesis testing show that rationalization has no effect on the potential for fraud in student fund management so that the hypothesis made is rejected. Fraud hexagon theory explains that fraud is influenced by rationalization which makes

the perpetrator not feel that he is doing wrong because of the reasons he has made up himself. There are four indicators that are used as a sign of rationalization by the perpetrator, namely the pretext of only borrowing, the pretext of not harming anyone, the pretext of compensation that the perpetrator feels entitled to what he wants to get and the pretext of selfishness. However, in this study the respondents' answers only have a mean value of 2.8 which tends to be neutral and disagree. Researchers suspect that students who are members of Student Organizations do not seek justification for fraud and still view fraud as something wrong. The results of this study are in line with Selviana & Irwansyah (2023), Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023), and Affandi et al. (2022) which states that rationalization has no effect on academic fraud committed by students. In other research, Desviyana et al. (2020) which states that rationalization has no effect on fraud that occurs in village financial management. These results are also in line with research Hormati et al. (2019) which assesses that rationalization has no influence on civil apparatus accounting fraud due to the good morality and integrity of the relevant civil apparatus.

The Effect of Capability on Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management

The results of statistical testing show that capability has a positive effect on the potential fraud of student fund management so that the hypothesis can be accepted. This means that the level of capability to commit fraud possessed by members of the relevant Student Organization is directly proportional to the level of potential fraud that may occur in the management of student funds.

The results of the study are in line with the fraud hexagon theory which explains that fraud cannot occur without people who have the ability to realize the fraud plan. In the context of the organization, there are three things that allow student members of the Student Organization to commit fraud, including the position occupied, both in the organizational management structure and the committee structure in the activities held. The position held will have an influence on the members who are under it. In addition, members of the Student Organization must also have skills and knowledge of supervisory weaknesses in organizations and campuses that allow fraud. Finally, good self-control is needed to maintain calmness so that deviant actions are successful. Based on the research results, the potential for fraud in Student Organizations can arise when the capabilities described above are possessed by students who are members of Student Organizations.

The results of this study are supported by research Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023), Selviana & Irwansyah (2023), and Moorcy et al. (2024) which state that ability has a positive effect on academic fraud committed by students from a review of the hexagon theory perspective. Hormati et al. (2019) and Wijayanto (2020) stated that

the ability possessed has a positive effect on the tendency of fraud by officers in the government sector. In this study, it is explained that the intelligence and creativity of the perpetrators of fraud benefit the officers to hide the fraud committed.

The Effect of Ego on Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management

The results of hypothesis testing indicate that ego has no effect on the potential fraud of student fund management so that the hypothesis is rejected. This means that high or low ego is not directly proportional to the potential for fraud in the management of student funds by related Student Organizations. Fraud hexagon theory which explains that ego which is manifested in arrogance, selfishness and feelings of power over others allows someone to arbitrarily commit fraud. There are three things in organizations that can show ego variables, namely selfishness and feeling the most entitled to make decisions and confidence not to be entangled in existing rules. But this does not appear in this study. Researchers suspect that students in organizations do not push their egos and impose their will on others, including in the context of fraud in student fund management. Organization members also do not feel the arrogance of other members who have higher positions so that ego is not a major factor in the potential for fraud in Student Organizations. This result is in line with research Gautama et al. (2023) and Selviana & Irwansyah (2023) but contrary to research Oktarina & Ramadhan (2023), Affandi et al. (2022), and Moorcy et al. (2024). Nurani & Fuad (2023) who explained that the attitude of arrogance in micro institutions has a positive effect on asset misappropriation. However, this research is the same as the results of Citra (2023) where ego has no effect on irregularities in the procurement of goods and services by government staff. In addition, Rosifa & Supriatna (2022) in their research also stated that there was no effect of arrogance on village fund fraud.

The Effect of Collusion on Potential Fraud in Student Fund Management

Hypothesis testing shows that collusion has no effect on the potential fraud of student fund management, meaning that the existence of collusion does not significantly determine the level of potential fraud in student fund management. In the fraud hexagon theory, collusion is one of the important elements in the occurrence of fraud where two or more parties will work together to achieve certain goals with the consequence of harming the other party. The occurrence of collusion can be influenced by two indicators, namely the coercion of one party to another and the cooperation between 2 or more parties to commit irregularities. Based on the results of the study, researchers did not find a strong relationship between collusion and fraud in student fund management. Researchers suspect that the fear factor of sanctions if fraud is known and poor relationships between members makes it possible to inhibit collusion among most members of the organization.

The results of the study are not in accordance with the research used as a reference in making hypotheses, including from Desviyana et al. (2020) and Handayati (2023). However, this study is in line with research Gasperz et al. (2023) which states that collusion has no effect on fraud in the misappropriation of BOS funds.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion that can be made based on the research that has been done is that pressure has a positive effect on fraud in the management of student funds. Meanwhile, opportunity has no effect on the potential fraud in the management of student funds of the FEB UNEJ Student Organization even though respondents agree that there is an opportunity to commit fraud. Furthermore, rationalization also has no effect on the potential fraud of student fund management of the FEB UNEJ Student Organization. Furthermore, capability has a positive effect on fraud in student fund management. Meanwhile, ego has no effect on fraud in the management of student funds. Finally, collusion has no effect on fraud in the management of student funds. This research is expected to provide implications for the university to review procedures and supervision related to the disbursement of student activity funds so that in addition to minimizing the possibility of fraud, it does not make it difficult for Student Organizations in the process of disbursing funds which forces them to commit fraud. The results of this study must be interpreted carefully, due to the low response rate. Future research can increase the number of responses so that the research results obtained are better able to generalize the research findings. This research is expected to be a reference and comparison for further research related to fraud. Suggestions for future research are to add interview techniques and make more accurate questions to the object under study.

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