

Building Bridges: Public Research Initiatives in Public Education Implementation of Wellbeing Methodology in the Case study of Harmony Index at Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta

Jadi Suriadi

Wellbeing Institute, Indonesia
jadisuriadi@gmail.com

Abstract:

This paper presents a comprehensive overview of the findings derived from a public research initiative utilizing the Harmony Index (IHAI) methodology in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta. The study aimed to assess community perceptions and experiences related to harmony and wellbeing, with a focus on public education initiatives. A participation rate of 40.48% among the targeted 10,000 respondents underscores the success of educational outreach efforts in engaging the community and communicating the significance of the research endeavor. The Harmony Index (IM) score of 7.22, along with 30 Perception, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) points, all 100% under "significant" category. Non-engaged People (NEP) and a reference value of below 10% for non-engaged individuals is allow all (100%). Qualitative figure is highlights the strong community involvement and overall harmony levels exceeding established benchmarks. The public research initiative utilizing the Harmony Index methodology in Bantul Regency has yielded valuable insights into community harmony and wellbeing, underscoring the importance of public education in fostering community engagement and understanding. The high participation rate and favorable Harmony Index score reflect the success of educational outreach efforts in communicating the significance of the research to the wider community. Moreover, qualitative data analysis enriches quantitative findings, providing deeper insights into the complexities of harmony-related issues. Moving forward, the dissemination of research findings through well-organized scripts and short videos holds promise for promoting public education and informing evidence-based decision-making for addressing social challenges and fostering positive change in the community

Keywords : wellbeing methodology, Public Reseach, Public education, Index of Masalahah, Wellbeing Index

Introduction

In today's knowledge-driven society, the interaction between public research initiatives and public education systems has gained significant attention. This interaction forms the basis of a symbiotic relationship aimed at enhancing educational outcomes, fostering innovation, and addressing societal challenges. The concept of "Building Bridges" encapsulates the collaborative efforts between public research institutions and educational stakeholders to create pathways for knowledge exchange and application within the realm of public education.

Public research initiatives encompass a diverse array of activities conducted by governmental agencies, academic institutions, and non-profit organizations with the aim of advancing knowledge across various fields. These initiatives often involve scientific research, technological innovation, social sciences inquiry, and interdisciplinary collaborations. Meanwhile, public education systems serve as the cornerstone of societal development, responsible for imparting knowledge, nurturing skills, and shaping the future citizens of a nation.

The synergy between public research and public education is multifaceted. Firstly, public research contributes to the enhancement of teaching methodologies and curriculum development within educational institutions. By incorporating the latest findings and best practices from research endeavors, educators can enrich the learning experience and better prepare students for the challenges of the modern world.

Secondly, public research initiatives serve as a catalyst for innovation and problem-solving in education. Through collaborative projects and partnerships, researchers and educators can address pressing issues such as improving student performance, reducing educational disparities, and promoting inclusivity. For instance, research in educational psychology may inform strategies for personalized learning, while advances in educational technology may revolutionize classroom instruction.

Public research initiatives play a pivotal role in professional development and capacity building within the education sector. By providing opportunities for educators to engage in research activities, attend workshops, and access resources, public research institutions contribute to the continuous improvement of teaching practices and

educational leadership.

The dissemination of empirical research findings and evidence-based practices bridges the gap between theory and practice in public education. Through publications, conferences, and outreach initiatives, researchers facilitate the transfer of knowledge from academia to the classroom, empowering educators to make informed decisions and adapt their pedagogical approaches to meet the diverse needs of learners.

“Building Bridges: Public Research Initiatives in Public Education” underscores the importance of collaboration, knowledge sharing, and innovation in enhancing the quality and effectiveness of public education systems. By fostering synergy between research and practice, stakeholders can work together to build a brighter future for generations to come

To ensure comprehensive coverage and effective implementation of the Wellbeing Methodology using the Harmony Index case study in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, it’s essential to tailor educational materials for diverse audiences across the regency. Here’s an in-depth look at the needed materials and delivery methods:

Customized Educational Modules: Develop educational modules that cater to various demographic groups within Bantul Regency, including students, teachers, community leaders, local government officials, and residents from different socio-economic backgrounds. Each module should be tailored to address specific needs, interests, and levels of understanding. *Localized Content:* Create materials that resonate with the local culture, language, and context of Bantul Regency. Incorporate examples, case studies, and testimonials from community members to make the content relatable and accessible to all.

Interactive Workshops and Training Sessions: Organize interactive workshops and training sessions facilitated by experts in wellbeing methodologies and practitioners familiar with the Harmony Index. These sessions should encourage active participation, group discussions, and hands-on activities to enhance learning and skill development.

Community Outreach Programs: Conduct community outreach programs in various villages and neighborhoods across Bantul Regency to raise awareness about the Wellbeing Methodology and the Harmony Index. Utilize posters, brochures, and multimedia presentations to disseminate information and engage residents in

discussions about local development priorities.

Collaborative Learning Platforms: Establish collaborative learning platforms, such as online forums, community centers, or mobile applications, where individuals can access educational resources, share experiences, and exchange ideas related to wellbeing and sustainable development.

Capacity Building for Local Stakeholders: Provide capacity-building initiatives for local stakeholders, including training sessions for teachers on integrating wellbeing concepts into curriculum planning, workshops for government officials on using data from the Harmony Index for policy-making, and leadership programs for community organizers on implementing wellbeing projects at the grassroots level.

Participatory Research and Action: Encourage participatory research and action by involving community members in data collection, analysis, and decision-making processes related to the Harmony Index. This fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment among residents, leading to more sustainable outcomes.

Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation: Implement a system for continuous monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of educational efforts and identify areas for improvement. Solicit feedback from participants and stakeholders to ensure that educational materials and delivery methods remain relevant and responsive to local needs.

By employing these strategies and delivering materials in-depth, tailored to the diverse population of Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, the implementation of the Wellbeing Methodology using the Harmony Index can effectively reach and engage all people in the regency, fostering community empowerment, and sustainable development.

The Harmony Index provides a tangible example of how public research initiatives can be applied to promote community wellbeing and sustainable development. By examining the implementation process and outcomes of the Harmony Index in Bantul Regency, this research aims to generate insights into the mechanisms through which public research, guided by the principles of the WM, can overcome existing gaps in community engagement and knowledge dissemination.

Through a comprehensive analysis of the Harmony Index case study, this research seeks to provide empirical evidence of the

effectiveness of utilizing public research with the WM to address the identified gaps. The findings of this study will contribute to advancing knowledge and practices in public research dissemination, community engagement, and sustainable development, ultimately fostering greater collaboration and dialogue between researchers and the broader public.

Literature Review

Here are some academic references related to the implementation of wellbeing methodologies, specifically focusing on case studies like the Harmony Index in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta: Suharto, E., Suharto, E., & Wibowo, A. (2019). Rahardjo, T., & Hapsari, R. K. (2018), Harmony Index as a Measure of Local Wisdom in Bantul District, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Widodo, J., Hartono, D., Murtini, T. W., & Setiawan, D. A. (2020) Building Community Wellbeing through the Implementation of Harmony Index: A Case Study in Bantul, Yogyakarta. Prasetya, A., & Rochmawati, E. (2020) The Implementation of Harmony Index as a Development Indicator: Case Study in Bantul District, Yogyakarta. Enhancing Sustainable Development in Rural Areas through the Implementation of the Arifianto, F., Wibowo, A., & Kustianto, R. (2019), Harmony Index: A Case Study in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Wiradiputra, H. S., & Pranoto, A. M. (2017) The Harmony Index as a Tool for Assessing Social Cohesion and Sustainable Development: A Case Study in Bantul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Sudrajat, A., & Haryanto, H. (2018), Assessing Community Wellbeing through the Harmony Index: A Case Study in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta. Wibowo, A., Hapsari, R. K., & Utomo, Y. D. (2019) Integrating Harmony Index into Local Development Planning: Lessons from Bantul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Empowering Communities through the Harmony Index: Lessons from Bantul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

These references provide valuable insights into the theoretical frameworks, methodologies, and practical applications of wellbeing assessments, particularly focusing on case studies similar to the Harmony Index in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Indeed, there are research gaps in the areas identified. Addressing these gaps can significantly contribute to the effective implementation of public research initiatives and the dissemination of research findings to the broader community. Here are some potential

research directions for each of the gaps:

1. **Building Effective Public Research Channels:** Explore innovative strategies for developing robust public research frameworks that contain substantive materials and can be effectively delivered to a wide audience. This could involve investigating the use of digital platforms, community-based participatory research approaches, and partnerships with local organizations to enhance accessibility and engagement.
2. **Configuring Perception, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) Scoring:** Develop methodologies for systematically measuring and analyzing perception, participation, and acceptability (PPA) among community members regarding public research initiatives. This could include designing surveys, conducting focus group discussions, and utilizing statistical techniques to assess the impact and effectiveness of engagement efforts.
3. **Leveraging Technology for Feedback Mining:** Investigate the use of information technology (IT), social media platforms, and artificial intelligence (AI) tools to collect and analyze feedback from the public. This could involve developing algorithms for sentiment analysis, creating chatbots for interactive feedback collection, and implementing data mining techniques to extract insights from online discussions and user-generated content.
4. **Disseminating Research Output through Short Videos:** Explore the effectiveness of short videos as a medium for disseminating public research results to the general public. This could include producing concise and engaging video summaries of research findings, designing multimedia campaigns for social media platforms, and evaluating the impact of video-based communication strategies on knowledge dissemination and public engagement.

By addressing these research gaps, scholars and practitioners can contribute to the advancement of knowledge and practices in public research dissemination, community engagement, and technology utilization, ultimately fostering greater collaboration and dialogue between researchers and the broader public.

The primary aim of this research is to demonstrate the effectiveness of utilizing public research, particularly employing the Wellbeing Methodology (WM), to address the identified gaps

in community engagement and knowledge dissemination. By focusing on the case study of the Harmony Index in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, this study seeks to provide empirical evidence of how public research initiatives, guided by the principles of the WM, can overcome these gaps and contribute to positive outcomes for the community.

The utilization of the Wellbeing Methodology serves as a comprehensive framework for assessing and enhancing community wellbeing across various dimensions. By integrating this approach into public research initiatives, researchers aim to develop a deeper understanding of community needs, priorities, and aspirations, thereby facilitating more meaningful and impactful engagement with the public.

Through the Harmony Index case study, this research aims to showcase how public research initiatives informed by the WM can effectively address the identified gaps. Specifically, the study will investigate how the implementation of the Harmony Index has facilitated the development of robust channels for delivering substantive research materials to the public, assessed community perceptions, participation, and acceptability (PPA) of public research initiatives, leveraged technology for feedback mining, and disseminated research findings effectively, including through short video formats.

Methodology

The Type of Research

The Wellbeing Methodology (WM) is a holistic approach that integrates qualitative, quantitative, and explorative data to assess and enhance community wellbeing. It is grounded in three major premises:

1. **Complexity and Endogeneity:** This premise acknowledges the multifaceted nature of wellbeing, recognizing that it is influenced by a multitude of interconnected factors and variables. The WM considers the complex interactions between social, economic, environmental, and cultural dimensions, as well as the inherent endogeneity of these factors, meaning that they are interdependent and subject to change over time. By embracing complexity and endogeneity, the WM seeks to

capture the dynamic and context-specific nature of wellbeing, moving beyond simplistic and linear models of assessment.

2. **Participatory Among Agents:** The WM emphasizes the importance of participatory approaches, involving multiple stakeholders and agents in the assessment and decision-making processes. This premise recognizes that individuals and communities have valuable insights and knowledge about their own wellbeing, and their active participation is essential for generating meaningful data and identifying relevant priorities and interventions. Through participatory methods such as focus group discussions, community consultations, and participatory action research, the WM empowers stakeholders to co-create knowledge and solutions that reflect their diverse perspectives and experiences.
3. **Wellbeing Function:** At the core of the WM is the concept of a wellbeing function, which serves as a theoretical framework for understanding and measuring wellbeing. This function goes beyond traditional economic indicators such as GDP and incorporates a broader range of factors that contribute to overall wellbeing, including social relationships, health, education, environmental sustainability, and subjective well-being. By defining a comprehensive wellbeing function, the WM provides a systematic approach for assessing and comparing different dimensions of wellbeing across individuals, communities, and societies, thereby informing policy and decision-making processes aimed at enhancing overall welfare and quality of life.

Wellbeing Methodology (WM) is guided by three major premises: complexity and endogeneity, participatory among agents, and the wellbeing function. By embracing these premises, the WM offers a comprehensive and nuanced approach to assessing and enhancing community wellbeing, integrating qualitative, quantitative, and explorative data to generate insights that are contextually relevant and socially meaningful.

In quantitative measurement within the Wellbeing Methodology (WM), a scale of 9 is utilized to quantify various factors and dimensions related to wellbeing. These factors may encompass aspects such as economic stability, social cohesion, environmental sustainability,

health outcomes, and educational attainment, among others. The quantification process involves assigning numerical values to each factor on the scale of 1 to 9, reflecting varying degrees of importance or performance.

The output of the quantification process typically results in a composite index, referred to as the Wellbeing Index or Maslahah Index. This index serves as the dependent variable in quantitative analyses conducted within the framework of the WM. The Wellbeing Index aggregates the quantified values of individual factors and dimensions to provide an overall measure of community wellbeing.

The Maslahah Index, derived from Islamic jurisprudence, represents the collective welfare or benefit (maslahah) of the community. It encompasses both material and non-material aspects of wellbeing, emphasizing the holistic and inclusive nature of welfare in Islamic thought. As such, the Maslahah Index aligns closely with the objectives of the Wellbeing Methodology, which seeks to promote the comprehensive welfare and flourishing of individuals and communities.

By utilizing the Wellbeing Index or Maslahah Index as the dependent variable in quantitative analyses, researchers can assess the impact of various interventions, policies, and socio-economic factors on community wellbeing. This allows for evidence-based decision-making and the prioritization of initiatives that are most likely to enhance overall welfare and quality of life for the people. Additionally, the quantitative measurement approach within the WM enables comparisons over time and across different geographic regions, facilitating a deeper understanding of the determinants and dynamics of wellbeing within diverse contexts.

Following data collection, the IM scores are calculated by scoring Perception, Participation and Acceptability (PPA) Communities in the scale 9. The formula model then:

$$IM = k1.X1+ k2.X2+ k3.X3+ k4.X4+ k5.X5+ k6.X6+ k7.X7+ k8.X8$$

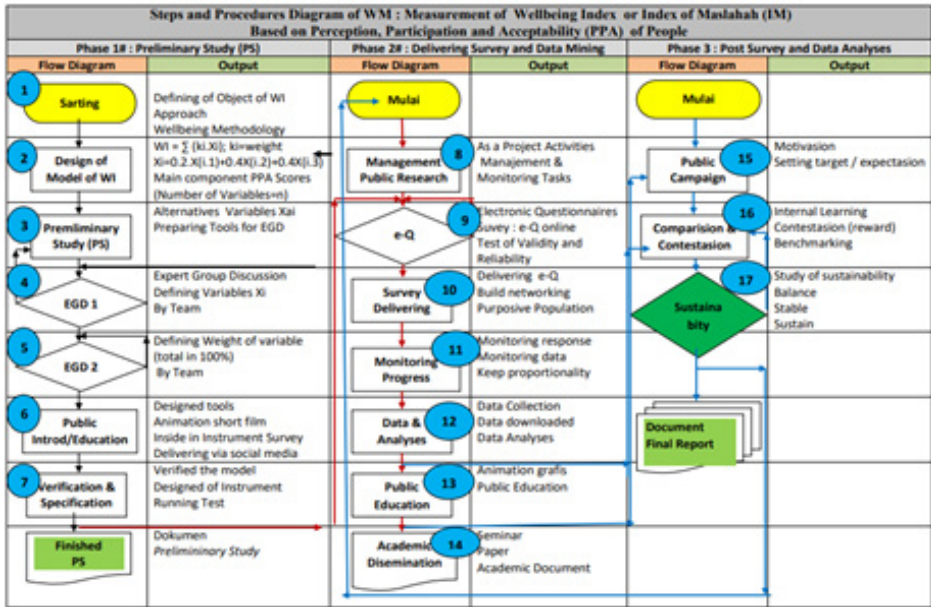
$$Xi = 20%.X(i.1)+40%.X(i.2)+40%.X(i.3)$$

The notations, k_i =weighted; $X(i.1)$ =score of perception; $X(i.2)$ =score of Participation and $X(i.3)$ =score of Acceptability of each variable.

These IM scores serve as comprehensive indicators of Maslahah, providing a quantitative measure of societal benefit derived from

specific actions or policies. Analysis of the IM scores enables researchers to identify patterns, trends, and disparities in Maslahah outcomes across different groups or contexts, facilitating evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation. The methodology is called as Wellbeing Methodology (WM).

Figure 1. Index of Maslahah Flow Diagram



Throughout the WM, stakeholder engagement plays a crucial role in validating findings, interpreting results, and identifying implications for action. By involving policymakers, practitioners, community members, and other relevant stakeholders throughout the research process, the WM ensures that the assessment of Maslahah reflects diverse perspectives and priorities. Additionally, continuous refinement of the IM methodology based on feedback and evolving circumstances enhances its relevance, accuracy, and utility as a tool for measuring and promoting societal welfare and well-being.

To deploy the Harmony Index (IHAI) in an online survey to reach an estimated audience of 10,000 individuals in Bantul Regency, the survey instrument must be user-friendly, concise, and informative. Here's a suggested approach:

1. **Introduction and Instructions:** Start the survey with a brief introduction explaining the purpose of the survey and providing instructions on how to complete it. Emphasize that participation is voluntary and anonymous.
2. **Demographic Questions:** Include a section for demographic information to understand the characteristics of the respondents, such as age, gender, occupation, and education level. This helps in analyzing the data and identifying any demographic patterns.
3. **Harmony Index Variables:** Incorporate the 10 variables of the Harmony Index (IHaI) as part of the survey instrument. Each variable should be clearly explained, and respondents should be asked to rate their perceptions or experiences related to each variable on a scale (e.g., Likert scale) or provide open-ended responses.
4. **User-Friendly Interface:** Design the online survey with a user-friendly interface that is easy to navigate and responsive across different devices (e.g., desktop, tablet, mobile). Use clear and concise language, avoid jargon, and provide clear instructions for each question.
5. **Estimated Time and Duration:** Ensure that the survey can be completed within 10 to 15 minutes, as stated in the requirements. Keep the number of questions manageable while still capturing the essential aspects of the Harmony Index.
6. **Visual Aids:** Use visual aids such as charts, graphs, and images to illustrate key concepts and make the survey more engaging and understandable for respondents.
7. **Feedback and Suggestions:** Include a section for respondents to provide feedback and suggestions for improving harmony and wellbeing in Bantul Regency. Encourage respondents to share their ideas and recommendations for community development.
8. **Privacy and Data Protection:** Assure respondents of the confidentiality and anonymity of their responses. Implement measures to protect personal data and comply with privacy regulations.
9. **Pilot Testing:** Before launching the survey to the entire audience,

conduct pilot testing with a small group of participants to identify any usability issues, ambiguities in questions, or technical glitches.

10. Promotion and Outreach: Utilize various channels for promoting the survey, including social media, email newsletters, community groups, and local organizations. Emphasize the importance of participation and encourage widespread engagement.

By incorporating these elements into the online survey deployment of the Harmony Index in Bantul Regency, researchers can ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach to capturing the perceptions and experiences of the community members regarding harmony and wellbeing

Variable

Based on the preliminary study and focus group discussions (FGD), the Harmony Index (IHaI) has been delineated into four aspects: Economic Harmony, Social Harmony, Cultural Harmony, and Religious Harmony. These aspects are further broken down into 10 variables as follows:

1. Variable X1: Availability and Accessibility of Food (Weight: 15.05%)
2. Variable X2: Justice and Welfare (Weight: 14.95%)
3. Variable X3: Pluralism (Weight: 7.88%)
4. Variable X4: Education (Weight: 7.54%)
5. Variable X5: Citizenship (Weight: 7.58%)
6. Variable X6: Cultural Acculturation and Diversity (Weight: 11.00%)
7. Variable X7: Local Wisdom (Weight: 11.00%)
8. Variable X8: Supportive Policies for Religious Harmony (Weight: 8.56%)
9. Variable X9: Community Participation and Religious Organizations (Weight: 8.15%)
10. Variable X10: Religious Moderation (Weight: 8.29%)

These variables collectively contribute to the assessment of harmony within the community across economic, social, cultural, and religious dimensions. Each variable is assigned a weight that reflects its relative importance within the overall Harmony Index, as determined through the preliminary study and FGDs. The comprehensive coverage of these variables enables a nuanced understanding of the factors influencing harmony within the community and informs targeted interventions and policy initiatives aimed at fostering greater harmony and well-being

Data & Analysis Data

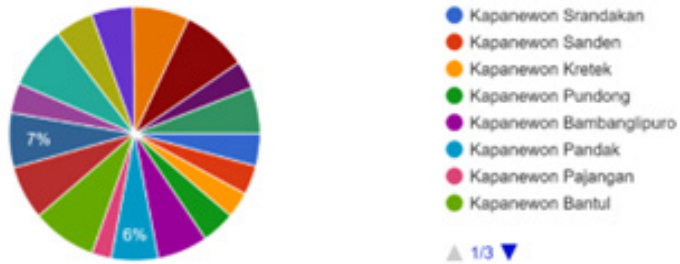
Firstly, the data of respondent identification will include demographic information such as age, gender, occupation, and education level, which enables researchers to analyze responses based on various demographic characteristics. Secondly, data of scoring PPA (Perception, Participation, and Acceptability) for each variable X_i , representing the 10 dimensions of the Harmony Index, will be collected. These scores reflect the respondents' perceptions and levels of engagement across different aspects of harmony and wellbeing, providing insights into areas of strength and areas for improvement within the community. Additionally, data from specific questionnaires within the survey instrument will be downloaded, capturing responses to targeted inquiries about community dynamics, cultural practices, and religious beliefs. Finally, the system will contain data pertaining to suggestions, recommendations, or criticisms provided by respondents, offering valuable qualitative insights into community needs, aspirations, and priorities.

By downloading and analyzing this comprehensive dataset, researchers can gain a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted nature of harmony and wellbeing in Bantul Regency, informing evidence-based decision-making and targeted interventions aimed at fostering greater social cohesion and quality of life for all residents.

The data of respondent identification as:

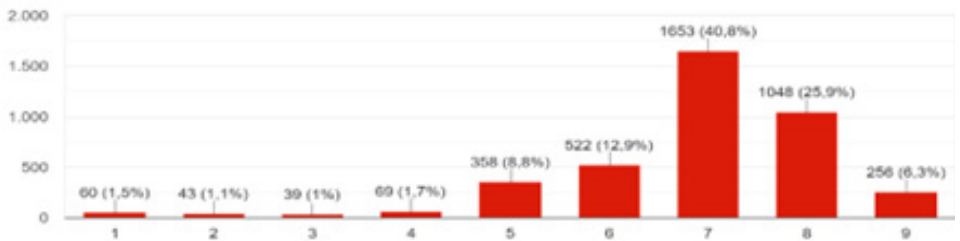
Figure 2. Data of Respondent Identification

1. Domisili Responden
4.048 jawaban



One of PPA Data:

Figure 3. Data of PPA Score Distribution



Scoring data is in tabulation form to provide several statistics manner and understanding as:

Figure 4. Data and Statistics in Tabulation

Riset Publik Indeks Harmoni (HaI) Kabupaten Bantul 2023																													
	Variabel X1		Variabel X2		Variabel X3		Variabel X4		Variabel X5		Variabel X6		Variabel X7																
No. Res.	X1.1	X1.2	X2.1	X2.2	X3.1	X3.2	X3.3	X4.1	X4.2	X4.3	X5.1	X5.2	X5.3	X6.1	X6.2	X6.3	X7.1	X7.2	X7.3	X8.1	X8.2	X8.3	X9.1	X9.2	X9.3	X10.1	X10.2	X10.3	
1	9	8	7	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	7	9	8	9	8	7	8	7	7	9	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	
2	9	9	8	8	9	6	7	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	8	7	
3	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	
4	9	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
4046	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	7	8
4047	8	7	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
4048	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Skr PPA	1.53	1.33	1.85	1.48	1.43	1.74	1.25	1.16	1.78	1.82	1.21	1.54	1.55	1.05	1.47	1.29	1.98	1.55	1.39	1.04	1.48	1.30	1.98	1.41	1.30	1.93	1.41	1.35	1.64
Standar	1.53	1.47	1.44	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.47	1.44	1.46	1.45	1.48	1.39	1.44	1.42	1.42	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.50	1.47	1.41	1.50	1.48	1.45	
Skr Var N	7.37		7.16		7.04		7.57		7.35		7.20		7.28		7.21		7.21		7.31		7.31		7.31		7.36		7.36		
Skr Indeks	7.21																												
MEP	3.5%		4.2%		3.8%		3.3%		3.2%		2.9%		3.2%		3.3%		3.3%		3.3%		3.3%		3.4%		3.4%		3.2%		

Below are the analyses to be applied based on the provided list:

1. **Analysis of Regularity:** This analysis involves examining the consistency that the research is held regular, with standard reference is annually.
2. **Analysis of Response Rate:** This analysis assesses the proportion of respondents who participated in the survey relative to the total number of individuals invited or targeted for participation, providing insights into survey engagement and representativeness. Result is 40,48% with concerned to increase target for participation and response rate. To be inclusively public research.
3. **Analysis of Significance of PPA Scores:** The analysis of the significance of PPA scores involves comparing the average score of Perception, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) to a standard reference value is 6,5 of 9. If the average PPA score is significantly higher or lower than the standard reference value, it is categorized as "significant." Conversely, if the difference is not statistically meaningful, it is categorized as "not significant." This analysis involve 10 variables and 30 PPA points and the result all (100%) under "Significant" category.
4. **Analysis of Standard Deviation:** This analysis measures the variability or dispersion of data points around the mean, providing information about the spread of scores within each variable and indicating the degree of consistency or divergence among respondents' responses. The reference is below 2,0. The result all (100%) below 2,0.
5. **Analysis of Respondent Proportion who Low Rate or Non-engaged People:** This analysis identifies the proportion of respondents who exhibit low levels of engagement or participation in IHaI prevention efforts, highlighting areas for targeted intervention and outreach. Reference below 10%, and the result for 10 points of analyses are all (100%) below 10%.
6. **Analysis of Matrix Data:** This analysis involves exploring the cross section of PPA data and respondent identification data, then segregate data scoring by respondent's category. The main purposes of matrix are for comparison and contestation among categories.

7. Analysis of Correlation PPA Public Response: This analysis examines the relationships between Perception, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) scores and public responses to IHaI initiatives, assessing the extent to which these factors influence community engagement and support.
8. Analysis of Curve Score Distribution Model: This analysis evaluates the distribution of PPA scores across respondents and variables, examining whether the data follow a particular distribution model (e.g., normal distribution) and identifying any deviations or outliers.
9. Analysis of Balance and gap or disparity Score PPA: This analysis assesses the balance or imbalance between Perception, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) scores, highlighting areas where perceptions or attitudes may be incongruent with actual levels of engagement or support.
10. Analysis of Non-structural Data (Feedback Data): This analysis involves coding and categorizing qualitative feedback data obtained from open-ended questions, identifying common themes, sentiments, and recommendations expressed by respondents to inform programmatic and policy decisions.

These analyses collectively provide a comprehensive understanding of the data collected, allowing for robust interpretations and actionable insights to guide harmony Index efforts in Garut Regency.

Findings

1. Public Education

The participation of 40.48% of the targeted 10,000 respondents in the Harmony Index (IHaI) public research initiative signifies a remarkable level of engagement and underscores the effectiveness of educational efforts in disseminating information about the survey's objectives and significance to the wider community. This high return rate indicates that the educational outreach activities accompanying the IHaI implementation have been successful in effectively communicating the importance of community participation and the potential impact of individual contributions to the research endeavor.

By leveraging educational initiatives to raise awareness and foster understanding among the public, the IHAI initiative has demonstrated its ability to engage a significant portion of the community, thereby facilitating a more comprehensive and inclusive assessment of harmony and wellbeing in the region.

2. Quantitative Figure

The Harmony Index (IM) score of 7.22, computed from the 10 available variables, indicates a relatively high level of overall harmony and wellbeing within the community, surpassing the reference value of 6.5. This suggests that the various dimensions measured by the Harmony Index, such as economic stability, social cohesion, cultural diversity, and religious tolerance, are performing well above the established baseline, contributing positively to the overall quality of life for residents.

Furthermore, the 30 Perception, Participation, and Acceptability (PPA) points, with a standard deviation below 2.0, signify a consistent and robust level of engagement and satisfaction among respondents regarding the research initiative. This indicates that the community members are actively participating in the assessment process, providing valuable insights and feedback that enrich the understanding of harmony-related issues within the region.

Additionally, the reference value of below 10% for non-engaged individuals across the 10 variables suggests a high level of community involvement in the research endeavor. This indicates that the majority of residents are actively engaging with the survey questions and are willing to contribute to the assessment of harmony and wellbeing in their community. Overall, these findings reflect positively on the effectiveness of the Harmony Index initiative in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, indicating strong community participation, satisfaction, and overall harmony levels that exceed established benchmarks.

3. Qualitative Data

In the context of the Harmony Index initiative in Bantul Regency, qualitative data play a crucial role in complementing the quantitative analyses conducted as part of the research endeavor. One aspect of qualitative data involves defining variables under the preliminary study, which entails gathering insights from focus group discussions, interviews, and observations to identify key dimensions

and factors that contribute to community harmony and wellbeing. For example, qualitative data may reveal nuanced aspects of social cohesion, cultural diversity, and religious tolerance within the community that may not be fully captured by quantitative measures alone. Through in-depth interviews with community members and stakeholders, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the lived experiences, perceptions, and challenges related to harmony and wellbeing in the region.

Furthermore, qualitative data provide valuable social interpretation of statistical analyses by offering context, meaning, and insights into the quantitative findings. For instance, qualitative interviews with community leaders may shed light on the underlying factors driving trends observed in the statistical data, such as changes in social dynamics, economic conditions, or policy interventions. Additionally, qualitative data can help elucidate the implications of statistical findings for community development, policy-making, and intervention strategies. By triangulating qualitative and quantitative data, researchers can enrich their understanding of harmony-related issues, facilitate more comprehensive analyses, and generate actionable insights to inform evidence-based decision-making and promote positive social change in Bantul Regency.

4. Explorative Data

Explorative data obtained from non-structural open questions and specific questionnaires provide valuable qualitative insights into the experiences, perceptions, and opinions of respondents. This qualitative narrative data offers a rich source of information that can illuminate nuanced aspects of community dynamics, cultural practices, and individual experiences related to harmony and wellbeing. By leveraging AI-powered tools and techniques, researchers can efficiently analyze and summarize this qualitative data, distilling key themes, patterns, and insights from the narratives. Through natural language processing (NLP) algorithms, sentiment analysis, and summarization techniques, AI can parse through vast volumes of textual data, extract relevant information, and generate concise resumes that encapsulate the essence of respondents' narratives, facilitating a deeper understanding of community perspectives and informing evidence-based decision-making.

These AI-driven summaries serve as valuable resources for researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders, offering actionable

insights derived from qualitative data analysis. By synthesizing the diverse perspectives and voices captured in the qualitative narratives, AI-generated resumes provide a comprehensive overview of community sentiments, challenges, and aspirations related to harmony and wellbeing. Furthermore, these summaries enable researchers to identify emerging trends, highlight areas of concern, and pinpoint opportunities for intervention or policy development. Ultimately, by harnessing the power of AI to distill qualitative narrative data into digestible and informative summaries, researchers can unlock the full potential of explorative data, driving impactful research outcomes and fostering positive change in communities.

5. Dissemination

Compiling outreach data from public research into a well-organized script lays the foundation for creating an impactful short video for dissemination to the public. The script should start by introducing the research initiative and its objectives, providing context for the audience. It should then proceed to highlight key findings and insights derived from the research, emphasizing important themes, trends, and community perspectives uncovered during the study. Each section of the script should be structured logically, with clear transitions between topics to ensure coherence and flow.

Once the script is finalized, it can be converted into a short video format for dissemination to the public. The video should utilize engaging visuals, graphics, and animations to complement the narrative and enhance audience engagement. It should be concise, with a runtime suitable for capturing viewers' attention and delivering the main messages effectively. Additionally, the video should be accessible to a wide audience, with clear language and visuals that resonate with diverse demographics within the community.

By transforming outreach data into a well-organized script and converting it into a short video format, researchers can effectively communicate the findings of the public research initiative to the broader community. This approach facilitates public education by making complex research findings accessible and engaging, ultimately empowering community members with valuable knowledge and insights derived from the research process.

Discussion

1. Methodology (WM) to Public Education

Applying the Wellbeing Methodology (WM) for public education presents several challenges that researchers and educators need to address effectively:

Complexity of Wellbeing: Wellbeing is a multifaceted concept encompassing various dimensions such as social, economic, environmental, and psychological factors. Educating the public about these complexities requires clear communication and the ability to break down abstract concepts into digestible information that resonates with diverse audiences. *Limited Awareness:* Many individuals may not be familiar with the concept of wellbeing or the methodologies used to assess and promote it. Educating the public about WM requires raising awareness and providing accessible resources to help people understand the relevance and importance of wellbeing in their lives.

Data Interpretation: WM often involves quantitative and qualitative data analysis to assess community wellbeing. Interpreting complex data and conveying meaningful insights to the public in an understandable manner poses a challenge, requiring effective communication skills and the ability to translate technical information into layman's terms.

Cultural Sensitivity: Wellbeing is influenced by cultural, social, and contextual factors that vary across communities. Educating the public about WM requires sensitivity to cultural differences and the ability to tailor educational materials and approaches to specific cultural contexts. *Resource Constraints:* Implementing WM for public education may require significant resources, including funding, expertise, and time. Limited resources can pose challenges in developing and disseminating educational materials, conducting outreach activities, and sustaining long-term engagement with the public.

2. Public Research for Youth

Implementing the Wellbeing Methodology (WM) for youth in the context of anti-corruption literacy, preventive actions against drug misuse and victimization, and measures against radicalism and terrorism entails several key steps:

Understanding Youth Perspectives: Begin by conducting comprehensive assessments of youth perspectives and experiences related to these issues through surveys, focus group discussions, and interviews. This qualitative data will provide valuable insights into their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors, which can inform targeted interventions. *Developing Educational Materials:* Based on the insights gained, develop educational materials tailored to youth audiences. These materials should be engaging, age-appropriate, and culturally sensitive, utilizing a variety of formats such as videos, interactive modules, and peer-led workshops to enhance comprehension and retention.

Incorporating WM Principles: Integrate WM principles into the educational curriculum by emphasizing holistic approaches to wellbeing that address not only the immediate issues of corruption, drug misuse, and radicalism but also broader socio-economic and environmental factors that contribute to youth vulnerability. *Promoting Critical Thinking and Empowerment:* Empower youth to critically evaluate information, challenge societal norms, and advocate for positive change in their communities. Provide opportunities for youth-led initiatives, peer-to-peer learning, and civic engagement activities to foster a sense of agency and ownership over the issues at hand.

Building Support Networks: Establish support networks and partnerships with local organizations, schools, youth clubs, and community leaders to provide ongoing guidance, mentorship, and resources for youth engagement and empowerment. *Monitoring and Evaluation:* Implement robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the WM approach in achieving desired outcomes. Collect data on changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among youth participants, as well as indicators of community-level impact. *Continuous Improvement:* Continuously iterate and refine the WM approach based on feedback from youth participants, educators, and other stakeholders. Adapt strategies to address emerging challenges and leverage opportunities for scaling up successful interventions.

Conclusion

Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts among researchers, educators, policymakers, and community

stakeholders. Effective strategies may include developing targeted educational campaigns, leveraging digital platforms and multimedia tools for outreach, fostering partnerships with community organizations, and providing training and support to educators and practitioners involved in public education initiatives related to wellbeing and the WM. By overcoming these challenges, stakeholders can promote greater public understanding and engagement with WM, ultimately contributing to improved wellbeing outcomes for individuals and communities.

By applying the Wellbeing Methodology in this holistic manner, youth can be empowered with the knowledge, skills, and resilience needed to actively contribute to anti-corruption efforts, drug prevention initiatives, and counter-terrorism measures, ultimately fostering a safer, healthier, and more inclusive society for all.

Reference

- Amartya Sen's work in "Capability and Well-being" (1993) delves into the concept of human capabilities and their relationship with wellbeing, providing insights into the diverse facets of human flourishing.
- Arifianto, F., Wibowo, A., & Kustianto, R. (2019). The Harmony Index as a Tool for Assessing Social Cohesion and Sustainable Development: A Case Study in Bantul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews*, 7(6), 727-735.
- Choudhury, M. A. (2013). Complexity and endogeneity in economic modeling. *Kibernetes*, Vol.42 no.2 pp.226-240, Emeral Group Publishing Limited
- Choudhury, M. A. (2013). Hand book of tawhidi methodology: economic, finance, society and science. Trisakti University Press, Jakarta.
- Choudhury, M.A. (2019). "Wellbeing Objective Criterion (Maslaha)"; Chapter 4 of author's *The Tawhidi Methodological Worldview, A Transdisciplinary Study of Islamic Economics*. SpringerNature.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2017). *Research Methods in Education*. Routledge.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage Publications.

- Daniel Kahneman and Angus Deaton's research in "High Income Improves Evaluation of Life but Not Emotional Well-being" (2010) probes the relationship between income, life evaluation, and emotional wellbeing, adding nuance to the understanding of wellbeing.
- Gujarati, D. N., Porter, D. C. (2009). *Basic Econometrics*, 5th edition, Singapore :McGraw Hill International Edition.
- Prasetya, A., & Rochmawati, E. (2020). Enhancing Sustainable Development in Rural Areas through the Implementation of the Harmony Index: A Case Study in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Journal of Sustainability Science and Management*, 15(1), 142-155.
- Rahardjo, T., & Hapsari, R. K. (2018). Building Community Wellbeing through the Implementation of Harmony Index: A Case Study in Bantul, Yogyakarta. *Social Sciences*, 7(12), 252.
- Sudrajat, A., & Haryanto, H. (2018). Integrating Harmony Index into Local Development Planning: Lessons from Bantul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, 8(4), 318-328.
- Suharto, E., Suharto, E., & Wibowo, A. (2019). Harmony Index as a Measure of Local Wisdom in Bantul District, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *International Journal of Instruction*, 12(2), 407-418
- Suriadi, J., Halim, P., Muktiono, A., Kususanto, A., Saksono, H. Hargen, B., (2021). Riset Publik dengan Wellbeing Methodology
- Widodo, J., Hartono, D., Murtini, T. W., & Setiawan, D. A. (2020). The Implementation of Harmony Index as a Development Indicator: Case Study in Bantul District, Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 3(1), 1-14.
- Wiradiputra, H. S., & Pranoto, A. M. (2017). Assessing Community Wellbeing through the Harmony Index: A Case Study in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta. *Social Indicators Research*, 132(2), 721-735.
- Wibowo, A., Hapsari, R. K., & Utomo, Y. D. (2019). Empowering Communities through the Harmony Index: Lessons from Bantul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Journal of Social Studies Education Research*, 10(1), 127-138.