

CONDITIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEMOCRACY CITIZENSHIP OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

Civil politics and political participation is a situation in which people have the right and freedom to participate in the policy process and decentralize the people to determine their way of life without violating the rights of others within the framework of the law. Young people are very important in participating in the promotion and development of democracy. Since these young people will continue to grow up as citizens in a democratic society, they must encourage and develop their participation. Self-improvement, community development, and national development. The purpose of this research is to study democratic youth citizenship and to study the conditional factors affecting democratic youth citizenship. The sample group consisted of 400 youths who are students studying political science and public administration in higher education institutions in the northeastern region. The research tool is Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Basic Statistics and Multiple Regression Analysis. The results showed that (1) the overall democratic youth citizenship was moderate, ranking the mean from highest to lowest; Political Participation Behavior (political behavior), democratic cognitive (political awareness), democratic ideology (political attitude), and political partnership (political ownership) respectively. (2) Conditional factors affecting the citizenship of young people under democracy are (A) Social attitudes and participation in democratic activities. (B) The cognitive role of democratic citizenship had predictor coefficients in raw scores (b) of .431 and .038, respectively, with predictor coefficients in standardized scores (β). .509 and .033.

INTRODUCTION

“Citizens” in a democracy differ from citizens of other regimes in that citizens are “qualified” in the way those in power would like them to be. While in a democracy the supreme power is the people. Therefore, the people who own the power can determine their own lives. In a democracy, the “people” can be diverse. When they are diverse, they must respect each other, and use rules to solve problems so they can coexist and rule. in a democratic way. Therefore, “citizens” in a democracy means members of an independent society and liberty, respect the freedoms of others, respect differences, respect equality, respect rules, and do not solve problems. with violence, realizing oneself as part of society, participating in social

responsibility, having a public mind, actively taking responsibility or contributing to society, and solving responsible problems, or participating in driving society and solving social problems at various levels from the family, community to the national level, and the global community level. A “citizen” in a democracy can be summarized in the following six qualities: 1) have freedom (liberty), 2) Respect other people's rights, 3) Respect differences, 4) Respect the principle of equality, 5) Respect the rules, and 6) be socially responsible. While the research of Kenaphoom, S., et al (2020) found that Citizen democracy in a democracy has three elements: 1) Understanding the principles of democracy, 2) democratic ideology, and 3) democratic living is the life of citizens in a democracy. This corresponds to the writings of Akahat, N., (2017) found that the principles of democracy are classified into seven elements: 1) the principle of rights and liberties of the individual, 2) the principle of equality, 3) the Consent Principle, 4) The principle of sovereignty or self-government of the people, 5) majority sound principle, 6) Principles of public policy or the public interest, and 7) Principles of Reason. This has a comparative synthesis of discourse between the theoretical principles and the villagers' practices that have already been implemented in the community, which will lead to understanding and acceptance of the principle of democracy between rural villagers and other people in society who want to create a democratic society to occur together; Similarly, the writings of Siriyan, W., & Mason, C., (2018) present that democratic citizenship in the 21st century consists of 5 things: 1) Take responsibility for yourself and be self-reliant 2) Respect the principle of equality and the rights of others, 3) Respect differences, 4) Respect the rules, 5) Responsible for society and the public and able to create good quality citizens.

Civil politics and political participation is a situation in which people have the right and freedom to participate in the policy process, decentralize the people to determine their way of life without violating the rights of others within the framework of the law, the content will discuss activities arising from government policies that may affect the people. People must participate and people can carry out political activities by themselves (Chimhad, P., Praekpan, B., & Onkong, S., 2020). In addition, research on the study of democratic behavior of the Thai people of Dounghummes, N., & Bhibulbhanuvat, S., (2019) found that Democracy in the universal sense emphasizes the right and freedom of expression, participation, and equal treatment of all people. As for democracy in Thai society and culture, it is in line with international democratic guidelines.

However, young people are those between the ages of 15 and 25 who play a very important role in contributing to the promotion and development of democracy. Since these young people will grow up to become citizens in a democratic society, they must continue to encourage and develop their participation in self-improvement, community development, and national development. Therefore, youth participation in democratic development will result in the development of the nation and continually develop the community and society. This article is part of the thesis titled “A model for developing young people's democratic citizenship”.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the democratic citizenship of young people
2. To study factors and conditions affecting the citizenship of young people under democratic regimes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Citizenship

The word citizen comes from the Latin “cives”, which was used in ancient times concerning democracy in Greece and the Romans.

Later in the Middle Ages, it was not used, however, the term citizen was also used during the Revolutions in England, the United States, and France in the late 18th century.

Uwanno, B.,(2015: 11) said the citizens are the people who are the strength of the city, who is lacking from the guidance of parents, who are politicians, civil servants, and citizens. There are many citizens; (1)The identity that comes from the membership of the political community. (2) uphold specific values and ideals. (3) have rights and obligations. (4) Participate in politics. And (5) have knowledge and understanding of politics and government. Thus, citizenship is a role that must be performed to achieve the civil ethics of civil virtue of society, however, the role of citizens is to protect the institutions that fulfill the ideals of citizenship. On the other hand, democracy is considered to be the origin of another political ideology, the ideology of citizenship. In the case of France and the United States, for example, both countries started the development of modern democracy, carrying out political revolutions toward constitutional rule.

Tansiri, W., (2017) he definition of citizenship is defined as citizens who take part in the action, have a public mind, see the common interest, are responsible, and are ready to lead change at all levels.

Samudavaniya, C., (2014) Citizens do not refer to ordinary people, but to those who have sufficient knowledge, information, and opinions to express themselves. Democracy requires an informed public in a democracy. To create the capacity for those people to be able to perform their civic duties completely, not being victims or just occasional users of their rights. To be able to participate in politics, one must know and monitor political movements, know the legislative process, know the work of political parties, monitor the movements of the people, and monitor the movements of political parties, be able to understand and criticize the policies of political parties and be able to compare the existing political party policies in a democratic society.

Tantisunthorn, T., (2011) Summarize the characteristics of citizens in a democratic society: (1) To be knowledgeable, educated, and able to see and understand one's society and the world society as a member of the world society. (2) Ability to work with others and take responsibility both for themselves and others in their personal and social roles. (3) Ability to understand, accept and tolerate cultural differences. (4) Have the ability to think analytically and systematically. (5) Willingness to resolve conflicts peacefully, not violently. (6) Willingness to change lifestyle and consumption habits to protect the environment. And (7) the

ability to understand and defend human rights; (8) the willingness and ability to participate in politics at the local, national, and international levels.

Kaewmano, J., (2018: 6-9) The quality of citizens and the promotion of democratic quality according to democracy. Citizens are the most important element for a qualitatively driven democratic society. This is because citizens in democracies differ from other governments in that they are not just passive citizens who emphasize the roles and duties guaranteed only by the law, but also have a lot of political expressions, For example, representatives can be selected, monitored, and participated in decision-making and political responsibility together with representatives in the form of active citizens for the benefit of participation as well.

Thewanaruemitkun, P., (2012) further elaborated on the basic characteristics of citizenship in a democratic system based on the concept of educational strategies for creating citizenship in Thailand as follows: This quality of citizenship in a democracy is not acquired by listening to lectures or teaching by speaking but by learning and practice, by using activities and practices so that learners can think and develop these qualities to be able to come up on their own.

Morgan, W., & Streb, M., (2002) Title “Building Citizenship: How Student Voice in Service-Learning Develops Civic Values” It is another attempt to study and find ways to create citizens who are active in participating in co-development, the study was carried out with a group of students using simulations that allowed students to participate in co-designing the promotion of service education. It was found that allowing students to participate in designing an intensive educational process can help foster a sense of belonging that contributes to a sense of citizenship.

From the above, it can be seen that citizens in a democratic system have the ability to create change and development for their communities and societies. This may be together with the government or with others in society in thinking and taking responsibility for solving problems and developing the community by themselves through a variety of actions if the citizens in the community are enthusiastic and not indifferent to inaccuracies. Participate and be self-reliant. This ultimately affects the quality of citizenship, which is an essential factor in a strong community, and the quality of democracy as a whole.

Qualities of good citizenship in a democratic system according to the concept of education development strategy to create citizenship in Thailand. It can be summarized into two aspects based on the value or importance of being a good citizen: a citizen who is responsible for himself and society and a citizen who respects others. In this research, the research team has determined the qualifications of citizenship in the democracy of learners in educational institutions under the Ministry of Education according to the aforementioned principles by categorizing the citizenship of learners as follows: (1) Responsibility towards oneself and society mean being self-reliant and being able to take responsibility for oneself, having freedom, rights, freedom, being not under the influence of anyone's power or patronage system, realizing that oneself is part of society in any of their actions. Affect society, eager to take responsibility, and contribute to solving social problems. By starting with respecting the law, using rules to solve problems, not using force or violence to solve problems, and accepting the consequences of violating the law. (2) Respecting others means not using one's rights to infringe on other people's rights and freedoms, respecting others who are different from oneself

in terms of lifestyle, beliefs, and thoughts, and respecting the human dignity of others. view people in society as equals.

Factors in creating democratic citizens

Mansup, S., (2010). A principles-based approach to instruction. for the learners to form the Cognitive domain, Psychomotor domain, and Affective domain. Teaching and learning must focus on teaching and learning achievements in the following 3 areas: (1) Cognitive domain and apply it to Civic knowledge. (2) Building citizenship skills (Psychomotor domain) is aimed at giving learners important skills. For citizens (Civic skills), knowledge must be applied to the lives of citizens. Intellectual skills are developed (Intellectual skills) and Participatory skills) that enable citizens to think and express their rights. And (3) creating attitudes or attitudes towards democracy (Affective domain), i.e. learners must become aware of willingness and have democratic attitudes towards the phenomenon that occurs or is facing.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Democratic Youth Citizenship From the review of literature related to the citizenship of young people under democracy: knowledge and understanding of democracy, democratic ideology, political participation behavior, and political partnerships, such as the literature of Pothwit, S., (2019); Jiemwittayanukul, E., Madiloggovit, C., & Udompong, L., (2019); Samona, S., (2015); Phosing, P., & Treedet, K., (2019); Secretary of the House of Representatives (2012); Samudavanija, C., (2014), and Kaewmano, J., (2018) Presented the characteristics of citizenship that are desirable in a democratic society based on the principles of democracy in terms of rights, liberties, duties, responsibilities, equality, and the rule of law. Priyakorn, P., (2015) said that citizenship has 3 main aspects: 1) Citizenship in politics, 2) Citizenship in economy and society, and 3) Citizenship in civics.

Factors and conditions that affect youth citizenship are causes or conditions that affect youth to play the role of good citizenship of youth according to democracy, with knowledge and understanding of the roles, duties/rights of citizenship of youth according to democracy, social attitudes, and participation in democratic activities, political expression behavior according to democracy, having a consciousness of being a citizen good according to the regime, which Chimhad, P., Praekpan, B., & Onkong, S., (2020); Burikul, T., (2012); Thewanaruemitkun, P., (2012) It states that citizens are people with knowledge, understanding, skills, attitudes, and values, have good behavior or conduct, are responsible for both themselves, society, the nation, being a good citizen and citizen of the world in a democratic system.

METHODOLOGY

This research article is Quantitative Research with a research process.

Population and sample: The population includes youth who are students studying political science and public administration. in higher education institutions Northeast, the number of 13,913 people. The sample group consisted of youths who were students studying political science and public administration in higher education institutions Northeastern region

of 400 people, with determining the sample size based on probability using the formula Taro Yamane (1973: 272) using random multistage sampling.

The research tools are Questionnaire Divided into closed-ended questionnaires (Closed Form) and open-ended (Opened Form) about (1) general information. (2) Democratic youth citizenship in the following ways: democratic cognitive dimension (political awareness), democratic ideology (political attitude), Behavior Dimension for Political Participation (political behavior), and political partnership (political ownership). And 3) Conditional factors promoting youth citizenship under democratic regimes.

Data Collection: Individual and Group Data Collection from students studying political science and public administration science in the northeastern region of 400 people

Data analysis: An opinion analysis on conditional factors affecting youth citizenship in democratic regimes, which is a 5-point rating scale questionnaire based on Likert's scale, Data were analyzed using inferential statistics using Mean, Standard Deviation, and Multiple Regression Analysis) with the Enter method, with the statistical significance level set at the .05 level.

RESULTS

1. Overall democratic youth citizenship was at a moderate level. When considering each aspect, it was found that Behavior Dimension for Political Participation (political behavior) democratic cognitive dimension (political awareness) democratic ideology (political attitude), and Political partnership (political ownership) respectively.

Table 1 Mean and Standard Deviation of Total Democratic Youth Citizenship in All Aspects

Democratic Youth Citizenship	\bar{X}	S.D.	Meaning
Democratic cognitive dimension (political awareness)	3.07	.71	Moderate
Democratic ideology (political attitude)	3.13	.86	Moderate
Political Participation Behavior (political behavior)	3.17	.81	Moderate
Political partnership (political ownership)	3.05	.90	Moderate
ค่าเฉลี่ยรวม	3.11	.82	Moderate

2. Conditional factors affecting citizenship of young people under democracy Overall, in all aspects, it was found that social attitudes and participation in democratic activities, knowledge, and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of being a democratic citizen. The predictor coefficients in the raw score (b) were .431, and .038, respectively, the coefficients of the predictor variables in the form of standard scores (β) .509 and .033 can be written as equations as follows:

Forecasting equation in raw score form

$$Y' = .879 + .431X_3 + .038X_1$$

Forecasting equation in standard score form

$$Z_{Y'} = .509Z_{X_3} + .033Z_{X_1}$$

Table 2 presents the order of predictor variables of the multiple regression analysis in order of importance on the conditional factors affecting all aspects of overall democratic youth citizenship.

Selected order of variables	B	S.E.	Beta	t	P-value	Collinearity Statistics	
						Tolerance	VIF
Constant	.879	.052		16.874	.000*	.777	.982
Knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of being a democratic citizen	.038	.007	.033	5.325	.000*	.024	.052
Knowledge and understanding of civil rights under democracy	.007	.017	.004	.434	.664	-.026	.041
Social Attitudes and Participation in Democratic Activities	.431	.013	.509	32.832	.000*	.396	.446
Democratic political expression behavior	.273	.009	.535	30.912	.402	.256	.290
consciousness of good citizenship according to democracy	.048	.017	.063	7.325	.345	.028	.079

SE_{est} = ±.03939

R = .981; R² = .983; Adj. R² = .983; F = 8263.750; p-value = 0.01

* means statistically significant at the .05 level

DISCUSSION

From the results of this research, the researcher found issues that should be discussed as follows:

1. Citizenship among youth under democracy in all aspects was at a moderate level. It was also found that Students still want to have equality, responsibility, freedom, self-responsibility and self-reliance, respect for the rights of others, respect for differences, respect for equality, respect for the rules, social and public responsibility, Political involvement, organized peaceful protests for the benefit of the majority of the community. As well as being a volunteer or community volunteer / donating money or things to help others in the community, receiving political information, acknowledging through online media, opening opportunities, and listening to students express their opinions on the subject. various. And the referendum, most of them participated in political sobriety activities, political news acknowledgment, politics through the Internet, using television media and acknowledgment through political newspaper media, creating political rules, and expressing opinions creatively political.

This result was consistent with the research of Pothwit, S., (2019), it was found that democratic citizenship among Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University students raises

awareness; 1) The self-responsible aspect is rejecting the patronage system, 2) Respecting other people's rights, accepting and following the resolutions of the majority or majority in society, 3) respect for differences, equal treatment of freedom and acceptance of diversity of people, 4) On the equality side, everyone has the same value, 5) Respect for the rules, accept the consequences of violating the rules, the majority must still respect the minority, and 6) on social responsibility, students do not give importance to politics and governance as they should be seen as distant and unrelated to themselves. And from the research of Viphatphumiprathes. T., (2013) found that 1) Students had overall democratic citizenship at a relatively high level. When considering each aspect, it was found that The students had the highest level of respect for the rules of citizenship, followed by respect for other people's rights and social responsibility. 2) There were statistically significant differences in overall democratic citizenship among students classified by sex, birthplace, academic performance, year of faculty, and democratic upbringing.

2. Conditional factors affecting youth citizenship in a democratic system revealed the consciousness of good democratic citizenship, knowledge, and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of democratic citizenship, social attitudes, and participation in activities according to democracy. democracy, knowledge, and understanding of democratic civil rights in interpersonal relations, and democratic political expression behavior respectively. This was because the students believed that the factor of citizenship awareness under democracy was still the best citizenship awareness. This result was in line with the concept of Rodpuengkru, S., Hirunruk, T., & Ubpanong, P., (2021) The consciousness of citizenship in a democratic system is a citizen who adheres to life by adhering to the following important principles: Adhering to what is right, knowing what is good and what is bad, what is not good, seeing the public interest over personal interest. The strict application of democratic principles, and quality political participation in promoting and creating awareness of citizenship in a democracy. And from the research of Khamsemanan, R., (2019) It was found that the level of citizenship has the freedom to choose a way of life, be able to make a career, and be self-reliant, having ethics as the basis for living. Exercise your rights and freedoms responsibly, accepting and respecting the diversity of people in society. Respect the dignity and equal human values, practice discipline, and respect the laws and regulations of society, including always participating in community and social activities.

RECOMMENDATION

Policy Recommendation: Cooperation and coordination should be created with all parties by adhering to the principles. Effectively participate in and understand democratic citizenship models in various contexts. Government agencies and executives or individuals should formulate a structured policy to create a democratic form of citizenship. which puts participation into action effectively.

Using Recommendation: The government should give priority to the development of national citizenship integrated into all social institutions. creating common norms going in the same direction Rather than just solving the problem of democracy in terms of form, it should create a sharp balance in all aspects.

Further Research Recommendation: Research should be conducted on the effects of family, social, and cultural differences on youth citizenship.

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