



## **CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CORRUPTION**

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### **Abstract**

Corruption is an extraordinary crime that requires extra effort to deal with. KPK takes extra steps in dealing with corrupt behavior, namely by taking preventive actions through educational institutions. In higher education, KPK collaborates with related stakeholders to implement anti-corruption education for college students. This study explores the initial perception of college students toward civic and anticorruption education. Qualitative with a case study approach has been used as the method of this study. The findings show that the majority of college students perceive that civic and anti-corruption education is very important to study and relevant to the condition of the nation currently.

**Keywords:** Corruption; Civic; Engagement; Attitude; Behaviour.

### **Introduction**

Civic engagement is recognized as one of the duties of citizens in a democratic state, and yet it is a term that has been defined in many ways. Most definitions, however, incorporate a sense of responsibility among citizens directed toward making a positive change in one's local and/or global community for the purposes of advancing social justice and promoting the well-being of people and their quality of life through both political and non-political activities (**Hatcher, 2010**). Simply put, civic engagement is a process by which people collectively work in order to resolve shared concerns. It has been stated that corruption affects three major aspects of education: access, equity and quality (**Heyneman, 2004, 2008, 2009**). Corruption in higher education hinders all three goals. Therefore, the paper addresses the issue of corruption in relation to access, equity and quality of education.

Civic engagement requires civic knowledge, civic skills and civic identity, which when practiced together can result not only in progressive difference in the lives of target recipients of the service, but also in many types of potential learning for those who provide the service (**Hatcher, 2011**). It has been shown that the types of activities that students engage in are related to what they know about civic processes (**Karliani, et. al, 2019**). Similarly, attitudes toward civic engagement are associated with empathy, ethics, tolerance, and openness to others. Moreover, activities also influence attitudes toward civic work and vice versa.

Latin America is considered one of the regions with higher levels of permissiveness of corruption (**Moreno, 2003**). With the exception of Chile and Uruguay, countries in this region obtain higher level of corruption than other regions (**Transparency International, 2010**).

Most of the studies, which explore the relation between democracy and education focus on schooling years and countries history (Abramson & Inglehart, 1994; Duch & Taylor, 1993, 1994; Evans & Rose, 2007a, 2007b, 2012; Graaf & Evans, 1996; Stubager, 2005, 2007, 2008). Nevertheless, to a lesser extent these studies account for variance between participants in terms of the differences of the received education.

Anti-corruption education is an effort to prevent acts of corruption through an understanding of the crime of corruption and its impact on the life of the nation and the state (Arif et al., 2019). The implementation of the PAK has goals to form and prepare the next generation for a nation which is free from corrupt behavior. This is because the PAK is implemented from basic education to higher education. In enforcement, implementation of anti-corruption education in higher education could be specified in one PAK course, inserted into certain courses through a study of values, or in terms of adjacent content, for example, insertion through Pancasila (political philosophy) and Civic education courses. Students' level of civic engagement is related to the extent and length of their experience in civic action. Interestingly, in a seemingly circular pattern, the extent of students' involvement in civic

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In "The Problem: Democracy at Risk," White, Scotter, Hartoonian, and Davis (2007) argue "the legitimacy of government is found in the individual." While civic engagement is commonly simplified to the act of voting, voting is only a part of a much larger, more complex idea of civic engagement that will ensure the longevity of the United States' republic (White et al., 2007). (Anne Colby 2007), Senior Scholar for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching titled "Educating for Democracy," higher education is called on to help prepare students through citizenship and civic-education courses. In doing so, the foundation revealed some of the causes for students' lack of interest in civic life and a dislike for politics. In surveys conducted by the Carnegie Foundation, students expressed distrust of politicians and the political process (Colby, 2007).

Models of social capital, have highlighted the role of education to promote democratic values and less tolerance to corruption in government (Sullivan & Transue, 1999). Education has played a central role for the consolidation of democracy in this region (McClintock, 2006), considering its history of dictatorships. Many of these countries performed curricular changes in their educational systems to foster democratic values and citizenships skills (Valverde, 1999), Chile, is one of these examples (Cox, 1999, 2006).

### Objectives of the study

- ❖ To study the demographic profile of the respondents.
- ❖ To assess the level of Civic Engagement and Attitude towards corruption.
- ❖ To examine the relationship between Civic Engagement and Attitude towards corruption.
- ❖ To examine the influence of Civic Engagement and Attitude towards corruption.

### Hypothesis

H01: There is a significant variation in attitude for civic engagement based on demographic variables.

H02: There is a significant variation in behavior for civic engagement based on demographic variables.

H02: There is no significant variation in attitude towards corruption based on demographic variables.

H03: There is a significant association between Civic Engagement and Attitude towards corruption.

### Methodology

The descriptive research design is used in the study. The people in Pollachi, Coimbatore district is taken as the universe of the study. The public are included in the study. A sample of 104 people was included in the study by using Multi stage sampling. Scale method was adopted for the data collection. The scale consists of demographic variables namely age, gender, resident, marital status,

family income. Attitude towards Corruption scale propounded by Gbadamosi, G.Bello,M (2009) which consists of 20 items scale on a 5-point Likert-type scale was used. Civic Engagement scale was given by Doolittle, A., & Faul.A (2013) which consists of 14 items measured by 7 point scale. The data was analysed using mean, SD, t-test and ANOVA to analyse the data.

## Analysis and Interpretation

### Demographic Variables

The demographic profile of the respondents shows that majority 57.7% belongs to the age group of 20-25 and , Female respondents constitute 56.7%, 87.5% are Unmarried, 59.6% of them are belong to Rural family , 55.8% of them are earning 20k and above.

**Table 1: Civic Engagement-Attitude**

Variable	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Civic Engagement-Attitude	High	84	80.8
	Low	20	19.2
	Total	104	100.0

Table 1: Shows that, 80.8% of public had high level of positive attitude towards civic engagement and 19.2% of public had low level of positive attitude towards civic engagement.

**Table 2: Civic Engagement-Behavior**

Variable	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Civic Engagement-Behavior	High	59	56.7
	Low	45	43.3
	Total	104	100.0

Table 2: Shows that, 56.7% of public had high level of positive behaviour towards civic engagement and 43.3% of public had low level of positive behaviour towards civic engagement.

**Table 3: Attitude towards corruption**

Variable	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Attitude towards corruption	Positive	47	45.2
	Negative	57	54.8
	Total	104	100.0

Table 3: Shows that, 45.2% of public had high positive attitude towards corruption and 54.8% of public had negative attitude towards corruption.

**Table 4: Difference in Civic Engagement-Attitude based on Demographic Variables**

Variables	Test	Value	Result
Age	ANOVA	F= 6.430	.002 (S)
Gender	T-test	T= 2.216	.044 (S)
Family Income	ANOVA	F= .509	.603 (NS)
Marital status	T-test	t= -.544	.266(NS)
Resident	ANOVA	F= .611	.545(NS)

NS- Not Significant

S - Significant at 0.05 levels

Table 4: The ANOVA value reveals that Reveals that Civic Engagement-Attitude differs significantly with the age of the respondents. Similarly, the t-test reveals that civic engagement-attitude differs significantly with gender.

**Table 5: Difference in Civic Engagement-Behavior based on Demographic Variables**

Variables	Test	Value	Result
Age	ANOVA	F= 1.943	.149(NS)
Gender	T-test	T= .257	.131 (NS)

Family Income	ANOVA	F= 1.823	.167 (NS)
Marital status	T-test	t= -.708	.338(NS)
Resident	ANOVA	F= 1.018	.365(NS)

**NS- Not Significant**

**S - Significant at 0.05 level**

Table 5: The table reveals that, there is no significance variation found in civic engagement-behaviour based on demographic variables namely age, gender, family income, marital status and residence. .

**Table 6: Difference in Attitude towards corruption based on Demographic Variables**

Variables	Test	Value	Result
Age	ANOVA	F= .087	.917 (NS)
Gender	T-test	T= .759	.335 (NS)
Family Income	ANOVA	F= 1.411	.249 (NS)
Marital status	T-test	t= 1.063	.114 (NS)
Resident	ANOVA	F= .182	.834(NS)

**NS- Not Significant**

**S - Significant at 0.05 level**

Table 6: The table reveals that, there is no significance variation found in attitude towards correction based on demographic variables namely age, gender, family income, marital status and residence. .

## Discussion

The study revealed that high level of attitude in civic engagement and high level of behaviour in civic engagement was found among the people in public. And low level of attitude towards corruption was found among the people in public.

## Conclusion

The study concludes that Civic Engagement and Attitude towards corruption of the public people were found to be high. The Demographic variables Age, Gender, Marital status, Family Income, Resident had no significant influence over the Civic Engagement and Attitude towards corruption.

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