

A Causal Model of Good Citizenship Behavior in the Democratic Way of Youth

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Abstract: *Behavior of Reverence, Behavior of Fellowship, and Behavior of Intelligence are important to youth who are good citizenship in democratic way. The purpose of this study is to study the direct and indirect influence of Psychological Traits, Situations, and Psychological States related to Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way. The sample group in this study was 480 youth. The data was collected for SPSS and LISREL analysis for statistical testing and hypothesis testing. The results showed that democratic behavior in democratic way was directly influenced by causal variables which were psychological states which consisted of Positive Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way, and Mental Immunizing. In addition, causal variables include the psychological traits consisting of, Future Orientation/Self-Control, Belief in internal Locus of Control of Reinforcement, Need for Achievement, Mental Health, and Situations consisting of Social Norms, Role Model from Others, Parenting with Love, Support and Reason, Role Model from Media have an indirect influence on good citizenship behavior in democratic way through variables of psychological states and the psychological traits have a direct influence on the situations.*

Keywords: *Causal Model, Good Citizenship, Democracy, Youth in Community*

I. INTRODUCTION

The democratic system of government is a political system reflecting the civilization of human society. The democratic system is the governing system of the people, by the people and for the people (Nuansakul, 2000). To develop the country, good citizenship of the youth is therefore an important foundation to be a part in developing the country to progress, including strengthening the democracy of the country (King Prajadhipok's Institute, 2012). Good citizens would be good members of society, can be self-reliant, can live well with others, have public consciousness, think of the common benefits more than personal benefits (Tansiri, 2008; Bhanthumnavin, 2008; Teawanarumitkul, 2012), including having freedom of thought and political expression without being influenced or dominated by politicians, interest groups, or any political parties (Taewanarumitkul, 2012).

Creating good citizenship for youth is considered a very necessary method for stabilizing democratic system. It can be seen that nowadays, the society has changed dramatically, youths lack the careful thought to move forward to be good citizenship (Chumsai Na Ayutthaya, 2010). This causes many problems for the youth such as lack of morality and ethics, lack of respect for oneself and others, lack of public benefit. Therefore, in order for the youth to have high good citizenship behavior in democratic way, they should be trained, cultivated and learned from important institutions from society, especially families, communities, and societies, or learning things around them by various situations such as individuals or mass communication. Hence, the purpose of this study is to study the direct and indirect influence of the Psychological Traits, Situations, and Psychological States related to Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way of Youth in the Community.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Being a "Good Citizen" is very important for a democratic country, because good citizens are able to coexist well with others in the society, not causing trouble for themselves and others. It will lead to a peaceful society, as well as being more for the sake of the common good than the individual benefits and with the intention of devoting themselves to the common good with willingness. Good citizens are interested in voluntarily participating in politics, with the belief of being a part of the political system of the country, which is able to cause political change in their own direction as expected (Klaykeaw, 2016).

Scholars summarize the definition of good citizenship behavior as those who have important characteristics, namely 1) being knowledgeable and understanding of democratic rule, 2) being able to live with others, work with others, and respect for others, respect the rights of others, respect for equality and respect for differences in ideas and cultures, 3) being self-reliant without relying on or encroaching upon others, 4) being public conscious, with the intention to benefit the public and preserve public property, 5) being able to respect the rules of society, and respect the law, 6) being willing to resolve conflicts in all cases in a peaceful manner, and 7) being aware and enthusiasm to voluntarily participate in politics (Klaykeaw, 2014; Taewanarumitkul, 2012; Tantisulthorn, 2011).

Psychological Traits and Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way

Psychological Traits are mental characteristics attached to a person based on experience gained from family and school interaction. It has a fixed nature, not under the influence of the current situation. In this study, the variables of psychological traits consisted of 4 variables as follows: The factors of psychological traits in this study are taken from ethical tree theory that shows the causes of behavior of good and genius citizenship. This is a theory that summarizes the psychological characteristics in various situations that affect democratic behavior in the following ways: Mental Health refers to a person not expressing an excessive amount of anxiety, not easily angered, not easily alarmed, concentrated, and courageous (Bhanthumnavin, 2013), Belief in Internal Locus of Control of Reinforcement refers beliefs and expectations of people that the good and bad results are from oneself than others, luck or coincidence Need for Achievement refers the amount of though for self-development, and their own works successfully without obstacles and failures discouragement, but being prepared to prevent, recognize and set goals to suit your abilities (Bhanthumnavin, 2013). Future Orientation/Self-Control refers to the ability to look ahead, see the importance of what is happening in the future, as well as the ability to control oneself, to force oneself to understand the nature of life according to the general rules of nature, for the ability to adapt to various aspects to accommodate the greater or more important benefits that would occur in the future (Bhanthumnavin, 2004)

Situations and Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way

The environment around individuals, such as those around them or past and present events, is one of the important factors to one's thoughts and actions. It might promote or hinder desired behavior. In this study, the variable group of situations consists of 4 variables as follows: Situations and fellowship behaviors about youth in the community, situation, or environment are as external causes of individuals that are expected to influence the behaviors of such individuals. They are variables from important social institutions such as families, schools, communities, societies including Social Norms, Role Model from People, Parenting with Love, Support, Reason, and Good role model from Media related to the psychological traits, psychological states and fellowship behaviors of youth in the community. Social Norms mean that people recognize and give precedence to, recognize the dignity value of human beings (Jalanukroh, 2009). Role Model from People means that young people see or acknowledge about being good citizens of important people around them such as parents, teachers, friends (Thongkamnerd, 2011). Parenting with Love, Support, Reason means giving, loving, supporting, caring both physically and verbally, as well as knowing that there will be punishment or reward or doing anything with a reason appropriate to the behaviors and situations, not emotions (Bhanthumnavin, 2013). Good Role Model from Media means perception via media such as television, radio, journals, newspapers, Facebook or LINE by listening, reading, or seeing.

Psychological States and Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way

Psychological States or Organismic Interaction, which is individual's psychological characteristics arising from the interaction between the psychological traits and the current situations, are the psychological characteristics that are sensitive to change according to the situations or psychological characteristics under the influence of the situations. In this study, the psychological states consist of two variables: Attitude towards Behavior in Democracy Way refers to the positive and negative assessment of good citizenship, feeling satisfied or proud, including being ready to be a good citizen, and Mental

Immunity refers to the report of youth with 4 mental characteristics: 1) Consciousness, 2) Risk-Taking, 3) Problem Resolution Ability, and 4) Optimism (Bhanthumnavin, 2013).

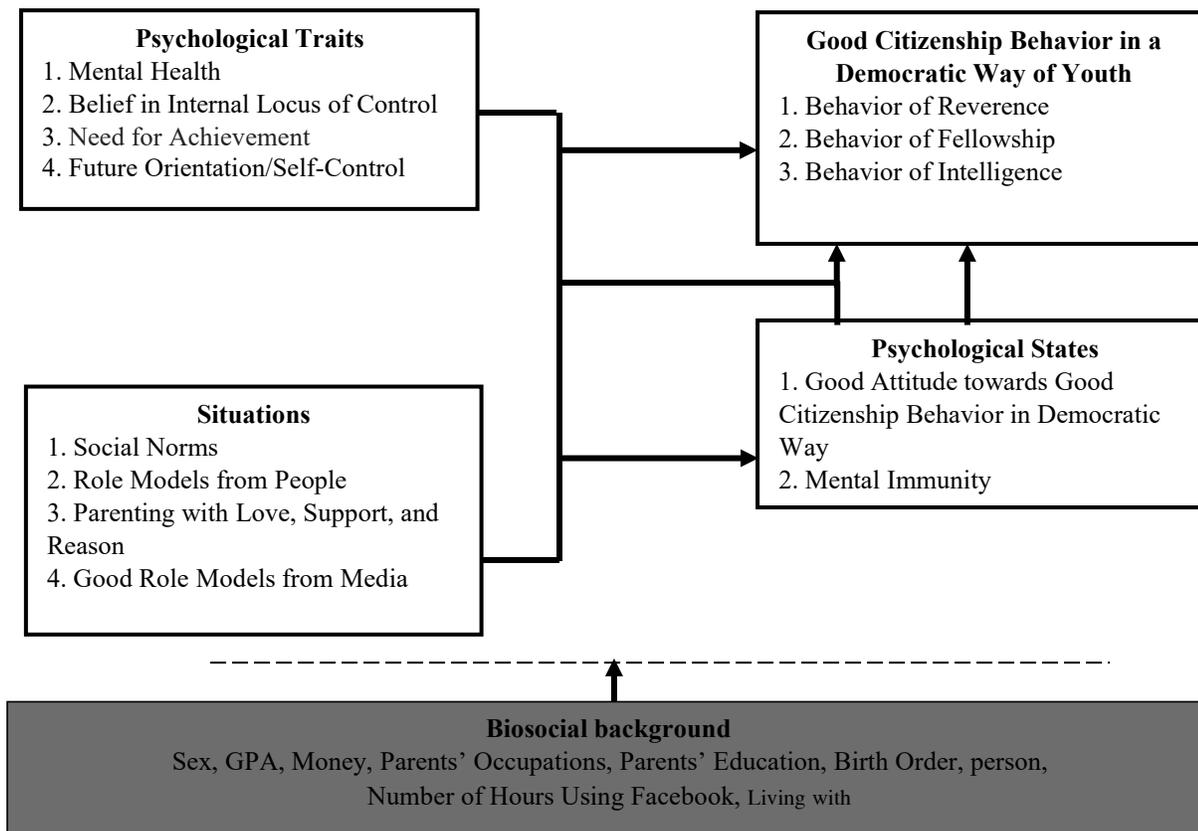


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework and Relationship of Research Variable

III. HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1: Variables of Psychological Traits, Situations and Psychological States have direct influences on Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way.

Hypothesis 2: Variables of Psychological Traits, Situations have direct influences on Psychological States.

Hypothesis 3: Variables of Psychological Traits, Situations have indirect influences on Psychological States towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sampling

The sample group used in this study is the youth in the communities. Multistage Quota Random Sampling was used. The sampling variables are as follows: 1) Three Provinces (namely Nan, Uttaradit, and Phrae), 2) Three Districts (including Wiang Sa, Muang, and Sung Men), 3) Three Communities (namely Wat Lai Nan, Community Municipal Market Community 5, and Ban Don Moon), and 4) Youth in the community. Data were collected in total 480 people.

Data Collection

The tools used to measure variables consists of a total of 13 measures with 6-rating scale from "absolutely true" to "absolutely not true": Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way (Behavior of Reverence, Behavior of Fellowship, Behavior of Intelligence), Psychological Traits (Mental Health, Belief in Internal Locus of Control, Need for Achievement, Future Orientation/Self-Control), Situations (Social Norms, Role Models from People, Parenting with Love, Support, Reason Good Role Models from Media), and the Psychological States (Attitudes towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way, Mental Immunity).

Data Analysis

Qualitative analysis is conducted with 2 types of statistics: 1) Item discrimination, and 2) Analysis of correlation coefficient of each item with r item total correlation. After that, confirmatory factor analysis is used to determine the construct validity by using the selection criteria of item which were $t \geq 2.00$, and $r \geq 0.20$. For confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), we use criteria that pass 3 out of 5, especially when the value of χ^2 is not statistically significant. In the analysis of the quality of the tools, the statistics used in data analysis are the Structural Equation Modeling to test the hypothesis 3 that the hypothetical models are harmonized or not with the empirical data (Table 3).

V. RESEARCH RESULTS

This section is an analysis of the influence path of the causal model of good citizenship behavior in democratic way. The test results of the structural equation model of all variables presented that they were harmonized with the empirical data (Table 1) (Chi-Square = 39.27, df = 28, P-Value = 0.076, TLI = 0.98, CFI = 0.99, RMSEA = 0.02, SRMR. = 0.02).

From Table 1 and Figure 2, it is found that the latent variables of Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way consist of 3 factors. The factor with the highest loading is Behavior of Intelligence (factor loading = 0.87), followed by Behavior of Reverence (factor loading = 0.84) and Behavior of Fellowship (factor loading = 0.70). The internal latent variables of psychological states consist of 2 factors: Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way, which have the highest factor loading (factor loading = 0.75), followed by Mental Immunity (factor loading = 0.19). The external latent variables of psychological traits consist of 4 factors: Need for Achievement has the highest loading (factor loading = 0.86), while the other factors have loading between 0.25-0.48. The external latent variables of situations consist of 4 factors: Role Models from People has highest loading (factor loading 0.79), while the other factors have loading between 0.54-0.75.

From the Figure 2, the internal latent variable of good citizenship behavior in democratic way are directly influenced by 1 latent variable, namely the internal latent variable of the psychological states, which has a positive influence (coefficient of influence = 0.80). The coefficient of determination (R^2) of the internal latent variable structure equation of good citizenship behavior in democratic way is equal to 0.67.

Internal latent variables of psychological states are directly influenced by 2 external latent variables: psychological traits and situations that have a positive influence (coefficient of influence is 0.43 and 0.60 respectively). The coefficient of determination (R^2) on the structural equation of internal latent variable of psychological states is equal to 0.99.

External latent variables of situations are directly influenced by 1 external latent variable, namely the external latent variable of psychological traits which has a positive influence (coefficient influence = 0.85). The coefficient of determination (R^2) on the structural equation of internal latent variable of situations is equal 0.73.

Table 1 Parameter Estimation and Relevance Statistics for Checking the Validity of the Causal Relationship Model of Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way of Youth

Independent and Dependent Variables	Parameter Estimation			
	Raw Score b	(SE)	Standard Score (β)	t
Measurement Model				
Matrix LX (The factor loading of the external observable variables)				
Psychological Traits				
Mental Health	1.00	0.00	0.48	12.13***
Belief in Internal Locus of Control	0.70	0.10	0.29	6.27***
Need for Achievement	1.45	0.15	0.86	27.28***
Future Orientation/Self-Control	0.77	0.16	0.25	4.94***
Situations				
Social Norms	1.00	0.00	0.57	15.29***
Role Models from People	1.23	0.10	0.79	34.74***
Parenting with Love, Support, Reason	1.06	0.12	0.54	13.96***
Good Role Models from Media	1.02	0.09	0.75	28.26***
Matrix LY (The factor loading of the Internal observable variables)				
Psychological States				
Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior	1.00	0.00	0.75	28.33***
Mental Immunity	0.16	0.03	0.19	4.13***
Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way				
Behavior of Reverence	1.00	0.00	0.84	33.03***
Behavior of Fellowship	0.79	0.05	0.70	24.71***
Behavior of Intelligence	1.02	0.05	0.87	33.07***
Matrix GA (Gamma) Model Equation				
Psychological States → Situations	0.99	0.12	0.85	23.47***
Psychological Traits → Psychological States	0.78	0.24	0.43	3.36***
Situations → Psychological States	0.94	0.21	0.60	4.74***
Matrix BE (Beta) Model Equation				
Psychological States → Good Citizenship Behavior in a Democratic Way	0.96	0.06	0.80	29.92***
Correlation Matrix between Variables				
1. Good Citizenship Behavior in a Democratic Way	1.00			
2. Psychological States	0.80	1.00		
3. Psychological Traits	0.76	0.95	1.00	
4. Situations	0.78	0.97	0.85	1.00

Note * $P < .05$, *** $P < .001$

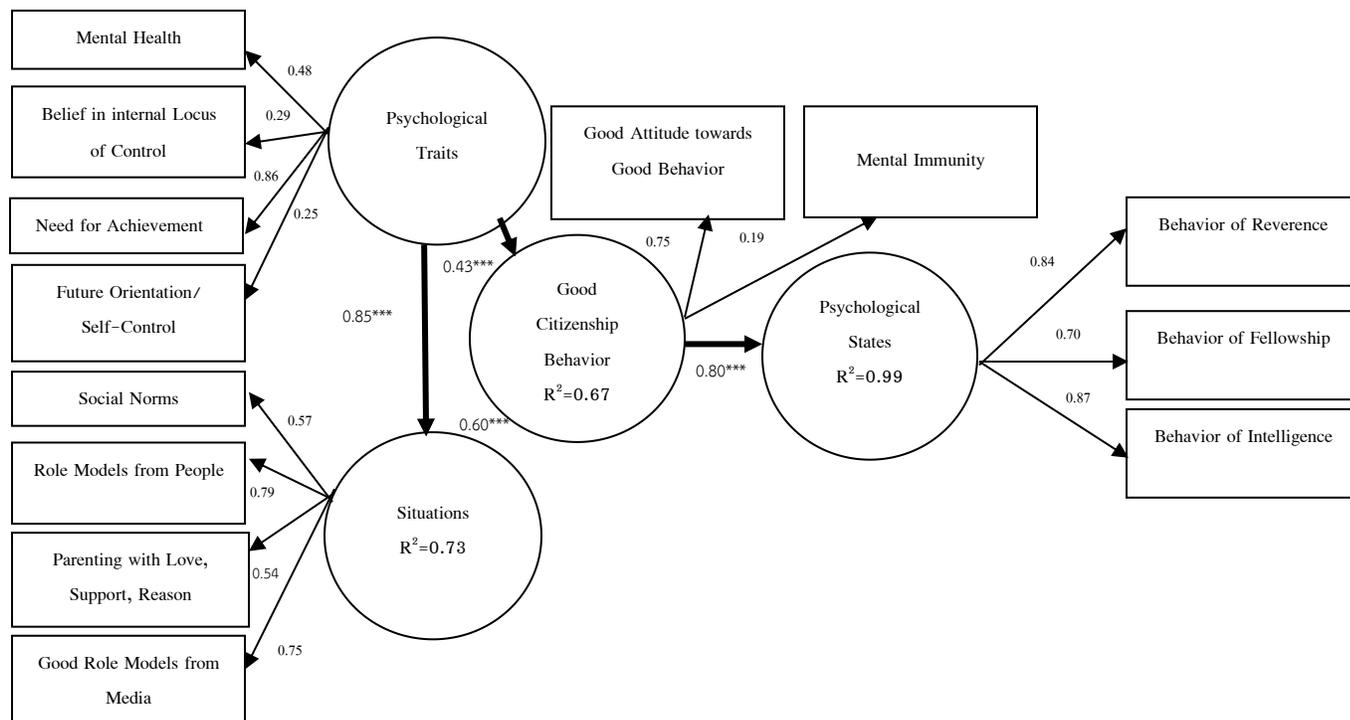


Figure 2 Structural Equation Modeling on Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way of Youth (Chi-square = 39.27, df = 28, P-Value = 0.07, TLI = 0.98, CFI = 0.99, RMSEA = 0.02, SRMR = 0.02)

Table 2 Direct and Indirect Influences of the Psychological Traits, Situations, and Psychological States on Good Citizenship Behavior in the Democratic Way

Independent Variables		Dependent Variables in Model								
		Situations			Psychological States			Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way		
		TE	DE	IE	TE	DE	IE	TE	DE	IE
Psychological States	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	[0.96]	[0.96]	-
	S.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.06)	(0.06)	-
	β	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.80	-
Psychological Traits	b	[0.99]	[0.99]	-	[1.73]	[0.78]	[0.94]	[1.66]	-	[1.66]
	S.E.	(0.12)	(0.12)	-	(0.45)	(0.24)	(0.20)	(0.17)	-	(0.17)
	β	0.85	0.85	-	0.95	0.43	0.51	(0.76)	-	(0.40)
Situations	b	-	-	-	[0.94]	[0.94]	-	[0.90]	-	[0.90]
	S.E.	-	-	-	(0.21)	(0.21)	-	(0.20)	-	(0.20)
	β	-	-	-	0.60	0.60	-	0.48	-	0.48
R²		0.73			0.99			0.64		

VI. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to study the direct and indirect influence of the Psychological Traits, Situations, and Psychological States related to Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way of Youth in the Community. The results presented that the variables of psychological traits and situations had indirect influence on good citizenship behavior in democratic way through the variables of psychological states. In addition, the variables of psychological states had a direct influence on good citizenship behavior in democratic way.

The important variables of psychological states include Positive Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way with the highest direct influence on hidden variable group of good citizenship behavior in democratic way. This demonstrates that attitudes are the tendency of the mind to show the valuation of something in the form of likes or dislikes, useful-harmful, good-bad (Ajzen, 2001). Therefore, attitudes are important for the youth to instill in the awareness and lead to democratic behavior in the future democracy. The results of previous studies showed that attitudes towards good citizenship behavior in democratic way have a direct influence on Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way (Wilaem, 2012), Volunteer Behavior (Boonkaew, 2013), Public Consciousness Behavior (Chanchaoren, 2012), Social Behavior (Bissing-Olson, Fielding, & Iyer, 2016). Furthermore, democracy in the workplace is related to employee motivation, employee communication processes to lead them to have good work processes (Siriyanun, Mukem, & Jernsittiparsert, 2019). In addition, democracy in the workplace is related to employee voices, work process liquidity (Soonthornpipit, Yama, & Jernsittiparsert, 2019).

In this study, it was also found that the variables of psychological traits and psychological states had indirectly influenced the variables of good citizenship behavior in the democratic way through the variables of hidden psychological states. This presented that to have good citizenship behavior among young people, they must have a high level of motivation, Parenting with Love, Support and Reason, and having positive attitudes (Bhanthumnavin & Bhanthumnavin, 2016; Klaykeaw, 2016) (Romero et al, 2020) stated that value was a vital process and public policy to build up new-generation people in the future to be a good citizen. (Hassan, 2020) agreed that organizational support was advantageous to good citizenship to the organization.

VII. RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE STUDIES AND PRACTICES

1. The results of the study can be used as basis for creating training packages to develop good citizenship behavior in democratic way appropriately. After that, experimental research for evaluation of these training packages was conducted, especially the ways to develop psychological states in 2 important areas: 1) Developing a positive attitude towards good citizenship behavior in democratic way, and 2) Mental immunizing for youth to lead their lives with cautiousness and heedfulness.

2. The development of media in presenting information about good citizenship behavior in democratic way for changing attitudes and behaviors must be considered appropriate for the basic characteristics of the youth, including creating strategies to present information without causing resistance, which would lead the youth to change behavior as expected. Media might be used in the form of getting knowledge from friends, family, teachers, professors, which is a supplementary factor for the effect of changing good citizenship behavior in the democratic way that is effective, appropriate and acceptable.

3. Other variables should be added in further studies appropriately, such as daring to take risks, materialism, so that the findings of the cause and effect of good citizenship behavior in democratic way are more prominent. In addition, the results of the study should be supplemented by qualitative research in important samples in an appropriate way, such as participatory observation, in-depth interviews, or group discussions in order to be able to answer study's questions to be more comprehensive and detailed, which would increase the strengths of confirmation and conclusion sections.

Table 3 Results of Discrimination Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, and Reliability

Measure	Item (N)	r value	t value	alpha	Confirmatory Factor Analysis							
					χ^2 value	df	χ^2/df	p- value (p>0.05)	RMSEA ≤ 0.06	CFI ≥ 0.950	TLI ≥ 0.950	SRMR ≤ 0.08
1. Behavior of Reverence**	15	0.44-0.60	2.56-10.25	0.87	64.53	56	1.15	0.20	0.01	0.99	0.99	0.02
2. Behavior of Fellowship**	18	0.34-0.65	2.21-7.85	0.79	115.21	102	1.13	0.17	0.01	0.99	0.99	0.02
3. Behavior of Intelligence**	15	0.42-0.57	2.56-11.25	0.86	70.44	58	1.21	0.12	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
4. Mental Health	10	0.58-0.70	4.96-10.11	0.89	29.89	23	1.30	0.15	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
5. Belief in Internal Locus of Control	10	0.20-0.70	2.58-9.32	0.83	34.32	26	1.32	0.12	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
6. Need for Achievement	10	0.29-0.69	2.55-11.25	0.85	24.37	19	1.28	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.01
7. Future Orientation/Self-Control	10	0.21-0.71	2.54-8.33	0.79	27.44	21	1.30	0.15	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
8. Social Norms	12	0.26-0.57	4.55-9.25	0.79	30.31	24	1.26	0.17	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
9. Role Models from People **	12	0.42-0.63	3.25-8.25	0.84	34.04	24	1.41	0.08	0.03	0.99	0.98	0.02
10. Parenting with Love, Support, Reason	10	0.48-0.69	6.10-10.52	0.86	21.06	15	1.40	0.13	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
11. Good Role Models from Media**	10	0.39-0.68	3.21-9.25	0.84	24.49	17	1.44	0.10	0.03	0.99	0.99	0.02
12. Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior**	15	0.26-0.60	6.20-10.25	0.83	37.12	29	1.28	0.142	0.02	0.99	0.98	0.02
13. Mental Immunity	12	0.33-0.47	6.50-10.72	0.79	20.76	17	1.22	0.236	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.03

Note ** Measure created by research

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