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Measurement of Anti-Corruption Literacy Index (ACLI) for the Young Generation Based on Perception, Participation and Acceptability

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ABSTRACT

The study is emprical case of young generation Anti-Corruption Literacy Index (ACLI). it was conducted with a scope of students from SMKN1 Gambut, Banjar, South KACLImantan. The number of registered students is 908, for various reasons it is estimated that only about 900 have reached as the target. The number of responsed collected was 724 or a "response rate" is 80.05%.

Answering the question how is the ACLI measurement carried out? Researcher describe: 1). by using the wellbeing methodology approach; 2). Designing object, defining sub-objects (variables) with expert group discussion (EGD); 3). Carry out sociometric measurements and design online e-survey instruments on cloud computing. The measurement includes an assessment based on the perspective of perception, participation and acceptability (PPA) on each variable Xi, using an assessment in term of purposive population. The results of these measurements are then accumulated in the form of an index. This index is a kind of composite index.

The value score is a numeric number from a scale of 9, no conversion is carried out, calculated accumulatively, all scores are tested for significance of questionnaries instrument. The significance reference standard (SRS) was used. From the data presented, it can be seen that all scores show a much higher value than the SRS score. This means that the results of ACLI for students at vocational school of SMKN1 Gambut, Banjar are significant.

From the comparison of scores, the highest value is on the X5 variable, namely «honestly conveying» with an assessment score of 7.97 (of 9) which is an almost perfect score. Very good. In the perception data, only 4.1% rated score 5 or below it. Which means 95.9% of respondents rate 6 and above.

The recommendations given by the researcher on the results of the ACLI study at vocational school SMKN1 Gambut, Banjar, are as follows: 1). Public Research, by e-Survey need to be conducted regularly (every

6 months) and continuously. If a students are in vocational school for 3 years, they will receive introduction and education of ACLI for 6 times; 2). Schools need to conduct public research independently, via the school student council and collaborate with parties when necessary. To embed an anti-corruption attitude for the younger generation. The school publishes report to students. Public Research is a kind of open science. The openness of knowledge is increasingly widespread in the digital era; 3). As an effort to participate in civil society, in this case schools are to help the government suppress extraordinary crimes (corruption, drugs and terrorism). Public research, is research that is easy, cheap and fast.

Keyword : Wellbeing, Methodology, Public Research, Anti-Corruption Literacy Index

1. Background

In Indonesia, the issue of corruption is a public issue with an extraordinary level of attention and attracts the attention of the public. News related to the corps often becomes hot news in social media publications and other conventional media. In several social science analyzes, there are strong indications that the downfall of the "new order" regime on 1998 is related to the problem of corruption. This shows that both directly and indirectly, corrupt activities and practices have a huge impact on people›s lives. This impact is of course a negative impact.

Indonesia as a democratic country, upholds the value of human rights and freedom of opinion and organization. Corruption in the country has its own characteristics, and the complexity of the problem is getting deeper. Especially related to certain issues and cases (involving high-level officials), the essence of corruption needs to be traced about right-wrong, allowed-nothing or subjective or relative interpretations. This is easily seen in various public debates, government and non-government issues or in simple language «a knife that is blunt up and sharp down». A contradiction when compared to China, with a very large economy, but corruption cases are not heard much for various reasons, one of which is because of the one party political system, China controls people›s behavior very well.

From a legal perspective, Indonesia already has a strong legal basis on corruption, namely: Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption; Law No. 30 of 2001 concerning amendments to Law No. 31 of 1999; Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. A massive and euphoric

condition related to the issue of corruption. For 4 years, 3 Laws on Corruption were issued. And in 2002, Law No. 30 of 2002 was issued concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission.

In this clause, it is stated that actions to prevent corruption is the duty and authority of the Coommision. And based on reality, the issues that arise are more commision news and cases of sting operation. In a country as large as the Republic of Indonesia, sting operation is a concept of shock therapy, which in reality is like a small ripple in the vast ocean.

In the context of public research, and anti-corruption literacy as the object of study, it is necessary to explain in how to get in several sub-objects or variables (Xi). Variables (Xi) are sub-objects or constituent of the object of study. How many variables (Xi) are in an object of study? In theory, it was said a lot or countless. However, in many cases, especially its implementation in the study of management science, it is limited to only 4 to 7 variables. This variable (Xi) will later be used as a survey instrument that needs to be measured. Then comes the question or «research problem», in the first stage are:

1. How to design, find out and determine the sub-objects or variables (X_i) of the study of ACLI?
2. What kind of methodology is used to obtain and assign Variables (Xi)?
3. What steps of certain procedures must be taken to be able to set the variable (Xi)

The resumes based on the data collected in the expert group discussion (EGD) with 60 expert respondents, the results were determined as a variable (Xi) on the object of the ACLI study as follows:

1. Discipline; variable (X_1); weight of 17.1%
2. Religious Teachings (X2); weight 16.9%
3. Following Applicable Laws, Procedures and Rules (X3) weight 16.7%
4. Learner and Confiden (X4); weight 16.6%
5. Honestly Deliver (X5); weight 16.4%
6. Not Enriching Yourself and Others: weight 16.2%

As comparative, the studied related to the object of «anti-corruption» have been carried out by many researchers, especially

since the existence of Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the crime of corruption. This study is indeed positive in nature as support for researchers or academics, and there are problems that are currently the subject of public attention. In the reality of life with a level of inequality that reflects the weakness of justice, with all the conversations, discourses, debates and discussions of what, why and how to find a solution.

General and studies in academic texts that are used as references to government policies, corruption is included in the category of extraordinary crime (beside terrorism and narcotics issues), which have a very extraordinary damage effect. And because of that, it becomes a national issue with extraordinary intensity. Academicans almost all agreed to apply severe penalties and sufficient deterrent effect to reduce the intensity of corruption. However, the reality of a democratic country with human rights also makes it possible to give a warrant for the severity of the punishment for the crime of corruption.

Researchers have elaborated conditions that are clearly visible on the surface and often become public attention. Some of them are Triwidiastuti TW[1],"*Corruption crimes that have developed and occur systemically and widely must be decisive countermeasures should be taken immediately to eradicate it. Corruption perpetrators need sentenced to severe sanctions....*"

A study conducted by a government official, Waluyo[2], B (the Prosecutor›s Office) gave a review of "*...operational corruption eradication must be carried out comprehensively, integrally and holistically". Sugiarto T concluded that several* "……the commision was formed because the institutions (Police, Attorney General›s Office, Judiciary, Political Parties and Parliament) that were supposed to prevent corruption seem like did not work.

The study entitled "the young generation of anti-corruption literacy index (ACLI) measurement" uses the wellbeing methodology (WM) approach. WM is interpretated as a mixed method approach, a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. With qualitative

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Triwidiastuti, TW.,2009, KORUPSI DAN UPAYA PEMBERANTASANNYA, WACANA HUKUM VOL VIII NO. 2 OKTO 2009

Wauo, B, 2024 "optimACLIsasi pemberantasan korupsi di Indonesia, Jurnal Yurisdi Vo,1No.2 Desember, 2014

methodological content which means linear or similar to approach phenomenology rules. Where the object of study is a public issue, oriented to the size or index of the public benefit, and the subject of the assessment is the community or all populations within the scope or limits of the study, purposively population. While the content of the quantitative methodology, with reference to empirical research and calculation models in «Sociometry». The output results are in the form of an assessment score, and the identification of its significance by using a certain «*significance reference standard*»

The research problems proposed are designed to able to measure the «significance of the respondents› assessment scores», as follows:

1. What, why and how to formulate the object of the study "the ACLI measurement system", as a public issue and focus on measuring the wellness of society?
2. Based on what methodological principles why and how to select and assign operational variables (Xi), and also the weights (ki) on each variable?
3. Based on the results of the determination of the variable (Xi), how to formulate survey instrument to obtain data related to the perception, participation and acceptability (PPA) of respondents?
4. Based on the draft survey instrument, how to design software that is open source, in the form of electronic questionnaires (e-Q), with a web-based system and part of the calculation data results are processed by the system ?
5. How is the respondent data analysis done?
6. Does the score of the respondents› assessment results from the perspective of perception, participation and acceptability (PPA) and overall have a significant value?

The problems of this research will be described, explained and answered with arguments and rationality in the entire content of the results of the study of the ACLI measurement mystem. However, it is limited that the final value is on the significance value, of the results of the respondents› assessment scores.

2. Methdology

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Essentially, Public Research is approached qualitatively with the phenomenology method, where the object of study in the form of a public issue will be seen as a phenomenon or some kind of symptom that has manifested itself so that it is clearly visible to most people. This phenomenon is then interpreted as something we call a «public issue». On the basis of phenomenology is the study of the field of psychology with the main characters, Johann Heinrickh Lambert, in 1764, Edmund Husserl (1859-1938), grounded by Alfred Schutz in social science research. Masudul Choudury then developed Tauhidy String Relation (TSR), in the implementation of Islamic economics and finance based on phenomenological principles. Suriadi grounded his understanding of phenomenology in the form of public issues and then numerically quantified it as a wellness index.

Based on the phenomenological approach to public issues, what focus will be quantified? This problem is approached with the wellbeing rule which consists of 3 things, namely:

1). Public Perception, on variables Xi.

2). Public Participation, on variables Xi

3). Public Acceptability, on variables Xi.

The three perspectives in the form of perception, participation and acceptability (PPA) will then be used as the basic essence of the survey instrument in conducting quantification.

In the phenomenological approach, the object of public issues will elaborate by using a qualitative approach (according to the rules of phenomenology), and then also using by quantitative approach. In general, public research that uses qualitative and quantitative methodological approaches is referred to as mixed method. The method, with the final result of the wellness index also has an exploratory nature. In this case the *sociometric* model measurement to be applied, using of online systems, cloud computing, purposive population, with a numerical scale.

Main resume, some important things in WM include the following:

1). The object of study is a public issue. The focus of topic is to design a measure in the form of the wellness index, in this case the

young generation anti-corruption literacy index (ACLI). An object is qualitative, but will be configured in terms of size. With the main rules of measurement in management science as follows:

a. If you can measure, you will know better

b. When you know better, you can manage better

c. If you manage better, then you will more easily achieve goals.

2. The final result is in the form of an index, in the form of a numeric form (quantitative). So in this case, there is a kind of transformation, namely quantification activities. A form of numerical rating scale (numerical scale). Use a common scale that is easy to understand.
3. The calculation model is known sociometrically, does not apply a sampling, but purposive population. Everyone who is entitled to assess simultaneous multiple variable scoring (SMVS). Then the results of the assessment are compiled.
4. Survey instruments are packaged in an online system and cloud computing, so that incoming data no longer needs to be processed with various software. the data has been presented by the system in the form of graphs and tabulations.
5. Score assessment is done with a rating scale (9). The lowest score is 1 (one) and the highest is 9 (nine). The resulting graphics are expected to be analyzed visually.

As a reference in obtaining the truth, WM adopts several premises, a general rule whose level of truth has been recognized and understood by the community, and there is no doubt about it. The 3 main premises in WM are:

1. Premise 1# : Complexity and Endogeneity

It is generally identified that in a system (illustrated as the object of study), it always consists of many sub-systems or variables (Xi). In WM, the selected and determined variables must be variables that have the essence of virtue or benefit in the object of study. In other words, the selected variable is an element of virtue from the object of study. Patterns of interaction and relationships of variables in the system, have the form of interactions as reciprocal causality-multipolar. The correlation form in all directions, or the configuration that is formed is «very complex». With the role of each variable is «endogenous» (organically has an influence in the system).

Further explanation in understanding premise 1# Complexity and Endogeneity mentioned above, is elaborated into several important points as follows:

a. In WM, the object of study always focuses on measuring the wellnes index, in this case it is implemented in the young generation anti-corruption literacy index (ACLI). ACLI is a system consisting of many (6 variables Xi). The purpose and objectives of the research using WM, are not just looking for correlations between variables, but looking for a measure of wellness by measuring all elements or variables (Xi) that exist.

b. If the object of study is a system (S), and the variables in the object of study are notated (Xi), then the pattern of mathematical relationships that occur is simultaneous equations, (all possibilities simultaneously), and are written as follows:

   1. $S \approx f$ (Xi); mathematical equation functions.
   2. $X_1 \approx (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_n)$
   3. $X_2 \approx (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_n)$
   4. $X_3 \approx (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_n)$
   5. $X_4 \approx (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_n)$and so on until
   6. $X_n \approx (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_n)$

c. The variables (Xi) together in the system (S), it has a very complex relationship pattern, it is almost impossible to model it in a mathematical formula. The model is still in the form of general function or model framework estimation, and it is always assumed that the independent variables move dynamically.

d. Each variable (Xi) has the same possibility, role and position, as the dependent variable, or the focus of consideration. Consequently, it will form a lot of equations at the same time (simultaneous equations).

e. Each variable (Xi) is «endogenous» (plays an important /significant role in the system). The logical consequence: cannot be removed/reduced or substituted/replaced.

f. In general, Premise 1# Complexity and Endogeneity describes a pattern of interpersonal relationships in society (social), with a very complex pattern, interrelated, mutually influencing each other to all directions (reciprocal causality-multipolar) and influencing one another.

g. It is very difficult (almost impossible) to formulate a model into

a standard mathematical equation, because of the many alternatives or possibilities. Determination of standard mathematical formulas in the social sciences, as said by an economist and mathematician, as something «too nice to see» (Orell D) .

h. Simultaneous equations, with many alternatives, do not focus on the object of study.

i. There is no way to find the optimum or maximum point formula. What is possible, is plotting and mapping in a simulating, with a certain frequency to get the best possible position. In this case using the rule of «simulation».

2. Premise 2# : Participatry Among Agents (PAA)

Premise 2# : Participatory among agents (PAA), is an arrangement or configuration of relationship patterns beyond variables using a statistical model. PAA is an engineering mathematical model, how a very complex and complicated equation model, in social science, can be simplified into a simple equation, easy to understand and accommodate the role of each variable. The main goal is how the equation model is simplify, so that it can be easily understood by the public.

a. PAA is essentially the conversion of complex mathematical formulas into simple empirical mathematical models.

b. Solving complex equations has been done by many statisticians, with various considerations and empirical approaches. One of them is the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) method and the Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD) module, according to complex conditions, and a lot of observation, time function so that the basic model is obtained:

$(\Delta X_1)t = (k_{1.1}X_1 + k_{2.1}X_2 + k_{3.1}X_3 + k_{4.1}X_4 + k_{5.1}X5 + \ldots\ldots kn._1Xn)t-_1$

$\Delta X_2 = k_{1.2}X1 + k_{2.2}X_2 + k_{3.2}X_3 + k_{4.2}X_4 + k_{5.2}X_5 + \ldots\ldots k_{n.2}X_n$

$\Delta X_3 = k_{1.3}X1 + k_{2.3}X_2 + k_{3.3}X_3 + k_{4.3}X4 + k_{5.3}X_5 + \ldots\ldots k_{n.3}X_n$

$\Delta X_4 = k_{1.4}X1 + k_{2.4}X_2 + k_{3.4}X_3 + k_{4.4}X4 + k_{5.4}X_5 + \ldots\ldots k_{n.4}X_n$

$\Delta X_5 = k_{1.5}X1 + k_{2.5}X_2 + k_{3.5}X_3 + k_{4.5}X4 + k_{5.5}X_5 + \ldots\ldots k_{n.5}X_n$: and so on until

$\Delta X^n = k_{1.n}X1 + k_{2.n}X_2 + k_{3.n}X_3 + k4.nX4 + k_{5.n}X_5 + \ldots\ldots k_{n.n}X_n$

Δxi is delta, variance, difference/change from standard value, at the time (t).

The ki value, is weight or level of participation; $\sum(ki)=100\%$

c. The form of the equation is still in the simultaneous equation. The

equation model involves all variables (Xi); endogenous.

d. Representing very complex conditions, in the form of an equation model that is simple and easy to understand. In the language of the periphery «can be calculated using a simplest calculator».
e. Empirically the above equation already exists and has been translated into various «Composite Index» calculations; measuring with models and simple ways.
f. The empirically simple formula becomes
   $Y= k_1.X_1 + k_2.X_2 + k_3X_3 +..... +k_n.X_n$.
   Y=index value; ki= weight; X=Xi or score on the variable.
   There is a certain procedure for determining Xi›s score.
g. Determination of variables (Xi), weight (ki), "scorring" has been and will continue to be a dynamic discourse. Every time it moves, and it is possible to make adjustments or revisions according to the demands of stakeholders in dynamic social conditions
h. Still haven›t found the «wellness measurement»
i. The results of the PAA above still do not have an element of the assessment dimension on the part of «God›s knowledge», (spiritual, moral, ethical, intangible, virtue, benefit).

In principle, premise 2# PAA, tries to solve very difficult mathematical problems into a simple form of equation model. With various basic assumptions and setting certain conditions, using certain statistical software, a very simple model is obtained and describes the role and participation of each variable. On the other hand, empirically the model or a kinf of formula obtained is a kind of standard formula in determining the Composite Index.

3. Premise 3#: Wellbeing Function

At this stage, the search for the truth of all sciences shall be based on human rationality (Xi) and must be induced, in such a way that the dimensions of God›s knowledge (θ) are always attached. Rationality and divine elements are attached so that they become an inseparable embededness.

a. Wellbeing function: defines a measure of benefit that has the dimensions of the world (rational, material, tangible) and the hereafter (spirituality, morals and ethics, intangible) in one unit (unified). Proxied in a measure based on the rationalityy of the ummah and divine elements (contextual and textual). In

the object of study of an institution, the measure of benefit is transformed into a measure of virtue, benefit or benefit of the institution to the community.

b. Wellness (benevolence or benefit) for the entire community, is always positioned as the dependent variable, or always the focus of the object of study.

c. Each variable has a rationality dimension (Xi) and a virtue dimension (θ), or some kind of intangible; The embedded process is as follows:

Xi + (θ) --→ Xi(θ) when on an independent variable

f(Xi)+(θ)--→ f((Xiθ),(θ))

f((Xi(θ),(θ)) = f(X1(θ), X2(θ), X3(θ), X4(θ), X5(θ).....Xn(θ), (θ))

With the statistical process VECM and FEVD will produce an equation model

$\Delta X_1(\theta)=k_{1.1}X_1(\theta)+ k_{2.1}X_2(\theta)+ k_{3.1}X_3 (\theta)+ k_{4.1}X4(\theta)+ k_{5.1}X_5(\theta)+ .....+k_{n.1}X_n(\theta) + k_{0.1} (\theta)$

$\Delta X_2(\theta)=k_{1.2}X_1 (\theta)+ k_{2.2}X_2(\theta)+ k_{3.2}X_3(\theta)+ k_{4.2}X_4(\theta)+ k_{5.2}X_5(\theta)+ ....+ k_{n.2}X_n|(\theta) + k_{0.2}(\theta)$

$\Delta X_3(\theta)=k_{1.3}X_1 (\theta)+ k_{2.3}X_2(\theta)+ k_{3.3}X_3(\theta)+ k_{4.3}X_4 (\theta)+ k_{5.3}X_5(\theta)+ . .....+ k_{n.3}X_n(\theta) + k_{0.3}(\theta)$

$\Delta X_4(\theta)=k_{1.4}X_1 (\theta)+ k_{2.4}X_2(\theta) |+ k_{3.4}X_3(\theta)+ k_{4.4}X_4(\theta)+ k_{5.4}X_5(\theta)+ .....+ k_{n.4}X_n(\theta) + k_{0.4}(\theta)$

$\Delta X_5(\theta)=k_{1.5}X_1(\theta)+ k_{2.5}X2(\theta)+ k_{3.5}X_3(\theta)+ k_{4.5}X_4(\theta)+ k_{5.5}X_5(\theta)+ ....+ k_{n.5}X_n|(\theta) + k_{0.5}(\theta)$

$\Delta X_n(\theta)=k_{1.n}X_1(\theta)+ k_{2.n}X2(\theta)+ k_{3.n}X_3(\theta)+ k_{4.n}X4(\theta)+ k_{5.n}X_5(\theta)+ ....+ k_{n.6}X_n|(\theta) + k_{0.n}(\theta)$

$\Delta(\theta)=k_{1.n}X_1(\theta)+ k_{n.2}X_2 (\theta)+ k_{3.n}X_3(\theta)+ k_{4.n}X_4(\theta)+ k_{5.n}X_5(\theta)+ ....+ k_{n.n}X_n(\theta) + k0._n(\theta)$

And then one equation is chosen whose dependent variable has the widest coverage, and becomes the focus of attention. Selected equation with dependent variable, (θ). The general formula is then simplified to

$W(\theta)= k1.X1(\theta)+k2.X2(\theta)+k3.X3(\theta)+k4.X4(\theta)+k5.X5(\theta)+.....+ k_n.X_n(\theta).$

W(θ) =ACLI, wellness index; ki = variable weight.

Xi(θ) = Community Assessment Score.

ko, is the part that un-explained by the existing variables (Xi).

In other words, there is no perfect knowledge possessed by humans.

To make it easier to understand the formula model so that it becomes very easy to understand, as follows:

$$W(\theta)=ACLI= k_1.X_1+ k_2.X_2+ k_3.X_3+ k_4.X_4+ k_5.X_5+ k_6.X_6$$

A form of composite index formula that is known and well understood. Based on the formulation of the configuration model for the final result of Premise 3# above, it can be interpreted that $W(\theta)$ is a measure of the size of the system of wellness which is then identified as the Public Wellness Index, for the object of the ACLI study. All components included in the measurement are the study object variables. PPA is the aggregate number of variable assessments. ACLI is a numeric scale number that has no units.

In general conditions (the reality in the field) the value of the rational and divine dimension assessment scores on the variable (Xi) by the community in an inclusive manner (purposive population). In this case the assessment score will be transformed in the form of a survey instrument, in the form of:

1). Community perception assessment

2). Community participation assessment

3). Community acceptability assessment.

The weight of the three assessment scores above is determined by the composition (20%; 40%; 40%)

2.2 Stages, Procedures for Public Research Activities

In public research activities, it is necessary to organize and define consisting of several steps with several stages as follows:

1). Initial Study (preliminary study)

2). Survey Implementation (doing survey)

3). Utilization of Survey Results (post survey)

The three steps mentioned above are described in a flow diagram whose final results become feedback for the next period. In this case, it is emphasized that public research needs to be carried out regularly and continuously. As social conditions (public issues) are dynamic, it is necessary to define certain conditions that are considered as conditions of sustainability. Not on a point position, but more on a range of acceptability conditionin society.

3. Data and Analysis

3.1 Validity and Reliability Test

Testing the validity and reliability of the survey instruments used (in this case e-surveys) is a prerequisite for analyzing the data. Therefore, this check is needed to get clarity on the quality of the data that is used to answer all the research questions posed.

The validity test of the research instrument can be declared validity if each question item in the questionnaire can be used to reveal something that will be measured by the questionnaire. The indicators in the questionnaire can be said to be valid if the calculated "r" value is greater than the "r" table.

Reliability testing is done to see how far the consistency of the results of a study when it is done repeatedly. The higher the level of reliability, the more reliable the research is. The indicator of reliability is Cronbach›s alpha value. If alpha > 0.90 then the reliability is perfect. If the alpha is between 0.70 – 0.90 then the reliability is high. If the alpha is 0.50 – 0.70 then the reliability is moderate. If alpha < 0.50 then the reliability is low. See attachment

3.2 Data of Respondent Identification

Respondent identification data is non-personel data, with the main aim and purpose of protecting respondents from the impact of scoring in the survey on the inconvenience of other parties. It is also to ensure that respondents are free to determine the score according to their choice. This data comes from a closed survey. In addition, this data is intended to:

1). Data analysis (graphically/visually) about respondent categories.

2). Categories are intended for matrix data analysis

3). In order to limit the number (between 3 and 5) so as not to burden the respondents.

3.3 Respondent Assessment Score Data

This data is cumulative data from the assessment scores of all respondents, obtained from survey instruments and then presented in graphical form. Some important things to pay attention to are:

a) The value of the average score (mean), the value that occurs frequently (mode)

b) Pattern of distribution or normal curve distribution
c) Standard deviation, PPA scor and Variable scor

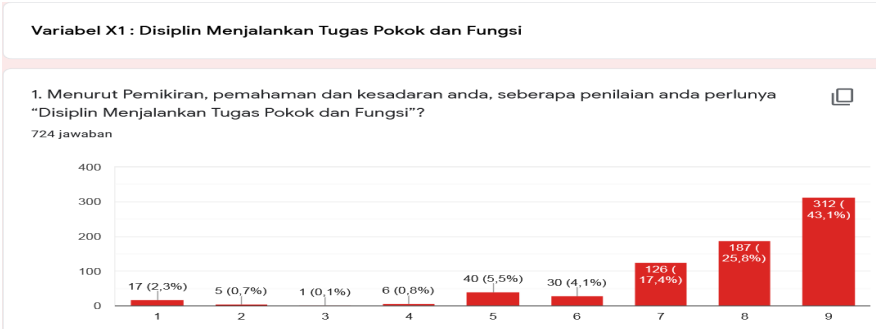

Fig. 3.1 : Scor of Perception for variable X1

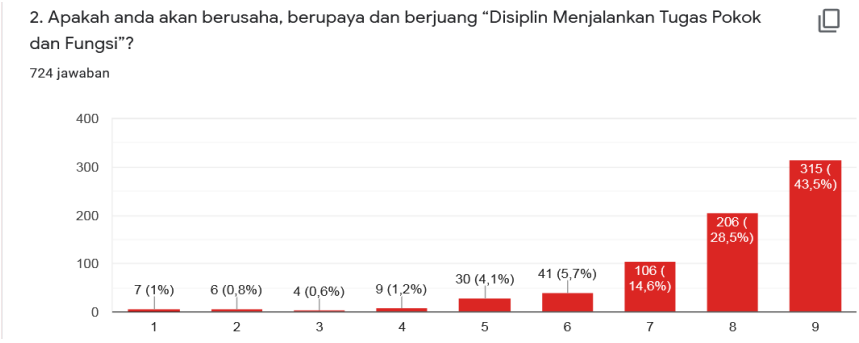

Fig. 3.2 : Scor of Participation for variable X1

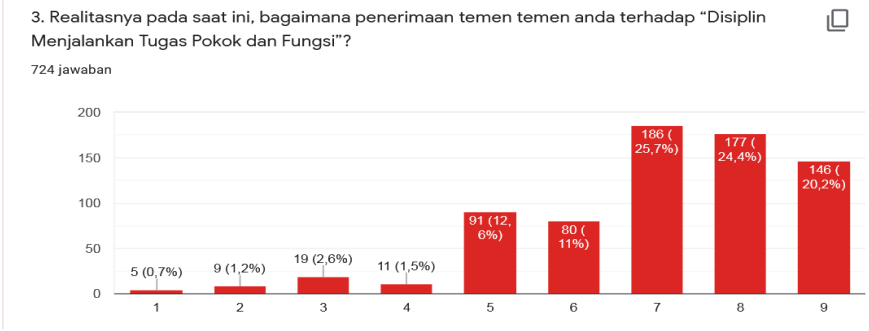

Fig. 3.3 : Scor of Acceptability for variable X1

Why does the distribution of scoring, especially for the perseption and participation scores seem like an exponential kind of curve? This is a good question, to keep up with the normal curve patterns in public data.

3.3 Tabulated Data

What is meant by tabulated data is data on the assessment scores by respondents. This data becomes important for various modifications as needed. Data can be downloaded by system, as below:

	Variable X1			Variable X2			Variable X3			Variable X4			Variable X5			Variable X6		
No. Of Respdt	X1.1	X1.2	X1.4	X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X3.1	X3.2	X3.3	X4.1	X4.2	X4.3	X5.1	X5.2	X5.3	X6.1	X6.2	X6.3
1	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	3	2
2	7	8	8	1	1	7	5	7	7	9	9	7	9	8	7	5	6	5
3	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7
4	8	8	7	9	9	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	9	9	7	8	7	7
720	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
721	7	9	7	9	6	5	8	6	7	6	9	9	8	7	9	9	7	6
722	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8
723	7	6	7	7	9	8	6	8	8	7	6	7	9	8	8	5	6	6
724	8	6	7	1	8	1	8	9	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	5	4	5
Scor of PPA X(i.i)	7,76	7,86	7,03	7,92	7,64	7,46	7,84	7,82	7,34	8,15	8,06	7,56	8,24	8,18	7,61	7,29	7,18	7,01
Standard Dev. (SD)	1,67	1,51	1,67	2,19	2,45	2,04	1,51	1,55	1,59	1,45	1,46	1,54	1,42	1,35	1,54	2,05	2,14	1,97
Sscor variabels Xi	7,51			7,62			7,63			7,88			7,97			7,14		
Scor of ACLI	7,62																	
Indeks os ACLI = 0,171.X1+0,169.X2+0,167.X3+0,166.X3+0,164.X5+0,162.X6																		

Fig. 3.4 : Tabulated Data

3.4 Non-structural Data

Non-structural data are suggestions, recommendationss and criticisms from respondents, whic is original from respondents. This data is tabulated and used as an appendix as an important part of the study data. Checking the content and relevance of the output of the study, the author presents the 10 best suggestions (in Indonesian language), which are as follows:

1). not to carry out corrupt activities because it violates the rules and harms other related parties, it is also prohibited by religion and the state
2). If one day you work in a company or anywhere else, try to be honest, don›t be corrupt, be disciplined and don›t leave praying 5 times because all of that is very important to achieve success.
3). We as students must have motivation so that we can think about the future and our goals from an early age so that it is no longer difficult for us to pursue our goals and we must apply honest and responsible behavior so that we can always be trusted by everyone and follow the teachings which has been set in religion and we must not have an arrogant nature because with us being arrogant our life will not be calm, we must not demean others, act like ordinary people. And we must have the nature of effort and struggle so that we can be responsible in the future. That›s all I think if there is an error, please forgive wassalamuaikum wr wb
4). Corruption and embezzlement of money is indeed an act that harms a certain party. However, it is quite impossible to eliminate it. Why? This is because the mentality of Indonesian citizens has often done corruption. In fact, since the 16th century, it was a completely commonplace thing. Not only in our country, but also in other countries this is a difficult problem.
5). Perhaps, I will give an analogy that I have simplified. Approximately like this, there is a small child who is only around 6 years old. Then, his father ordered him to buy a box of cigarettes to smoke. In order not to be caught by his wife for saving money, the father also gave his son a reward in the form of a small sausage as wages for keeping his mouth shut. As a result, the child just obeys, because there is an advantage for the child in the form of a slightly filled stomach.
6). The solution I gave was the establishment of a meritocracy. Members of the government who work in accordance with their fields. Not based on social status or wealth. In fact, even one of the presidents also committed corruption in a very subtle way. I›m too lazy to put his name, I›m afraid to be scratched
7). We as humans who are Muslim must have an honest attitude to each of us so that we are always happy in this world and in the hereafter, because if we are not honest, the pleasure we get is only temporary, but if we start from now have an honest attitude, God willing. Allah will be happy all the time and the result will be a blessing, Amen
8). The main cause of corruption is dishonesty and the desire to enrich oneself. As a form of prevention, the first step is to make ourselves more confident again, confident to always be honest and confident that we can get something with our own efforts without harming others and ourselves.
9). «Remember that the infection is only temporary pleasure, and we will never be satisfied with what we get because, because the desire to thirst for money always increases because at first we try and then become addicted„ for friends»» instill honesty in your heart , great sense of responsibility , understanding of the functions and duties of office , fear of sin taking the rights of others
10). The advice I give to my friends is that we as young people must learn about this corruption literacy so that we and young people in the future do not commit corruption that was done by previous people or unscrupulous elements who made and caused harm to society. and our beloved country, anti-corruption greetings <3

3.5 Assessment Score Significance

The answers to the hypotheses in the study, on the significance test of the PPA of variables (Xi.i), Variable (Xi) and ACLI scores need to be verified with the «Significance Reference Standard (SRS)» score. If the score is higher than SRS, means significant and vice versa. The question then is, how to determine and what is the value of SRS? Based on the general understanding in the assessment score with a numerical scale score, it will refer to the choice of determining the SRS, namely:

1). SRS Basic is the middle value of the Scale. In this case the scale value is 9, then the median value is a score of 5. SRS=5. This is usually used in cases where it is the first time it is done and the topic is not well understood by the respondent.

2). SRS Motivational is determined by researchers and institutional owners after looking for the conditions. This determination contains a target content of achievement at a certain score.

3). SAS Dynamic is determined dynamically according to the average results achieved several periods ago with a certain mark up value. For example, an average of 3 periods ago and a mark up of 25 to 5%.

SRS in ACLI is set at 6.5 with the assumption that the problem of corruption has become a common enemy so that it is hoped that the assessment of respondents (students) will not be too low. So that the list of Significance Score Assessments is obtained as follows:

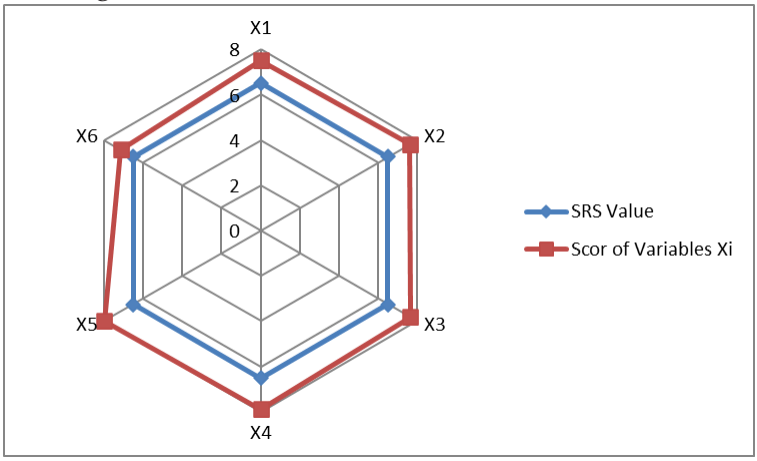

Fig. 3.5: Significance of Variables Xi

3.6 Matrix Data Analysis

In general term, what is meant by matrix data is cross section data between respondent identification data and assessment score data. This data will provide interesting information to be presented. for the detailed see attachment

4. Output and Recommndation

4.1 Output

In this section, the «output» study of the public research Anti-Corruption Literacy Index (ACLI) for the Young Generation which is applied to the vocational school unit of SMK N1 Gambut, Banjar Regency, with student respondents, will consist of several stages, both theoretically, data analysis and interpretation of data. This grouping is needed to answer the research problems raised in section 1

4.1.1 ACLI Measurement System

The discussion related to the ACLI Measurement System is the output of the study, with the main considerations to answer "research problems" as follows:

a) How to design, find and determine the sub-object or variable (Xi) of the ILAK GM study object?
b) What methodology is used to obtain and assign variables (Xi)?
c) What steps must be taken to be able to set the variable (Xi)

A. The following explanation is the essence of section 1 to section 3 as follows:

1. Whereas ACLI is a public issue that is designated as the object of study. In this case as a focus of study, with the concern as an index. In this case implemented in the social sciences & humanities, the notion of an index is a composite index. Consists of several sub-objects or variables.
2. The index output figure is a numeric number. It needs to be measured, and so it needs measuring tools. This measurement is the key to ACLI.
3. What is being measured? Variables that already have a description of what the indicators are. Each variable will be measured based on the perspective of perception, participation and acceptability (PPA). To be able to take measurements, a survey instrument is needed, as a measuring tool.
4. How is the measurement implemented? The survey instrument contains a PPA questionnaire on variables, packaged in an online system and cloud computing. Disseminated via android handphone.
5. What are the contents of the survey instrument? The main ones are: 1) the introduction; 2) identification of respondents; 3) PPA assessment scores; 4) open questions. The questions are closed

(except item 4), and the assessment will be very fast, about 10 minutes. Data is stored in the cloud live.

6. Important data, the rating scale uses a numerical scale of 9, at intervals. The scale of 9 was chosen with a note, is already known in the community and the final score will not require conversion of numbers again. For example, 7.3 (of 9) does not need to be converted to 80.1 (scale 100). The scale of 9 also provides sufficient precision space for respondents who fill in. A scale of 9 has a philosophical value for imperfect human judgments (no value 0 (zero) and no value 10).
7. This measurement system is based, sub-object with a phenomenology approach, on dynamic public issues. PPA assessment substance
8. This measurement system uses the "Sociometric" method, everyone has the right to access and response. In this case it is called a purposive population (all judges except those who do not want and cannot).
9. The number of respondents is highly anticipated with a computerized calculation system.
10. Software using google form, an open source that makes it very easy to dig up data.

B. How the methodology is used for the measurement system. This measurement system becomes very interesting to understand further.

1. In section 2, there are 17 steps of the flow diagram wellbeing methodology (WM) are described, starting from the determination of the "Object of Study" to "Study of Sustainability".
2. In this step, the general formula for composite index is found, from the premise; 1) complexity and endogeneity; 2) participatory among agents; 3) well-being functions.
3. The basic formula for the composite index in the WM is the public wellness for the object of study, and in its application, it is adjusted to the object of study. In the social sciences of humanities, that truth is measured by the size of the wellness. The essence of wellness, will reflect consisting of perception, participation and acceptability (PPA). In this case, ACLI is a proxy for wellness.
4. ACLI will be very relevant in the conditions of public issues in

the digital era that are VUCA (volatility, uncertainity, complexity and ambiguity).

5. The essence of WM methodology is to measure based on a numerical scale. This method has been done by many researchers. And now it becomes indispensable in VUCA conditions.
6. The results of the assessment will be shown graphically and easily analyzed visually. An understanding of the distribution of ratings is displayed in a graph. Stbadard deviation values are easy to find.
7. The final results in the form of PPA scores, Variable Scores and ACLI scores are easy to obtain.
8. In the end WM with the motto, easy cheap and fast.

4.1.2 Results of the Implementation of ACLI at SMK N1 Gambut, Banjar regency.

Based on the results presented in section 3, it gives interesting indications as follows:

1). Respondents data are 724, out of about 900 students who were granted access. This record shows a response rate of 80.11%. A pretty big number. This compares with the participation rate of the 2019 Presidential Election, which is around 80%. And this number is a big number.
2). In carrying out the Survey, with remote conditions, long distance, limited communication, it turns out that it can be done quickly (about 10 days). Online and live data. So that the slogan of ACLI›s public research which reads «easy, cheap and fast» becomes a reality.
3). Many inspire students to answer open-ended questions and give their best ideas related to the anti-corruption issue. This will be a material for public to public education. We have to admit, the advice of fellow friends will be more trusted than news on social media or socialization from officials.

A. Significance of Respondent›s Assessment Score. With the determination of the reference standard value of significance (SAS) of 6.0, the following results are obtained:

1.Score The results of the respondents› assessment of the Perception, Participation and Acceptability (PPA) perspective on all variables

(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 and X_6) have «significant values». Even more than that, because the average value is more than 7 of 9,0 (very good category).

2. Variable Value Score (Xi) is also «significant value»
3. The value of ACLI 7.62 "Significant".
4. All the results of this assessment are a reflection of the respondents reading the survey instrument well. This is a form of socialization and education to students, who are getting bored with narratives from social media and from the teacher. Public research, active students are an excellent alternative to socialization and education.

B. Data Matrix.

This data is to provide comparative value on the identification of respondents, by doing a cross section of respondent identification data with assessment score data. With the following results notes:

1. It turns out that male respondents have a high anti-corruption score (7.60) compared to female respondents (7.09). It should be suspected that women have a big role in corruption cases.
2. turns out that respondents who aspire to become civil servants/ ASN have the highest anti-corruption assessment score (7.78) and the lowest are those who aspire to become entrepreneurs/ entrepreneurs. It is appropriate that the involvement of entrepreneurs on the issue of corruption is very high.

C. Non-Structural Data

Non-structural data contains suggestions and suggestions. It will be a good material in the context of public to public education.

4.2 Recommendation

Based on all explanations in the conceptual framework of «Measurement System», the implementation of the ILAK GM object and its results, as well as interesting findings in matrix data and non-structural data, the researcher recommends:

1). Whereas Public Research with the Study Object of ACLI is a model of socialization and education for the younger generation, especially junior and senior high school students, which is very important related to the issue of anti-corruption literacy (extra

ordinary crime). Therefore every school institution needs to do it.

2). Measurement system, online web based, cloud computing, and the slogan «easy cheap and fast» so that every school can do it independently by the Student Council.

3). It takes courage to carry out new initiatives in education «prevention of corruption for the young generation». The commision prevention division, the Ministry of Education, local governments and other relevant agencies should participate in supporting ACLI measurement activities.

4). ACLI needs to be carried out on a regular basis on an ongoing basis. Every semester, so that later all Indonesian children, have received socialization and anti-corruption education in the form of direct, interactive surveys 12 times, from middle school to high school graduation.

5). The digital era with indications of VUCA needs to be addressed properly in every institution in the school. This includes the implementation of ACLI measurement every semester.

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