

## Abstract

The objective of this study is to present how knowledge can be used for constructing discourses in order to formulate and manipulate public policy which is the instrument for policy corruption. The case study which will be used is the corruption in medicine and medical supply procurement of Ministry of Public Health, 1998. Reasons to select this case study are, firstly, it can be presented to the significance of manipulating knowledge for making the corruption and secondly, the amount of budget connected this case was 1,400 million bath. This study would like to prove whether the case is the policy corruption as definition which is the using professional or academic knowledge in order to construct policy discourse for defining the whole new public policy or altering the existed one for the propose of making comfortably opportunities or ways for legitimate seeking private interest such as businesses of families or followers at last. In other words, this process can make the corruption look like legal action, or not?

From studying, although the case study would be corruption, it is the ordinary one, not to be the policy corruption as the definition. That is, as policy discourse criteria, there is not the discourses construction in every important step. This study found that there are only 2 policy discourses construction in the step of problem development and making reason. There is not found in the step of making legitimacy. As policy corruption criteria, there was only one criteria matched that is the criteria of person. There are not matched with the other ones. The first is the criteria of process; it is not the whole new or altered policy for the specific corruption. The second is the criteria of operation; it is not the corruption which has to avoid the law or using the gaps of law as instruments.