
The Role of X in Building UMN Students' Awareness about the Danger of Corruption in Poverty

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Abstract

The study aims to analyze the use of X to raise awareness of the dangers of corruption affecting poverty. Corruption is an act that harms a country committed by public officials who abuse public trust for personal gain (Aisyah, 2018, p. 9). In today's digital age, social media, especially X, has become a valuable medium in anti-corruption education. Social media can influence attitudes, provide education, and public awareness efforts against corruption. Moreover, this research uses qualitative methods using questionnaires distributed to students of Multimedia Nusantara University. This study reveals that following their acquisition of knowledge via X, the majority of students displayed a critical attitude toward corruption. The study did discover, however, that users are still not being motivated to take decisive action in the battle against corruption despite the increased awareness. Despite this, most respondents believe that using X can serve as a means of anti-corruption education and raising public awareness of the dangers of corruption.

Keywords: X, Corruption, Poverty, Awareness

1. Introduction

Nowadays, the problematic issue around the world is not far from corruption. Indeed, corruption is a significant issue in Indonesia that has a negative impact on the economy and perpetuates poverty. It eventually reaches researchers' interest in observing the base knowledge of corruption and how to cope with it through education. Researchers would like to find out whether social media platforms such as X can assist in education by raising public awareness of the harmful effects of corruption, encouraging participation in anti-corruption activities, and preventing corrupt behavior since X is one of the most popular social media in Indonesia. Therefore, the primary objective of this research is to explore the potential of social media, notably X, in educating and increasing public awareness of the negative impact of corruption on poverty.

Corruption is one of the most detrimental issues affecting various parties because it encompasses all aspects of society. Corruption has become a global concern due to its transnational nature. Based on data from 2013-2016 from the KPK's research on the country's losses due to corruption, only 35% of the total losses of Rp4,853,615,205,003 were successfully recovered (Mahmud, 2020, p. 257). The inability to recover these funds can disrupt economic stability and perpetuate high poverty levels. Moreover, the economic disruptions caused by corrupt practices logically cannot be allowed to persist and continue to harm society, including the poor, middle-class, and wealthy in general. Therefore, efforts to combat corruption through technologies available to the surrounding community are needed to raise awareness of the dangers of corruption.

The corruption definition refers to the actions of public officials, both political and civil servants, as well as other parties involved, who improperly and unlawfully misuse the trust vested in them by the public to gain significant benefits (Aisyah, 2018, p. 9). In other words, corruption is

viewed as a type of criminal activity that results from poverty and economic disparities. When poverty increases, economic inequality and corruption also tend to rise (Putri & Aimon, 2022, p. 16). This statement is supported by Aifa & Siregar (2019, p. 468), who argue that corruption can disrupt economic stability and create a poverty trap due to the lack of public facilities and the limited participation of the public in making social, economic, and political decisions, hindering the efficient distribution of resources. Hence, corruption represents more than just a criminal act and is included as a complicated issue closely related to poverty and economic inequality since it can cause financial instability and impede the equitable allocation of resources.

In addition, corruption has infiltrated institutions or social, economic, and political parties across the country, which obviously affects the country's economy's instability and poverty. Baktiar et al. (2020, p. 312) demonstrated a clear relationship between corruption and poverty, where corruption affects the economic factors of a place and subsequently impacts the poverty rate. Ichvani & Sasana (2019, p. 70) also state that corruption and economic growth have a significant relationship, meaning that the cleaner a country is from corruption, the higher its economic growth will be. Therefore, corrupt practices result in financial losses and hinder the provision of public services and socio-economic progress in developing countries like Indonesia.

Corruption has become rampant in Indonesia and is considered a "Culture" even though the government has established the "Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi," briefly known as KPK, to eliminate corruption. Individuals dare to engage in corrupt activities due to their greed, consumptive lifestyles, weakened moral values in the face of corruption temptations, and a lack of ethics as public officials (Syarif & Pratiyo, 2018, pp. 8-9). Some argue that individual factors such as poverty or low income can drive corrupt behavior. Furthermore, the lack of education or understanding of the dangers of corruption leads to a decline in Indonesia's human resources. Hence, the government and the public must disseminate information through anti-corruption education through the education system and technology. This education should be instilled early to ensure that the younger generation, who will carry the nation's future, grows up as high-quality human resources (Setyawan et al., 2022, p. 146). Nevertheless, anti-corruption programs implemented for the younger generation could also apply to individuals who have never received such education, particularly impoverished people who struggle to access knowledge. On the other hand, anti-corruption programs can also be done by inviting people to educate each other with the help of technology implementation through social media platforms.

Social media platforms like X are ideal for addressing corruption and poverty issues. Moreover, X, usually known as Twitter, allows participation in open discussions and sharing of information worldwide. Given its extensive reach and real-time interaction capabilities, X is expected to channel information on the dangers of corruption to the public, raising awareness and encouraging engagement in anti-corruption activities. Additionally, it holds the potential to contribute to reducing corruption by providing relevant information and campaigns and establishing digital anti-corruption communities on the X social media platform.

Research Question

Based on the background, researchers aim to generate a research question: "How useful is X as a platform for spreading information against corruption and educating the public about its dangers?"

2. Literature Review

2.1. The Impact of Corruption on Poverty

Corruption is one of the significant issues around the world which refers to the actions of public officials, both political and civil servants, as well as other parties involved, who improperly and unlawfully misuse the trust vested in them by the public to gain significant

benefits (Aisyah, 2018, p. 9). As a matter of fact, corruption is one of the most detrimental issues affecting various parties because it encompasses all aspects of society. It has become a global concern due to its transnational nature.

According to Paul Spicker (2020, p. 6), social relationships are crucial in defining poverty. Spicker's assertion underscores the multifaceted nature of poverty, where it is not merely a result of economic deprivation but is intricately intertwined with various social factors. These social relationships encompass class distinctions, poor socio-economic status, social exclusion, unstable living conditions, and the deprivation of fundamental rights. This perspective highlights that poverty can only be fully comprehended by considering the complex social dynamics that shape and perpetuate it. Understanding these social aspects is crucial when examining the link between corruption and poverty.

Generally, various forms of corruption aim to benefit individuals or private entities, which indirectly can lead to poverty, limited access to education and healthcare, economic hindrances, and more, as reported on aclc.kpk.go.id. The forms of corruption include financial losses to the country, bribery, embezzlement of positions to reach the highest ranks, extortion, fraudulent activities in various aspects to achieve desired goals, and conflicts of interest in procurement, as well as gratification (Harahap et al., 2023, p. 57). Furthermore, based on the scale and exposure, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) classifies corruption into three types that consist of petty corruption (Small-scale corruption by officials interacting with the public), grand corruption (Large-scale corruption involving billions to trillions of rupiahs in nation losses), and political corruption (Corruption when political decisions abuse their authority through manipulation). These three types of corruption, whether small or large, conducted through bribery, gratification, nepotism, and more, lead to extensive losses for society, especially in countries like Indonesia, where corruption rates are high.

Economic inequality and corruption tend to rise when poverty rises (Putri & Aimon, 2022, p. 16). Aifa and Siregar (2019, p. 468) agree with this statement, arguing that corruption can disrupt economic stability and create a poverty trap due to a lack of public facilities and limited public participation in making social, economic, and political decisions, impeding the efficient distribution of resources. Furthermore, as reported on aclc.kpk.go.id, various forms of corruption aim to benefit individuals or private entities, which can indirectly impact poverty, limited access to education and healthcare, economic hindrances, and more.

Furthermore, corruption has infiltrated its impact on institutions or social, economic, and political parties throughout the country, affecting its economy's instability. Baktiar et al. (2020, p. 312) showed a link between corruption and poverty, where corruption affects a location's economic factors, affecting the poverty rate. Ichvani and Sasana (2019, p. 70) also stated that corruption and economic growth have a significant relationship, implying that the less corrupt a country is, the higher its economic growth will be. As a result, corrupt practices cause financial losses and impede the provision of public services and socio-economic progress in developing countries such as Indonesia.

2.2. Preventing Corruption Using X as a Social Media Platform

The lack of education or understanding of the dangers of corruption leads to a decline in Indonesia's human resources. Consequently, the government and the public must disseminate information through anti-corruption education through the education system and technology. Nevertheless, anti-corruption programs implemented for the younger generation could also apply to individuals who have never received such education, particularly impoverished people who struggle to access knowledge. In this case, spreading information about anti-corruption besides what has been explained at school or other education institutes, even though its delivery is limited, technological assistance is needed to deal with this situation.

In this fast-growing digital world, social media is widely used as a place for the younger generation to engage in politics freely. (Sloam, 2016, p. 3-4). In addition, social media serves as a place to communicate and interact with unlimited space and time. (Sosiawan, 2011, p. 60). Social media platforms like X are the proper channels to tackle corruption and poverty. According to data from We Are Social in the Digital 2023: Indonesia report, 60% of Internet users in Indonesia use social media X, thus enabling participation in open conversations and sharing information around the world. Using such social media brings positive value to learning, such as proposing and communicating solutions, criticism, and other benefits, thus enabling its users to channel critical thinking to other users through discussion (Pitaloka, 2022, p. 104). However, using such social media platforms can affect the mindset, attitudes, and even behavior of users in public life, such as in cases related to the spread of the Coronavirus, which has been shown to influence millennials' cognitive conditions and behaviors as social media users. (Ahmad, 2020, p. 135-136). Therefore, X can be a means of circulating information about the dangers of corruption to the community's poverty rate, aiming to raise public awareness of the threat of corruption and encourage public involvement in anti-corruption activities. With this, the implementation of X is expected to reduce the corruption that is happening today.

Approaches carried out by similar research suggest that X can successfully help in the field of education to focus on anti-corruption education. Forgie (2012, p. 12) proves that all public tweets are digitally archived by the Library of Congress, which is accessible to researchers who want to carry out secondary data analysis of tweets related to existing medical education so that medical educators can start exploring their uses in higher education. For instance, further research and intelligent application of media skills, X, can be a valuable addition to more personalized teaching and learning in medical education. In addition, campaigns or groups, especially on X, also play an essential role in motivating users to act participatively in the anti-corruption movement. Baharuddin (2021, p. 71) stated that the presence of social media is seen as an opportunity for new ideas to maximize any activity and campaign related to corruption in Indonesia. The campaign can be carried out with a more creative approach and supported by skills in playing social media platforms, thus attracting the attention of X users. Moreover, it does not exclude the possibility that the campaign could be judged as part of the growth of digital literacy for its users in understanding the Indonesian political discourse. Therefore, the use of X is to convey information about anti-corruption issues by moving users in the form of a collective campaign characterized by a more creative approach in the social media network X.

3. Research Method

3.1. Context of the Study

The method used in this research is qualitative. Qualitative research emphasizes using logic to analyze the dynamics of the relationship between observed events and deductive and inductive inference processes (Abdussamad, 2021, p. 29). In this research, the data collection technique is to disseminate questionnaires conducted with students at Multimedia Nusantara University. Questionnaire techniques were used to gain an in-depth understanding of participants' perspectives, experiences, and views on the research topic. With a qualitative approach and questionnaire techniques, this research aims to explore qualitative aspects, explore meaning, and identify patterns and findings that emerge from questionnaires with research subjects. In addition, the qualitative data analysis process will involve transcription of questionnaire results, highlighting, grouping themes, and interpreting the meaning of the collected questionnaire data, which will produce findings supporting this research's objectives.

This study was conducted to determine if using X can help educate Multimedia Nusantara University's students regarding corruption. The data obtained was from the

questionnaire that researchers gave to those subjects. In addition, a qualitative method was used to describe students' perceptions toward their awareness of corruption and its impact on society. Hence, several questions were distributed to the students as study participants to analyze the data that must be supported by accepted ideas.

3.2. Participants

The researcher employed purposeful sampling to select individuals and study sites for a comprehensive investigation. The study focused on active students of Multimedia Nusantara University during the even semester of the academic year 2023/2024. The participants were drawn from diverse faculties within the university, namely the Faculty of Engineering & Informatics, the Faculty of Business, the Faculty of Communication, and the Faculty of Art & Design. The reason researchers choose active students of Multimedia Nusantara University as this research's participants is to narrow the scope of research and as a learned generation must implement anti-corruption education to prevent corruption from happening in the future since educational institutions are not very focused on the extensive dissemination of education about the dangers of corruption and how to deal with it. To ensure a manageable and focused study, the researchers limited the respondent pool to 40 participants. This deliberate sampling strategy aimed to provide a nuanced understanding of the research objectives within the specified context of the university's academic landscape.

3.3. Data Collection Instruments

This research primary data collection instrument was a meticulously designed questionnaire. The questionnaire was made using Google Forms, and the data was analyzed in the provided pie chart. Moreover, this questionnaire consisted of multiple sections, each strategically structured to extract nuanced insights and opinions on X's role in raising awareness about the danger of corruption and its impact on poverty. The questionnaire was exclusively distributed among students from all Multimedia Nusantara University faculties.

3.4. Data Collection Procedures

A qualitative approach was used to distribute questionnaires in order to collect data as this research's data collection procedures. Those collections are categorized as personal students' experiences of using X as their one social media platform. Moreover, in this case, the researcher automatically played both participant and observer roles in the questionnaire's circumstances to enrich the interpretative depth. Those questionnaires were used to get data about their experience and opinion of using X as a social media platform to educate users about the danger or impact of corruption that can lead to poverty. No audio-visuals were collected from the students as the researcher's source person. Ultimately, the data collection process involved several steps to ensure thorough information gathering. Hopefully, these procedures can be replicated with the same data and may be helpful for future research with the same field of study and participants, such as the following procedures.

1. Design structured questionnaires on Google Forms tailored to the research objectives with closed questions,
2. Ensure the questions are concise and clear,
3. The questions are pre-tested to identify any potential issues with clarity or comprehension to avoid unclear or confusing sentences,

4. Distribute the questionnaires to UMN students via student emails, and
5. Close the questionnaires by the selected deadline and proceed to analyze the data.

3.5. Data

The collected data encompassed responses from the distributed questionnaires, capturing diverse perspectives from students across faculties. The dataset included qualitative insights into students' awareness of corruption, their understanding of X's role in education and its influence of information about corruption and poverty on X, and their opinions on the usefulness of X in raising awareness and anti-corruption campaigns on social media X.

3.6. Data Analysis Procedures

The analysis of the qualitative data followed a systematic approach. This approach entails the identification of each question to examine the frequency with its option. Those examinations are collected and arranged in tables with three parameters such as option, frequency, and percentage. Each frequency multiplied by 100% and divided by the total frequency yields the percentage. Approaching the majority of the numbers and contrasting them with the appropriate theories in the literature evaluation made it simple to examine this proportion. As a result, an outcome related to the research questions in this study with those questionnaires as the research objectives can be produced.

Those calculations lead to the data analysis procedures, which involve several steps to ensure comprehensive information analysis, such as the following procedures.

1. Transcribe all of the responses from the questionnaires to ensure precision in the analysis process from Google Forms,
2. Review responses systematically to identify recurring themes and highlight common ideas from the answers,
3. Categorize recurring themes into distinct categories,
4. Analyze each category thoroughly and explore the potential implications of each theme,
5. Extract meaningful insights from the categorized themes and connect them with suitable theories in the literature review, and
6. Conclude the result responses with suitable and supporting theories into distinct categories.

4. Result and Discussion

The results that researchers have collected through questionnaires that were shared with the subject of this study have been collected and analyzed into five categories. Those five categories are key findings or critical results of this research, and each category is explained with a suitable theory to provide the outcome of this study. Hence, the key findings of this research are shown below.

4.1. The influence of Information about Corruption and Poverty on X

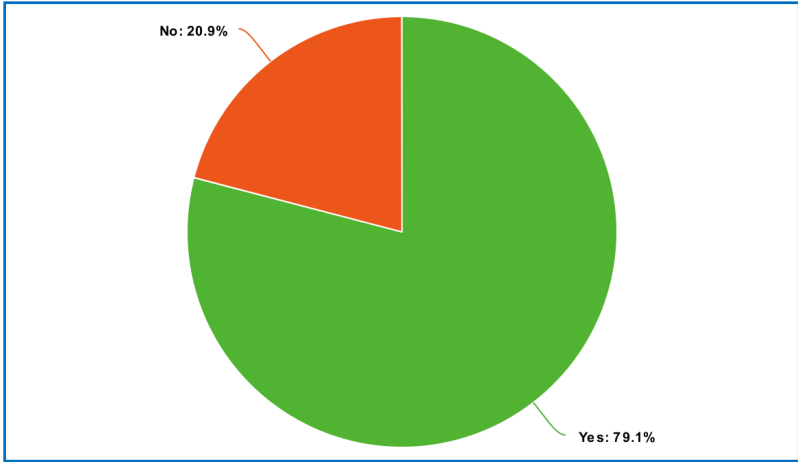


Figure 1. Influence of Information about Corruption and Poverty on X on the Level of Criticism of Corruption Actions

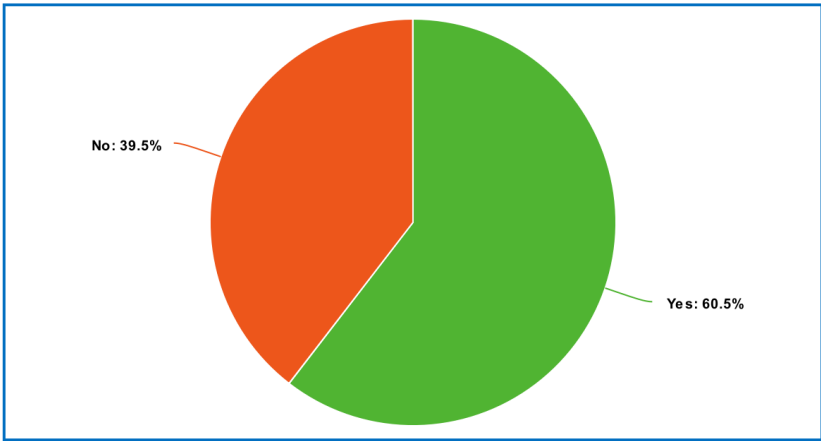


Figure 2. The Influence of Anti-corruption Information on X on Attitudes or Actions Against Corruption

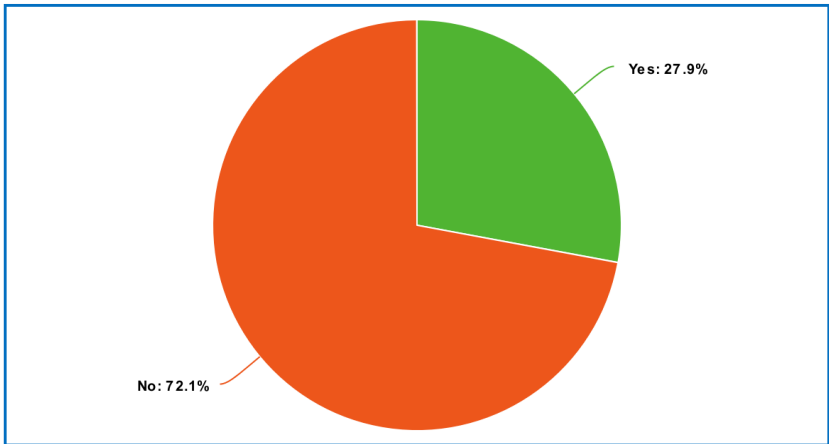


Figure 3. Activity in Disseminating Anti-corruption Information on X

Information about corruption and poverty on X can influence its users. The findings of this research showed that the majority of respondents, 34 out of 43 respondents (79.1%), experienced an influence in the form of increased criticism of acts of corruption after receiving information on X. In addition, 26 out of 43 respondents (60.5%) reported that their perceptions toward corrupt behavior on X have changed. These findings were supported by Ahmad's theory, which states that social media platforms can influence thought patterns, attitudes, and behavior (Ahmad, 2020, pp. 135-136). However, although information about corruption and poverty on X has proven to be influential in changing attitudes towards it, it does not convince X users to take anti-corruption action. This statement is confirmed by the responses of 31 respondents (72.1%) out of 43 respondents, who indicated that they had not actively disseminated or received anti-corruption information on X. This finding contradicts the preceding argument put forth by Forgie and suggests that the influence of X leads users to amplify their participative attitude rather than succumb to apathy towards the peril of corruption (Forgie, 2012, p. 12).

4.2. The usefulness of Anti-Corruption campaigns on X

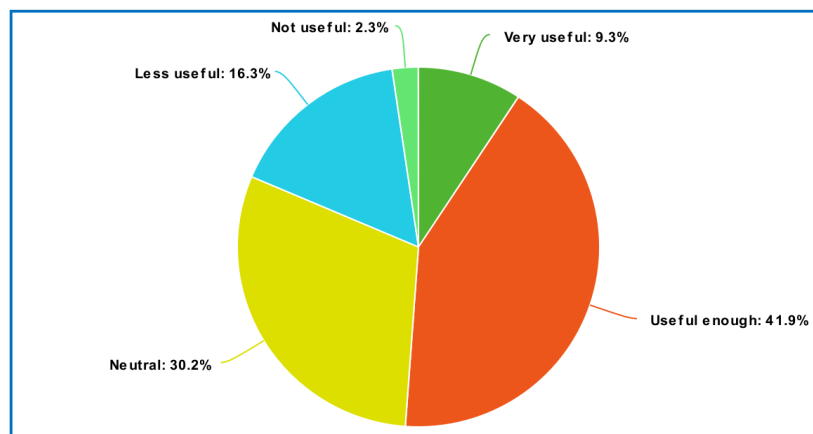


Figure 4. The Extent of Usefulness of the Anti-corruption Campaign on X in Disseminating Information about Anti-corruption

Campaigns on X are considered helpful for conveying new ideas about corruption in Indonesia. As many as 41.9% of respondents stated that the anti-corruption campaign on X was quite valuable, 9.3% said it was beneficial, and only 2.3% said it was not helpful. This result was supported by Baharuddin's theory that social media has the potential for new ideas in maximizing every movement and campaign related to corruption in Indonesia (Baharuddin, 2021, p. 71).

4.3. The confidence in X's role in education

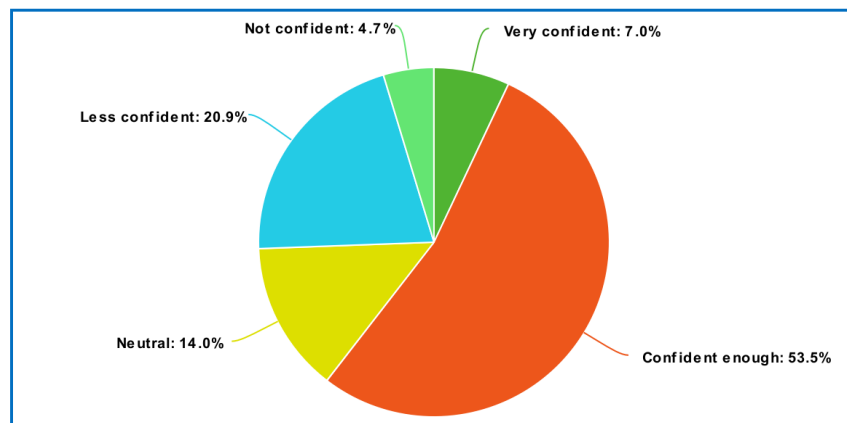


Figure 5. The Degree of Confidence in the Importance of Social Media, X, in Education Against Corruption

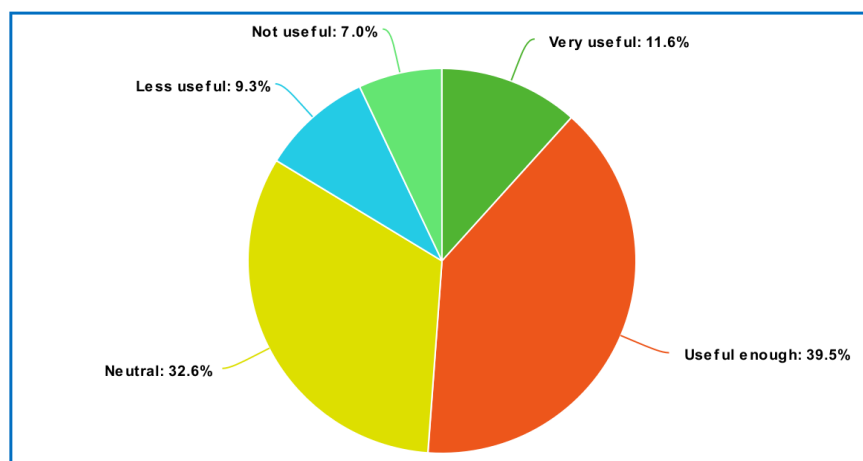


Figure 6. The Extent of Usefulness of Using X, as a Means of Anti-corruption Education

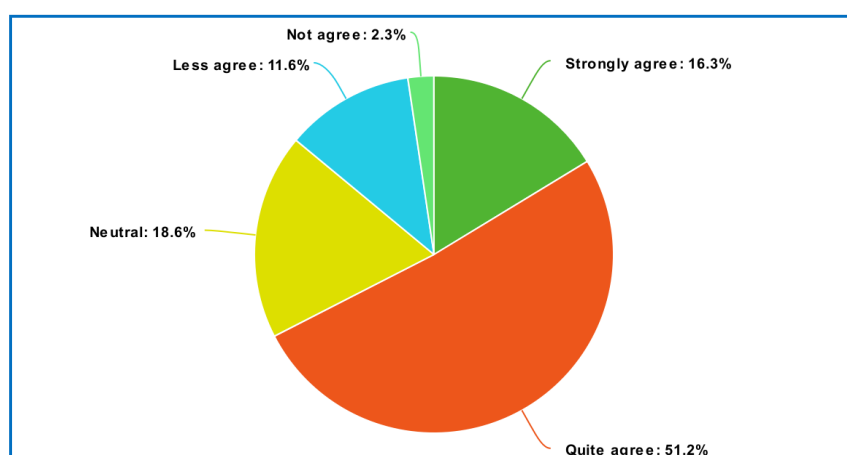


Figure 7. The Level of Acceptance of Social Media Platforms such as X, as a Method to Increase Knowledge about Anti-corruption and its Impact on Future Poverty

In the educational industry, X can be utilized to provide education or more personalized learning. Most respondents (53.5%) said they were pretty confident about X's role in anti-corruption education. Additionally, 17 respondents (39.5%) said X was a handy tool for spreading anti-corruption awareness. With that exception, 22 respondents (51.2%) were in complete agreement that X could raise awareness of anti-corruption efforts and how they affect poverty. In addition, these results were supported by Forgie's theory, which states that X can be used as an educational forum in education (Forgie, 2012, p. 12).

4.4. Awareness of the dangers of Corruption via X

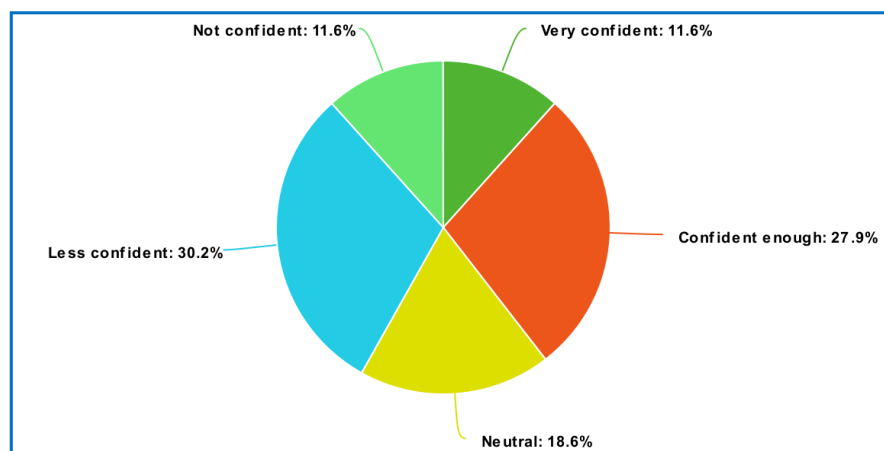


Figure 8. Level of Confidence in Increased Awareness of the Dangers of Corruption through X in Reducing Poverty Rates

X can be utilized to increase public awareness about the dangers of corruption. The number of respondents who strongly believe that X can raise awareness of the dangers of corruption is the same as the number of unsure respondents, namely 5 out of 43 respondents (11.6%). Apart from that, 13 out of 43 respondents (30.3%) stated that they were confident that X could increase awareness of the dangers of corruption. This number is comparable to the number of respondents who needed more clarification, namely 27.9% or 12 out of 43 respondents. Therefore, this research concludes by prioritizing a higher percentage of respondents, namely 30.3% or 13 out of 43 respondents, who stated that they were pretty confident in their belief in increasing awareness about the dangers of corruption via X in reducing poverty levels. Moreover, this was supported by Ahmad's theory, which stated that X could be a means of increasing awareness of the dangers of corruption (Ahmad, 2020, pp. 135-136).

4.5. Engagement in offline activities through information on X

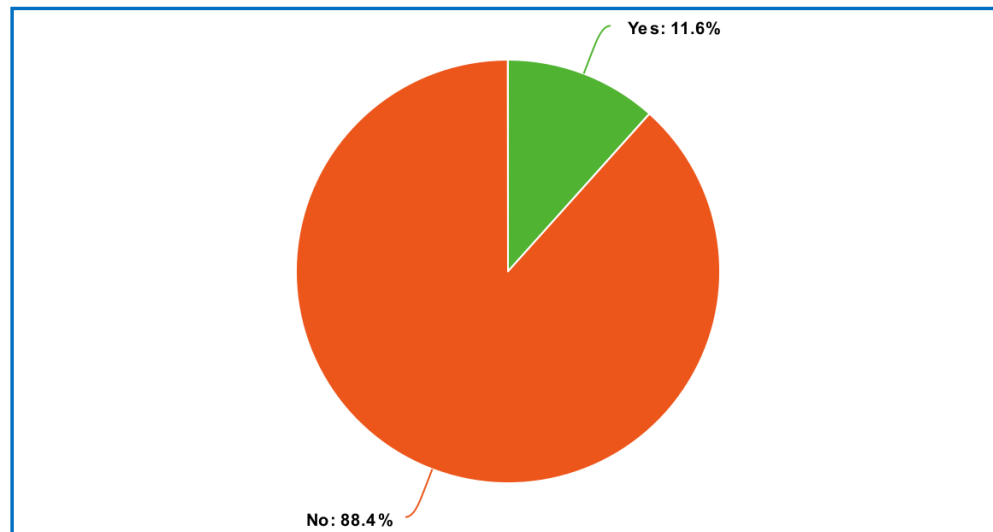


Figure 9. Engagement in Tracking Activities Affected by Information or Anti-corruption Campaigns on X

Information sharing on X cannot motivate users to participate in anti-corruption activities. Nearly all participants (88.4%) reported never having engaged in offline activities influenced by information from X. This discovery diverges from Ahmad's earlier theory, suggesting that the means of distributing information at X can encourage community involvement in anti-corruption activities (Ahmad, 2020, pp. 135-136).

In conclusion, the results or findings of this study serve as a response to the research question, namely "How useful is X as a platform for spreading information against corruption and educating the public about its dangers?". It is proved that X is a handy platform for disseminating information and educating the public, as this study conclusively demonstrates that X can influence a person's attitude and perceptions regarding corruption. Moreover, its potential for beneficial campaigns and education is evident, alongside the differing confidence levels in its capacity to raise awareness about corruption's dangers and its ties to poverty. Despite its limited success in translating this influence into offline activities, X remains a potent and valuable platform for spreading information about corruption and educating the public about its dangers.

5. Conclusion

Corruption has been detrimental to various parties because its nature disrupts economic stability and leads to high poverty levels. Therefore, one of the attempts was to exploit social media technology, X, to disseminate information in educational provision as a brief conclusion to this research. Ultimately, this study concludes that X has the potential to be a valuable means of influencing attitudes, educating, raising public criticism of acts of corruption, and increasing public awareness of the dangers of corruption. Such a context can contribute an effort to prevent corruption that affects poverty. Moreover, these efforts can be done through the dissemination of information and active campaigns on X. Although X can communicate information and become an educational container in education, the public still needs to be more active in disseminating that information, so the platform needs to optimally mobilize the public to engage in anti-corruption activities that are held routinely. In other words, this study concludes that X, besides serving as a social media platform, is also a channel for the distribution of information that can have a positive impact as a place of education. X has accelerated growth by

increasing public awareness and indirectly participating in efforts to prevent and combat corruption that impacts poverty problems despite having difficulty stimulating active public involvement.

In other words, implementing X in providing knowledge and conducting campaigns is essential, as corruption continues to detrimentally impact various sectors, disrupting economic stability and exacerbating poverty levels. As an implication of this research, it needs much effort to push or persuade people to adopt the strategic utilization of X, coupled with proactive public participation, could contribute to a decrease in corruption issues, establishing it as a potent force in the ongoing fight against corruption and its adverse effects on poverty. While X serves as a platform for distributing information that is effective enough to act as an educational container, it is evident that greater public engagement is necessary to fully leverage its potential on mobilizing anti-corruption activities. As a result, this implication leads to generating advice as the consequence or impact of this study's results in public participation in raising awareness through X since the existence of this research proved that it is possible to conduct.

The advice for students as research subjects is to remain active, critical, participatory, and discard apathy in following information related to corruption through X. The help of digitalization in the development of social media platforms is growing rapidly in the digital age today, with evidence of other research that has purposes similar to this research. Therefore, use this platform as a source of education and awareness-raising on corruption and its impact on poverty, and do not hesitate to engage in activities that are held locally in the surrounding area because being active in social media and following activities organized locally can create a more significant impact in combating corruption and reducing poverty.

The suggestion for future researchers is to expand the analysis of how to use X to increase public involvement in organized activities so that X is not only a valuable means of disseminating information online, but also can be an efficient means of mobilizing the community in the activities organized online.

In this study, researchers have conscientiously examined the usefulness of their chosen methodology, yet it is crucial to acknowledge several limitations or weaknesses that perhaps will influence the interpretation and generalizability of their findings. Primarily, the reliance on frequency as the primary data collection method, while yielding more than the targeted 40 respondents, suggests an opportunity for enhancement. To bolster the robustness of the study, it would be advisable to expand the respondent pool to encompass over 100 participants or as many as possible. A larger sample size generally contributes to greater accuracy and perceived value in research. Additionally, the subject of this study focuses solely on Multimedia Nusantara University students from the 2022 batch, which might restrict the breadth of its applicability. A more comprehensive representation could be achieved by including participants from various collections within the university. Furthermore, the potential for careless responses introduces an element of response bias, which could compromise the accuracy of the research findings. In addition, accessing the sources or references for this study proved challenging through online observation, with some materials needing to be made more explicit. Furthermore, a noteworthy impediment was the unavailability of specific sources within the desired timeframe, as not all references could be secured with a minimum of 5-year publication literature. This limitation highlights the inherent difficulty in obtaining comprehensive and up-to-date resources through digital or online observation. Lastly, the study needs a thorough exploration of the relationship between corruption and anti-corruption measures and the connection between corruption and poverty. Addressing these limitations would refine this research and provide thorough understanding of the intricacies involved. These considerations prompt several suggestions for future research endeavors.

After an explanation of this study's limitations or weaknesses, this opens the door as an opportunity for future researchers who are encouraged to expand their analysis beyond the scope of using X solely for information dissemination. A more holistic approach would involve investigating how X can catalyze public engagement in organized activities, transforming it into an informative platform and a powerful tool for mobilizing communities in online endeavors. This shift in focus acknowledges the

potential of X to transcend its role to evaluate its usefulness as a platform for spreading information against corruption, educating the public about its dangers, and actively contributing to community involvement.

Moreover, future researchers should consider employing interview-based methodologies for a more nuanced understanding. Utilizing the data in this research can bring another conclusion with the same field of study and research subjects. While the current study successfully collected data through frequency-based methods, interviews offer a more interactive and dynamic means of gathering information. Engaging directly with study participants through interviews allows for exploring nuanced perspectives and provides the opportunity for follow-up questions. This approach enhances the depth and accuracy of the collected data, enabling researchers to glean more comprehensive insights into the multifaceted dynamics of utilizing X for information dissemination and community mobilization.

Besides recommending incorporating interview-based methodologies for future researchers, it is imperative to underscore the study's commitment to leveraging available resources optimally and emphasize the importance of accessing up-to-date sources. However, acknowledging the challenges encountered in obtaining all sources, especially those within the last five years, researchers are urged to exercise diligence in exploring alternative avenues for information procurement. The meticulous pursuit of the most recent and pertinent literature is crucial for ensuring the currency of the study's foundation. It is believed that when confronted with comparable limitations in the future, researchers will be able to effectively manage these obstacles and give top priority to locating the most recent materials by using academic books and online resources, also referred to as the tome of knowledge that assist the study. This approach will enhance the study's comprehensiveness and contribute to advancing knowledge in the field.

In conclusion, this study acknowledged certain limitations or weaknesses that could impact the interpretation and generalizability of findings in this study. Suggestions for enhancement encompassed expanding the respondent pool, diversifying participant batches, addressing response bias concerns, and improving the accessibility of sources. These limitations, however, serve as valuable insights for future researchers. The opportunity for future investigations lies in extending the analysis beyond X as a mere information dissemination tool to explore its potential for community mobilization. The recommendation to incorporate interview-based methodologies aims to achieve a more nuanced understanding, facilitating the exploration of varied perspectives. The study also underscores the importance of recent and robust literature for research validity. Future researchers are encouraged to exercise diligence in sourcing information, not solely relying on online platforms, but also considering academic books, ensuring the currency and comprehensiveness of their studies. This collective approach will refine methodologies for future research and contribute to the continual advancement of knowledge regarding the usefulness of X as a platform for spreading information against corruption and educating the public about its dangers.

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