

Integrated Causal Factors of Psychological and Situational Predictors Regarding Fellowship Behaviors of Youth

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Abstract: *This research aimed to seek important causal factors, volume of predictions and orders of predictors in psychological traits group, situations group and psychological states group regarding fellowship behavior of youth in the community. This study examined comparative relation based on fundamental concepts of the interactionism theory. The samples included 480 youth who were randomly selected with multi-stage and quota sampling method. Multiple regression analysis of enter and stepwise formats and three-way analysis of variance were applied for analyzing data in main group and 6 sub-groups. The findings revealed that 10 independent variables could predict fellowship behavior 1) in main group for 40.40 % with key predictors of Need for Achievement, Social Norms, Mental Health and Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way with beta valued at .370, .145, -.139, and .125, respectively, and 2) could predict the sub-groups varied from 36.70-45.30% with highest predictability at 51.20 % among male youth in the community. The study result indicated guidelines of essential research and development in order to strengthen the youth to have appropriate behaviors of fellowship.*

Keywords: *Fellowship Behaviors, Integrated Causal Factors, Youth, Psychological traits, Situations*

I. INTRODUCTION

Unity is the foundation of youth who will be good, smart, happy citizens in the future, because unity demonstrates unanimity, harmony, and cooperation to achieve the desired goals, accepting the differences, ideas, ethnicities, cultures, and beliefs. They would be generous people, lend an ear to the opinions of others, and know their roles. It can be seen that today unity has diminished as more people act for their own selves, help each other less. According to the results of a moral survey, what young people should be cultivated is discipline and honesty, followed by unity, hospitality, generosity (Office of the Health Promotion Fund, 20th June 2018). In addition, from the survey results most youth give the opinion of 'Unity' is to help each other, not to quarrel (Thairath Online newspaper, 11th January 2020). Therefore, in order for the youth to have a high Fellowship Behaviors, the youth should be trained, cultivated and learned from important institutions from society, especially the family or learning the surroundings from various situations. Hence, the purpose of this study is to search for important causal variables, predictive quantity and predictive order in the variables of Psychological Traits, Situations and Psychological States related to the Fellowship Behaviors of youth.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Scholars have summarized the definition of fellowship as a means of unifying forces in order to accomplish one of the objectives of the group and the combined powers are outer strength, opinions, knowledge by capacity power, cooperation with harmony, without quarrel, with common benefit to create best interest, not to destroy or make trouble for others Saengsurin (2006) stated that, unity refers to sympathy, harmony, not inciting disunity, arguing for contention, participating in work, being responsible for work, sacrificing, accepting, and respecting the opinions of others. Phensuriya (2011) gives the meaning of the 'unity' as the expression of harmony, uniformity, unanimity, cooperation in activities to achieve common goals, not being self-centered, not creating disunity in the group, and shared common

benefits more than personal benefits. Regardless of what we do, if we unite our power of outer strength, power of inner strength, power of mind with the aims in achieving things together, even if it is easy or difficult, it would help to work together with solidarity. Hard work will be an easy one, and an easy one will be even easier. This will result in various tasks being successfully accomplished. In terms of unity, if it happens to any society, then it will make that society with peacefulness. Pruetthakorn (2019) defined unity in the similar meanings such as unanimity, reconciliation, reconciliation, solidarity, and oneness. In general, the meaning of the word "Unity" is that everyone is physically ready, united, with same ideas, same goals to work successfully. There are 2 types of unity: 1) Physical Unity (i.e. working together), 2) Mental Unity (i.e. meeting for consultation and problem resolution). Unity is a fundamental virtue that people in society accept as an important thing. If there is unity with each other, they will live happily together in unison, no matter how small a society (such as family) to a large society (such as country, world). It could not survive without unity. This corresponds to Thongsing (2009) giving the meaning of behavioral unity as the act or primary expression of unity, reconciliation, collaboration, which includes cooperative behaviors, sharing in group behaviors, helping behaviors, responsibility behaviors, acceptance of others behaviors as part of social characteristics and coexistence.

Therefore, the fellowship behaviors in this study refer to behaviors that demonstrate coordination, planning and working with willingness, responsibility, work assigned to succeed, improve, correct, develop work to be effective, monitor, evaluate the ongoing operations, work together, taking into account the common good. The Fellowship Behavior Test is a test developed by the investigator, namely the Summated Rating Method with 6 levels of gauges, from "Absolutely true" to "Not true at all".

Psychological Traits and Fellowship Behaviors

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 thought 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 Fellowship Behaviors

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 Fellowship Behaviors

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).

III. HYPOTHESIS

1st hypothesis: 8 psychological traits and situations predictors including Mental Health, Belief in Internal Locus of Control, Need for Achievement, Future Orientation/Self-Control, Social Norms, Role Models from People, Parenting with Love, Support, Reason and Good Role Models from Media together with psychological states predictors for 2 factors including Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way and Mental Immunity, totaling 10 factors can predict behavior of fellowship more than only factors from one group only for at least 5%.

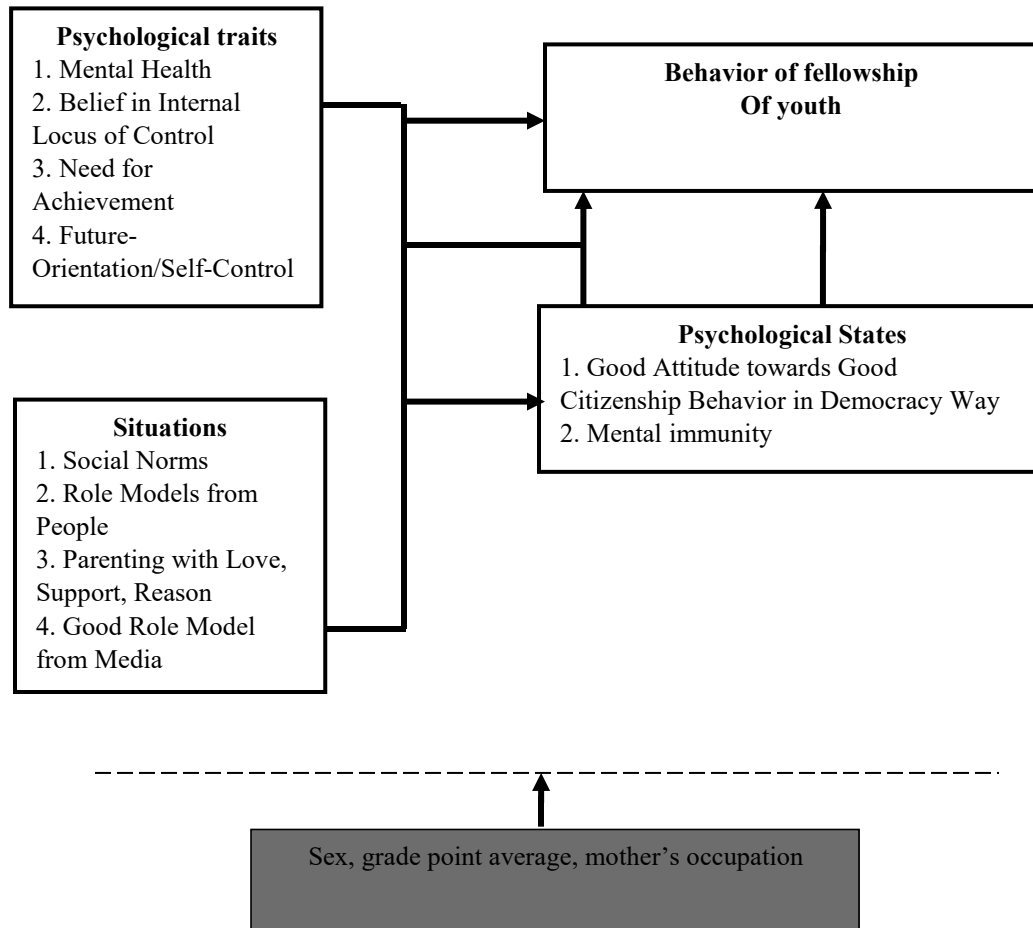


Figure 1 conceptual framework and relationship of research variables

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population and Sample Groups

Thai youth aged 15-25 determined by the United Nations living in Nan, Uttaradit and Phrae as the sample group used in this study are the youth in Wat Lai Nan community, Municipality Market 5 community, and Ban Don Moon community.

Sample Group Selection

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

Data Analysis

1. Frequency, Percentage, Mean, SD were analyzed for use in the preliminary analysis of the sample group and for the consideration of subgroups.

2. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to analyze to find the relation of various variables in this study.

3. Multiple regression analysis was also analyzed in this study with Enter and Stepwise which was analyzed in a whole group and 6 subgroups, divided by 1) Gender (Male, and Female), 2) GPA (Low GPA, and High GPA), 3) Mothers' Occupation (Mothers with salary, Mothers without salary). In addition, additional analysis was conducted beyond the hypothesis to identify risk groups using the Three-ways ANOVA.

Table 1 quality of measurement tool's quality in the research

Measurement form	alpha	Confirmatory Factor Analysis							
		χ^2	df	χ^2/df	p- value (p>0.05)	RMSEA ≤0.06	CFI ≥0.90	TLI ≥0.90	SRMR ≤0.06
1.Behavior of fellowship**	0.79	115.21	102	1.13	0.17	0.01	0.99	0.99	0.02
2.Mental Health	0.89	29.89	23	1.30	0.15	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
3.Belief in Internal Locus of Control	0.83	34.32	26	1.32	0.12	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
4. Need for Achievement	0.85	24.37	19	1.28	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.01
5.Future orientation/Self control	0.79	27.44	21	1.30	0.15	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
6. Social Norms	0.79	30.31	24	1.26	0.17	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
7. Role Models from People**	0.84	34.04	24	1.41	0.08	0.03	0.99	0.98	0.02
8. parenting with love, support and reason	0.86	21.06	15	1.40	0.13	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.02
9. Good Role Models from Media**	0.84	24.49	17	1.44	0.10	0.03	0.99	0.99	0.02
10. Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way **	0.83	37.12	29	1.28	0.14	0.02	0.99	0.98	0.02
11. Mental Immunity	0.79	20.76	17	1.22	0.23	0.02	0.99	0.99	0.03

Remark ** Measurement forms created by the researcher

V. RESEARCH RESULTS

Demographic data of samples 1) sex: 174 samples are male (36.25%) and 306 samples are female (63.75%). 2) Grade point average: the samples had low grade (≤2.87) for 238 persons (49.58%) while 242 samples (50.71%) had high grade (> 2.87). 3) Mother's occupation: 222 samples had mothers who received salary (46.25%) while 258 persons had mothers who did not have salary (53.75%)

Table 2 Correlation coefficient, mean and standard deviation in main group (N= 480)

Variables	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	68.05	8.26	1.00										
2	37.14	9.78	.62**	1.00									
3	43.66	7.87	-.05	.13**	1.00								
4	43.66	5.39	0.03	.13**	.28**	1.00							
5	38.96	6.64	.58**	.63**	.15**	.23**	1.00						
6	43.75	6.55	.16**	.27**	.30**	.56**	.39**	1.00					
7	48.45	5.82	.44**	.50**	0.03	.11**	.53**	.21**	1.00				
8	51.59	7.37	.44**	.53**	.13**	.23**	.60**	.36**	.50**	1.00			
9	38.95	5.12	.18**	.24**	.34**	.34**	.39**	.41**	.30**	.43**	1.00		
10	71.41	8.86	.41**	.53**	0.03	.23**	.54**	.33**	.43**	.59**	.27**	1.00	
11	31.78	5.28	.36**	.47**	.24**	.47**	.57**	.57**	.36**	.57**	.48**	.58**	1.00

Remark: *P< .05, **P< .01 1. Behavior of fellowship, 2. Mental Health, 3. Belief in Internal Locus of Control, 4. Need for Achievement, 5.

Future orientation/ Self-control, 6. Social Norms, 7. Role Models from People, 8. Parenting with Love, Support, Reason, 9. Good Role Models from Media, 10. Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way and 11. Mental Immunity

Analysis of inter-variable correlation coefficient: For correlation coefficient in main group, the Mental Health was psychological traits with significantly positive relation with behavior of fellowship most ($r=.62$, $p<.01$), while Role Models from People was the situations that had mostly significantly positive relation with behavior of fellowship ($r=.44$, $p<.01$). In the meantime, Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way was a psychological states that was significantly positive to behavior of fellowship the most ($r=.41$, $p<.01$) as detailed in table 2.

The result of predicting behavior of fellowship with psychological traits, psychological states as predictors (Table 3) was found that the first predictor in psychological traits group together with 8 situations factors including Mental Health, internal locus of control, Need for Achievement, Future Orientation/Self-control, Social Norms, Role Models from People, Parenting with Love, Support, Reason, and Good Role Models from Media could predict the behavior of fellowship for 34.10 %. Meanwhile, the 2nd predictor which were 2 psychological states including Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way and Mental Immunity could predict the behavior of fellowship for 13.40%. The 3rd predictor was the combination of the 1st and 2nd predictors and the analysis resulted indicated that all 10 factors could be exercised to predict the behavior of fellowship for 40 % with important predictors arranged in descending level that included Need for Achievement, Social Norms, Mental Health and Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way with beta value at .37,.14,-.13, and .12 respectively.

The result of analyzing data in 6 sub-groups (Table 3) demonstrated that these 10 factors could predict the highest among male youth in the community with prediction rate at 51.20% with descending order of vital predictors as follows: Need for Achievement, Good Role Models from Media, internal locus of control, Social Norms and Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way with beta value at .41,.25,-.18,.15, and -.14, respectively, and percentage range of prediction in remaining sub-groups from 36.70 - 45.30%.

The result of three-way ANOVA of scores of the behavior of fellowship according to biosocial backgrounds to find risk group in the behavior of fellowship showed that, when analyzed by sex, grade point average and mother's occupation (Table 4) the behavior of fellowship was variant by one independent variable which was grade point average. However, when considering grade point average of the group divided by level of this independent variable, the youth in the community that had high grade point average had more behavior of fellowship than the group with lower grade point average.

Furthermore, the behavior of fellowship was variant by three-way interaction of sex, grade point average and mother's occupation of the youth in the community. When compared by pair mean with Scheffe's method (Table 5), there were 15 pairs with significant difference, but only 4 pairs mattered including 1) the group of male youth in the community, the group of youth with mother receiving salary, and the group of youth with high grade point average had more behavior of fellowship than the youth with low grade point average. 2) The group of female youth in the community, the youth having mothers with salary and the youth with high grade point average had more behavior of fellowship than the group with lower grade point average. 3) The group of youth in the community with low grade point average, the youth having mothers whose occupations were not paid, and male youth in the community had more behavior of fellowship than female youth and 4) the group of male youth in the community, the youth having low grade point average and the youth whose mothers did not have salary had more behavior of fellowship than youth in the community having mothers with salary.

Table 3 The result of predicting behavior of fellowship by using psychological traits, situations and psychological states as predictors

Group	Number	Set 3: Psychological Traits and Situations (1-8)			Set 4: psychological States (9-10)			Set 5: Psychological Traits Situations and Psychological States. (1-10)			% difference
		% prediction	Predictor	Beta value	% prediction	Predictor	Beta value	% prediction	Predictor	Beta value	% prediction
Total	480	34.10	3,5,1	.47,.14, -.12	13.40	9	.36	40.40	3,5,1,9	.37.14, -.13,.12	6.30**
Male	174	44.00	3,8,2	.43,.27, -.19	13.60	9	.35	51.20	3,8,2,5, 9	.41,.25, -.18,.15, -.14	7.20**
Female	306	29.50	3,5	.50,.14	14.70	9	.38	37.60	3,5,9	.51,.12, -.11	8.10**
Low grade point average	238	32.40	3,1	.51,-.13	11.40	9	.32	36.70	3,1,5	.52,-.14,.14	5.20**
High grade point average	242	41.10	3,5,1	.42,.18, -.13	10.50	9	.32	43.40	3,5,1,6, 9	.42,.37, -.22,.17, -.13	2.30
Mother's occupation with alary	222	33.50	3,6,1	.44,.22, -.13	25.20	9	.49	37.90	3,9,1,6	.35,.19 -.14,.15	4.40
Mother's occupation without salary	258	41.80	3,1,5	.56, -.14,.14	6.70	9	.25	45.30	3,1,5,2	.52, -.13,.12, -.09	3.50

Remark: Every beta value has significance at 0.05 and * has difference at least 5% of predictors including 1) Mental Health, 2) Belief in Internal Locus of Control, 3) Need for Achievement, 4) Future Orientation/Self-Control, 5) Social Norms, 6) Role Models from People, 7) Parenting with love, Support, Reason, 8) Good Role Models from Media, 9) Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way and 10) Mental Immunity

Table 4 Result of three-ways ANOVA of behavior of fellowship by sex, grade point average and mother's occupation

Variables	Number	F Value							
		Sex	Grade point average	Mother's occupation	AxB	AxC	BxC	AxBxC	% Prediction
		A	B	C					
Behavior of fellowship	480	1.333	16.74***	2.94	.89	.38	2.90	4.42*	4.9

Remark: *p<.05; **p<.01; and ***p<.001

Table 5 Result of comparing mean scores of behavior of fellowship by sex, grade point average and mother's occupation of youth

Sex	GPA	Mother's occupation	Number	Code	Mean score	222	112	122	221	212	211	111
Male	High	Salary received	27	121	78.74	0.15	0.61	1.11	1.28	4.28**	4.81**	5.28**
Female	High	No salary	83	222	78.59		0.46	0.96	1.13	4.13**	4.66**	5.13**
Male	Low	No salary	63	112	78.13			0.50	0.67	3.67**	4.20**	4.67**
Male	High	No salary	40	122	77.63				0.17	3.17**	3.70**	4.17**
Female	High	Salary received	92	221	77.46					3.00**	3.53**	4.00**
Female	Low	No salary	72	212	74.46						0.53	1.00
Female	Low	Salary received	59	211	73.93							0.47
Male	Low	Salary received	44	111	73.46							

VI. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis-support research includes psychological traits, situations and psychological states that together could predict behavior of fellowship more than any single group for at least 5%. Such result could be found in combined group, male youth group, female youth group and low-grade point average group.

Key variables at descending level included Need for Achievement, social norm, Mental Health and Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way as the predictors of behavior of fellowship. Previous studies examined similar behaviors to behaviors of follow-up and development, behavior of responsibility, behavior of doing public benefits and behavior of planning and collaboration referred as to behavior of fellowship. The research of Jalanukroh, (2009) was to investigate the behavior of dedication in working with essential factor of Need for Achievement. Behavior of dedication to working was interrelated to behavior of fellowship as devotion, sacrifice and harmony in working with Need for Achievement as the most important predictor. Additionally, Supasamut (2016) explored behavior of good membership in the organizations and found that Need for Achievement was the most essential prediction. Meanwhile, the research of Janpipatpon (2019) studied behavior of volunteers in term of development-oriented participation and discovered that motivation of valuation was the most crucial factor. Therefore, it was obvious that Need for Achievement had a vital internal trait that drove people to put their effort and perseverance in working to be accomplished and meet standards. Those with high Need for Achievement were usually fond of doing volunteering works and focusing on harmony.

The research of Kalapak (2007) examined behaviors of self-responsibility and responsibility to others and found that social experience as the fifth key predictor in a mixed group. In the meantime, the study of Hemmaphruet & Kijthorntham (2017) discovered that social transmission from school was the vital factor of behavior of collaboration in learning management for environmental study. Furthermore, Namuang & Junprase (2016) realized that social transmission in working was the 4th key factor of behavior of working in friendly manner. Tuarez, (2020) stated that a parent that did not participate in activities with a child would more affect the child's education.

The research of Kaeduang et al (2019) fund that good attitudes towards good citizenship in digital world was the 4th key predictor of behavior of responsibility in the digital world. Furthermore, Tungcharoen & Pimthong (2018) observed that good attitude towards behavior of social-caring citizens was the 1st key factor of behavior of social-caring citizenship in term of social participation. The studies regarding good attitude to works (Supasamut, 2016), and found that public participation in the community in regard of heritage conservation was at low level because of the leaders not proposing people's opinions for further benefit (Isa et al, 2020).

VII. RECOMMENDATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1. According to this study, the prediction of behavior with multiple regression analysis (MRA) was not sufficient to study behavior of fellowship of youth. There should be studying and conducting research to create a model of causal factor and behavior with path analysis in order to examine direct and indirect influence. To realize clear results, it is necessary to study causal factor essential to behavior of fellowship with multiple group path analysis to perceive which causal factor matters to behavior of fellowship in similar or different ways among youth with dissimilar biosocial backgrounds.

2. The result in this study enabled us to perceive that the youth had low behavior of fellowship, and it should be developed with top priority. The development can be based on causal factors that play a vital role in enhancing behavior of fellowship by developing psychological traits such as Need for Achievement and Mental Health, situations i.e. Social Norms, and psychological states including Good Attitude towards Good Citizenship Behavior in Democratic Way leading to changes of behavior of follow-up and development, behavior of responsibility, behavior of public benefits and behavior of planning and collaborating among youth in the future.

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