

THE LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE YOUNG GENERATION ON THE CONCEPT AND DANGERS OF CORRUPTION BEFORE AND AFTER PARTICIPATING IN ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION IN KLAMBIR LIMA KEBUN VILLAGE, HAMPARAN PERAK DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the level of understanding of the younger generation on the concept and dangers of corruption before and after participating in anti-corruption education in Klambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District. Anti-corruption education is expected to increase public understanding and awareness, especially the younger generation, about the negative impact of corruption on social and economic development. This study uses a quantitative approach with a pretest-posttest design, where data is collected through questionnaires given to participants before and after participating in anti-corruption education. The results of the study showed a significant increase in the level of understanding of the younger generation about the concept and dangers of corruption after participating in the education. Before attending the education, most of the participants had a limited understanding of the impact of corruption, but after the education, they showed a deeper and more critical understanding of the issue. This research is expected to contribute to efforts to increase public awareness about the importance of eradicating corruption, especially through education based on the values of honesty and integrity.

Keywords: *Young Generation, Anti-Corruption Education, Klambir Lima Kebun Village.*

INTRODUCTION

In the view of social science, crime is defined as a social phenomenon born in structural injustice or the manifestation of the diversity of human behavior which is reactions to the conditions of the socioeconomic social class of a person or community group. Regardless of where they come from, people who are in weak economic conditions and are pressed for the necessities of life, plus a lack of faith, tend to think short-sightedly. It can be said that it will legalize all ways in which their living needs can be met (Rahmayanti, 2023). Corruption is a criminal act that harms the state and society at large. Public legal awareness is very important so that they are able to recognize, report, and prevent corrupt practices. Socialization is a strategic instrument in increasing public understanding and attitudes towards the dangers of corruption and its prevention measures. The phenomenon of corruption that occurs in Indonesia is always a hot issue to discuss. One of the things that has always been the main topic in connection with the law enforcement process is the eradication of corruption. Corruption practices today are developing with the emergence of new practices that seek to take advantage of gaps or weaknesses in various existing laws and regulations (Rahmayanti, 2005). The regulation of corruption eradication in 3 Indonesia runs in such a way in the midst of political power that occurs in every order (Riza Sirait, Ismaidar, 2024).

Law enforcement is a process of elaboration of legal ideas and ideals that contain moral values such as justice and truth in a concrete form. Starting from the era of the old order, the new order, to reform, the problem of corruption in Indonesia seems to have become "Culture". Corrupt practices have spread to the business sector and can be found at every level of the bureaucracy, both legislative, executive, and judicial (Arief, 2006) Various efforts have been made to eradicate corruption, but the results are still far from what was expected. In an excerpt from Indonesia Corruption Watch, Indonesia's corruption perception index has decreased from 38 to 34. This results in Indonesia occupying the position of 1/3 of the most corrupt countries in the world (Shadirna, 2023). If clear law enforcement is not carried out and the deterrent effect is given to the perpetrators of corruption crimes, it will cause paralysis for the Indonesian legal system. Overcoming this problem requires the firmness of law enforcement officials, including the police, prosecutors, and judges, as well as all levels of society to participate in supervising the enforcement of

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corruption crimes in Indonesia. The prevention and eradication of corruption is carried out so that a country is clean from corrupt acts that often occur, besides that the prevention and eradication of corruption can also teach young people that corrupt behavior will only bring misery and cause losses for the institution and the corrupt perpetrators themselves (Ismaidar dan Syahrannuddin, 2024). This can make the younger generation think that corrupt behavior does not have a positive impact on the survival of the nation and state. As a state of law, it is also appropriate that everything that is carried out in the life of the state and society must also be in the corridor of law, meaning that in society it is absolutely necessary for laws to regulate the relationship between citizens and the relationship between society and the state. The success of anti-corruption education also depends on the support of various parties, including the government, educational institutions, and the community. Collaboration between schools, families, and communities can create an ecosystem that supports the formation of anti-corruption characters. Programs such as socialization, anti-corruption campaigns, and community leader involvement can strengthen anti-corruption education messages and make them part of local culture (Punggeti, R. N., Parid, M., Supriatna, D., Umro, J., Pd, M., Jaenullah, M. P. & Putri, M. F. J. L. 2024). Anti-corruption education also has an important role in changing the mindset and behavior of society as a whole. By creating a strong anti-corruption culture, it is hoped that the level of corruption can be suppressed and the country's development can run more effectively. Therefore, anti-corruption education is not only about imparting knowledge about corruption, but also about shaping attitudes, values, and behaviors that prevent corrupt practices at all levels of society. With a shared commitment and continuous efforts, anti-corruption education has great potential to create significant changes in building a more just and integrity country.

Corruption is one of the major problems that hinder the progress of a country. The impact of corruption is not only seen in the government sector, but also extends to the social and economic sectors, which ultimately affects people's welfare. In an effort to eradicate corruption, anti-corruption education is one of the effective approaches to instill an early understanding of the dangers and negative impacts of corrupt acts. This is very important, especially for the younger generation, who are expected to be agents of change and bearers of the spirit of corruption eradication in the future (Zarzani, T. R., Ismaidar, I., & Fahriza, W. 2024). The younger generation is a group that is very vulnerable to various forms of social deviation, including corruption, given the high influence of technology and social media in their daily lives. Therefore, debriefing on the concept and dangers of corruption is very important. One form of education that can be provided is anti-corruption education which aims to foster awareness and understanding of the dangers of corruption, as well as the importance of honest and accountable behavior in social life.

Klambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, was chosen as the research location because it is one of the villages that is active in implementing various corruption eradication programs. The anti-corruption education provided to the young generation in this village aims to evaluate the extent to which they understand the concept and dangers of corruption before and after participating in the program. This study aims to measure the level of understanding of the younger generation towards the concept and dangers of corruption before and after participating in anti-corruption education in Klambir Lima Kebun Village. Using a quantitative approach, this study will analyze the change in participants' understanding through the pretest-posttest method, in the hope of providing a clear picture of the effectiveness of anti-corruption education in improving the understanding of the younger generation about corruption issues (Syahrannuddin, S. 2023). Through this research, it is hoped that it can contribute to the development of a more effective anti-corruption education model, as well as provide recommendations for the government and related institutions in an effort to form a younger generation that is more aware and responsive to the dangers of corruption.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with a pretest-posttest design, which is a design used to measure changes in the level of understanding of the younger generation towards the concept and dangers of corruption before and after participating in anti-corruption education. This method was chosen to obtain objective and measurable data on the effectiveness of anti-corruption education in improving participants' understanding. This research is in the style of field research with a type of qualitative research that is rich and requires and will produce descriptive data (Burhan Bungin, 2021). This research uses qualitative research methods because of the tradition in social education science which fundamentally relies on human observation both in the individual and in interaction with others in a society. Qualitative research methods do not actually aim to examine or prove the truth according to the theory but the existing theories are developed using the collected data.

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The definition of qualitative research method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviors (Lexy J Moleong, 2004). Kirk and Mille's qualitative research is a particular tradition in the social sciences that fundamentally depends on observations of human beings in their own spheres and in relation to those people in their language and in their peril. Kaelan (Kaelan, 2005) qualitative research is the collection of descriptive data rather than using numbers as the main method. The data collected is in the form of text, words, images, although it is possible to collect quantitative data. And data can be in the form of manuscripts such as recordings, interviews, field notes, photos, video tapes, personal documents, notes or memos, and other official documents. The descriptive data will be analyzed and interpreted. Qualitative data collection is carried out by interview, observation and document review methods. The main informants (primary sources) are elements of the government, administrators of religious organizations and the community. Primary data tracing is carried out through interviews by determining key informants who are considered worthy and appropriate and knowing the problems being researched. From the description above, what is meant by qualitative research is data obtained from informants (in the form of words) based on actual facts (telling the truth) so that the words can be trusted and become valid. Where in this study, the design is continuously adjusted to the reality of the field. Qualitative research does not aim to examine or prove the truth according to the theory but the existing theories are developed using the collected data.

DISCUSS AND ANALYSIS

This study aims to measure the level of understanding of the younger generation towards the concept and dangers of corruption before and after participating in anti-corruption education in Klambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District. Based on the results of the analysis of pretest and posttest data, it was found that there was a significant increase in participants' understanding of corruption after participating in the education. Before participating in education, most participants had a limited understanding of the definition, types, and impacts of corruption. This is in line with the findings of Purnomo (2019) who stated that although the younger generation has a fairly good understanding of integrity, they tend to compromise these values in certain situations (Purnomo, D. (2019)). However, after participating in anti-corruption education, participants showed a significant increase in understanding. They are better able to identify various forms of corruption, understand its negative impacts, and realize the importance of honesty and fairness in daily life.

The anti-corruption education provided in Klambir Lima Kebun Village includes material on the definition of corruption, types of corruption, social and economic impacts of corruption, and the importance of the role of the younger generation in eradicating corruption. The methods used in the education include lectures, group discussions, and case studies, which have been proven effective in improving participants' understanding (Saputra, I. (2022)). This increase in understanding also reflects the important role of education in shaping the character of the younger generation. As revealed by Saputra (2022), anti-corruption education can foster an anti-corruption culture and increase the legal awareness of the younger generation, which in turn can prevent future corruption crimes (Malik, F. (2024)) However, despite significant improvements, challenges in the implementation of anti-corruption education remain. Some participants still show permissive attitudes towards practices that have the potential to lead to corruption, especially in certain situational contexts. This shows the need for a more holistic and sustainable approach in anti-corruption education, which not only relies on cognitive knowledge, but also the formation of consistent attitudes and behaviors in daily life (Handoyo, E., & Susanti, M. H. (2014)) Anti-corruption education is one of the important approaches to increase public awareness, especially the younger generation, about the dangers and impacts of corrupt practices. With the increasing level of understanding of the younger generation towards corruption, it is hoped that they can become effective agents of change in the eradication of corruption in the future. This study aims to measure the level of understanding of the young generation in Klambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, regarding the concept and dangers of corruption before and after participating in anti-corruption education.

1. Anti-Corruption Education and Increasing Public Understanding

Anti-corruption education in Indonesia has been started for a long time, but its implementation still needs to be improved in order to have a significant impact on changing people's attitudes and behaviors, especially the younger generation. This educational program aims to instill a deeper understanding of the values of integrity and honesty and educate the younger generation about the adverse effects caused by acts of corruption. Anti-corruption education is not only about providing information about the concept and impact of corruption, but must also be accompanied by the provision of skills to avoid and overcome corrupt practices in the surrounding environment. As expressed by Saputra (2022), anti-corruption education must be able to form an anti-corruption culture that involves all levels of

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society, from children, students, to the younger generation who are more mature. Therefore, anti-corruption education in Klambir Lima Kebun Village not only focuses on improving participants' knowledge, but also on changing their behavior. The anti-corruption education carried out in this study carries an interactive approach and is based on case studies. This approach has proven to be effective in improving participants' understanding because they can more easily relate the concept of corruption to the real situations around them. The material provided includes the definition of corruption, forms of corruption, the social and economic impacts it causes, and the importance of honest behavior and transparency in community life.

2. Analysis of Pretest and Posttest Results

Before participating in anti-corruption education, participants were given a pretest questionnaire containing questions related to their understanding of the concept and dangers of corruption. Based on the results of the pretest, the majority of participants only had a basic understanding of corruption, with many participants unable to distinguish between major and minor corruption, and did not fully understand the socio-economic impact caused by corruption. This pretest gives an idea that the young generation in Klambir Lima Kebun Village has a limited understanding of corruption. Most participants tend to assume that corruption only occurs at the government level and involves large amounts of money, without realizing that corruption can also occur in daily life, for example in the form of bribery at a lower level.

However, after participating in anti-corruption education, participants were given a posttest questionnaire to measure changes in their understanding. Based on the analysis of the posttest results, there was a significant increase in participants' understanding of the concept and dangers of corruption. Participants are now better able to identify various forms of corruption, including small-scale corruption that may be considered ordinary by the public. They also show a deeper understanding of the negative impact of corruption on the country's social and economic development. The significant difference between the results of the pretest and posttest shows that the anti-corruption education provided in Klambir Lima Kebun Village has a great impact on improving the understanding of the participants. This is in line with research conducted by Purnomo (2019) which states that anti-corruption education can have a positive impact on participants' knowledge and attitudes regarding corrupt practices.

3. Factors Affecting Increased Understanding

Some of the factors that affect the increase in participants' understanding of anti-corruption education in Klambir Lima Kebun Village include:

a. Participant Involvement in Group Discussions

One of the important factors that affect the results of anti-corruption education is the involvement of participants in group discussions. Group discussions provide an opportunity for participants to share their views, experiences, and understanding of corruption. In addition, in these discussions, participants can learn from each other and deepen their understanding by hearing other people's perspectives. This has proven to be very effective in increasing their understanding and awareness of the dangers of corruption.

b. Use of Case Studies

Case study-based learning methods also play a significant role in improving participants' understanding. By studying real cases involving corruption, participants can more easily understand the consequences arising from acts of corruption. This case study also provides an opportunity for participants to analyze and formulate solutions to avoid corruption in similar situations.

c. Provision of Relevant Materials

The material provided during the anti-corruption education is very relevant to the participants' daily lives. In this study, participants were taught to recognize and avoid corrupt practices that may occur in their daily interactions, both in the school, family, and community environments. This learning that focuses on real-world situations and the formation of honest and fair attitudes has proven to be effective in changing their understanding.

d. Quality of Teaching and Resource Persons

The quality of teaching and the ability of the resource persons to deliver material also have a great influence on the understanding of the participants. In this education, resource persons who are competent in the field of law and anti-corruption provide clear explanations that are easy for participants to understand. In addition, the speakers were also able to provide practical examples that made it easier for participants to understand the real impact of acts of corruption.

4. Challenges and Obstacles in Anti-Corruption Education

Although anti-corruption education in Klambir Lima Kebun Village has shown positive results, there are still several challenges that must be faced in the implementation of this education. One of the main challenges is the existence of social norms that allow practices that have the potential to lead to corruption, such as bribery and the use of authority for personal gain. Participants who have been exposed to this kind of culture may find it difficult to change their views, even if they have been given an understanding of the negative impact of corruption. In addition, the anti-corruption education provided in a short time is not enough to change the attitude and behavior of the participants as a whole. Therefore, continuous and in-depth education is needed, which involves the involvement of various parties, be it the government, educational institutions, or society in general.

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the anti-corruption education provided in Klambir Lima Kebun Village has a significant impact on increasing the understanding of the younger generation regarding the concept and dangers of corruption. After participating in the education, participants showed a significant improvement in terms of understanding of corruption, both in terms of definition, forms of corruption, and the social and economic impact it causes. However, despite significant improvements, challenges in changing participants' attitudes and behaviors remain. Therefore, a more comprehensive and sustainable approach is needed in anti-corruption education, involving all elements of society. Through continuous education, it is hoped that the younger generation can be better prepared to face challenges in eradicating corruption in the future.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the level of understanding of the younger generation towards the concept and dangers of corruption before and after participating in anti-corruption education in Klambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, it can be concluded that:

1. **Increased Understanding:** There is a significant increase in the understanding of the younger generation about the concept and dangers of corruption after participating in anti-corruption education. Before participating in education, the majority of participants had a limited basic understanding of corruption, only considering it as a problem that occurred at the government level. However, after attending education, they can identify various forms of corruption, including those that occur at the local level, as well as understand the social and economic impact that acts of corruption cause.
2. **Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Education:** Anti-corruption education conducted through lectures, group discussions, and case studies has proven effective in increasing awareness and understanding of participants. The method that is interactive and based on real situations helps participants to more easily understand and relate the concept of corruption to their daily lives.
3. **Changes in Attitudes and Perceptions:** Despite the improvement in understanding, the challenges of changing attitudes and behaviors still exist. Some participants showed tolerance for practices that have the potential to lead to corruption, reflecting the existence of social norms that allow such actions. However, overall, this education has a positive impact in forming awareness of the importance of avoiding corruption.
4. **Importance of Continuing Education:** Anti-corruption education provided in a limited time needs to be followed up with sustainable programs to ensure a more profound change in the attitudes and behaviors of the younger generation towards corruption.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the research, some suggestions that can be given to improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption education in the future include:

1. **Sustainable Anti-Corruption Education:** Anti-corruption education programs need to be implemented in a sustainable and structured manner, not only in the form of a one-time training, but by introducing the material repeatedly in the school and community curriculum. This education should be started early, both in formal schools and outside of school, so that awareness about corruption is firmly embedded in the younger generation.
2. **Strengthening Attitudes and Behaviors:** Although the understanding of corruption has increased, changes in participants' behaviors and attitudes still need more attention. Therefore, anti-corruption education should be complemented by activities that can form positive attitudes, such as integrity campaigns and honest behavior, as well as providing direct examples from community leaders who demonstrate these values.
3. **Involving All Parties:** Eradicating corruption requires the active participation of various parties, including governments, educational institutions, and the community. Therefore, cooperation between the government

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and educational institutions is needed in implementing a broader anti-corruption education program. In addition, the participation of the community in supporting this education is also very important to create a comprehensive anti-corruption culture.

4. Application of Technology in Education: Given the development of digital technology, anti-corruption education materials can be delivered more attractively and interactively through online platforms or mobile applications. This can increase the accessibility of education to more young people, especially in hard-to-reach areas.
5. Regular Evaluation and Measurement: To find out the extent of the impact of anti-corruption education, regular evaluation and measurement are needed. Researchers and related parties need to conduct longer surveys or trials, so that they can measure changes in participants' understanding and behavior more comprehensively and ensure the effectiveness of this program.

With the application of the above suggestions, it is hoped that the younger generation can have a deeper understanding and more consistent behavior in dealing with corruption problems, and can play an active role in creating an environment that is free from corrupt practices.

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