

DEMOCRATIC BEHAVIOR OF STUDENT MAJORED IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

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Abstract: The objectives of this research were to 1) study the democratic behavior, 2) compare the democratic behavior between personal factors, and 3) to study the relationship between factors and democratic behavior of student majored in police administration program, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in Academic year 2018. Survey research method was employed and utilized by the means of collecting the raw data. The sample included 208 people calculated by using Yamane formula. Data were collected using 5-point rating scale questionnaire and checklist, and were statistically analyzed in percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, F-test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

The findings revealed as follows.

- 1) The level of the democratic behavior of student majored in police administration program, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in academic year 2018 is high.
- 2) Those who had different sex had different involvement in the democratic behavior at significance level 0.05.
- 3) Those who had different years and hometown hadn't have different involvement in the democratic behavior at significance level 0.05.
- 4) The factor of political information awareness didn't relate with the democratic behavior by correlation wasn't statistically significance at 0.05 level

Keywords: Democratic Behavior, Democracy, Police Administration, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

1. INTRODUCTION

Democracy is viewed as one of a decent regime. Nowadays many countries around the globe adopts it into their development guidelines. Nevertheless, this type of system emphasizes a participation of the people whether in direct or indirect self-government; therefore, it requires fairly high-quality citizen and society. As such, a major success or failure of democracy depends on a good quality of citizens and society. It is possible to create and improve such quality with education, learning and instilling good attitude towards democracy for the citizens. An important mission in democratic society is to improve their citizens to gain such quality by providing a democratic education and making them realize that it is a regime of, by and for people [1].

Today, political development of Thailand emphasizes on a democratic political concept and official authority empowered with democratically legitimate government. To create self-sustainable efficient and effective society in democratic way, everyone within the society must uphold and conduct him/herself under the principles of democracy; the government should also educate the people under such regime to make them understand and conduct themselves in democratic way in align with the

governing system as uphold by its nation properly and appropriately.

University, as a higher education institution, plays a main role in encouraging and instilling democracy in students and people through instruction, training and action; therefore, it is viewed as a main institution for instilling democracy for people in the society. Given that, a university and its students are a group consisted as an institute that is ideal for democratic behavior and democratic way to be instilled into other than social and family institutions. In case instruction and activities promoting democracy are provided by the university, it can be assumed that the graduated students will live their life in democratic society very well and help encouraging perfect democratic society.

A study was performed on students majored in Police Administration program, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat university in order to determine democratic behavior level in the students and to find variations across personal factors to make them realize whether their behavior is compliance with democratic way. The study was specifically performed on the students majored in Police Administration program as the program instills virtue, ethics, good personality, selflessness and social responsibility based on professional code of conduct and the society.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To study democratic behavior level in students majored in Police Administration program, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University;

2. To compare democratic behavior of students majored in Police Administration program, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University based on their personal factors and;

3. To find a relationship between perception of political news and democratic behavior of students majored in Police Administration program, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

3. HYPOTHESES

1. Variations on personal factors will affect democratic behavior;

2. Factors regarding perception on political news will relate to democratic behavior of the students.

4. METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research was performed. A sample group was 208 undergraduate students majored in Police Administration program, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University (academic year of 2018). Sample size determination was based on Taro Yamane (1973) [2] at 95% confidence level and conducted with accidental sampling. Data collection was performed by a questionnaire.

The methodology consists of 2 parts

1. Data collection

Questionnaires were distributed to a target population i.e., 208 undergraduate students majored in Police Administration program, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. Before filling out a questionnaire, relevant details (in the questionnaire) have been informed, then the questionnaire were collected.

2. Data analysis

Data obtained from respondents was processed and analyzed and consisted as follows:

1) Frequency and percentage were utilized for analyzing personal factors obtained from the respondents i.e., gender, education years and domicile;

2) Factors regarding perception of political news were analyzed based on mean and standard deviation (S.D.) and mean interpretation was performed;

3) Opinions regarding democratic behavior categorized into 3 aspects: reverence, harmony and wisdom, all of which were analyzed with descriptive statistics. The analyzed data was presented in tables contained with details i.e., mean, standard deviation and mean interpretation.

Mean interpretation is as follows [3] :

4.51-5.00 = Most common behavior

3.51-4.50 = Frequent behavior

2.51-3.50 = Moderately frequent behavior

1.51-2.50 = Low frequent behavior

1.00-1.50 = Least frequent behavior

4) Comparison of democratic behavior in the students majored in Police Administration program, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University was conducted based on personal factors i.e., gender, education years and domicile. T-test was utilized for 2 sets of personal factors, then One-way ANOVA (One-Way Analysis of Variance: One-Way ANOVA) was applied. As for 3 sets of personal factors with significant difference, Scheffe's method was applied.

5) Correlation was applied to find a relationship between factors regarding perception of political news and democratic behavior based on Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and correlation interpretation [4] as follows:

0.90-1.00 = Perfect relationship

0.70 - 0.89 = Fairly strong relationship

0.50 - 0.69 = Moderate relationship

0.30 - 0.49 = Low relationship

0.00 - 0.29 = Lowest relationship

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Based on an analysis, overall perception on political news of the student was moderate ($\bar{x} = 3.35$, S.D. = 0.78);

2. According to an analysis, democratic behavior level in reverence, harmony and wisdom in the students was high ($\bar{x} = 4.36$, S.D. = 0.56).

3. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis 1 variations on personal factors will affect democratic behavior:

- Democratic behavior based on gender in every aspect was considered, P in such behavior was 0.00, which was < 0.05 , signifying that a variation on gender affected democratic behavior;

- Democratic behavior based on education years in every aspect was considered, P in such behavior was 0.15, which was > 0.05 , signifying that a variation on education years affects democratic behavior; nevertheless, P was > 0.05 in individual aspects, signifying that education years affected democratic behavior with statistical significance at 0.05. After statistical significance was identified, Scheffe's method was applied to test on the pair of contrasts.

Overall two samples t-test in reverence based on education years revealed that mean of reverence in 1st year students was different from 4th and 3rd year students with statistical significance at 0.05 i.e., mean of reverence in 1st students was higher than 4th and 3rd year students; furthermore, mean of reverence in 2nd year students was higher than 3rd year students with statistical significance at 0.05 i.e., mean of reverence in 2st year students was higher than 3rd year students.

Overall two samples t-test in wisdom based on education years revealed that mean of wisdom in 1st year students was different from 3rd and 4th year students with statistical significance at 0.05 i.e., mean of wisdom in 1st students was higher than 2nd and 4th year students; furthermore, mean of wisdom in 4th year students were higher than 2nd year and 3rd year students with statistical significance at 0.05 i.e., mean of wisdom in 4th year students was higher than 2nd and 3rd year students.

- An analysis of difference of the domicile in democratic behavior in overview revealed that P was 0.22, which was >0.05 , signifying that a variation on domicile affected democratic behavior;

Hypothesis 2 Factors regarding perception on political news will relate to democratic behavior of the students:

Democratic Behavior	Factors regarding perception on political news		
	Pearson Correlation(r)	Sig. (2-tailed)	relationship
Reverence	-0.03	0.64	Lowest relationship
Harmony	-0.01	0.86	Lowest relationship
Wisdom	0.13	0.07	Lowest relationship
Total	0.03	0.63	Lowest relationship

An analysis of relationship between perception on political and democratic behavior of the students based on Sig. (2-Tailed) was 0.63, which was >0.05 , signifying that such factors were related to student's democratic behavior and coefficient value (r) was 0.03, signifying that both variables had poor relationship.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study, it can be summarized and discussed that

1. An analysis of perception level on political news in the students:

Overall perception was moderate; based on respective aspects, online news was the highest, discussion for exchanging political views was high, TV news was moderate, newspaper and radio were low.

2. An analysis of democratic behavior

Overall democratic behavior was high; based on respective aspects, reverence was high, wisdom was high, harmony was moderate. Such findings are in align with the research performed by Rossukhon Makaramani (2013) : Citizenship behaviors of youth in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University which found that Youth perform citizenship behaviors once in a while, which respectively are respect of diversity, respect of rules-laws, respect the rights of others, social responsibility, respect principle of equity, and having liberty-independent.

3. Hypothesis 1 testing variations on personal factors will affect democratic behavior:

Gender: personal factors affected democratic behavior with statistical difference at 0.05; therefore, this is in align with the hypothesis. Such findings are in align with the research performed by Rossukhon Makaramani (2013) : Citizenship behaviors of youth in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University which found that Female and male youth perform differences of citizenship behaviors. Hence, the female youth significantly show respect of rules-laws more than the male youth.

Education years: variations on education years did not affect democratic behavior with no statistical significance at 0.05; therefore, this is not in align with the hypothesis. Each respective aspects were considered as follows:

Reverence: variations on education years affected democratic behavior with statistical significance at 0.05; therefore, this is in align with the hypothesis;

Harmony: variations on education years affected democratic behavior with statistical significance at 0.05; therefore, this is in align with the hypothesis;

Wisdom: variations on education years affected democratic behavior with statistical significance at 0.05; therefore, this is in align with the hypothesis;

Scheffe's method was applied as statistically significant difference within mean of reverence, harmony and wisdom had been identified; the results were as follows:

Reverence

Mean of reverence in 1st year students was different from 4th and 3rd students with i.e., mean of reverence in 1st year students was higher than 4th and 3rd year students; furthermore, mean of reverence in 2nd year students was higher than 3rd year students i.e., mean of reverence in 2st year students was higher than 3rd year students. It can be noted that the mean of reverence in early year students is higher than late year students possibly because they enrolled after their senior and embraced the seniority.

Harmony

Mean of harmony in 1st year students was different from 3rd year students i.e., mean of harmony in 1st year students was higher than 3rd year students; furthermore, mean of harmony in 2nd year students was higher than 3rd year students i.e., mean of harmony in 2nd students was higher than 3rd year students. It can be noted that the mean of harmony in early year students is higher than late year students possibly because they have to participate in activities together and always stay in group leading to more harmony.

Wisdom

Mean of wisdom in 1st year students was different from 3rd and 4th students i.e., mean of wisdom in 1st year students was higher than 2nd and 4th year students; furthermore, mean of wisdom in 4th year students were higher than 2nd year and 3rd year students i.e., mean of wisdom in 4th students was higher than 2nd and 3rd year students. It can be noted that the mean of wisdom in late year students is higher than early year students possibly because they are more skillful and knowledgeable and much more directed and instructed leading to higher wisdom.

Domicile: variations on domicile did not affected democratic behavior with no statistical difference at 0.05; therefore, this is not in align with the hypothesis

4. Hypothesis 2 testing Factors regarding perception on political news will relate to democratic behavior of the students.

Relationship between perception on political and democratic behavior of the students signified that both variables had poor relationship with statistical significance at 0.05; when investigating individual aspects, it was found that factors regarding perception on political news did not related to reverence, harmony and wisdom, all of which had statistical significance at 0.05; this is not in align with the hypothesis.

SUGGESTIONS

Practical suggestions

1. Democratic atmosphere should be encouraged in the university by basing on 3 virtues i.e., reverence, harmony and wisdom;

2. The university should hold activities and campaigns to encourage the importance of democracy and make proper understanding.

Suggestions for future research

1. An investigation into factors affecting democratic behaviors should be conducted to be a guideline for encouraging democracy on the spot.

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