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# 'Milenial Bicara Anti-Korupsi' Media and Youth Anti-Corruption Movement

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**ABSTRACT:** Corruption is any type of activity based on dishonesty by taking advantage of the position or power held in order to obtain benefits for individuals or other people. In Indonesia itself, it is so synonymous with the problem of corruption, as well as corruption which is identical with Indonesia. This seems to illustrate the impression that Indonesia and corruption are two things that cannot be separated. The problem related to corruption that occurs in Indonesia is indeed quite alarming, the article is that criminal cases of corruption in Indonesia occur non-stop from year to year, almost every year new corruption cases appear with old or new figures. Corruption can be likened to a disease that gnaws at the mentality of Indonesians that seems difficult to treat. Therefore, it is important to change the mindset of the millennial generation from now on to increase awareness of the importance of anti-corruption because the future of Indonesia lies in the current millennial generation. The millennial generation has an important role in reducing and eradicating criminal acts of corruption, therefore, in order for that role to be real, it is necessary to provide training for the millennial generation in fighting corruption in the present or in the future.

**KEYWORDS:** Anti-Corruption, Youth Movement, Media and Movement, Technology, Anti-Corruption Education



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## I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of corruption experienced by the Indonesian people is already at a very worrying point. This is due to the impact caused by

widespread corruption and disrupting the continuity of the process of national and state life. All development processes in the *asta grata* system are very disturbed starting from ideological, political, economic, and socio-cultural development. Such conditions prove that the problem of corruption, which has been systematically structured and is very massive, has the best solution. Indonesia and corruption are inseparable impressions. Indonesia is so synonymous with the problem of corruption and corruption is also synonymous with Indonesia. This is undeniable because considering the many corruption cases in Indonesia and seem to be broken and then lost and then grow again. Almost every time there are always emerging cases of corruption with new people or old people, thus making Indonesia seem full of corruption and corruption is like a culture that lives in the lives of people in Indonesia.<sup>1</sup>

Corruption from the point of view of criminal law is an international crime that has a nature and character that can be called an extraordinary crime. Furthermore, there are four reasons why corruption is said to be an extraordinary crime. First, corruption is an organized crime committed in a structured and systematic manner. Secondly, corruption is carried out in various modes in which it is difficult to prove it. Third, corruption is always related to power. And fourth, corruption is a crime that has to do with the fate of the people, because

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<sup>1</sup> Alfaqi, Mifdal Zusron, Muhammad Mujtaba Habibi, and Desinta Dwi Rapita. "Peran Pemuda dalam Upaya Pencegahan Korupsi dan Implikasinya Terhadap Ketahanan Wilayah." *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional* 23, No. 3 (2017): 320-337.

it has deprived the state of money, so it is the state that is harmed, which should be used as the welfare of its people.<sup>2</sup>

Corruption is not only an extra ordinary crime, but it is contrary to the Principles of the State of Law. Indonesia is a country of law, as contained in Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. So that the main characteristics of the state of law are legal principles that must be obeyed by anyone, be it the people or the shapers of the law. In a country of law, there are three things that must be considered in law enforcement, namely justice, legal certainty, and legal expediency. In this case, corruption is contrary to the Principles of the State of Law adopted by the Indonesian state. First, corruption is a violation of human rights. Second, corruption can undermine the unrealized order of law, expediency, and justice. Third, corruption has far-reaching repercussions. Thus, the destruction of the legal state order caused by corruption will have a very detrimental impact on society at large.

The relentless problem of corruption in Indonesia is indeed very concerning. Corruption seems like a disease that eats away at the mentality of Indonesians who are difficult to treat. In fact, there is a lot of jargon on the streets calling for no corruption, seemingly just

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<sup>2</sup> Ifrani, Ifrani. "Tindak Pidana Korupsi Sebagai Kejahatan Luar Biasa." *Al-Adl: Jurnal Hukum* 9, No. 3 (2018): 319-336; Emrin, Sylvia, and Hendra Rosadi. "Pidana Korupsi Merupakan Kejahatan Luar Biasa." *Law Journal of Mai Wandeu* 1, No. 1 (2021): 11-16; Nachrawi, Mohammad Al Faridzi Gunawan. "Kualifikasi Kejahatan Luar Biasa Terhadap Tindak Pidana Korupsi (Putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 301 K/Pid. Sus/2021)." *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan* 6, No. 2 (2022); Ash-shidiqqi, Ellectrananda Anugerah, and Hindrawan Wibisono. "Corruption and Village: Accountability of Village Fund Management on Preventing Corruption (Problems and Challenges)." *JILS (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)* 3, No. 2 (2018): 195-212.

nonsense that has no benefit. This condition is not uncommon to even become neglects carried out by the Indonesian people, either intentionally or unintentionally. These neglects are meant by a series of actions taken in an effort to obtain an advantage either for personal gain or for others.

This makes the reason why corruption in Indonesia is difficult to eradicate. Corruption has become a normal behavior in the daily life of the people and has become a habit, even a culture. As is known, the prevention and eradication of corruption in Indonesia has been carried out since 1999 with the issuance of Law No. 31 of 1999 and Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Corruption Crimes. Thus, the principle of prevention and eradication of corruption has become a commitment of the Indonesian nation. This commitment is shown by the implementation of the eradication of corruption in a repressive manner by enforcing the Corruption Law and by establishing an institution that is specifically formed to prevent and eradicate corruption, namely the Corruption Eradication Commission or KPK.<sup>3</sup>

The KPK was formed with the main objective of law enforcement, namely in terms of eradicating corruption. The establishment of the KPK institution was due to the idea that conventional law enforcement agencies, such as the Prosecutor's Office and the Police, were considered unable to eradicate corruption. Thus, it is necessary to establish a special institution that has broad and independent authority and is free from any power. Then, in addition, conventional

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<sup>3</sup> Muhammad Emil Fadli Nugroho, "*Kebiasaan Anti Korupsi sebagai Pondasi Generasi Muda*" *Online*, 2020. Retrieved from <[https://djpb.kemenkeu.go.id/kppn/yogyakarta/id/data-publikasi/artikel/2896-kompak2020\\_m-emil-fadli-kebiasaan-anti-korupsi-sebagai-pondasi-generasi-muda.html](https://djpb.kemenkeu.go.id/kppn/yogyakarta/id/data-publikasi/artikel/2896-kompak2020_m-emil-fadli-kebiasaan-anti-korupsi-sebagai-pondasi-generasi-muda.html)>.

law enforcement agencies have not been able to uncover and bring large corruption cases to justice due to increasingly sophisticated corruption. Until now, the KPK institution has become a prima donna in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. But it does not rule out the possibility that the KPK also still has weaknesses similar to the Prosecutor and also the Police, namely while carrying out their duties to eradicate corruption in Indonesia, the method used in its enforcement requires a large budget. So, you also have to take money from the state with a large amount.

Paying attention to the pattern system carried out by the Indonesian nation in an effort to eradicate corruption can be said to be a substantive and structural effort, namely in the prevention and eradication of corruption can be done through the formation of anti-corruption laws and institutions. In addition, these substantive and structural efforts are efforts from criminal law enforcement using penal saraa aimed at tackling a crime.

In the context of tackling crime, there are efforts that can be made in addition to penal efforts, namely with non-penal efforts. Non-penal efforts are more preventive. Non-penal effort when placed in a system pattern then this non-penal effort is part of the culture. Preventive efforts in tackling corruption can be done by measures that prevent corruption. When it comes to efforts to prevent corruption, there are actually many programs to campaign about anti-corruption. However, this seems to be still not optimal. A simple example is the efforts to cultivate anti-corruption in schools through anti-corruption canteens or honesty canteens implemented by each school at all levels, ranging from elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, to universities. But this has not been done for a long time. Thus, causing indications about efforts to make an anti-

corruption society still lacking in daily life and especially to its younger generation.<sup>4</sup>

The younger generation, commonly referred to as the millennial generation, is the generation to become agents who are expected to be productive to be able to have a positive influence in terms of preventing corruption. Because Indonesia's future will depend on the younger generation who will steer the country in a much better direction. Then in the case of corruption in Indonesia, the relentless efforts to eradicate corruption do not only rely on enforcement carried out by law enforcement agencies. Actually, efforts to eradicate corruption that at least require expensive costs are by preventing corruption from happening in the future. As contained in Higher Education, which has an important role in terms of efforts to prevent corruption in Indonesia, which is mainly in fostering an anti-corruption culture to students, increasing legal awareness, and instilling integrity values to students. Because students are future leaders of the nation, it is necessary to be fortified regarding anti-corruption so that in the future they can avoid corruptive behavior or corruption crimes.

Higher Education is the second environment for students, so it can be a place of development regarding character and character. Universities can provide such a cloudy nuance to efforts to internalize the values and ethics to be instilled, including anti-corruption behavior. Efforts that can be made are by instilling anti-corruption

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<sup>4</sup> Loso, Loso. "Peningkatan Pemahaman Siswa Terhadap Bahaya Korupsi Melalui Pendidikan Anti Korupsi di Sekolah dalam Upaya Menciptakan Generasi Muda Yang Anti Korupsi di SMK Diponegoro Karanganyar." *Pena Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi* 19, No. 2 (2016): 145-153.

mindsets, attitudes, and behaviors, namely through lectures, because lectures are a process of cultivation.<sup>5</sup>

The importance of the role of universities is as guardians and developers of the integrity of the nation, which is not only as part of the anti-corruption arena. At the same time, education is a milestone for the development of accountability and transparency. Universities can be the driving force of integrity because they are able to provide an important role in stopping the "supplay" of corruptors in Indonesia.

Combating corruption through the use of formal education channels is part of the strategy in dealing with corruption, which is expected to be quite significant, considering that this educated society in society has a fairly dominant role. Because they are considered not only equipped with knowledge and the ability to do something work or position that exists in society, but also include tips to fight corruption. That is by providing encouragement or motivation to many people to continue to be active in efforts to fight and eradicate corruption in Indonesia.<sup>6</sup>

Anti-corruption is all actions that against, eradicate, oppose, and prevent corruption. Anti-corruption education and culture is an effort

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<sup>5</sup> Kadir, Yusrianto. "Kebijakan Pendidikan Anti Korupsi di Perguruan Tinggi." *Gorontalo Law Review* 1, No. 1 (2018): 25-38; Rasdi, Rasdi, et al. "When Students Fight Corruption: A Portrait of Anti-Corruption Education for Elementary School Students." *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 3, No. 1 (2021): 111-124; Kristiono, Natal. "Penanaman Nilai Antikorupsi Bagi Mahasiswa FIS Unnes Melalui Mata Kuliah Pendidikan Anti Korupsi." *Refleksi Edukatika: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan* 9, No. 1 (2018).

<sup>6</sup> Saifulloh, Putra Perdana. "Peran perguruan tinggi dalam menumbuhkan budaya anti korupsi di Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 47, No. 4 (2017): 459-476.



that provides understanding, understanding, and instillation of values to the private sector, society, and government officials to behave anti-corruption. So that anti-corruption attitudes can be applied in each of them, not only for a student who gets an anti-corruption education course, but it is hoped that all Indonesian people will cultivate an anti-corruption attitude. Because if it is not from oneself who controls, then all forms of corruption prevention efforts in Indonesia do not produce maximum results. Which in essence there is a behavior of consciousness not to be corrupt, because of its enormous impact on the welfare of many people and the state.

As is commonly known, the younger generation or millennial generation is the hope of a nation in the future. The younger generation is a milestone in the implementation of changes in a nation. In the field of corruption, the younger generation also has a very important role. The younger generation with its idealism is expected to break the chain of corruption cases which from an early age have been equipped with an anti-corruptive mentality obtained from anti-corruption education. The younger generation is a generation that is expected to become a much better agent of change to build the Indonesian nation. Because the young man not only acts as an object of eradication and prevention against corruption, but also as a subject who can contribute fully. So, it is very important to maintain the idealism and pure integrity of the younger generation so as not to be poisoned by politics and power or other things that can shake the resilience of the younger generation.

In this regard, the issue of awareness from the younger generation about its role as an agent of change in efforts to prevent corruption is very important to explore. By realizing the role of the younger generation, there is a desire to prevent corruption from happening

again in the future. However, there are several studies that reveal that there are still shortcomings of the younger generation in efforts to prevent corruption, namely the problem of consistency between the readiness of the younger generation to act as subjects in preventing corruption and the problem of willingness to be able to develop anti-corruptive behavior.

Descriptively, it is illustrated that the younger generation expresses readiness to play a role and carry out corruption prevention. However, on the other hand, it also expressed its inability to reduce acts that can be clarified as the seeds of corruptive behavior. This unpreparedness or inability of his in terms of developing behavior in his life by applying anti-corruptive. However, not all young people are ready to prevent corruption. Because in reality there is still a younger generation who cares about their nation so that the next generation of young people does not fall into corruption.

For the younger generation who are not aware of their role as agents of change for the prevention of corruption crimes, it means that they do not have enough understanding of the complicated corruption problems in Indonesia and the importance of corruption to be eradicated. This is also due to the weak legal awareness for the younger generation regarding the importance of preventing corruption and the importance of developing anti-corruptive behavior.<sup>7</sup>

Legal awareness is a matter of understanding a person in interpreting what the law is. Legal awareness is not easy to give a standard

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<sup>7</sup> Widhiyaastuti, I Gusti Agung Ayu Dike, and I. Gusti Ketut Ariawan. "Meningkatkan Kesadaran Generasi Muda untuk Berperilaku Anti Koruptif Melalui Pendidikan Anti Korupsi." *Acta Comitas* 3, No.1 (2018): 17-25.

understanding, because it will concern the issue of values contained in a person. Legal awareness often has something to do with the issue of a person's compliance with existing laws or norms. Legal awareness in humans often appears in the form of positive and negative values that are filtered using decency and justice which will then give birth to an abstract conception of appropriateness manifested by legal compliance. Thus, in an effort to build awareness of the younger generation towards the prevention of corruption, it is necessary to have legal awareness in a person. So, it is expected to build an anti-corruption character and obey and understand the law.

## II. METHODS

The research method used is normative law or it can also be called normative juridical, namely literature law research which is carried out through analyzing literary materials or secondary data. In this method, it generally only uses secondary data such as books, scientific articles, applicable laws and regulations, legal theories, court decisions and other secondary data. Second, data that obtained indirectly from the object, on the contrary, the data is based on materials that have been in the form of documents in the form of legal materials or scientific papers. This research was carried out in order to obtain literature or secondary data that is related to the discussion plan.

## III. CORRUPTION IN A BROADER PERSPECTIVE: FROM THEORIES TO PRACTICES

### 1. Definition of Corruption

Corruption comes from the Latin word *corruption* or *corruptus* which means corruption, ugliness, depravity, dishonesty, bribery,

and immorality. In English and French <sup>8</sup>*Corruption* means abusing its authority to benefit itself. Meanwhile, according to *the complete Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, corruption is defined as the invitation of a political official with undue considerations (e.g., bribery) to commit an offence of duty.<sup>9</sup>

In the general dictionary Indonesian by Pius A. Partanto and M. Dahlan Al Bahrry, corruption is formulated as bad deeds such as cheating, misappropriation, abuse of office for self-interest, and easy bribery. Sayed Hussein Alatas in his book *Corruption and the Disting of Asia* states that actions that can be categorized as corruption are bribery, extortion, nepotism, and abuse of trust or position for personal gain.<sup>10</sup> According to Hussein Alatas, the manifestation of a behavior can be categorized as a corrupt practice if it has the following characteristics:

- 1) Corruption always involves more than one person.
- 2) Corruption is generally carried out in full secrecy.

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<sup>8</sup> Prodjohamidjojo, Martiman. *Penerapan Pembuktian Terbalik Dalam Delik Korupsi (UU No. 31 Tahun 1999)*. (Bandung, CV Mandar Maju, 2000).

<sup>9</sup> Robert Klitgaard. *Membasmi Korupsi*. (Jakarta, Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2001), pp. 29-31. *See also* Arifin, Ridwan, Siti Faridah, and Mohammad Naefi. "Misdemeanor of Corruption within the Scope of International Law and the Legal Consequences." *JILS (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)* 4, No. 2 (2019): 299-314.

<sup>10</sup> Waluyo, Bambang. "Optimalisasi Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia." *Jurnal Yuridis* 1, No. 2 (2017): 169-162; Tampubolon, Samuel Mangapul. "Peran Pemerintah Dalam Upaya Pemberantasan Korupsi Kaitannya dengan Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2004." *Lex et Societatis* 2, No. 6 (2014). *See also* Hidayat, Shubhan Noor, Lego Karjoko, and Sapto Hermawan. "Discourse on Legal Expression in Arrangements of Corruption Eradication in Indonesia." *JILS (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)* 5, No. 2 (2020): 391-418.

- 3) Corruption involves elements of mutual benefit and mutual obligation.
- 4) Parties who commit corruption usually hide behind legal justifications.
- 5) Parties involved in corruption are parties who are interested in a decision and can influence.
- 6) Acts of corruption are fraud in either public bodies or the general public.
- 7) Any act of corruption is a betrayal of trust.
- 8) Each act of corruption involves the contradictory dual functioning of those who commit corruption.
- 9) A change in corruption violates the norms of duty and accountability in the order of society.

Meanwhile, according to Jeremy Pope Corruption is an act involving behavior on the side of public sector officials, both politicians and civil servants. Where They unreasonably and unlawfully enrich themselves or those close to them by abusing the authority entrusted to them.

According to Sam Santoso, corruptors know thousands of moves, but the goal is one estuary, which is to live a luxurious life in a short period of time and through shortcuts. Employees will engage in corrupt attempts when the corruption gains earned are greater than the sanctions if arrested and are likely to be caught. Sanctions include wages and other incentives that must be sacrificed if they lose their jobs. The definition of corruption according to Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the eradication of corruption crimes is the act of everyone, both government and private officials, who unlawfully commit acts of enriching themselves or others or corporations that can harm state finances or the country's economy. In government officials, there is

usually an element of abuse of authority, opportunity, or means that exist in them because of their position or position.<sup>11</sup>

## 2. Theory of Corruption

Theory Klitgard, this theory describes precisely the various cases of corruption that occur at the level of making policies (officials) who have certain authority or power. Klitgard explained that corruption at the level of state officials and policymakers can occur due to the "monopoly of power" that a leader has, coupled with the high power he has, as well as the lack of adequate supervision from the supervisory apparatus. This situation can easily give birth to acts of corruption. Jack Bologna Theory, that Jack Bologne says that greed and greed are at the root of corruption cases. He explained the content of this theory using the acronym "GONE": Greedy (G), Opportunity (O), Needs (N), and Expose (E). If these four variables are combined, this will make it easy for a person to commit corruption crimes. Greedy supported by the opening of wide opportunities and strengthened by needs will move the desire in a person to commit acts of corruption. This desire to commit corruption is also strengthened by unclear legal conditions and provides too light punishment (expose) for corruption perpetrators so that it does not cause a deterrent effect.

Theory Vroom, that Vroom makes value variables important variables and determines expectations and motivations to act in a person's life. Motivation in a person largely depends on the expectations that he wants to realize. If a person has expectations of

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<sup>11</sup> Wibowo, Muhtar Hadi. "Corporate Responsibility in Money Laundering Crime (Perspective Criminal Law Policy in Crime of Corruption in Indonesia)." *JILS (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)* 3, No. 2 (2018): 213-236.

becoming rich, then his motivation for work is to become rich. Problems arise when a person's ability to become rich turns out to be incompatible with what is expected. In this situation, the values that a person has will determine whether he must do something the right way or in the wrong way to get rich. In relation to corruption cases, the value embedded in the corruptor is of course the value of the wrong life value such as the value of dishonesty, crime, injustice, self-recall, and others. These values cause a person's desire to enrich himself to have to be done in the wrong way or in an unlawful way. This theory shows that the value possessed determines the path a person chooses to achieve his expectations. Therefore, if the values built in the family, environment, and workplace are wrong values or contrary to the values agreed upon by society, then those values will encourage or motivate a person to commit corruption.

### **3. Factors Causing Corruption**

*First*, Human Personal Factors. Factors that cause a person to commit corruption include materialistic, consumptive, and greedy human behavior. Corruption is a crime that is usually committed by professional people who are already sufficient but still feel lacking because of greed. Ansari Yamamah explained that when the materialistic and consumptive behavior of society and the political system that continues to rely on materials and money, then this can force the politics of money and corruption. Under these conditions, it is certain that many state officials are forced to commit corruption. Nursyam gives a comparison that the cause of a person's corruption is due to the temptation of worldly or materialistic wealth that cannot be restrained. When the urge to become rich can no longer be controlled while access to wealth can be obtained through corruption, then one can easily commit corruption.

A consumptive lifestyle that is not balanced with adequate income will continue to open up opportunities for corruption in order to meet the demands of this consumptive life. Hardjia pamekas (2008) explains that the causes of a person committing corruption include the intention, desire or impulse from within oneself to commit corruption. This intention arises because the faith and morality (honesty, shame and ethics) that a person has are not strong enough. This weak faith and morality make a person easily tempted by a consumptive, greedy lifestyle, and wants to have excessive wealth that sends him to corruption.

*Second, Economic and Political Factors.* In relation to the political aspect, social control is a process that needs to be carried out to influence everyone not to commit corruption as expected by society. This social control is carried out by mobilizing various politically organized activities, through state institutions and non-governmental organizations. Weak social control over corruption results in corrupt practices that can grow freely in the community.

*Third, Family and Community Factors.* The temptation to commit corruption can also come from other people and society that encourages and gives someone the opportunity to commit an Act of corruption. Where corrupt behavior can be due to family encouragement. The behavioral school says that the social environment including the family often gives a very strong impetus for a person to commit corruption. In reality, the family environment often provides protection rather than punishment to family members who have abused certain powers in connection with corruption cases. A person can also be encouraged to commit corruption because society has been plagued with corruptive cultures, views, and life values that result in society not being critical of corruptive life



behavior. The lack of public awareness that the main victim of corruption is society itself. In general, many people still think that corruption causes the state to be harmed.

*Fourth, Organizational Factors.* Organizational culture can result in acts of corruption and has a very strong influence on its members. Therefore, if the culture of an organization cannot be managed properly, this can create a less conducive situation in the life of the organization.

#### **4. Types of Corruption**

*First, Corruption Related to State Finances.* This type of act that harms the country is divided into two parts, namely seeking profit by unlawful means, and harming the country and abusing office to seek benefits and harm the country.

*Second, Corruption Related to Bribery.* Bribery-bribery is the act of giving money or receiving money or gifts made by a government official to do or not do something contrary to his obligations as a legal and material distinction.

*Third, Corruption Related to Embezzlement in Office.* Embezzlement in office is included in the category that is often referred to as abuse of office, namely the act of a government official with the power he has to embezzle financial statements, eliminate evidence or allow others to destroy evidence aimed at benefiting oneself by harming the state.

*Fourth, Corruption Related to Extortion.* Extortion is an act committed by a public servant or state organizer to benefit oneself or others unlawfully or by abusing one's power by forcing someone to give

something, pay, or receive payment with deductions, or to do something for himself.

*Fifth, Corruption Related to Fraudulent Acts.* Fraudulent acts referred to in this type of corruption are usually carried out by contractors, project supervisors, TNI/Polri partners, TNI/Polri partner supervisors, who commit fraud in the procurement or delivery of goods that result in losses to others or to state finances or that can endanger the safety of the country during war. In addition, civil servants who invade state land that brings harm to others also fall into this type of corruption.

*Sixth, Corruption Related to Conflicts of Interest in Procurement.* Procurement is an activity that aims to present goods or services needed by an agency or company. The person or entity appointed for the procurement of goods or services is selected after going through a selection process called tender. Basically, the tender process should go clean and honest. The agency or contractor whose report card is the best and the cost offer is the most competitive, then the agency or contractor who will be appointed and maintained, the party who selects, must not participate as a participant.

*Seventh, Corruption Related to Gratification.* This type of corruption is a gift received by a civil servant or state organizer and is not reported to the KPK within 30 days of receipt of gratuity. Gratification can be in the form of money, goods, discounts, interest-free loans, air tickets, vacations, medical expenses, and other facilities. This type of corruption is regulated in Article 12B of the PTPK Law and Article 12C of the PTPK Law.

#### IV. CORRUPTION CASES IN INDONESIA

Corruption cases are a case that continues to occur in the order of social life for humans at every period of time or it can be said that corruption cases in Indonesia are an annual case that exists every year. Corruption is a case that is considered to have resulted in a negative impact on people's lives that can be felt in the economic field of the community or also affects in terms of norms and culture that exist in society. This corruption case is a problem that exists in a country. Corruption bias occurs in developed countries, but to developing countries corruption can also occur. Because corruption cases have a very, very broad impact on the field of life of society to have a significant influence on the state, corruption is a common enemy that must be immediately eradicated. To eradicate corruption, various countries including Indonesia have established anti-corruption institutions. In Indonesia, the anti-corruption agency is named the Corruption Eradication Commission which was established in 2002 with the task of monitoring the implementation of state government. Supervision of agencies authorized to carry out the eradication of corruption. Conducting investigations, investigations, and prosecutions of corruption crime.<sup>12</sup> So far, corruption in Indonesia has become a serious problem. This is shown through Indonesia's corruption ranking is relatively high compared to other countries.

Corruption is the most serious disease in the country. The biggest corruptor in Indonesia can even cost the country tens of trillions. Corruption that is still rampant in Indonesia, in addition to involving those who serve in government agencies, it also involves entrepreneurs or people engaged in private business, this often

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<sup>12</sup> Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning Corruption Eradication Commission.

happens because in government institutions and also the private sector has a system in the form of hidden action or. Perpetrators of corruption are divided into two types, namely corruption committed by corruptors who occupy high positions or known as white collars. Corruptors who occupy low levels or positions are known as blue collars. Corruption is usually carried out jointly between one public employee and another employee. This is because they cooperate in an effort to manipulate the system and or to hide its corrupt behavior and results.

The level of corruption in Indonesia can be categorized as still high. This can be seen from the corruption perception index in Indonesia which is very low compared to other countries in the world. The pattern of corrupt behavior seems to have become rampant in Indonesia. No wonder that in bureaucratic life, people are often faced with bribes and levies in public services that have become an open secret in society. Almost every day the presentation of news in the mass media is also related to gratification, embezzlement of government spending, investigations, and the imposition of penalties for corruptors. The type of corruption committed by a corruptor can be influenced by the type of work. As is known, one of the characteristics of corruption is that it is carried out jointly (joint corruption). Not all types of work provide ample opportunities for corruption. Therefore, from the data, identification of corruption convicts is carried out based on the type of work. The types of work convicted of corruption are divided into 5 (five) types, namely Civil Servants (PNS), employees of State-Owned Enterprises/Regions (BUMN/BUMD), employees of independent institutions, politicians, private employees and others.

Corruption Negatively Affects Economic Growth, Corruption Lowers Investment Levels, Corruption Adds Burden to Economic Transactions and Creates Poor Institutional Systems, Corruption Causes Low-Quality Facilities and Infrastructure, Corruption Creates Income Inequality, Corruption Increases Poverty (Absolute poverty, Relative poverty, Cultural poverty, Structural poverty), Corruption has a negative impact on culture and norms prevailing in society. When corruption has often occurred in society and society considers corruption as a matter of course, then corruption will take root in society so that it becomes a norm and culture.<sup>13</sup>

Acts of corruption are acts that are very detrimental to the country. The existence of corruption has consequences that make growth slower in the economy in a country. In Indonesia, corruption cases have a negative and significant correlation with economic growth rates, investment, public health spending levels, and per capita income. Corruption in Indonesia is also significantly positively correlated with poverty and income inequality. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the losses to the state that have been caused due to corruption. From the data in the Supreme Court decision, it is known that corruption convicts receive sanctions in the form of imprisonment and sanctions in the form of financial penalties or punishments given to corruption convicts in the form of money that must be returned to the state for an act of corruption. This financial

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<sup>13</sup> ACLC KPK. "Edukasi Anti Korupsi: Kerugian Negara Akibat Korupsi". *Online*, (2021). Retrieved from <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/materi-pembelajaran/ekonomi-bisnis/infografis/kerugian-negara-akibat-korupsi-di-indonesia>; Mulyawan, Mulyawan. "Korupsi dalam Pusaran Politik dan Budaya". *Online*, (2021). Retrieved from <https://www.pn-palopo.go.id/index.php/berita/artikel/220-korupsi-dalam-pusaran-politik-dan-budaya>

penalty is in the form of a combination of the value of fines, substitute penalties, and also the seizure of evidence or assets.<sup>14</sup>

In the calculation, the number of financial penalties imposed as well as nonmoneter assets were not included in the analysis because there was no estimated value of the assets in the court decision. Prosecutors' demands are still much lower than the state's losses from corruption. Unfortunately, the court rulings given to corruptors are even lower than prosecutors' demands. Thus, the financial penalties given in court decisions are further lower than the state losses caused by corruption. Thus, the provision of financial penalties to convicted corruption convicts still cannot cover the corruption losses caused.

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<sup>14</sup> Various sanctions and punishmentns for corruptor have been regulated and implemented in Indonesia, such as improsenment, fine sanction, and even the revocation of political rights. However, the corruption cases are still occurring until nowadays. See Nabila, Suci. "Social Loss Corruption Cases in Indonesia: How Should the Corruptors Punished?" *IJCLS (Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies)* 4, No. 1 (2019): 65-82; Sutrisno, Dwi Haryadi, and Jeanne Darc Noviayanti Manik. "Additional Punishment for Revocation of Political Rights to Corruption Prisoners in The Purpose of Punishment in Indonesia." *IJCLS (Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies)* 5, No. 1 (2020): 21-38; Wibowo, Dimas Hario. "Pelaksanaan Pemberian Remisi Terhadap Narapidana Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas I Semarang." *Unnes Law Journal: Jurnal Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang* 2, No. 1 (2013): 12-19. Also compare with Fajrin, Yaris Adhial, et al. "Death Penalty for Corruptors in Indonesian Human Rights Perspective." *Unnes Law Journal: Jurnal Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang* 6, No. 2 (2020): 287-404; Bryantonio, Maulana. "Kebijakan Formulasi Pidana Bagi Korporasi yang Tidak Membayar Denda dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi." *Unnes Law Journal: Jurnal Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang* 2, No.1 (2013): 20-26; Sihotang, Natalia. "Controversy over Corruption Inmate Release in the Midst of the Covid-19 Pandemic." *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 2, No. 3 (2020): 235-244; Hanif, Sultan Fauzan. "Broaden The Authority of The Corruption Criminal Act Courts in Order to Eradicate Corruption, Colusion and Nepotism." *Pandecta Research Law Journal* 17, No. 1 (2022): 58-68.

The Corruption Eradication Commission in its administration has handled as many as 1,194 corruption cases from 2004 to 2021. It was noted that the most types of corruption cases were bribery, namely 775 cases. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has carried out four hand-catching operations in early 2022.<sup>15</sup> The anti-corruption commission has arrested several people in an alleged corruption case involving two regents, one mayor and a district court judge. In Indonesia, corruption cases have a classification to be considered as corruption crimes as for this, they are:

- 1) Big or *Gurem* corruption is a corruption case carried out with a value of less than 10 million rupiah.
- 2) Petty corruption is corruption whose corruption proceeds are worth between 10 million and less than 100 million rupiah.
- 3) Moderate corruption is a criminal act of corruption worth between 100 million and 1 billion rupiah.
- 4) Major corruption is worth between 1 billion and 25 billion rupiah.

From year to year, there must always be corruption cases that occur and are revealed. These corruption cases, some are very detrimental to the country and are classified as major corruption. There are a number of corruption cases with a very large number of losses to the state that have been recorded as having been revealed by the National Police, the Attorney General's Office, and the Corruption Eradication Commission, namely:

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<sup>15</sup> Rahmanizahra, Jasmine. Leonardo, Yohanes. "Mengapa Kasus Korupsi Marak Terjadi". *Online*, (2020). Retrieved from <https://ketik.unpad.ac.id/posts/1137/mengapa-kasus-korupsi-semakin-marak-terjadi> Diakses

a. PT Trans-Pacific Petrochemical Indotama (TPPI) Case

The corruption case in the sale of condensate by PT Trans-Pacific Petrochemical Indotama (TPPI) is one of the largest corruption cases in Indonesia. In this case, the state suffered losses of up to Rp 2.7 billion US dollars or around Rp 37.8 trillion. Former Head of BP Migas, Raden Priyono and former Deputy of Economic Finance and Marketing of BP Migas, Djoko Harsono, have been sentenced to 12 years in prison. Meanwhile, former President Director of PT TPPI, Honggo Wendratno was sentenced to 16 years in prison, but is still at large today.

b. PT Asabri Case

The next biggest corruption was carried out by PT Asuransi Angkatan Bersenjata Indonesia or Asabri (Persero). This case caused state losses of up to RP 22.7 trillion. Corruption that occurs in the form of transaction arrangements in the form of stock investments and mutual funds carried out by the management of PT Asabri with private parties. The act was stated to have enriched the parties involved up to trillions of rupiah. In this case, seven people have been found guilty and received a verdict in early 2022. They were sentenced to 10 to 20 years in prison and a fine of up to Rp 800 million. These seven people are also charged replacement money of up to IDR 17.9 billion. Meanwhile, another person who is the Director of PT Hanson International, Benny Tjokrosaputro, is still waiting for a verdict in court.

c. PT Jiwasraya Case

It is corruption that occurred at PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero) which cost the country IDR 16.8 trillion. This case was revealed after Jiwasraya failed to pay the policy to customers related to the Saving Plan investment of IDR 12.4 trillion. The product is investment-wrapped life insurance which is a collaboration with a number of banks as realtors. In this case, six people have been



found guilty and sentenced to life in 2020. The six are Hary Prasetyo (Finance Director of Jiwasraya), Hendrisman Rahim (former President Director of Jiwasraya), Syahmirwan (former Head of Investment and Finance Division of Jiwasraya), Joko Hartono Tirto (Director of PT Maxima Integra), Benny Tjokrosaputro (President Director of PT Hanson International) and Heru Hidayat (Director of PT Trada Alam Minera and Director of PT Maxima Integra). However, on appeal, the High Court commuted the sentences of Syahmirwan and Joko Hartono Tirto to 18 years in prison, and Hary Prasetyo and Hendrisman Rahim to 20 years in prison. Meanwhile, Benny Tjokrosaputro and Heru Hidayat remained sentenced to life because their appeals were rejected by a panel of judges.

d. Bank Century Case

This case is a corruption of the provision of short-term funding facilities and the designation of Century Bank as a failed bank has a systemic impact. In this case, the state was harmed by Rp 7.4 trillion. One of those found guilty is former Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia, Budi Mulya, who has been sentenced to 15 years in prison. The case is still running and dragging down a lot of names. Kotawaringin Timur The case dragged down the Regent of Kotawaringin Timur, Supian Hadi, and is still being processed at the KPK. Based on calculations, state losses reached Rp 5.8 trillion. State losses are calculated from the production of bauxite mining products, environmental damage, and forestry losses due to production and mining activities. Supian allegedly abused authority in issuing mining business licenses to three companies.

e. Cases of Corruption of Social Aid Funds in the Pandemic Era.

This corruption case that santer spread was revealed in December 2020 during the rampant Covid-19 pandemic. In the midst of the outbreak, the former PDI Perjuangan Juliari Batu bara politician,

who is also the Minister of Social Affairs in the Cabinet of the Jokowi Ma'ruf government, has received bribes of more than Idr 32 billion from social aid providers in the Ministry of Social Affairs. The ration of social assistance from the state that should be received as a whole by citizens is actually wiped out every package. Meanwhile, residents who desperately survived in the midst of the outbreak, found that their social aid rations were reduced, the quality of the already poor was getting worse, and were forced to process it because it was all they had. Former Minister of Social Affairs Juliari Peter Batubara was sentenced to 12 years in prison with a fine of 500 million rupiah for being found guilty of corruption of social assistance during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## **V. PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BY MILLENNIALS**

Corruption is one of the obstacles to the progress of the Indonesian nation, the budget that should be used wisely for things that can advance this nation such as public infrastructure development, improving the quality of education, and improving public services is even misused for the personal interests of corruption perpetrators. Nowadays corruption is a familiar word for Indonesian society, rampant corruption seems to be a culture that is passed down from generation to generation from regime to government regime and state officials even in the private sector. Problems that are very detrimental to the state and society should be eradicated and resolved immediately, but this is certainly not easy because corruption seems to have taken root in both the government and the public. In Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes in Article 41 paragraph (5) and Article 42 paragraph (5) emphasizes that the procedures for implementing community participation and

awarding awards in the prevention and eradication of corruption crimes need to be regulated by a Government Regulation. The participation of the community is intended to realize the rights and responsibilities of the community in the implementation of a state that is clean from corruption.

The younger generation, commonly called the millennial generation, has an important meaning in the order of a nation's life, the younger generation is the backbone of a nation that bears hopes for a better future. Historically, the younger generation has been synonymous with change, since in the era of change, the youth is the motor of change through the youth movement in the youth congress which produces the youth oath as well as the moment of the independence movement driven by youth from various regions. Later in the reform period the students as mouthpieces of society voiced critical demands on the new order government which resulted in a reform in 1998. These things illustrate that youth have potential as agents of change. The pristine youth have not been poisoned by dirty politics and dirty money still uphold high idealism and integrity in addressing existing social problems, with the critical thinking and actions of the youth can bring change to the nation towards a more advanced direction in the future.<sup>16</sup>

The millennial generation who will later be in control of the wheels of development is expected to be able to play an important role in efforts to prevent corruption in Indonesia, which is then expected to

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<sup>16</sup> Saputri, Angelina Iskandar. "Peran Pemuda dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi yang Merajalela di Indonesia", *KUMPARAN*, (2021). Retrieved from <https://kumparan.com/angelina-iskandar-saputri-1609915342307887154/peran-pemuda-dalam-pemberantasan-korupsi-yang-merajalela-di-indonesia-1uyORuPWs73/full>

be able to lead the Indonesian nation towards a more advanced and dynamic development direction. This is a glimmer of hope for the eradication of existing corruption, millennial youth must instill anti-corruption attitudes in every aspect of life. The youth not only play the role of objects of eradication and prevention of corruption but also as subjects who can fully contribute. The pure idealism and integrity of the younger generation who have not been poisoned by politics and power must be maintained for the resilience of the millennial generation in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption.

Millennials must be educated on the dangers of corrupt practices and given an understanding of their role in participating in preventing corruption from the smallest scope, namely family and community, so that anti-corruption becomes a common and common thing to do in society. With the youthful spirit still burning, the youth must participate in the prevention of corruption, they must have a responsibility for the future of this nation which they will hold in the future to avoid corruption. The millennial generation will determine the existence of this nation in realizing national ideals without being tainted by corruption crimes that will harm the country's finances and economy or development in general. Therefore, in creating an anti-corruption millennial generation, it needs to be started by fostering the spirit of nationality because this will be the motivation of the millennial generation to always develop and implement national values in the life of society, nation, and state.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Pratama, Tania Vidiel. "Milenial dan Perannya Dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi di Kehidupan Bermasyarakat", *Online*, (2020). Retrieved from <https://www.indragirione.com/2020/06/milenial-dan-perannya-dalam-pemberantasan-korupsi-di-kehidupan-bermasyarakat>

In its implementation, it is certainly not an easy thing, this is due to the lack of moral problems and integrity in learning so far. Moral education from an early age must be maximized by integrating anti-corruption values with attractive delivery to make it easier for the younger generation to apply. Although students as the younger generation have a sufficient understanding of the complicated problem of corruption in Indonesia and also about the importance of corruption being eradicated, these things have not been a reason for the younger generation to develop anti-corruptive behavior. This indicator of unpreparedness is a form of weakness in the prevention of corruption crimes. The younger generation, which in this case is represented by students, is not ready to bring changes in the field of corruption prevention for Indonesia. This indicator is also an indication that the younger generation has not sufficiently understood its role as an agent of change. This is also due to the weak legal awareness of the younger generation about the importance of preventing corruption and the importance of developing anti-corruptive behavior. Therefore, in an effort to build one's legal awareness, education or education is one of the pathways that can be used. With the path of education, a person is expected to build a character who understands and obeys the law so that he will have the will to carry out the law and become part of the law itself.

Educational institutions such as universities are expected to be able to become an intellectual forum for the younger generation in getting used to anti-corruption behavior that should be clean from illicit corrupt practices in practice, there are even many reports of corrupt practices that occur on campuses, although this is more often just a byword, but this is certainly a concern in higher education. Education has an important role in the formation of the character of a nation.

Through education there are often expectations about well-being in various fields. The role of youth in eradicating corruption can start from small things such as instilling in themselves that actions that are very despicable and detrimental to the state and society, in understanding anti-corruption attitudes can be done with anti-corruption education such as:

1) Strengthening religious education

Religious education is carried out to provide education and awareness that every action done will be good and good will be supervised by Allah SWT and will be held accountable.

2) Anti-corruption training and education

Providing knowledge to the public about a problem, namely corruption, so that the community is able and willing to move against these acts of corruption.

3) Village and Family Based Education

This education is to provide an understanding of anti-corruption in the lowest circles, namely kampong and the family, so that these anti-corruption values are included in every aspect of people's lives in general.

4) Through the media

The existence of mass media in this era can be used to include anti-corruption values, which hopefully so that the public will remember the impact of corruption and all corruption problems (Mifdal Alfaqih, 2015).

Indications of the success of anti-corruption education are good implications, including:

- 1) Understanding the corruption that exists in society
- 2) The emergence of public sensitivity regarding the problem of corruption
- 3) Increased confidence of youth or society not to commit the slightest corruption
- 4) The emergence of a joint movement to fight corruption.
- 5) Creating dynamic conditions in the life of the nation and state, both youth and government and society to eradicate existing corruption.

The implications above are certainly not a mere boast considering the ability of youth who have always been pioneers of change in Indonesia. To overcome the problem of legal awareness of the younger generation, anti-corruptive education is one of the solutions that can be provided. Anti-corruptive education should be aimed at reshaping the character and mentality of the anti-corruptive from within oneself to be subsequently transmitted to one's environment.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Finally, this study concluded and highlighted some point, that *first*, corruption is one of the many crucial problems found in Indonesia, the evidence from year to year in Indonesia there must be cases of corruption crimes as if to illustrate that Indonesia has a fairly close relationship with corruption and cannot be separated. Corruption occurs in Indonesia not only from the government, but also from entrepreneurs and ordinary people. Therefore, it is also necessary to have a level of awareness from the community itself in eradicating or tackling corruption cases in Indonesia, because from the side the government has actually issued many policies in the context of eradicating corruption ranging from lawmaking to corruption

eradication institutions such as the KPK, but this has not been able to fully reduce the level of corruption in Indonesia because of the substance and The implementation is still lacking, plus public awareness and perpetrators of corruption crimes are also still lacking. As an example of a corruption crime that just occurred in 2020 yesterday, the former PDI Perjuangan Juliari Batu bara politician, who is also the Minister of Social Affairs in the Jokowi Ma'ruf government cabinet, has received bribes of more than IDR 32 billion from social aid provider partners in the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Furthermore, rampant corruption seems to be a culture that is passed down from regime to regime of government and state officials even in the private sector. Therefore, in order for this corruption not to be increasingly attached to individual societies, there needs to be a role for the millennial generation, as the next generation of the ideals of a nation free from corruption. However, this seems to have not been able to work well because there are still many millennials who are still apathetic in responding to corruption that occurs in Indonesia. Therefore, it is necessary first to increase the awareness of the millennial generation about the role it has as an agent of change for this nation in the field of corruption. Therefore, it is necessary to provide provisions such as anti-corruption education for the millennial generation, so that this millennial generation is ready to carry out its role in overcoming, preventing and eradicating corruption in Indonesia. In addition, the role of the millennial generation in the eradication of corruption can begin with a small thing such as instilling in themselves that corruption is a very despicable act and harms the state and society, in understanding anti-corruption attitudes can at least be carried out with anti-corruption education such as, for example, strengthening religious education, anti-corruption training and education, village and family-based



education and through mass media both electronic and non-electronic such as campaigns through the Instagram platform, as well as anti-corruption webinars for millennials.

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## COMPETING INTERESTS

The Authors declared that they have no competing interests.

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