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The Role of Women in Preventing Corruption

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Abstract

Women are one of the legal subjects who also influence the law enforcement in society. Currently, many women also play a role in the public sector and organizations, in addition to carrying out their roles as mothers and wives in their families. Women currently have a decisive position in both companies and professions in various fields, so that women have roles as mothers, wives, members of the community or co-workers who have dominant power, one of which is in terms of eradicating corruption in Indonesia. This research is a normative juridical method, namely legal research that refers to written regulations or other legal materials, including statutory approaches, case approaches and conceptual approaches, while the results of the study explain that, corruption is a systemic crime. and endemic, besides that corruption also has a gender dimension, where if there is no comprehensive handling and prevention efforts, it is certain that a country can suffer enormous losses. Women with all the resources that exist in themselves play an important role in the continuation of the life of the generation, women are the closest figures who shape the character of children and give color to their domestic life. Currently, the facts show that women are in the circle of corruption. The powerlessness of women in the public sphere with a corrupt system or accusations of women being one of the causes of corruption in the domestic sphere has increasingly cornered women's position. However, women also have rights and should be involved in every activity related to acts of corruption, considering that Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that has the highest corruption cases compared to several other countries, the participation of women should also be given the opportunity. the same and even more specifically in dealing with every corruption case in Indonesia. The problem of women and corruption has nothing to do with gender identity itself, because the problem of corruption is solely the duty of all citizens and the law has guaranteed it, it cannot be denied that women can also be the spearhead of a country in terms of eradicating corruption.

Keywords: *Women; Corruption; Prevention.*

A. Introduction

Corruption crimes often occur in Indonesia, the perpetrators do not only involve officials such as the Mayor, Governor, but also members of the House of Representatives and even law enforcers to ordinary people can be caught in corruption cases, because these actions actually never look at caste and rank. As a result of the many cases of corruption in Indonesia, the government and other law enforcers have encouraged to take various ways to eradicate and prevent corruption, which is like an epidemic and a disease of the nation (Asrori, 2019).

This condition prompted the government to criminalize the crime of corruption as a crime with criminal consequences as regulated in Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption which was later renewed by Law Number 20 of 2001. The enactment of this law requires the existence of institutions

specifically dealing with this crime comprehensively, because corruption is no longer a problem in Indonesia alone, but is also an issue around global problems. Through the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission, the government officially has a state agency that focuses on solving various problems surrounding corruption in Indonesia. As an independent institution, the KPK is expected to be able to minimize all corruption crimes to its roots, because corruption cases that occur in Indonesia are a form of cooperation or organized crime which involves a lot of politicians, bureaucrats, businessmen, and almost occurs at all levels of government institutions.

Corruption is a threat to democracy that prioritizes the principles of transparency and accountability, in addition to that, corruption that has been widespread so far has not only harmed the state's finances, but has also been a violation of the social and economic rights of the community at large. The crime of corruption needs to be classified as a crime whose eradication must be carried out in an extraordinary manner, with various prevention efforts, both preventively and through fair law enforcement. The implementation of law enforcement for criminal acts of corruption has indeed become an obligation for the Corruption Eradication Commission, but all of that will be meaningless without the participation of the wider community, both individuals, men and women, religious leaders, traditional leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, and others. several other community institutions (Azzuhri, 2013).

Based on the source of the report from the corruption eradication agency in Indonesia as of April 14, 2018, data was obtained from 308 cases, so that it continues to experience a very sharp increase every year. From the data above, it can be understood that the perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption are mostly done by people who have positions, positions, powers and authorities in a system of state power which includes the legislative, executive and judicial institutions. Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has made various efforts in eradicating criminal acts of corruption, including the laws and regulations concerning Corruption Crimes.

The behavior of criminal acts of corruption has actually become a very terrible habit and culture for the survival of future generations. In addition, the perpetrators are increasingly clever, careful and cunning in using various scientific and technological advances to escape from legal bondage, while the role of law enforcement officers has not been able to fully reach the perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption, and also tends to be influenced by the general decline in human morals. global.

Lately, there have been many anti-corruption movements that have been promoted in the midst of the general public, but most of them are only carried out by men compared to women. This is due to the view that women are not the determinants of activities related to men, or in other words women only play a second role in carrying out various actions, including in terms of eradicating corruption. Even though what happened in the field, there were a lot of women, especially their wives and children who became victims and suffered heavy social sanctions due to acts of corruption committed by men and their husbands, although there were often cases of women involved in corruption or become part of the act of corruption by enjoying the results of his wealth (Bilondatu, 2018).

The handling of corruption cases has so far been carried out and viewed from the perspective of men only, but in the conceptual model of eradicating corruption that

occurs in the community, women also have rights and should be involved in every activity related to acts of corruption, considering that Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that have the highest corruption cases compared to several other countries, the participation of women should also be given the same opportunity and even more especially in dealing with every corruption case in Indonesia. Raising the issue of women in eradicating corruption deserves serious scrutiny, this is based on the fact that the eradication of corruption has never been fundamentally resolved, and on target, especially since the practice of corruption in Indonesia has become a cultural system that is considered legitimate and natural. Naturally, therefore, a fundamental settlement of any acts of corruption that occur must be addressed immediately, even in the most difficult areas (Habsari, 2013).

If traced from the most basic environment, the role of the family is actually the smallest group in a society, that is where social life is first introduced, the family is the kitchen to form individual behavior patterns, because there is a combination of the characters of a man and a woman in the husband's relationship. a wife who is expected to be able to give birth to a new generation that is superior. Corruption will occur and keep on repeating, when there is excessive encouragement or demands from the family in meeting material needs, this strong desire triggers a person to be increasingly motivated to get and acquire wealth in instant ways, one of which is corruption.

The family can be a driving factor for corruption, because of the omission or even justification for the desire to achieve wealth quickly. The impulse and intention then found an opportunity for the weakness of the existing system, resulting in the crime of corruption. But then, the family can become a protector, or filter from corrupt actions, in addition if within the scope of the family it has a simple vision and mission of life and is obedient to religious rules, the tendency to commit corruption can be avoided. From this statement it can be seen that the family plays a very important role in encouraging corruption and also the absence of corruption in a person (Hartati, 2019).

If women in the family get proper treatment, and are aware of their rights and obligations, then they can become a person who is able to give birth and create a superior and educated generation. Mothers in fact tend to be closer and very sensitive to all the needs and desires related to their children even from the time they are in the womb.

In addition, women are also required to have sufficient knowledge, and proficient skills, especially in educating and building anti-corruption characters in the family environment, but to make a woman like this is not easy, many things affect the existence of women in her life, such as character husband, environment, culture, level of education, economy, and the most influential on the condition of women in the family is dependence on a man as her husband. If they have men who are able to protect, direct and fulfill the basic needs of their families, the environment will give birth to a family that is superior, obedient, and far from corrupt acts, but if on the contrary, the inequality will greatly affect the fulfillment of the rights and obligations of men. men and the impact on the destruction of the family. So based on the description and elaboration of the background that has been described previously, the researcher is interested in further developing and looking for existing problem points regarding the role of women in preventing acts of corruption that occur in Indonesia.

B. Method

The research method used in this research is normative juridical, namely legal research that refers to written regulations or other legal materials, including the statutory approach, case approach and conceptual approach. The statutory approach is intended that researchers use these regulations as the initial basis in conducting this research, while the sources of legal materials used in this research include primary legal materials consisting of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corruption in Indonesia and other regulations related to the focus of the research that the researcher is looking for is the role of women in preventing corruption. As for the secondary legal materials that the researchers use, they consist of several books, scientific journals and other studies related to the core issues to be studied, while the use of analytical descriptive studies is carried out to examine concepts, legal norms and legal systems related to the application the concept of eradicating corruption in Indonesia (Haryanto & Kuswardani, 2020).

C. Results and Discussion

1. Expectations of women in eradicating corruption

History says that corruption is an age-old problem along with the development of mankind itself, with degrees that are not always the same, corruption always follows the development of the times both in terms of creation, variation and innovation, so that the legal apparatus is made difficult to ensnare and becomes more complicated. when the law enforcement officers and law enforcement officers themselves participate and play in it. Corruption not only has the potential to harm the country's finances and economy in large numbers but can also disrupt development resources and endanger the political stability of a country. In addition, corruption is also indicated to pose a danger to human security because it has penetrated into various public facilities such as education, health, provision of people's food and clothing, religion, and other social service functions (Hengki et al., 2021; Achmad, 2021).

Efforts to prevent and fight corruption will not progress significantly if it is only carried out by law enforcement officers, bureaucrats and the Corruption Eradication Commission. So that appropriate efforts are needed in overcoming and preventing the occurrence of this problem, and one of them can be done by providing understanding/education to the public about inculcating anti-corruption values, especially for women. This is because women, especially wives, have an important role in family education as agents of change to instill values about anti-corruption from an early age. In addition, women can also act as agents of control in preventing their families or their closest people from committing acts of corruption because according to some facts found in the field, women have higher behaviors that support anti-corruption efforts than men.

Along with the times, the participation of women in various aspects of life is also increasingly visible, nowadays many women also play a role in the public sector and organizations, in addition to carrying out their roles as mothers and a wife in their families, women currently have a decisive position, both in companies and organizations. professions in various fields, so that they have roles as mothers, wives, members of the community or colleagues who have dominant power, one of which is

in terms of eradicating corruption. To open the views and broaden the knowledge of women in the anti-corruption movement, this can be done through education and the formation of several women's organizations that have existed before. Women are part of civil society which has considerable potential to participate in advancing the welfare of their country, therefore in various aspects of life, women's participation is expected to be channeled as well as possible with all the competencies and advantages they have (KENCONO, 2013).

Therefore, a strong and broad community movement is needed, involving all groups to fight and stop various acts related to corruption. But on the other hand, the breadth and complexity of the definition of corruption as well as the many forms of corruption that occur in Indonesia make it difficult for women's roles to detect corruption crimes as a whole, plus the lack of knowledge of women about corruption crimes, often become victims of corruption crimes. . In fact, several anti-corruption experts stated that women, especially those with less educational background, were less tolerant of corruption crimes that occurred, due to their ignorance and weak position in front of public officials and social service officers.

Currently, various reports in several media that raise corruption cases with total state losses reaching hundreds of millions, billions to trillions, have resulted in the public seeing that corruption cases that cause state losses with very large nominal amounts are only cases that will have an impact on increasing the burden of state debt and is the responsibility of independent state institutions alone, but in reality more than that, corruption can also damage the morals and norms of the wider community and disrupt the growth of future generations. For this reason, a series of comprehensive programs are needed to improve knowledge and advocacy skills to fight corruption, especially women regarding all acts of fraud related to corruption (Kusumastuti, 2017).

As championed by the Indonesian women's coalition, where there are several programs to achieve equality and justice towards a democratic, prosperous and civilized society, this coalition also pays very serious attention to the issue of corruption which is still ongoing in Indonesia. There are several strategies that the Indonesian women's coalition is trying to build as an effort to strengthen knowledge and participation in fighting corruption through three main strategies, namely (1) Organizing women's communities and education about the importance of eradicating corruption and non-corruption (2) Building Networks and Policy advocacy Public (3) Monitoring and evaluation.

Organizing the women's community and education an important element is an organized group with critical knowledge and awareness to eradicate corruption that often occurs in various public and private institutions in Indonesia. To realize this important element, the Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI) will conduct community education using the Outreach method which has been organized and has formed an organization even at the village level called Balai Perempuan. This education is carried out through a series of preparatory activities including the development of modules, the manufacture of teaching aids and information media for training and training for facilitators (Mahardhika, 2018).

What has been done by the Indonesian Women's Coalition is indeed very appropriate, considering the main thing that needs to be improved and refined so far

is by fixing the education sector and a comprehensive understanding of the dangers of corruption and the causes and effects it can cause, through a soft skills approach. In order to prevent duplication of corruption, the women's coalition arranged the manufacture of modules, reading materials, training media and regular meetings with the main discussion being on the symptoms of corruption that are prone to occur in Indonesia. women's groups at the village level also helped build a network through several meetings with other groups at the village level or even at the district/city level.

As for several other activities carried out by the Indonesian women's coalition, namely by making popular campaign materials such as mass media, talk shows, press conferences, and press releases. But beyond that, they also participate in campaigning through alternative media by having direct dialogue with key figures, local governments, and law enforcement officials to discuss and find the best solution in building a community to avoid corrupt practices, and when all programs have been perfectly monitored, this coalition also conducts a thorough evaluation of program design, field activities to finance so that in the future it can run again with satisfying results (Muryanti et al., 2018).

Basically the presence of women can be extraordinary agents in preventing corruption starting from the family scope, even the KPK considers that to be able to eradicate corruption significantly, the main thing that needs to be done is to first touch the smallest groups of society, one of which is at the grassroots level. family. So women must understand the ins and outs of corruption, in order to prevent their families from being involved in this dark circle. In addition, it was also discussed that women are able to break the circle of corruption by forming a circle of integrity (rejection of corruption) so that it will cancel intentions and eliminate acts of corruption. The next discussion is about how the role of women in educating their children to have a good, honest, responsible character so as not to commit corrupt acts from a young age, more than that, children can become the nation's successors who are free from corruption when occupying certain positions. at a later time. Women can determine the future by forming a generation that is strong and able to fight and prevent corruption from an early age.

The role of women in the family is not only in internalizing an anti-corruption culture to children, but also prevents husbands from being kept away from traits that can lead to corrupt practices, one of which is by giving love, empathy, good household management and not a lot of demands in the fulfillment of family material. It is undeniable that the role of a woman in national development is very important, because the initial school and the first teacher is a mother, for that as the first and most important educator they need to direct their children to have attitudes, knowledge and actions. as well as possible so that later they can play more roles in eradicating corruption in Indonesia (Perdani, 2020).

Anti-corruption education must begin to be introduced in the formal and informal environment through family institutions or other social institutions, one of which involves participation and utilizing the potential possessed by women. Considering that moral education is not only the responsibility of teachers and school institutions, but the most dominant role is found in even the smallest environment such as a family. This is where the role of women is empowered so that they can contribute to the nation's problems, especially in terms of eradicating corruption. In addition,

corruption also proves that it is not only a monopoly and the domain of men, women can be contaminated as well as perpetrators of these criminal acts, as for the form of women's participation, they do not have to go directly to the streets or through formal state-owned organizations but can be done from outside. Even the smallest realm, one of which is the family environment.

2. Forms of Women's Participation as Whistleblowers of Corruption Crimes

The problem of corruption is one of the hot topics that never ends to discuss because this phenomenon is increasingly widespread and always has a negative impact on various segments of human life. The public is presented with various narratives of corrupt activities carried out by several people even almost some of them are important actors in state policy makers, corruption is categorized as one of the extraordinary crimes, this is because corruption causes losses to the democratic process as well as social and economic rights of the wider community. In its development, corruption in Indonesia has occurred systematically and widely and occurs everywhere, both in government and non-government (private) institutions. Corruption that occurs in government institutions can cause state financial losses and can make people suffer. Meanwhile, corruption in the private sector (companies) can cause the destruction of the company which in the end can have an impact on the misery of the people as well (Permana, 2017).

In the context of corruption as an extraordinary crime, extraordinary prevention and handling efforts are also needed. It takes a strong determination and effort from all elements of the nation, both government administrators and the wider community as a whole. This is a huge effort and responsibility. In this context, all levels of society must be equipped with knowledge about corruption, its dangers, as well as efforts to prevent and eradicate it, most people are only busy blaspheming and shouting at the behavior or events of corruption that occur in Indonesia. There needs to be more concrete steps from all levels of society in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption. At a larger level is the participation of the community not to commit crimes of corruption wherever we work, in whatever strata we are in.

Basically all components of society are responsible for participating in solving various problems that plague the Indonesian nation, however, the person who is most responsible and must play an active role is the leader of the nation itself. One of the factors that cause corruption is the failure of the nation's leaders because of their dishonesty in leading the nation. The definition of a criminal act of corruption in Law Number 31 of 1999 is basically any form of unlawful act or abuse of authority carried out by state or private civil servants to enrich or benefit themselves, other people, or corporations that are detrimental or can cause financial loss. country (Primudyastutie et al., 2022).

From the definition of corruption according to the law, only actions that are detrimental to state finances are categorized as criminal acts of corruption. The existence of corruption cases can pose a very high risk in various fields. Some of these risks are financial costs or impacts on the economy, human capital or impacts on the social sector, moral collapse or cultural erosion, and collapse of social capital or crisis of trust.

Whistleblower or whistleblower is a term for people or parties who are part of employees, former employees, workers or people from an institution or organization

who report an action that is considered to have violated the provisions and is against the law. Whistleblowers themselves are identified with people who leak irregularities that occur in certain organizations, in the form of deviations from ethical values to acts of corruption. Whistleblowers can be someone who is indeed involved in the deviation or those who are not involved in the deviation but are aware of the deviation. Whistleblowers are those who have a high awareness of their duties and responsibilities as public and community servants (Qoriroh, 2016).

The role of the whistleblower is very important in uncovering organized crimes such as corruption, because conventional investigative methods may not necessarily reveal corruption cases that are carried out in a systematic and high-secret manner. With the existence of a whistleblower in the investigation of criminal acts of corruption, a corruption case will be revealed and proven more easily. Thus, the existence of whistleblowers in disclosing corruption cases is very important because of their position in the organization which allows them to know about various activities and activities within the organization and have access to various organizational information. A whistleblower can find and turn a perpetrator of a criminal act of corruption into a justice collaborator who will be the key to uncovering and stopping organized corruption.

Based on Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, the public can participate in assisting the prevention and eradication of criminal acts of corruption. In article 41 paragraph (2) of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, public participation is manifested in the form of (1) the right to seek, obtain, and provide information on allegations that are indicated in the criminal act of corruption (2) the right to obtain services in searching for, and providing information if there are allegations of corrupt practices to law enforcers who handle related cases (3) The right to submit suggestions and opinions and be responsible to law enforcers who handle cases of criminal acts of corruption (4) The right to obtain legal protection (Rustandi, 2019).

The participation of women in stopping corruption, one of which can be done by becoming a reporter who uncovers an ongoing corruption crime with the aim of improving themselves or stopping corruption (whistleblowers), whether it is corruption that involves themselves directly (Justice Collaborator).) or corruption that does not involve him but he is aware of the existence of the corruption (whistleblower). By becoming a whistleblower, the woman is given the opportunity to improve herself or her family or relatives who commit criminal acts of corruption both morally and ethically, and these women also contribute to society and the state to uncover and stop criminal acts of corruption that are detrimental to state finances and hinder the realization of the goals of the establishment. prosperous country.

The participation of women as whistleblowers is the same as the participation of the community in general in helping the government to prevent and eradicate corruption that occurred in Indonesia. Women are the largest part of the community, where the population is also very large and spread across all fields of work and government agencies, this causes women to have a very large role in terms of participation in solving various problems related to the practice of criminal acts of corruption. Therefore, women are required to have a courageous attitude, especially as a whistleblower, even if the woman knows that her husband or parents are indicated

to have committed a criminal act of corruption, then never hesitate to immediately report it to the related parties, this is so that the husband or other The old woman can become a justice collaborator and get a reduced sentence and be given the opportunity to improve and repent (Simbolon, 2019).

When a criminal act of corruption can be detected properly by a whistleblower, the main challenge for law enforcement is to provide aspects of proof and legal protection, so that they do not always become victims in the hope that other whistleblowers will be born and dare to prevent and reveal corruption within their own agencies and immediately report it to law enforcement. According to Article 31 of Law no. 31/1999, in investigations and examinations in court, witnesses and other persons concerned with criminal acts of corruption are prohibited from mentioning the name or address of the pioneer, or other matters that give the possibility of knowing the identity of the complainant. Based on the explanation of Article 31 of Law no. 31/1999, what is meant by Whistleblower here is a person who provides information to law enforcement regarding the occurrence of a criminal act of corruption and is not a reporter as referred to in Article 1 number 24 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code. From the explanation above, we can confirm that what is meant by a reporter in Law no. 31/1999 is a whistleblower and also a justice collaborator (Widiantana et al., 2022).

In Article 5 of Government Regulation No. 71 of 2000, every person, community organization or non-governmental organization as referred to is entitled to legal protection, both regarding legal status and a sense of security. Protection regarding legal status is not provided if from the results of the investigation or investigation there is sufficient evidence that strengthens the involvement of the reporter in the reported corruption crime. Protection regarding legal status is also not provided if the complainant is charged in other cases. Article 6 states that law enforcers or commissions are required to keep secret the possibility of knowing the identity of the reporter or the content of the information, suggestions, or opinions submitted.

If necessary, at the request of the complainant, law enforcement or the Commission can provide physical security for the complainant and his family. Legal protection for women who become whistleblowers for corruption must be given extra stringently. Because the nature of women's feminism gives women weakness both physically and mentally intimidation. Therefore, to increase women's participation as whistleblowers for corruption, these women and their families must be given physical protection, spiritual guidance, and mental and psychological guidance (Sosiawan & Indonesia, 2019).

The role of women in modern times in eradicating corruption has the same role as men, especially as law enforcement officers in the field of corruption, ranging from investigators, prosecutors, judges, KPK officials, and several other professions. On the other hand, women have begun to be active and take part in various professions, which in the past were only done by men, such as participating in eradicating corruption in Indonesia. The problem of women and corruption has nothing to do with gender identity itself, because the problem of corruption is solely the duty of all citizens and the law has guaranteed it, it cannot be denied that women can also be the spearhead of a country in terms of eradicating corruption. but looking from the perspective of gender and the anti-corruption movement, the role of women is not only limited to

preventing acts of corruption at the family level, more than that they can also play a role in a wider community, one of which is through various anti-corruption movements that have been established in Indonesia.

D. Conclusion

Eradication of corruption has so far been carried out and viewed from the perspective of men only, in the conceptual model of eradicating corruption in society there is no clause that includes women as part of society who should also have the same role and even more so with men, especially in terms of eradicating corruption. Empowerment of women can in fact create an anti-corruption culture in all lines of human life, with an empowerment approach, women's basic rights will be fully fulfilled. women also include anti-corruption as one of the perspectives of a comprehensive strategy, starting from increasing their own capacity and having the courage to do budget advocacy. The participation of women in overcoming corruption is indeed more substantial because of its strategic position which is rarely recognized in the framework of patriarchal culture, therefore this concept is a cultural approach through the smallest social institutions of society, one of which can be started in the family sphere. Because women in the family are very important elements, firstly they are part of the reproductive generation which has the function of forming the most dominant character of children, besides women being the first madrasa for children, a place to share love, motivate and inspire their life partners and the opportunity for expectations of women in eradicating corruption is very large through social support, religious belief, and control as a tool for women to find their self-confidence, independence, intellectual intelligence, social sensitivity, integrity towards family, religion, nation and state which in the end women are able to refuse, reduce, eradicate and prevent corruption both on a domestic and public scale.

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