



**FACTORS AFFECTING DEMOCRATIC BEHAVIOR  
OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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**จาก**

**บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล**

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Thesis  
entitled

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OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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This research was performed to study levels of democratic behavior of Mahidol University students and to describe factors affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. The target group was composed of 400 Mahidol University students in the second semester of the academic year 2000. Students were selected by multi-stage random sampling. Experts checked questionnaires and examinations. Primary data analysis utilized frequency, percentage, means, and standard deviation while analysis of differences among the factors affecting democratic behavior was done by Multiple Regression Analysis.

The results of the study showed that the students had democratic behavior at the high-level, acceptance of the value of the patron-client system at the moderate level, good attitude towards democracy, moderate personality between introvert and extrovert, had democratic upbringing by the family at the high level, democratic close friends group at the high level, participated in student activities at the moderate level, and followed political information at the moderate level.

Factors affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University as internal factors were attitude towards democracy and personality types, while external factors were upbringing by the family, close friends group, and field of study. The factors most affecting democratic behavior, in descending order were upbringing by the family, attitude towards democracy, personality types, close friends group, and field of study; the students in the health sciences had more factors affecting democratic behavior than other fields. All factors could predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students at 46.2 percent. Factors not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students were acceptance of the values of patron-client system, participation in student activities, and following political information.

Although the results of this research found that Mahidol University students had democratic behavior at the high level, organizations that are related to democratic development should encourage family and educational institutes to promote knowledge and understanding of the importance of democratic behavior, for socialization of persons from the childhood years, to display behavior that is appropriate to politics and government now.

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พรรณณี ตรังคยันต์ : ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยของนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

(FACTORS AFFECTING DEMOCRATIC BEHAVIOR OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS)

คณะกรรมการ ควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์ : ชัยวัฒน์ ป็ญพงษ์ Ph.D., ศิริวิทย์ กุลโรจนภัทร Ph.D., สมศักดิ์ ส่งสัมพันธ์ ศษ. 141 หน้า. ISBN 974-04-0017-5

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงระดับพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยของนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล รวมทั้งปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยของนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล โดยกลุ่มตัวอย่างเป็นนักศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ภาคปลาย ปีการศึกษา 2543 นวน 400 คน ได้มาจากการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบแบ่งชั้นหลายขั้นตอน เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล โดยใช้แบบสอบถาม และแบบทดสอบที่ผู้วิจัยสร้างขึ้น ซึ่งได้ผ่านการตรวจสอบคุณภาพของเครื่องมือ การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเบื้องต้นใช้ ค่าความถี่ ร้อยละ ค่ามัธยเลขคณิต ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์เพียร์สัน และการวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตย โดยใช้การวิเคราะห์ถดถอยพหุคูณแบบขั้นตอน

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า นักศึกษาส่วนใหญ่มีพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยในระดับสูง มีการยอมรับ ค่านิยมในระบบอุปถัมภ์ระดับปานกลาง มีทัศนคติที่ดีต่อประชาธิปไตย มีบุคลิกภาพแบบกลาง ๆ ระหว่างแบบเก็บตัวและแบบแสดงตัว ได้รับการอบรมเลี้ยงดูที่เป็นประชาธิปไตยในระดับสูง มีกลุ่มเพื่อนสนิทที่มีความเป็นประชาธิปไตยในระดับสูง เข้าร่วมกิจกรรมนักศึกษาในระดับปานกลาง และมีการติดตามข่าวสารทางการเมืองในระดับปานกลาง

ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยของนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ได้แก่ ปัจจัยภายในคือ ทัศนคติต่อประชาธิปไตย และแบบของบุคลิกภาพ ปัจจัยภายนอก คือ การอบรมเลี้ยงดู กลุ่มเพื่อนสนิท และสาขาวิชาที่เรียน โดยปัจจัยที่มีผลมากที่สุดเรียงตามลำดับคือ การอบรมเลี้ยงดู ทัศนคติต่อประชาธิปไตย แบบของบุคลิกภาพ กลุ่มเพื่อนสนิท และสาขาวิชาที่เรียน โดยสาขาวิชาที่เกี่ยวกับการแพทย์และสุขภาพมีผลต่อพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยมากกว่าสาขาวิชาที่ไม่เกี่ยวกับการแพทย์และสุขภาพ ซึ่งปัจจัยทั้งหมดสามารถร่วมกันทำนายพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยของนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ได้ร้อยละ 46.2 ส่วนตัวแปรที่ไม่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยของนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล คือ การยอมรับค่านิยมในระบบอุปถัมภ์ การเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมนักศึกษา และการติดตามข่าวสารทางการเมือง

ผลการวิจัยครั้งนี้แม้จะทราบว่านักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยมหิดลมีพฤติกรรมประชาธิปไตยในระดับสูง แต่หน่วยงานและองค์กรที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการพัฒนาประชาธิปไตย ก็ควรจะได้มีการส่งเสริมให้สถาบันครอบครัว รวมถึงสถาบันการศึกษาในระดับต่าง ๆ ได้มีความรู้ความเข้าใจในความสำคัญของพฤติกรรมที่เป็นประชาธิปไตย เพื่อให้มีการอบรมกล่อมเกลานักศึกษตั้งแต่วัยเด็กให้มีพฤติกรรมที่เหมาะสมกับการเมืองการปกครองในปัจจุบัน

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. Background and significance of the study

Since the government administration revolution from the absolute monarchy system to democracy system in 1932, for the last 60 years, Thailand has not been developed in trend with the prototype of developed democratic country. Democracy system is the system allowing most freedom to people, most open for the people participation in government administration, and is regarded as the governing by people and for people. But in reality, Thai democratic has always been facing obstacles. As for the past period, Thailand has experienced with coup d'etat, the constitution destruction and 3 other political violence, which caused great lost in politic, economics, and social. The three violence is the October 14, 1973, the October 6, 1976, and the Black May, 1992 events. This violence had obstructed the continuity of the democratic development. Moreover, the democratic development in the past time was engaged in the election system management framework, the Parliament system and the government services took for granted the people political concept and movement, which is an important element of democratic system and politics. It has become the saying of "Democratic without democracy". After the Black May, 1992 violence, there has been the call for the political development in association with global democracy and lead to the political reformation. In seek of developing the better Thai governing and politics, the new governing constitution, as currently used, had been issued. The current constitution of 1997 is regarded as that of the people version constitution since it was with most people participation. Furthermore, the crucial matter included is the promotion and protection of people freedom. Allowance of the greater people participation in government administration and political power inspection. And also the political restructuring for more stability and efficiency,

leading to the better population quality of life. It, then, goes in line with the democracy principle of being “the government administration of people by people, and for people.”

The most important essence of democratic system is, then, focused on the people who own the country. People of the country must be participated in acknowledgment and have appropriate role in accordance with the democracy principle, which is not the administration of politician and civil servants. That the people act only in monitoring and criticizing or just asking for or pressing to benefit only from the government policy and projects. The democracy, by the genuine essential matter and essence and must be emphasized is the administration by people. The “by” definition is not included only the polling but also the meaning of gathering as the organizations, associations and act in place of the government or corporate with government. In the new political stream, democratic system will not be the democratic of representatives as ever, which emphasized in the benefits struggling and sharing of many social groups. It would be the concentrated democracy and leave room for differential and diversification. Public area would be provided free from the government, economic system and marketing system. It is not for only private or group state. It is the stage opened for discussion on privileges ever restrained. It aims at inciting public opinion and lead to revolution through public more than government suppression or call for government to take action. The essential base is the direct movement or taking action of people, which is regarded as the social stream idea in the present day

There have been various obstacles in Thai democracy political development for the past time. One is the government power overriding in nearly every social activity. There were not enough rooms for direct political expression or action by people (Yutana waroonpitikool, Ed., 1999: 4). Another important hindrance comes from some Thai people norm behavior and habit in contrast with democratic principle. For example are selfishness, high self-centered, favoritism, overlooking the appropriate practice, and greedy. These norms and behavior are contrasting with the norm inculcation the democraticism emphasizing on others respect, recognition of

other equality, diversity of participation public benefit emphasizing. The problems are important obstacles to the improvement towards the proper development. The political reformation has offered Thailand the new constitution, which is hoped to bring about the better political revolution. However, people as the owner of the country should behave in the appropriate democratic way. If people of the country take for granted or not properly behave in accordance with the democratic tenet, difficulties would be unavoidably placed on the people itself. But if people were properly act in accordance with the proper democratic practice, social peace would be the results, leading to the country and democracy development leading to the better quality of life.

Hence, in the development of the country and the creation of the advance democracy, people of the country are very important. People must be developed for the better quality towards society since the quality of the people is important. It could support the creation of democracy system. If people are politically qualified, democracy system development would move faster. Meanwhile, the unqualified people or people with not enough political realization would hinder the democracy system development. The government itself is realizing the problems as in the 8<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development plan, people development is an important matter for the sake of being the center of development. In the democracy creation to people, the government has the national policy to encourage democracy. The major target in the 1996-2017 educational reformation plan of the Ministry of Education is to develop Thai youth with the potential of self-development for the better quality of life and develop the country to be existed peacefully in the global social. There is a section mentioned that the target of the education reformation is the people with democraticism (Elementary Education Department, 1993: 26-32). As seen in current and past education development plan, it is encouraged that every educational level implants the student with democraticism.

Population education is one of the educational innovations, being accepted and encouraged to solve and prevent problems from the potential population situation altering. Educational process is used as a tool supporting the student's decision in coping with problem resulted from the changing population situation reasonably and

voluntarily. It ignites students with knowledge, understanding, attitude, norm, responsiveness, and ability to make decision properly toward the changed population situation in consideration of his own and social circumstances, which would lead to the population good quality of life. As a result, the encouragement to acknowledge population in consideration of initiating the proper behavior towards social especially in democratic way is one way to develop human resources. People would, then, have the ability to make decision toward particular issue to improve his own quality of life properly towards the target of the population study.

As a result, researcher is encouraged to study the democratic behavior. The study's objective is to study factors effecting democratic behavior of undergraduate students. This group of students is important as their behavior plays an important role in the society after they graduated. The behavior has high potential in changing or developing the social towards the proper prototype really benefited everyone. Furthermore, students are those with good circumstances and better chances than other people in recognizing social beings as they are directly involved in the educational system. (Pitoon Sinlarat, 1998: 243-244) In the past time, students play important role in the calling for benefits of the social till generating Thai democraticism. For example is the October 14, 1973 event. Although, students are now pay less attention to the social beings as seen as in their declined participation in social and political activities. For this reason, the researcher aims at studying the democratic behavior in student group. The target group of the study is last year students in undergraduation level of Mahidol University. Most curriculums in Mahidol University are in pure science field especially in undergraduate level. Those from the entrance examination are in pure science field / faculties and mostly are health sciences, which is quite different from other university with both pure science and social science curriculum. Moreover, there is not many social science curriculums included in each faculty study especially those related to political and governing. However, the past time students of Mahidol University were much expressed their democraticism by participated in political events as the October 14, 1973, the October 6, 1976, the fight for resistance toward Japanese commodities and The United state of America farm act law and also other social activities such as teaching, health care for alum people. (Bamber, 1985 quoted

in Hewison, 1997: 234-240) Although, there is no teaching related to politics and governing, the university instructors are widely known as the promoter of democratic generating in Thai society, for example are Dr. Prawate Wasi.

From reasons above, the objective of the researcher is to study the behavior expressing the democraticism of the present Mahidol University students. Theoretical framework used in the study is the socialization, which is the process of directly and indirectly acknowledging the pre-defined rules of a group or society. It is to promote the prototype of beneficial behavior towards group and able to be existed and participate in a group orderly. This would result in making a person to be the country-qualified people. The representatives of the socialization studied are family, institution of study, close friends group, and mass media's. Factors studied are nurturing, group of close friends, students activities participation, and following political information. Included are psychologically factors as the acceptance of the values of patron-client system, personality types. And also the factors of the faculty of the study to be utilized in democratic behavior. It is going to be used as the way to encourage democracy that would result in political development and the leading to population quality of life development.

## **2. Research objectives**

2.1 To study the democratic behavior of the Mahidol University students

2.2 To study the factors affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students:

2.2.1 Internal factors are the acceptance of the values of the patron - client system, attitude towards democracy and personality types

2.2.2 External factors are field of study, upbringing by the family, close friends group, participation in student activities and following political information.

### **3. Research Questions**

3.1 What level is Mahidol University students' democratic behavior?

3.2 How the internal factors as acceptance in values of patron-client system, attitude of democracy, and personality types, that affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students

3.3 How the external factors as fields of study, brought up by family, close friend group, student activities participation, and attention on political information, that affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students

3.4 Which factors mentioned could predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students?

### **4. Research Hypothesis**

4.1 Internal factors affecting democratic behavior are:

4.1.1 The acceptance of the patron-client system had negative affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

4.1.2 Attitude towards democracy had positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

4.1.3 Personality types had positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

4.2 External factors affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

4.2.1 Field of study had negative affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students

4.2.2 Upbringing by the family had positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

4.2.3 Close friends group had positive affecting democratic behavior of the Mahidol University students.

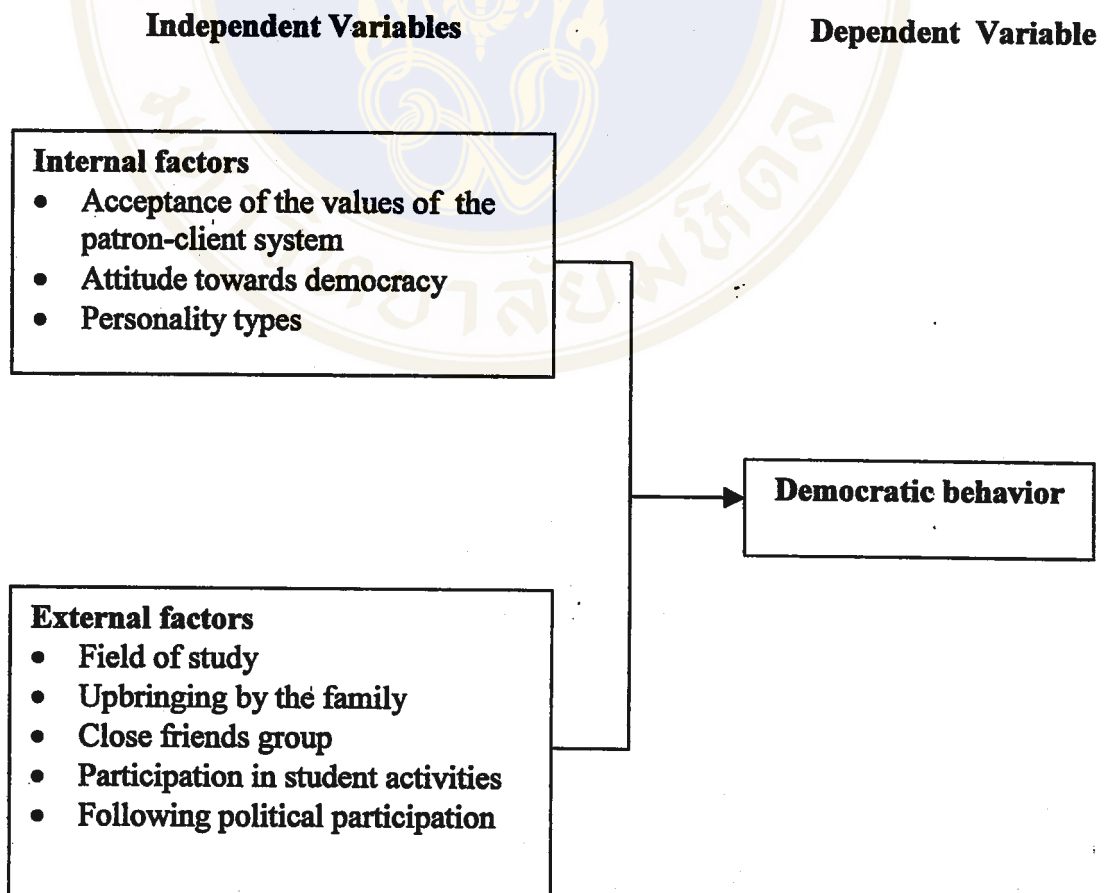
4.2.4 Participation in student activities had positive affecting democratic behavior of the Mahidol University students.

4.2.5 Following political information had positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

4.3 Both internal and external factors can be used to predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students

### 5. Theoretical Framework

From the study on theories and researches related to democratic behavior especially theory related to social training, which was used as the important framework to study the democratic behavior, the researcher found out that there are many variables affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students as shown in the following research framework:



## **6. Scope of the study**

The scope of this study is to study the behavior of only undergraduate level students who have passed the entrance examination and other special schemes students studying in the same curriculum with those who passed the entrance examination and registered for the last semester of the academic year 2000.

## **7. Definitions of Terms**

7.1 Democratic behavior means practical expression toward democratic tenet. It is estimated by using questionnaire asking 30 questions on the situational expression of democratic behavior, which researcher defined from the review literatures related. The behavior included are as followed:

- 7.1.1 Recognition of role and duty
- 7.1.2 Acceptance of others opinion
- 7.1.3 Responsiveness
- 7.1.4 Self-discipline
- 7.1.5 Public benefits recognition
- 7.1.6 Participation in ideas doings and disposition (kindness)
- 7.1.7 Respecting each other status
- 7.1.8 Acceptance and respecting in person rights and duty
- 7.1.9 Making decisions reasonably
- 7.1.10 Realizing the role of being good leader and follower
- 7.1.11 Sense of obligation in nation, religion, and monarchy
- 7.1.12 The holding on moral principles for one's way of life

7.2 Mahidol University students means students in undergraduate level who passed the entrance examination and those in the special schemes studying the same curriculum with the students passed the entrance examination in the last semester of the academic year of 2000

7.3 The acceptance of the values of patron-client system means acceptance toward the supportive system agreeable to oneself and others. It is estimated by questioning 8 questions the researcher defined from review literature.

7.4 Attitudes towards democracy means feelings or opinion of the students toward the political governing in democracy system by using 10 questions of questionnaire

7.5 Personality types means the prototype of performance. It is divided into introvert type and extrovert type and the mean between the two types. It is measured by using 20 questions of questionnaire

7.6 Field of study means field / faculty students are studying in. It is divided to field of pure science related to health sciences and unrelated to health sciences. It is estimated by using the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) set by UNESCO.

7.7 Upbringing by the family means the parents performance toward the students according to the students recognition expressing democraticism in the family, using the 12 questions of questionnaire

7.8 Close friends group means the relationship between students and the member of the group of close friends according to the students' recognition. It is the overview of the group atmosphere expressing democraticism, using the 8 questions of questionnaire.

7.9 Participation in student activities means the participation of the students in the public/social activities formed in the university. It is classified as the participated students as the activity management team, the participated students but not as the management team, and the never participated students. Activities benefited to public / social, which are not related to entertainment or sports activities set by the students' council 14 assembly both inside and outside the university are included.

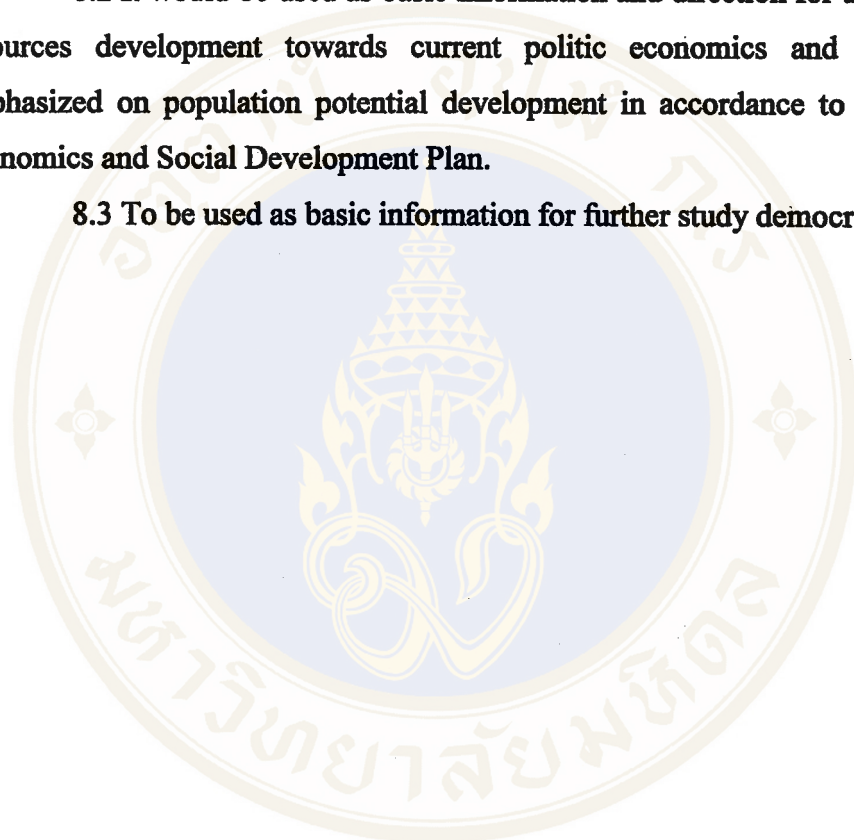
7.10 Following political information means the level of students' interest in news related to political economics and social events on media's using 8 questions for the students appraising themselves from the frequency of news acquisition form media.

## **8. The outcome to be obtained**

8.1 To be acknowledged how students react or the student's behavior towards democracy. The result is benefited to those organization related in students management for usage of further developing students quality.

8.2 It would be used as basic information and direction for the proper human resources development towards current politic economics and social situation emphasized on population potential development in accordance to the 8<sup>th</sup> National Economics and Social Development Plan.

8.3 To be used as basic information for further study democratic behavior



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter presents selected literature found to be relevant to the study to the study as follows

- 1. Concept and theory related to democratic behavior**

- 1.1 Democratic concept**

- 1.2 Meaning of democracy**

- 1.3 Characteristic of democracy**

- 1.4 Rules of democracy**

- 1.5 Democratic behavior**

- 2. Concept and theory of democratic behavior**

- 3. Concept, theory and research finding that results related to democratic behavior**

#### **1. Concept and theory related to democratic behavior**

##### **1.1 Democratic concept**

Democracy literally means “the government of the people.” It comes from the Greek word demos mean people and kratos mean government or power. The concept developed first in the small Greek city-state, and the athenian democracy (roughly between 450 B.C. and 350 B.C.) is what we always go back to as the principal early example. Pericles, the great Athenian statesman, speaking in 431 B.C., defined it in the following terms:

Our constitution is named a democracy, because it is in the hands not of the few but of the many. But our laws secure equal justice for all in their private disputes and our public opinion welcomes and honors talent in every branch of achievement on grounds of excellence alone... Our citizens attend both to public and private duties and do not allow absorption in their various affairs to interfere with their knowledge of the city's... We decide or debate, holding...that acts are foredoomed to failure when undertaken undiscussed.

## 1.2 Meaning of Democracy

Throughout our lives we are members of different groups or associations, from families, neighborhoods, clubs and work units to nations and states. In all such associations, from the smallest to the largest, decisions have to be taken for the association as a whole: about the goals to be pursued, about the rules to be followed, about the distribution of responsibilities and benefits between members. These can be called collective decisions, in contrast to individual decisions taken by people on behalf of themselves alone. Democracy belongs to this sphere of collective decision-making. It embodies the ideal all its members should take such decisions, affecting an association as a whole, that, and that they should each have equal rights to take part in such decisions. Democracy, in other words, entails the twin principles of popular control over collective decision-making and equality of rights in the exercise of that control. To the extent that these principles are realized in the decision-making of any association, we can call it democratic.

Democratic is a word which has the widest meaning. After World war II, United nations Educational, Scientific and culture organization : Unesco had given the scholarships to technicians for researching about the word "Democracy". After completely researching, the conclusion was that the word "Democracy" was used as an explanation in every social and political system which users wanted to support (Wisut Phothithan, 1981: 13). Therefore, democracy appeared in various characteristics such as Liberal Democracy, People's Democratic Dictatorship, Guided Democracy,

Democratic Socialism etc. (Chaianant Samutwanich, 1980: 1) Moreover, foreign and domestic philosophers defined the meaning of democracy as follow:

Choawarat Sansayawichai (1982: 65) explained the meaning of democracy that was a word provided by Grom Mern Naratip Prapanpong. Democracy in English deriving from Greek language “Demos” meant People and “Kratos” meant power. After joining these two words, it meant “Power of People”. As for in Thai language the word “prachathipatai” deriving from the word “pracha” meant people, citizen. And “Athipatai” meant highest power in governing the country. After joining these two words, it meant “highest power in governing the country belongs to people”

Jirachoke Weerasai, et.al. (1995: 256) said that the word “prachathipatai” in Thai language was provided by comparing with English language so it was the mixing of two words i.e. pracha+athipatai. The word “Democracy” in English was “Democratie” in French language. The original word in Greek language was “Demokratia” which was the mixing of two words i.e. “Demos” and “Kratos”. “Demos” was people. “Kratos” meant government. “Kratos” was a noun. “Kratien” was a verb. After joining these two words, it meant People’s government. When you used the word “Democracy”, you should clearly state about the principle of democracy which was used in the western world i.e. “Liberal Democracy”

Preedee Kasemsap (1992: 11) explained the meaning of democracy that “democracy” derived from the words people+sovereignty” which meant the power of governing the country belonged to people.

Jaroon Suparp (1991: 29) divided the meaning of democracy into 2 categories : Narrow meaning and Wide meaning.

Narrow Meaning is people have power to govern themselves.

Wide Meaning is democracy is a way of life which has pattern of behavior in politics, economy, society, and culture.

Phra Thep Weethi (1992: 17) defined the meaning of democratic government that democracy is government which people governed themselves. People will priorly govern themselves, then, they will jointly help government.

The word "Democracy" is used in three following meanings which are called "Three characteristics of democracy" (Chaianant Samutwanich, 1976: 10-39; Chaowarat Sansayawichai, 1983: 29-30; Jirachoke Werasai, et al., 1995: 255; Kramol Thongthammachrt, 1980: 257; Laski, 1976: 84; Saroj Buasri, 1977: 66-68).

1. Democracy as ideology means to believe that democratic government is the best government form for benefits of the public. People must have trust in people's intelligence, reason, and ability. People must respect independence and liberty of human beings.

2. Democracy as a form of government means establishing various organization according to democratic philosophy such as having constitution, parliament, political party, election.

3. Democracy as a way of life or performing daily life means living together and interaction with respects both in manner and speech. People must not violate other people's right. People must have discipline towards themselves and society. People must respects rules of the society. People must jointly be responsible and do the useful things for happiness of the public. People must not take advantages of other people. People must use intelligence to solve all problems. People must perfectly use their rights within the scope of law and rules of the society. People must reasonably criticize.

After studying said documents, Researcher would like to summarize that "Democracy" means the governing power belongs to people. As for this study, Researcher will use the meaning of democracy in 3 characteristics as follows ;

1. Ideology
2. A form of Government
3. Way of life

The country which will achieve success or have stability in democracy system must consist of said three characteristics. In case of lacking any characteristics, democracy system of the country may not have stability

### 1.3 Important characteristics of democracy

As for the meaning of democracy, we will see that democracy is the concept or ideology, a form of government and a way of life. Technicians separately explain the important characteristics of democracy as follow:

#### 1.3.1 Democracy as Ideology

Ideology is a belief which is accepted and jointly practiced by the group for use as the group members practical principle or guideline and bringing about relation among that people group (Chaianant Samutwanich, 1974: 9). When the group members have correct belief and can jointly practice, they can lead the society to prosperity, peace, and orderliness.

Chaianant Samutwanich (1980: 248) mentioned the democratic ideology as follow:

- 1) To believe in human beings intelligence. And to believe that human beings have ability to use reasons to consider about their existence problems.
- 2) To believe that human beings have ability and reason to support the liberty in various forms such as liberty in expressing opinion, liberty in joining as society, liberty in respecting religions etc.
- 3) Belief in equality of people in the society. People should receive equal practice from the government and various laws without practical selection.

Wisuth Phothitan (1981: 55) mentioned the democratic ideology as follow:

- 1) Most people or whole people in the country must demand democracy.

2) Most people or whole people in the society widely have opportunity in participation in the activity of the society on politics, economy and society.

3) Use the governing principle by majority votes and respect the right of minority votes.

4) Members in the society have liberty in a level.

5) Members in society have equality in a level.

Sujit Bunbongkarn (1978: 117-120) mentioned the important characteristics of democratic concept as follows:

1) Human beings are reasonable and best know about their demands or benefits without other people's persuasion.

2) The government has limited power in human beings independence and liberty. The government only protects people's benefits so that people are not able to take advantage with each other.

3) Equality in people's right and opportunity.

4) Giving sovereign power to people. The ruler must come from people's consent. People have rights to resist and change the ruler if the ruler lacks fairness.

Somboon Suksamrarn (1984: 17-18) mentioned democratic ideology as follows:

1) To believe that human beings have intelligence and ability in cooperating to work and knowing to find reasons.

2) To believe that human beings have right and liberty such as liberty in speaking, publishing, advertising, meeting and gathering as a group etc.

3) To believe that all human beings have equality such as legal equality, political equality etc.

4) To believe that the government's ruling power occurs by people's consent.

5) To believe that the social, economical and political institutions which are government's governing mechanism exist to serve people in the society.

6) To believe that people have rights to oppose the government which does not comply with objectives or lacks fairness.

7) To believe and respect decision or resolution of majority votes. To protect opinion and benefits of minority votes.

Charin Sanprasert (1994: 10-12) explain the belief explained the belief concerning democracy as follows :

1) Belief in the method of considering people and optimism such as considering general people of the society that they are good and reasonable people etc.

2) To believe in individualism by accepting dignity and value of human beings. Personal right and liberty must receive the respect and protection from the government.

3) To believe that the government is only people's tool such as taking care of safety in life, property or various conveniences.

4) To believe in fairness of power. The government must have fairness in advancing to power, using power. Fairness stems from people's acceptance.

5) To believe that people have sufficient knowledge to decide to select the ruler and be able to control ruler's action such as giving right and liberty in selecting the ruler, controlling the use of power to be under limited scope of constitution.

Anake Sitthiprasart (1993: 3) explained democracy as the political ideology and philosophy by having the important characteristics as follow :

1) Human beings must have reasons and best realize their own demands.

2) Human beings have independence and liberty according to law of nature. And the ruler will protect human beings' liberty. The ruler will not limit human beings' liberty.

3) All human beings have equality in opportunity such as legal equality and equality in opportunity etc.

4) People are owners of sovereign power. The ruler is a person who people consent to give some power for the ruler to implement government according to people's demands.

After studying the concept of said technicians, I can summarize the important principle of democracy as ideology as follow:

1) To believe that human beings have intelligence and ability to use reasons to consider and decide their own problems, demands, or benefits without other people's persuasion.

2) To believe that human beings have rights and liberty such as liberty in speaking publishing, advertising meeting gathering as a group etc. The government should have limited power in protecting and taking care of people's benefit only.

3) To believe that all human beings have equality without practical selection by the government such as legal equality, equality in rights and opportunity etc.

4) To believe that people own the sovereign power. People have right to withdraw or change the ruler if the ruler lacks fairness.

5) To believe in the governing principle by majority votes and respect the right of minority votes.

### 1.3.2 Democracy as a form of government

Democracy as a form of government means organizing a form of government, fixing the relation between political institutes, roles, authority, duty of political institutes and the method of judging disputes according to democracy system by consistently applying the concept which is democratic ideology or ideal (Chaianant Samutwanich, 1980: 15). Technicians mention the principle of organizing a form of government in democracy system as follow

Chaianant Samutwanich (1980: 15-20) mentioned the principle of democratic government as follows:

- 1) Exchanging opinion with each other and giving importance to different opinion in solving the problem based on reasons.
- 2) Giving protection to people's right and liberty
- 3) Giving legal protection and expanding political right to people without dividing people's class.
- 4) Assigning people to have general right in liberty election both in local and country levels. Elected people must be in the position in terms.
- 5) Deciding the problem by majority votes and giving protection to minority votes.
- 6) Using the principle of government under the law which is provided by correct consulting process according to democratic way.
- 7) Using the principle of dividing power in order to inspect to prevent mutual obsession until any institute lacks independence.

Sujit Bunbongkarn (1978: 121-122) mentioned various characteristics of democratic government as follows:

- 1) Election by opening the opportunity for people to be able to liberty select the government or representatives without limiting the status of economy, society, career, domicile, education, language or religion. There must be few restrictions. And the election must always occur so that people have opportunity to change the ruler as they deem appropriate. And this prevents monopoly of power.
- 2) Liberty. People must have liberty in gathering the political group and widely implement the political activities. And people must guarantee other liberty such as liberty in speaking, writing, advertising, respecting religions, selecting domicile etc.
- 3) Equality. The government must implement various activities for all people to have equal opportunity such as to implement the activities of education, public health, tax-collection.etc. As for the political right, the government must equally give the political right to people. For example, as for election, a person has a right in one vote. And everybody must equally be under the law.

4) Government by using the law. The ruler is not able to do according to their demand. Various laws which are issued for enforcement must be fair to everybody and issued by correct process especially, the constitutional law because the constitutional will fix the ruler's power scope.

5) To be the political system which uses majority votes as the criteria and respects the right of minority votes. For example, in the parliament system, the party which has majority votes in the parliament will establish the government and protect the party which has minority votes (opposition party).

Somboon Suksamrarn (1984: 18-21) explained the basic principles of the democratic government as follow :

1) The principle of highest-governing power belongs to people. People use the highest power or sovereign power to govern themselves. Self government may be done both directly and via people's representatives.

2) The principle of changing users of sovereign power. As, at present democratic government is government by representatives, It is necessary to fix the representatives' operational duration so that people will have the opportunity to select the suitable representatives according to their demands.

3) The principle of right and liberty. People have independence and ability to do anything without being intervened. And they must not violate the right of other people, law or peace, and morality of people.

4) The principle of equality. Any person was born with nobility or is later appointed with nobility will not make people in the government have privileges over other people.

5) The principle of law. The government must have the guarantee of using right and liberty for people by fixing or providing various principles that what right and liberty will people have? Which level will people have the scope of using right and liberty? There must be an organization to judge that which action is to violate the law.

6) The principle of people must have duties towards the government such as duty to abide by the law, duty to pay tax, duty to be educated, and duty to use election right etc.

Anake Sitthiprasart (1993: 7) summarized the characteristics of the principles of democratic government as follows:

1) The government that comes from election must liberty implemented by voting, presenting to apply for competition. And it must be formed according to accurate duration.

2) To guarantee people's basic liberty. To limit people's basic liberty can be done under the law and the justice process.

3) Equality which must receive the service from the government, protection by law, and use of political right.

4) Government by using the principle of law. Democratic government will limit ruler's power as specified by the law only. And it must have the process of considering issuing the law which is controlled by people. This process is called parliament.

Charin Sanprasert (1994: 15-17) mentioned the important basic principle of democratic government as follows:

1) The principle, which states that the highest power, belongs to people. People have power to govern themselves, initiate, and decide to fix the condition of the society. People are able to participate in governing themselves directly and indirectly via representatives.

2) The principle of right and liberty is to give various rights and liberties to give various rights and liberties to people such as speaking, writing, publishing, advertising, expressing opinion and equality in law, voting and opportunity. These must be liberally implemented and have the guarantee that people are able to do i.e. the accurate law principle.

3) The principle of the highest of the law. This emphasizes to give the importance to law as the rule of living together and implementing various activities in the society. Using the law as the principle is considered to be people's joint intention because the law is built by representatives elected by people.

4) The principle of majority votes is the practical method of implementing various activities in democratic society. To solve the problem find the solution, and decide any matter must always use majority vote. This is to confirm

demands of majority people by using the hypothesis that most people will not bring damage to public society.

As for said concept of technicians I can summarize the characteristics of the principle of democratic government as follows:

1) To use the principle of the highest governing power belongs to people. People are able to participate in governing themselves directly and indirectly. The government or ruler only act on behalf of people.

2) To use the principle of right and liberty. People have right and liberty in gathering as a group and widely implementing the political activity without violating right and liberty of other people, law, and morality of people.

3) To use the principle of equality. People in the government must have equality such as equality on law, opportunity, and politics etc. without dividing social classes and having privileges over other people.

4) The use the governing principle under the law. People in the government must abide by the same law which is provided by the correct process according to democracy system. And the law must be fair to all people.

5) To use the principle of majority votes and to protect the party having minority votes as the deciding criteria such as to solve problem, to find the solution, and to decide various matters which impact people.

6) To use the principle of dividing power which consists of legislative power, administrative power, judicial power in order to decentralize the power and inspect with each other and have independence in administrating work.

7) To use the principle of election by opening the opportunity for people to liberally have election right both in the local and country level without limiting the social and economic status. And there must be least limitation in using the election right.

The abovementioned principles of democratic government are considered as the important principles for democratic countries. But the method of practice or arrangement of a form of government may have difference in details by depending on the suitability of each country.

Wisuth Phothithan (1981: 167-176) summarized a way of life in democracy as follows:

1) To have reasons or reasonable action i.e. to live with reason based on the facts. If the reasons may not be proved tangibly, they must express the abstract reasonability which is consistent with the morality of living together.

2) To respect with each other. As for honor and dignity, human beings must have equality as human beings. As for the mutual acceptance of human beings in the democratic society, a person must not express respect by being a servant of another person. And another person must not act as an employer of that person. But people must have mutual respect based on equality.

3) To agree by discussion, compromise, and endurance different opinion. As for agreement of people in democracy system, these people must liberty act without causing distress to other people. The basic right of people must receive protection. The government or officials cannot intervene by illegally use power over people.

Jaroon Supharb (1991: 35-41) explained a way of life in democracy as follows:

1) To use reasons by experimenting or testing the real condition with the objective to give importance to the process of finding the best answer. And to open the opportunity for people to express opinion and seek various facts for use in making decision.

2) To give importance to people and people group for maintaining importance of people. But, as for the condition of present society, it is necessary for people to gather as a group in order to protect people's benefits and resist the influence of other group or illegal government.

3) To have confidence that the government is only the tool. All people have ability to use reasons to find wrong and correct action. The government is only the tool which will help the society when it appears that the operation of society stemming from cooperation is not successful.

4) To rely on voluntary principle. People should voluntarily implement various activities according to their feeling and demand without being

### 1.3.3 Democracy as a way of life

Only the ideology of democracy does not enable any country to perfectly have democracy except using that ideology as the principle in fixing a form of government. And there may be a form of democratic government only. It cannot achieve the success if people in the country under democratic government have no democratic minded practice, personality, and way of life (Chaianant Samutwanich, 1976: 29). Technicians mention democracy as a way of life in various aspects as follows:

Kramol Thongthammachart (1976: 294-295) summarized a way of life in democracy as follows:

- 1) Most people in the country accepted and used the principle of equality as the living guideline.
- 2) People fought for keeping liberty either their own liberty or other people's liberty.
- 3) People were always interested in the activities of the country

Chaianant Samutwanich (1980: 22) explained that a way of life in democracy was to be open-minded to consider various problems with discretion, to exchange the opinion before decision, to know compromise for deciding the problem, to endure to listen to different opinions of other people, to respect rights and liberties of other people, and to accept people's equality.

Sukhum Nuansakul (1981: 21-23) mentioned that a way of life in democracy was

- 1) To respect reasons rather than people.
- 2) To know compromise and to accept other people's opinion.
- 3) To have discipline, to respect law.
- 4) To have responsibilities towards the public.

compelled. This will bring about the gathering of various groups by volunteering such as political party, labor union, employee-association etc.

5) To believe that the highest law is over the state law. Good government must come from people. Moreover, it must use the most correct principle, which may be considered as the highest law.

6) To rely on or give importance to the method. Democracy system believes that although people's lives will have destination but they must also rely on the method in order to achieve those objectives. The methods, which will lead to democracy, are to use the principle of law, justice process, people representatives, election etc.

7) To have confidence in the principle of discussion and consent. Democracy does not believe that any people will be able to solely have monopoly of reality. There for, there must be discussion and expression of reasons in order to find the solution, which is the opinion of most people and consists of evidence of facts.

8) To have democratic mind. To have realization and rely on the principle of democratic government by believing that it is more useful for people and the public than other system systems.

9) To realize people's value and dignity. To believe that people have equality as human beings although they will have other characteristics which are different such as sex, age, knowledge, tastes etc. To accept different opinion, to endure the condition which people are not satisfactory, to practice to find the solution by compromise.

10) To respect rules and regulations of democratic government i.e. to respect majority votes of people, to protect right of minority votes, to have equality among people, to have criticism, and to abide by the law provided according to democracy system.

11) To be interested in participating in governing themselves by seeking knowledge on the activity of the country, practicing to use idea in solving various problems which are public activities. To participate in the political group or political activity such as to be members of political party, to have prudence in voting for election etc.

12) To be good citizens means to behave as the good and quality citizens in democratic government such as to seek knowledge, to comply, with the policy of the country, not to violate law, to pay tax, and to participate in the activities, which are useful for various societies.

13) To practice optimism and have optimistic opinion such as to hope and trust that democracy system is the useful government, to accept equality among human beings, to respect importance and opinion of other people, to have optimistic view etc.

14) To know to use reasons in thinking, criticizing, and practicing. This will create good government because that expression must have stability in itself. It brings about creative action and stops the action, which uses illegal power.

Anake Sitthiprasart (1993: 7-8) mentioned a way of life in democracy as follows:

1) To have confidence in ability and reasonableness of all human beings.

2) To give importance to the liberty in expressing the opinion which consists of belief in their own right to express opinion and listen to opinion of other people.

3) To believe in equality of human beings especially the legal equality.

4) To believe that people own the country governing power.

5) To have confidence that the government institutes are the tools, which are establish to guarantee right, liberty and good living of people. These institutes can be changed when they cannot meet demands of most people.

6) To respect the resolution of majority votes and to be willing to comply with the resolution or give cooperation. Meanwhile, it is necessary to respect the opinion and benefits of minority votes.

As for said concept, I can summarize democracy as a way of life as follow:

- 1) To use reasons to decide the living problem based on the provable facts.
- 2) To know to compromise, endure and accept different opinion without leading to severity.
- 3) To respect right and liberty and mutual equality under the scope of law.
- 4) To respect the democratic rules and to be able to comply with the rules such as to respect the resolution of majority votes and to protect the party which has minority votes.
- 5) To be interested in participating in governing themselves such as all kinds of election, to be members of political party, and to be interested in the activities of the country at all times etc.
- 6) To have realization in there civil duties in democracy system such as to seek knowledge, to comply with the law, to participate in the activities which are useful for the public etc.
- 7) To support the principle of democratic government by thinking that it is more useful to people and the public than other system.

#### 1.4 Principle of democracy

When the technicians mention democracy, they try to have separate explanation for people to have more understanding and see the clearness by dividing democracy as follow; Democracy as ideology, a form of government, and a way of life. However, said three characteristics of democracy come from the same principle which is called "Principle of democracy". Several technicians mentioned the principle of democracy in various aspects as follow:

Chaowarat Sunsayawichai (1982: 67) explained the principle of democracy as follow:

1. Principle of liberty means the principle which people can liberally do what they want without impacting right and liberty of other people. People must do under the scope of law. Important liberty of people consists of liberty in speaking, liberty in publishing, liberty in working.

2. Principle of equality means all people of the country must have equal right and liberty. There are not division of classes.

3. Principle of brotherhood means people are under the pattern of brotherhood. They have unity. And they have law as the principle for giving happiness.

Jaroon Supharb (1991: 29-35) mentioned the principle of democracy as follows:

1. The principle, which considers that people, is the origin and owners of the highest power in governing the country. People have power to govern themselves directly and indirectly.

2. The principle of people's participation. Democracy is government by people. People will use power by various methods such as to elect people representatives, the House of Representatives or legislative council to establish the government, to express public opinion in various form as specified by the law, and to establish the political party etc.

3. The governing principle for people's benefits. Work of the governing or organizations such as parliament, cabinets or justice party must be implemented to bring about good results to people.

4. The principle of reasons such as to use reasons in expressing and implementing various activities by believing that if the principle of reasons is fully used, it will bring about permanent advancement, peace, and liberty.

5. Principle of consent is to seek some opinion. People will specifically have liberty in thinking and making decision.

6. The governing principle by majority votes without violating right of minority votes. To decide various problems or seek any solution must use the method of seeking demands of most people.

7. The principle of law is to rely on law, which are the criteria or rules of implementing various activities by considering that it is the policy and demand of people. This is because the law is specified by people's representatives.

8. The principle of listening and relying on people's intention as the important factor means to rely on and meet demand of most people in the country. These demands must be reasonable and expressed.

9. The governing principle which the government have limited power is to limit the power of the government not to use excessive power until the government may violate the basic right and liberty of people such as to fix the power scope of the government in the constitution etc.

10. Principle of equality is equality in politics, laws, and people's opportunity.

11. Moral principle. Morality is the principle which controls people not to afflict with each other and have the moral practice in order to bring about benefits to themselves and other people, which is the good result towards democratic government.

12. The principle of self-government and development believes that human beings have ability in improving themselves on idea, intelligence, and various actions. Therefore, it is suitable to assign people to fix government which people are able to solve their problems.

13. The principle of liberty means the opportunity which people are able to do anything, which is most useful to them. But people must have scope and reasons.

14. The principle of human beings' dignity considers that people have most importance. Therefore, government must be carried out in order to retain people's benefits.

15. The principle of compromise means compromise on opinion, which can be done by liberally exchanging idea. Exchange of opinion believes that people accept the best reasons as compromise.

16. The principle of accepting doubts believes that the political idea and various policies are not always the truth. It must be proved. The principle of doubt,

there for, teaches people not to easily believe in something. It aims to consider real condition.

Elementary Education Department (1993: 17-19) mentioned the principle of democracy as follows:

1. Principle of liberty means natural right of human beings on thinking, speaking, action under the scope of regulation and peace of the society. But, as for the use of liberty, All people must realize right and duties of themselves and other people.

2. Principle of equality considers that human beings have legal equality despite difference on sex, skin, classes, domicile, religion, or political ideology etc.

3. Principle of majority votes is government by majority by majority votes without taking advantages, oppressing or violating right of minority votes.

4. Principle of reasons means to have confidence in reasons, to give importance to the process or method of finding the suitable and correct answer, which is scientific principle.

5. Principle of brotherhood means human beings interact with sympathy and generosity without taking advantages. They have fraternal feeling without dividing races, sex, skin, or belief.

Marut Bunnark (199: 1-5) mentioned the philosophy and principle of democracy as follow:

1. Human beings and differences in the society. Democracy system accepts differences on race, language, culture, religion, or political opinion. The mechanism, which reflects this acceptance, is the guarantee on people's right and liberty. But, people must use right liberty in democracy system under specified scope. This means that they must not impact right and liberty of other people and they must not cause damages to public society.

2. To jointly find the solution. Democracy system opens the opportunity for all people to find the solution towards various problems. Certain people cannot do monopoly of solution. To jointly find the solution by the democratic process consist of giving importance to individuals equality, averaging the opinion compiled from all

people, finding the solution which stems from majority votes. But, majority votes may be changed according to the condition of time and environment.

Wisuth Phothithan (1995: 23-26) summarized the principle of democracy as follows:

1. To believe in the sovereign power of people. This can be expressed by electing people to perform duty on behalf of them. To participate in other political activities such as to follow-up that how are the roles of the government and various parties in the management and administration, to apply for being members of political party. To gather the benefits group or influence group etc. To rely on the principle of decision which majority votes respect minority votes.

2. To believe in the principle of liberty means people are able to do anything liberty without violating liberty of other people as specified by the law which is consented by people directly or indirectly

3. To believe in the principle of equality means the basic equality which will enable people in the same society to have equality. This does not mean equality in every matter. Important equality is legal equality, social equality, equality in opportunity, equality in politics etc.

4. To believe in the principle of reasons and principle of brotherhood of human beings mean people must rely on reasons. People must respect with each other in the society. People must cooperate to do useful things to the public society. People must protect and develop the country to have prosperity by having unity.

5. To have the government and mechanism of the government which are consistent and implement according to 4 important criteria as mentioned above.

Sombut Thamrongthanyawong (1995: 219-231) mentioned the principle of democracy as follows:

1. The principle of people's sovereign power. Only people own sovereign power. People express as the owner of sovereign power by using right to fix the ruler via the election process. People express as the owner of sovereign power both in electing representatives to take the political position and withdraw from the political party.

2. The principle of liberty believes that human beings were born together with liberty. Liberty is creative power. If people have no liberty people have no liberty, people have no creativeness. Human beings' lives will be good and perfect if they have creative power. Important liberty consist of liberty in politics, liberty in property, liberty in respecting religion, liberty in selecting domicile, liberty in working.

3. Principle of equality. Equality in democracy system is not the equality in the matter of equality because human beings have different ability and skills. Human beings' different ability and skills will not make human beings have more advantages or be superior to other people if they equally receive the opportunity to develop their ability and skills. So, the equality in democracy system means equality in opportunity, which consists of political equality, economic equality, and social equality.

4. The principle of law considers that the law is necessary for people in the society to live together. Human beings use the law to overcome the defects according to law of nature. The law must have fairness. Enforcement of law must have equality. People must equally receive protection from the justice process.

5. The principle of majority votes. As for any decision of people in fixing the ruler or decision of legislative party, administrative party, and justice party, when these people have different opinion, majority votes must be used as the criteria. This is to be sure that decisions really reflect demand of most people. However, the use of majority votes must also respect and protect minority votes.

After studying the concept of said technicians, I can summarize the important principles of democracy as follow:

1. The principle of sovereign power of people means the principles which people are the origin and own the highest power of governing the country. People are real owners of sovereign power and express by electing and withdrawing people who have political position.

2. The principle of liberty means people liberally behave under the scope of law without violating right and liberty of other people or the public. Important liberty of people consists of personal liberty political liberty, economic liberty.



3. Principle of equality means basic equality, which enables members in, the society to have quality in a level. Important equality consists of legal equality, equality opportunity, and social equality.

4. Principle of brotherhood means members in the society have unity of living together in order to lead to cooperation in solving the problem and do the useful things for the public society.

5. Principle of majority votes means to decide the problem or to seek any solution of the group must think of majority votes as the criteria. But, the use of majority votes as the criteria must respect and protect minority votes.

6. Principle of law means to use the law as the criteria or rule in complementing various activities. The law must have fairness. And enforcement of law must have equality.

7. Principle of reason means to have confidence in reasons, to use correct and suitable reasons in expression according to scientific principle.

#### 1.5 Democratic behavior

Democratic government will be stable if members in the society have the mind to encourage the democratic behavior. These members must rely on democratic principle and have democratic behavior for living. Technicians mentioned the democratic behavior as follow;

Elementary Education Department (1993: 26-32) mentioned the democratic behavior as follows:

1. To know roles and duties.
2. To accept other people's opinion.
3. To have responsibility.
4. To have self-discipline.
5. To think of personal benefits rather than public benefits.
6. To have participation on idea, action, and kindness.
7. To give mutual honor.
8. To accept and respect people's right and duties.

9. To use wisdom or reasons to decide the problem.
10. To know to be good leaders or followers.
11. To rely on gratitude, to worship the institutes of nation, religion, king.
12. To rely on virtue for living.

Thissana khammanee (1993: 7) summarized characteristics of democratic people as follows:

1. To respect citizenship and decision of other people.
2. To give right and liberty. And to open the opportunity for other people to use their idea to make decision.
3. To be open-minded. To know to listen to other people. To fairly consider other people's opinion
4. To be able to jointly work with other people for the public. To have endurance.
5. To rely on the principle of reasons for making decision.
6. To know to peacefully solve the problem.

Lawan Witthayawutthikul (1987: 69-72) explained the democratic behavior as follows:

1. To correctly behave in the society. Important characteristics of behavior are to respect friends, to happily work with other people, to liberally give recommendation to the group, to sympathize other people, to sacrifice personal benefits for the group's safety.
2. To cooperate with other people. Important characteristics of this behavior are to exchange opinion with other people, to be interested in jointly working with other people, to know to ask for help, and to help friends.
3. To have participation. Important characteristics of this behavior are to be willing to participate in working of the group, to be willing to successfully work, to cooperate and ask for help from other people, to develop work to have higher quality.
4. Self-government. Important characteristics of this behavior are to know to work at all times, to be punctual, to accept the group's resolution, to accept other people's criticism.

5. To have responsibility towards duties. Important characteristics of this behavior are to know to work by having goals, to know to maintain their belongings and other people's belongs, to know that their action impacts the public safety.

6. To seek more knowledge at all times. Important characteristics of this behavior are to believe that other people's idea is valuable, to know to ask for help and opinion from other people, to know to improve work, not to believe in superstition.

7. Creativeness. Important characteristics of this behavior are to apply new method or materials for solving the problem, to rapidly see other people's new idea. To know to evaluate their own work and to evaluate other people's work with fairness.

8. To know to concern other people. Important characteristics of this behavior are to rapidly see other people's demand, problem. And interest. To really concern other people, to love fairness, to respect other people, to open the opportunity for other people to express opinion.

9. To work in a group. Important characteristics of this behavior are to know to jointly plan, to jointly work, to know to express opinion in order to bring about benefits to the public.

After studying those documents and finding that there were nearby characteristics of behavior, therefore, Researcher had applied the democratic behavior as mentioned by Elementary Education Department which covered the characteristics of behavior as mentioned by Thissana Khammanee and Lawan Witthayawutthikul as the indicator for this study as follows:

1. To know roles and duties.
2. To accept other people's opinion.
3. To have responsibility.
4. To have self-discipline.
5. To think of public benefits rather than personal benefits.
6. To have participation on idea, action and kindness.
7. To honor with each other.
8. To accept and respect people's right and duty.
9. To use wisdom or reasons to decide the problem.

10. To know to be good leaders and followers.
11. To rely on gratitude, to worship the institutes of nation, religion, king.
12. To rely on virtue for living.

## **2. Concept and theory affecting democratic behavior**

### **1. Behavior's concept**

Somjit Supanatat (1991: 97) defined behavior is reaction or activities of human. That can observe or not and can divide in internal behavior and external behavior. The internal behavior is reaction or activities that rise in internal person. Throughout attitude, beliefs, values. The external is reaction or activities that show other people. Throughout speech, activity or manner of people.

Ernest & Bower (1966: 6) explain that behavior is every activities of human that can be observe by other people or by instrument of the observer.

In the study of behavior. The haviorer attempt to find reason to explain that behavior of human can be rise and how to rectify or reform behavior. Trakoonwong (1985: 70-71) sump up that concept of behavior in 3 groups

The first concept is intraindividual casual assumption. The bases of concept from elementary assumption that explain reason of behavior or factors affecting behavior come from internal person constitution i.e. Knowledge, attitude, beliefs and values.

The second concept extraindividual casual assumption. These groups have the base of concept from elementary assumption that reasons of behavior or factors affecting behavior come from external person constitution. The behaviorer of this group interested in study of environment factors and social construction system such as political system, economics, education, religion, demography and characteristic of geography that have influence to human behavior. Theory that applied to use has to do with theory of demography, social science, and psycho social and economy.

The third concept multiple causal assumption. This group have the base of concept from elementary assumption that human behavior have come from internal and external factors of person. This group

From the meaning of behavior can be sum that is activity of person with have 2 characteristic as external behavior and internal behavior. The external behavior is behavior that can be observed by other people. But internal behavior can't observed must be used instrument to observe. So this studied factor affecting democratic behavior will used behavior concept it have reason from internal factor and external factor of person. By applied factor from concept and theory to explain factor affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

## 2.2 Concept of Human Characteristic

According to Narong Sinsawad (1979: 18), Beliefs Values and personality can sum by characteristic of habit, those have influence to behavior of each person

Belief is people who think of anything in fact, not necessary that right. But those people accept that right it become to beliefs. It comes from reading thinking experience or hearsay, it may be easy to receive and loss.

Values is consider to aim of life that been good or bad, to befit or not. It considers in large trend, may be receiving by hearsay reading thinking. Values may be easy to receive and loss as by as belief.

Personality is different from belief and values, because it can't receive by hearsay reading or thinking. But personalities come from people who have behavior in anytime in the past and that behavior can teach them how to get reward (reward may be money praise or applaud that make them satisfied), and they will make that things if they must be in similar situation.

**Belief Values and Personality that have influence to all human behavior. According to this concept, this study used variable of belief values and personality to study factor affecting democratic behavior.**

### **2.3 Social learning theory**

**Bandura (1986: 10) also indicated that human behavior have come from 3 factors as**

- 1. Environmental factor**
- 2. Behavior factor**
- 3. Personal factor**

**Bandura indicated that human learning rising from observe to model, such as model of people, model of data and signs, that can offer by educated, radio, television, cartoon, fiction. With learning process includes as**

- 1. Attention process**
- 2. Retention process**
- 3. Production process**
- 4. Motivational process**

**People can make thing right or wrong, come from learning. If school and teacher teach children to make the right thing and give them positive force, children will grow up to be person who makes the right thing as by as social norm. On the contrary if children have to be neglect, not educated, or wrongs learning by negative force from people who have wrong purpose, it can lead children have wrong behavior from social norm. In addition to copied behavior from other media, that is some way to give children makes copied from wrong behavior.**

**So that school and teacher have a role to change the right knowledge and have to conduct oneself to the right model of social norm, especially of democratic behavior**

## 2.4 Concept of Socialization

Socialization refers to bring up new member have ability to sustain their life. Family is the first institute and then extends to the outside. Socialization is circle of life that makes individual to develop and each generation of their life, they have been received and transmit socialization to the next generation. (Koller, 1974: 264)

The process of socialization as follows

1. Basic socialization process is the first manifest level socialized, such as relation of the other roles of people, primary culture knowledge, social identity.
2. Latent socialization process is the process of knowledge cumulative, increase experience. That have influence to sub conscious with fixed base of personality, that make people to have conscious which part of social, have an identity, maturity. Family and school is the agent who inculcates this process.
3. The socialization that expand to other way, such as around community, political situation, although organization and mass media roles in society, and have more political roles.
4. The socialization that pass process. The members, who never take direct political role, they can distinguish characteristic and unity of organization. They have personality and attitude to society and political which more distinct and firm, include that who can adapt themselves to political culture of society. Process of learning as follow

- 4.1) The imitation
- 4.2) The foreseen to have knowledge in the future
- 4.3) The direct studied from socializes more study than themselves
- 4.4) The direct experience

Socialization into two pattern. These are:

1. The socialization by not intends, informal course, but comes from talking as talking in family, in organization or peer group.

2. The socialization by intends, direct study, in other words curriculum, teaching method, planing and have stipulate times, this pattern have more influence to learning than the first pattern.

#### The agent of socialization

1. Family is the most influence agent in early training child, because family is the first unit in society that human must be confront. By father and mother who have closely relation with their child, those have influence to feeling, attitude and child behavior pattern. According to this reason I will use pattern in brought up by family, to study factors affecting democratic behavior.

2. Close friends group people may be brought up from friend, when childhood age is a playmate, when teen age is company, then grow up to adult will tend to incline with people who have same status as class room group, bureaucracy group, business group etc. So in this study factors affecting democratic behavior, will used this agent to study.

3. School is the place which children have opportunity to learn the other formal knowledge, and which place that children have associate with friends. In addition to have opportunity to receive other knowledge and values. Schools have more effect to develop personality of children. This study will used factor which pertaining to school or university, as participation in student activity.

4. Career group, when people receive to bring up from other group until level to work supports oneself and family. Which careers have precedence, we must be accept. So this reason make people difference, this study will use field of study to be factor instead of career.

5. Mass media, mass media have many kinds, such as radio, television, newspaper, fiction etc. These mass media are important instrument and have portion in socialization, such as values believe behavior pattern. Now no one has escape from mass media. For general public, mass media is source of knowledge and entertainment, and now people have relied on mass media. This study use factor of mass media as attention to political information.

In sum, according to concept and theoretical, I have lead to conceptual framework to study factor affecting democratic behavior, as follow:

Concept of behavior, that make the study of factor affecting democratic behavior. To divide variable factor as internal and external factors, as follow

Concept of habit identification, consist of believes values and personality. In this study will use variable as attitude to democracy, acceptance of patronage system and personality to be variables of democratic behavior.

Concept of socialization, this study will use variables as brought up, peer group, participation in student's activity, field of study and attention to political information.

Thus we can group this variable to internal factor and external factor, as follow:

The internal factors are acceptance of patronage system, attitude to democracy, and personality.

The external factors are brought up, peer group, participation in student's activity, field of study and attention to political information.

### **3. Conceptual theoretical and research support to factors affecting democratic behavior**

#### **3.1 The internal factors**

##### **3.1.1 Acceptance of the values of patron-client system.**

Values is important to define for behavior, many people define as follows:

Kluckhohn (1951: 395) indicate that values is concept which notice or not. That is special characteristic of people or group as regard what is the best thing. Thus influence person to choose for something or many target.

Smelmsmer (1968: 25) indicate that values is things that tell wide aim of people wish. Thus, values are indicator that led the wide way for people.

Narong Sinsawad (1983: 18) indicate that a value is that to consider the way to do or aim of life is good or not for appropriate.

In sum, values refer to concept in practice to something that good or not.

In addition to patron-client is the prominent of the third world, include Thailand, by possess of patron-client relationship. Thus as poor and not equality are encourage this relationship, as well as poor make people have risk in survival and must have been protect. While inequality made the richer have resource for help poorer to exchange with political loyalty (Hegue, et al., 1993: 167-170). For Thailand, failure of democratic system in representative in Thailand, because of patron-client system in rural area those form to system of patron-client system.

But in the middle class of western democratic country have high individual. In Thailand, middle class does not have poor problem, but may have problem in equality as opportunity in famous school of their child, opportunity in equality of business, equality in law etc. Graduate students will go to middle class later, might have encounter with patron-client system. Researcher interested in value of patron-client system, the study of Thongchai Wongsuwan and Teinchai Wongsuwan (2542:164). Their investigation is on "A political participation of the middle class people". It shows that an acceptance of a patron-client system affecting political participation in a negative direction.

From conceptual, theories and research above, researcher interested in acceptance in value of patron-client to study in democratic behavior. By hypothesis of this research therefore as

**Research hypothesis :** Acceptance of the values of patron-client system that negative affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

### 3.1.2 Attitude towards democracy

Attitude is people's belief and feeling towards various things such as people, things, action, situation, and manner that indicate the condition of mind towards anything. The attitude is abstract and is a part that brings about practical expression. But the attitude is not motive and driving force. It is the condition of being ready to respond and expressing people's response guideline towards the stimulants (Praphaphen Suwan, 1977: 1)

Psychologists or people group who conduct the study on attitude does not similarly accept the meaning of attitude. Each group differently defines the meaning according their believes. For example, Hennessy (1972: 27-48) said that attitude meant people's orientation which was rather permanent towards objects and other ideas which made people have the scope of idea to sufficiently understand the world. Katz & Scotland (1959: 482) said that people's attitude towards anything must consist of Cognitive, Affective, and Behavioral which would influence people to have attitude in a certain direction.

Allport (1970: 246) defined the meaning of attitude that it was the mental and neural condition that was ready to think or do, like or dislike any certain thing. It occurred by relying on experiences. It influenced each person's response towards objects and various related situations.

In sum, attitude is feeling of person in anything, anybody, groups, institute, or any situations for access that good or not accept or not. From learning and experience with press person to show reaction of activate in anyway. Attitude that regarding with beliefs, values, personality, and opinion. (Milbrath & Goel, 1977: 56-58) find that attitude is individual factor, that use for research with political behavior. According to the study of Jaran Wongsawat (1989: 86), an attitude relates with a pattern of a political participation of people in a form of local government on a lower level than a municipality (Suk-kha-pi-ban). Furthermore research of Sunan Kasemchaiyanan (1993: 146) shows that a political attitude relates with a political

participation. And Thongchai Wongchaisuwan & Thienchai Wongchaisuwan (1999: 164) found that a political attitude relates with a political participation of middle class people in many ways.

From conceptual, theories and research above, researcher interested in attitude of democratic to study in democratic behavior. By hypothesis of this research therefore as

**Research hypothesis : Attitude towards democracy that positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students**

### 3.1.3 Personality types

Lundin (1961: 71) defined the meaning of "Personality" that it was the tool that fixed outstanding characteristics of behavior which people obtained under special situation.

Cattel (1965: 25) defined the meaning of "Personality" that it was the thing that told people what to do when they were in a situation.

Allport (1973: 38) defined the meaning of "Personality" that it meant various physical systems which could be changed and fixed the specific characteristics of human beings that how they could adapt to environment.

In conclusion "Personality" is the thing which tells people what to do in a situation.

Carl G. Jung had divided personality into 2 characteristics as follows:

1) Extroverts are people who build confidence based on reality. They can change their habits according to suitable situation. They are ready to change in order to face new situation. They are frank and do not like introversion.

2) Introverts are people who have exact measure and rule in controlling their habits. They believe in themselves. They do everything according to their demands. They have tie with various things rather than the society.

As for the principle of democracy that emphasizes people's participation, especially in new polities, Democracy is not the representative democracy. It emphasizes people to participate in various activities on economy,

society, and politics for people's benefits without hoping to have good government to help people. Due to this importance, people's expression to participate in various activities of the society effect behavior especially democratic behavior. The study of Kitti Boonchuwit (1993: 255-256) on "Personality and democratic behavior of high school students at Khon-Khen province" found that an introvert personality relates to a democratic behavior with a statistical significance.

From conceptual, theories and research above, researcher interested in attitude of democratic to study in democratic behavior. By hypothesis of this research therefore as

**Research hypothesis : Personality types that positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students**

### 3.2 External factors

#### 3.2.1 Field of study

To receive education from the educational institutes is important for teaching people. Researcher expected that students who studied in different fields would express different behavior. After studying Kraiwuth Jirabut's research (1993: 150) which studied Thai student's political attitude, I found that most students in Social Sciences having attitude on democratic politics would have realization in civil duty and self-confidence. And they were more eager and interested in participating in government activities than students in Sciences. And they had fewer attitudes of dictatorship politics than students did in Sciences. And Pawin Chamniprasart (1986: 25) had studied the consistence between the democratic principal and democratic behavior; Case Study: Graduate students of Chulalongkorn University and found that Study Fields influenced the democratic behavior. And students in Social Sciences and Humanities had democratic behavior level higher than students in Sciences.

From conceptual, theories and research above, researcher interested in field of study to study in democratic behavior. By hypothesis of this research therefore as

**Research hypothesis : Field of study that positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students**

### **3.2.2 Upbringing by the family**

As for the concept of the social upbringing as mentioned, the representatives which were very important for social upbringing were family. Researcher had used the method of upbringing as variance for this research. The following people had defined the meaning of upbringing;

Rujira Suphornphaiboon (1988: 23-25) defined the meaning of brought up by separating into 2 issues: teaching and upbringing.

Teaching means to instill children to have specified characteristics such as to have responsibility, to have discipline, to rely on themselves to be frugal, to be honest, to have kindness etc.

Brought up means to heed to take care of children in 3 aspects as follows;

1) To practice children to eat food according to the principle of nutrition such as not to select food, to know to eat food, which is useful to their bodies, to punctually, eat food.

2) To practice children to have good health, know to clean themselves, know to prevent diseases, practice to punctually urinate and shit, And to practice children to have good habits such as to be cheerful, to keep cleanliness, to be diligent, to be active, to be observant etc.

3) To practice children to have good habits in living together with other people such as to have kindness, to know to suitably behave in a situation to have respect, to have good manner, to know to play and work with their friends, to know to forgive and thank etc.

Waraphorn Rakwijai (1992: 19) mentioned that human beings' quality and efficiency depended on each person's development according to various ages. Especially the working people having any level of quality and efficiency

depended on continual cognition, practice, and experience from birth to present. Human being's first cognition depended on parents' upbringing by considering that parents were the first teachers of children. Dusadee Bolao (quoted in Daoloi Choosri, 1993: 14) defined the meaning of upbringing that it meant parents' positive and negative behaviors, which were seen by children. Positive behaviors were as follows; Parents were reasonable, supported, and accepted children's ability and opinion. Parents suitably gave rewards or punish children at all times. Negative behavior were as follows; Parents ordered children to comply with their command. Parents compelled and did not accept children's opinion. Parents release children to do without giving enough warmth. They strictly brought up children by ordering children. Parents did not use reasons.

Daoloi Choosri (1993: 15) defined the meaning of brought up that it meant parents' behavior toward children or parents representatives' behavior towards children for meeting children's demand from birth to present. This enabled parents and their representatives to give rewards or punish the children. Moreover, the children had opportunity to know parents' and representatives' behavior in order to understand the method of upbringing.

In conclusion, brought up means parents' behavior towards children. Parents take care of children to grow up. Parents teach children about the living method. This teaching and dissemination of knowledge understanding interest and various attitudes will effect the personality in positive way or negative way, it depends on parents' method, knowledge, and attitudes.

Garbial (1965: 94-95) divided the brought up into 5 categories as follows;

1) Over-possessive Parents. These parents will excessively love, protect, and indulge children because they lack love so they compensate for the missing part such as widows, parents who are difficult to have children, parents who have a child only, and parents who lack love in the childhood.

2) Rejective Parents. These parents will clearly reject children. They are not interested in children's welfare. They are not interested in children's

physical and social development. Their behaviors. They have good status and bad status.

3) Authoritarian Parents. These parents considerably control children. They slightly give warm affection. They want their children to obey and follow their order. These parents used to be strictly brought up before.

4) Over Permissive Parents. These parents will excessively indulge their children because they don't dare prohibit their children.

5) Democratic Parents. These parents allow their children to independently express opinion. They encourage their children to suitably develop the skills. They give warm affection. They express sympathy to their children in the suitable opportunity. They give sufficient love to their children. They fairly consider children's bad and good behavior.

Lakkhana Sakulligledsima (1999: 89-93) gathered the methods of bringing-up children as follows;

1) Democratic brought up is the upbringing, which parents accept children's importance by considering that their children are important for the family. This method consists of 3 important factors: love, heed and understanding. Parents must use reasons to their children. They must suitably arrange various experiences for their children's development. They must not compel their children to do whatever their children do not like or are not able to do. They must accept and admire their children by building self-confidence to their children. They give independence to their children to do various activities. They heed, help, and advise their children according to suitability. They accept their children's ability. They give right to their children to decide and solve the problem by themselves. They must give encouragement, consultation, and safety to their children. And they must recommend the living method in eager age to their children so that their children will give cognition to happily live in the society.

The results of democratic brought up will enable children to be frank and have confidence. Children will be reasonable. They have responsibility. They have humor. They are cheerful. They are optimistic. They have rapid cognition. They are able to well adapt. They have high self-confidence. Their leadership is good.

They can well cooperate with other people. They have emotional stability. They have pride in themselves. They feel that they are valuable. They know to use reasons. They respect their right and other people's right.

2) Expected brought up is the upbringing by ordering their children. Parents want to compel their children to comply with parents' expectation. They fix a way of life to their children. Children must comply with parents' objectives or demands although they do not like to do.

As for this method, parents often compel their children to do whatever they think that it is good. Children must comply with parents' order. Parents often scold their children when their children do not comply with their order. Parents fix children's living method from birth.

The results of expected upbringing are as follows; Children are moody. It is difficult for children to adapt to outside society. Children have no self-confidence. They are not able to discover their own ability. Some children are not successful in life but they obey adults. They are shy. They don't dare express themselves. They don't dare decide by themselves. They lack creativeness. And they like to rely on adults.

3) Indulgent brought up is the upbringing which parents are not interested to bring up their children. They indulge their children. Nobody recommends the correct and suitable ways. Parents are not interested in their children's existence. Parents do not take care of their children when their children are sick. Parents unequally give love to their children. Or parents excessively scold and punish their children. Sometimes, parents leave the duty on upbringing to other people. This may be because family's economic status is not good. Or children were born without parents' intention. Or the family is separated.

As for this method, parents are not interested in children's existence. When parents are bad-tempered, they always punish their children. They always forget or are not interested in children's promise or request. They like to threateningly speak to their children when their children are naughty. If their children do not fear, parents will severely hit their children. Parents indulge their children without recommending the correct and suitable way. And they unequally love their children.

The results of indulgent brought up are as follows; Children are aggressive. They like to quarrel with other people frequently. They have negative attitudes towards their parents. Sometimes, they hate their parents. They do not obey adults. They have sad symptom. It is difficult for them to adapt. They have emotional tension. They are always anxious. They have insatiable emotion. They are not reasonable. They like to request interest from other people. Most young criminals have the basis of offense by this method.

4) Excessively - protective – brought up is the upbringing, which parents excessively protect their children so that their children do not receive danger or difficulty. They always give help to their children until their children do not know how to help themselves. And their children cannot solve the problem by themselves. When the problem occurs, their parents will help their children in every matter. Children haven't to do anything. Families, which bring up their children with this method, are mostly families having good economic status.

As for this method, parents always advise and help their children. They don't allow their children to play with friends because they fear that their children will be bulled. They don't allow their children to eat by themselves because parents fear that their children will make a mess. They are too anxious about various matters. They don't allow their children to work by themselves.

The results of excessively protective brought up are as follows; Children will be self-indulgent. They lack creativeness and self-confidence. They always rely on other people. They are not able to solve the problem by themselves. It is difficult for them to adapt to stay in the society. They tend to have mental disorder and neurotic symptom.

Technicians' study concerning bringing up children in various methods found that the methods of bringing up children will differently effect children.

As for the concept of brought up as mentioned, the family is the most important and related institute for social cognition.

From conceptual, theories and research above, researcher interested in field of study to study in democratic behavior. By hypothesis of this research therefore as

**Research hypothesis : Upbringing by the family that positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students**

### **3.2.3 Close friends group**

#### **Differential Association Theory**

Sutherland, et al. (1980 quoted in Ross, 1982: 492) said that people would have deviated behavior towards social norms. Deviated behavior stemmed from cognition, interaction by having motives, likeness, and respect finding reasons to take their sides for wrongdoing. If their friend group had strong relation, those people would absorb their friends' valued practices and tend to behave like their friends. Sunthorn Phoon-Iad's study (1983: 82) concerning the factors which influenced Democratic-political-culture of students in the Southern Teacher Colleges found that students who discussed with their friends about politics several times had Democratic-Political-culture higher than students who discussed with their friends about politics only a few times.

### **3.2.4 The concept of theory concerning students**

After studying the concept of theory concerning students, Researcher found the concept of theory, which was concerned with this research as follows;

#### **1) Student Involvement**

Astin (1988: 59-63) wanted to explain the meaning of "Involvement" that it meant paying attention and participation which meant dedication of mental and physical power to technical experiences. So, students having high involvement were students who dedicated power for study, students who used most time to stay in the university, students who strictly participated in the activities, students who interacted with teachers and friends at all times. On the contrary, students who had slight involvement were students who were not interested in study, students who used less time to stay in the university, students who did not participate in the activities, and students who seldom interacted with teachers and friends.

Main concept of involvement would be similar to Cathexis according to Sigmund Freud's idea. Freud believed that everybody would use psychological principle to be interested in objects and other people around him. That was people could use Cathexis to effect their friends, family, and work. Or involvement would be similar to the idea of cognitive theorists who mentioned people who rapidly responded to stimulants.

## 2) Concept concerning students' activities

Apart from usually studying in the class, university-students have to study outside the class by participation in students' activities. They have to learn about university-life. They have to increase various experiences. These will enable students to develop personalities until they have preparedness on idea, mind, and ideology to efficiently apply knowledge to serve the society.

Generally, the structures of activity organization in various universities will have similar characteristics as follows; Main activity-groups as the main part of the university are Students Club or Organization, Student, Council. Activity-groups in the faculty level are Student Committee of various Faculties. Moreover, there are activity groups, which are independent groups and established according to specific interest of student groups in each university. After considering the present structure and system of University Student Activity Organization, it is found that the forms of said activity organization structure have characteristics similar to organization in the country – administration – process. Student Council is compared as Parliament, which supervise the government's working. While. Student Club or Organization is compared as cabinets, which administrate various activities of the country. Faculty Activities are compared as local administration in various provinces. Each Faculty has a student-chairman. Similarly, each province consists of governor who supervises and administrates work. At present, people gather as various civilities. Similarly, students gather as various clubs.

We will see that the forms of implementing student activities in the university imitate almost all of the forms of organization in the political process in the country level. Apart from the form of organization implementation seems to imitate the political-implementation form of the country. There is the use of election system

for selecting students to be the representatives for implementing various activities in the democratic atmosphere. And students have independence in gathering to establish various clubs in order to implement activities, which are useful to the public. Similarly, various groups of people presently gather as Civility.

So, students participation in activities bring about benefits according to specified objectives as follows; Students are able to develop quality, personality, various skills in order to have suitable behavior and practice especially Democratic Behavior. Moreover, students are able to learn the political process by themselves and realize their roles towards public society, which will be the basis, leading to development of political interest and development of knowledge and understanding in the country's political mechanism in the future.

From conceptual, theories and research above, researcher interested in participation in student activities to study in democratic behavior. By hypothesis of this research therefore as

**Research hypothesis** : Participation in student activities that positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

### 3.2.5 Concept concerning mass media

As for this research I studied the interest in following-up news on politics, economy, and society via various kinds of mass media. At present, mass media's roles are very important. It is called the era of Information Technology (IT) Capability of communicative technology is considerably developed so it can give more convenience to people. Mass media have important roles in stimulating to bring about alternative in deciding any matter rather than fixing decision. Therefore, mass media are necessary in the family and influence people's daily way of life.

#### The meaning of mass media

Mass media mean communicative tools, which send messages to a lot of message receivers who have different characteristics such as sex, age, education,

income, and scatter to live in every area. Sometimes, message senders and receivers may not have acquaintance and regulation to tie them but they have joint interest.

The social power of mass media. Mass media's roles are very important for effecting people, institutes, society, and culture, which can be summarized as follows;

- 1) Mass media are able to directly lead to problems and solutions. As for people, they are able to use information and news as the power for fighting and competing among people and groups.
- 2) Mass media can fix correct status as specified by law.
- 3) News is the channel for inducing and stimulating politics.
- 4) Mass media can help the social condition exist forever.
- 5) Mass media are the central part in offering satisfaction in every level, which give value and satisfaction as the communicative tool among members in the society (Mc Quail, 1977: 50)

#### Mass media and democratic development

Mass media and democratic development have several dimensions (Schramm, 1964: 127-148) as follows:

- 1) The mass media as watchman is to give news and explain various events.
- 2) The mass media can raise aspirations.
- 3) The mass media can create a climate for development.
- 4) The mass media can help only indirectly to change strongly held attitudes or valued practices.
- 5) The mass media can feed the interpersonal channels.
- 6) The mass media can confer status.
- 7) The mass media can broaden the policy dialogue.
- 8) The mass media can enforce social norms.
- 9) The mass media can help form tastes.
- 10) The mass media can affect attitude lightly held, and slightly canalize stronger attitudes.

11) The mass media as teachers mean the mass media directly and indirectly give education and knowledge to people.

In conclusion, Mass media are communicative tools i.e. newspaper, radio, and television etc. which send messages to most people who live in every area of the country. Messages mean information, story, and various events on politics, government, economy, and society including information of various entertainment's. Importantly, mass media have direct role to link the understanding between the government and people.

After studying the concept of theory concerning mass media, it can be said that mass media are very important for giving knowledge to people. This enables people to know circumstances in the society. This will help people positively develop. Cognition and know bad things of the society, which will help stimulate to bring about the alternative in deciding politics. And it will effect students' democratic behavior.

From conceptual, theories and research above, researcher interested in attention on political information to study in democratic behavior. By hypothesis of this research therefore as

**Research hypothesis** : Following on political information that positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students

From the literature review as mentioned that made of factors for this research, researcher will study in factors affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University in bachelor degree, by independent variables as follow:

**Internal factors**

- Acceptance of the values of patron-client system
- Attitude towards democracy
- Personality types

**External factors**

- Field of study
- Upbringing by the family

- Close friends group
- Participation in student activities
- Following political information

And dependent variable is the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study was a survey research aimed to examine factors affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students in bachelor degree. By the way, the quantitative survey was conducted in the following procedures.

1. The population and the sample.
2. The research instrument.
3. Instrument tests for validity and reliability
4. Data collection.
5. Method of analysis and statistics used.

#### **1. The population and the sample.**

##### **1.1 The population**

The population was students on bachelor degree in the last semester of Mahidol University.

Separate by program of medical and health:

- Medicine, Siriraj hospital
- Medicine, Ramathibodi hospital
- Dentistry
- Pharmacy
- Medical technology
- Physiotherapy
- Radiological science

- Nuresing, Siriraj
- Nuresing, ramathibodi

Program of a faculty that non science and health:

- Science
- Engineering

### 1.2 The sample

A formula recommend by Yamane (1973: 725) was used to obtain the sample size as follow:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

when n = Sample size

N = total number of population

e = sampling error (e = .05 was set for this stand by).

When instead in the formula, the sample size as follow:

So the sample size is at least 400. Finally, 400 samples were proportionally randomized based upon the population size of this survey research.

### 1.3 the sampling techniques

When have the sample size already, separated the sampling to 2 groups follow:

1.3.1 The program of a faculty in health science are 10 program (see table 1)

1.3.2 The program of a faculty not in science and health are 3 program. (see table 2)

**Table 1** The number of students who study bachelor's degree in sciences and health

Program	number
Medicine, Siriraj hospital	226
Medicine, Ramathibodi hospital	144
Density	77
Pharmacy	107
Medical technology	93
Physiotherapy	67
Radiological science	60
Nursing, Siriraj	367
Nursing, Ramathibodi	149
	141
<b>total</b>	<b>1431</b>

**Table 2** The number of student who study bachelor's degree not in sciences and health

Program	numbers
Sciences	210
Engineering	236
Environment and Resource	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>

1.3.3 In 2 groups were sampling each program 200 samples by upon multistage random sampling follow:

1) The group of program in health sciences was simple sampling to draw lots more than 200 samples. In case of them were draw lots 2 programs (Nursing, Ramathibodi and Pharmacy) then sampling by change for selected 100 samples from each program.

2) The group of program not in health sciences was specified 2 program (Sciences and Engineering) sampling by change for selected 100 samples from each program.

## 2. The research instrument

Based on the conceptual framework and the objectives of this study, a structured questionnaire comprises of closed-ended. The question were grouped in 2 parts:

**Part 1** Program in this research have 2 groups were the group of program in health sciences and the group of program not in health science.

**Part 2** The questionnaire of acceptance of the value of the patron-client system asked for accept themselves in patron-client system. The question use Likert scale for measure. Each item is rating scale have 5 levels, consisted positive items and negative item. Take score as follow:

		Positive item	Negative item
Strongly agree	Score	5	1
Agree	Score	4	2
Undecided	Score	3	3
Disagree	Score	2	4
Strongly disagree	Score	1	5

Analysis by range to 5 levels. This part have 8 items calculated the mean by use total score of acceptance in value of patron-client system divide 8 and then analyze upon Best concept (1989: 174-178) as follow:

Group 1	Score	1.00-1.80	means	Low score group
Group 2	Score	1.81-2.60	means	Rather low score group

Group 3	Score	2.61-3.40	means	Moderate score group
Group 4	Score	3.41-4.20	means	Rather high score group
Group 5	Score	4.21-5.00	means	High score group

After that record score from 5 groups to 3 groups by add group 1 and group 2 is group of low level in acceptance in value of patron-client system. Group 3 is group of moderate level in acceptance in value of patron-client system. Group 4 and group 5 is high level in acceptance of the value of the patron-client system. By ranged as follow:

Score	1.00-2.60	means	low level group in acceptance of the value of the patron-client system
Score	2.61-3.40	means	moderate level group in acceptance of the value of the patron-client system
Score	3.41-5.00	means	high level group in acceptance the value of the patron-client system

**Part 3 Attitude towards democracy.** The questionnaire asked for measure feeling and opinions in political democratic system use Likert scale for measure. Each item is rating scale have 5 levels, consisted positive items and negative item. Take score as follow:

		Positive item	Negative item
Strongly agree	Score	5	1
Agree	Score	4	2
Undecided	Score	3	3
Disagree	Score	2	4
Strongly disagree	Score	1	5

Analysis by range to 5 levels. This part have 10 items calculated the mean by use total score of attitude towards democracy, divide 10 and then analyze upon Best concept (1989: 174-178) as follow:

Group 1	Score	1.00-1.80	means	Low score group
Group 2	Score	1.81-2.60	means	Rather low score group
Group 3	Score	2.61-3.40	means	Moderate score group
Group 4	Score	3.41-4.20	means	Rather high score group
Group 5	Score	4.21-5.00	means	High score group

After that record score from 5 groups to 3 groups by add group 1 and group 2 is group of low level in attitude of democracy. Group 3 is group of moderate level in attitude towards democracy. Group 4 and group 5 is high level in attitude towards democracy. By ranged as follow:

Score	1.00-2.60	Means	low level group in attitude towards democracy
Score	2.61-3.40	Means	moderate level group in attitude towards democracy
Score	3.41-5.00	Means	high level group in attitude towards democracy

**Part 4** Personality types have objective for survey the personality as introvert and extrovert use Likert scale for measure. Each item is rating scale have 5 levels, consisted positive items (Extrovert) and negative item (Introvert). Take score as follow:

		Positive item (Extrovert)	Negative item (Introvert)
Absolutely true	Score	5	1
Almost absolutely true	Score	4	2
Half true	Score	3	3
Few true	Score	2	4
Not true	Score	1	5

Analysis by range to 5 levels. This part have 20 items calculated the mean by use total score of personality type, divide 20 and then analyze upon Best concept (1989: 174-178) as follow:



Group 1	Score	1.00-1.80	means	Low score group
Group 2	Score	1.81-2.60	means	Rather low score group
Group 3	Score	2.61-3.40	means	Moderate score group
Group 4	Score	3.41-4.20	means	Rather high score group
Group 5	Score	4.21-5.00	means	High score group

After that record score from 5 groups to 3 groups by add group 1 and group 2 is groups of introvert. Group 3 is group of between introvert and extrovert. Group 4 and group 5 is group of extrovert. By ranged as follow:

Score	1.00-2.60	means	Students have introvert personality
Score	2.61-3.40	means	Students have moderate personality between 2 types
Score	3.41-5.00	means	Students have extrovert personality

**Part 5** The questionnaires of upbringing by the family. Consisted direct and indirect brought up by family (speech and action). Each item is rating scale have 5 levels have 5 levels consisted positive item and negative item upon Likert scale as follow:

		Positive item	Negative item
Answer: Most	score	5	1
Answer: Much	score	4	2
Answer: Moderate	score	3	3
Answer: Few	score	2	4
Answer: Fewest	score	1	5

Analysis by range to 5 levels. This part have 12 items calculated the mean by use total score of brought up by family, divide 12 and then analyze upon Best concept (1989: 174-178) as follow:

Group 1	Score	1.00-1.80	means	Low score group
Group 2	Score	1.81-2.60	means	Rather low score group
Group 3	Score	2.61-3.40	means	Moderate score group

Group 4	Score	3.41-4.20	means	Rather high score group
Group 5	Score	4.21-5.00	means	High score group

After that record score from 5 groups to 3 groups by add group 1 and group 2 is group of low level in democratic brought up. Group 3 is group of moderate level in democratic brought up. Group 4 and group 5 is high level in democratic brought up. By ranged as follow:

Score	1.00-2.60	means	low level group in democratic upbringing
Score	2.61-3.40	means	moderate level group in democratic upbringing
Score	3.41-5.00	means	high level group in democratic upbringing

**Part 6** The questionnaires of close friends group, the question ask for how relationship in their group for democracy. The questionnaire in this part was apply from Wittaya Srichompu consisted positive item and negative item upon Likert scale as follow:

		Positive item	Negative item
Answer: Most	Score	5	1
Answer: Much	Score	4	2
Answer: Moderate	Score	3	3
Answer: Few	Score	2	4
Answer: Fewest	Score	1	5

Analysis by range to 5 levels. This part have 8 items calculated the mean by use total score of closed friend group, divide 8 and then analyze upon Best concept (1989: 174-178) as follow:

Group 1	Score	1.00-1.80	means	Low score group
Group 2	Score	1.81-2.60	means	Rather low score group
Group 3	Score	2.61-3.40	means	Moderate score group
Group 4	Score	3.41-4.20	means	Rather high score group
Group 5	Score	4.21-5.00	means	High score group

After that record score from 5 groups to 3 groups by add group 1 and group 2 is group of low level in democratic closed friend group. Group 3 is group of moderate level in democratic brought up. Group 4 and group 5 is high level in democratic brought up. By ranged as follow:

Score	1.00-2.60	means	Low level group in democratic close friends group
Score	2.61-3.40	means	Moderate level group in democratic close friends group
Score	3.41-5.00	means	High level group in democratic close friends group

**Part 7** The questionnaire of participation in student activities, asked for activity participation by students consisted this activity is democracy promotion and give service activity collection. Therefore, the activities collected from past to present as follow:

Activity manager	Give score 3
Ever participated	Give score 2
Never participated	Give score 1

The answer choose only 1 answer in each activity. This part have 14 activities. Compute each answer and take divide 14 then analyse upon Best concept (1989: 174-178) as follow:

score	1.00-1.66	means	Low level group participation in student activities
score	1.67-2.33	means	Moderate level group participation in student activities
score	2.34-3.00	means	High level group participation in student activities

**Part 8** The questionnaires of following political information asked for how follow the political news and democracy promotion from other media. Each question is rating score 3 levels, range score as follow:

If answer	Often	Give score 3
	Sometimes	Give score 2
	Never	Give score 1

The answer choose only 1 answer in each item, compute each answers and take divide item then analyse upon Best concept (1989: 174-178) as follow:

score	1.00-1.66	means	Low level group in following political information
score	1.67-2.33	means	Moderate level group in following political information
score	2.34-3.00	means	High level group in following political information

**Part 9** The questionnaire of democracy behavior. The questions develop from democratic behavior framework to agree with Thai social. Each item is rating scale have 5 levels consisted positive item and negative item Likert scale as follow:

		Positive item	Negative item
Most	Score	5	1
Much	Score	4	2
Moderate	Score	3	3
Few	Score	2	4
Fewest	Score	1	5

Analysis by range to 5 levels. This part have 30 items calculated the mean by use total score of brought up by family, divide 30 and then analyze upon Best concept (1989: 174-178) as follow:

Group 1	Score	1.00-1.80	means	Low score group
Group 2	Score	1.81-2.60	means	Rather low score group
Group 3	Score	2.61-3.40	means	Moderate score group
Group 4	Score	3.41-4.20	means	Rather high score group
Group 5	Score	4.21-5.00	means	High score group

After that record score from 5 groups to 3 groups by add group 1 and group 2 is group of low level in democratic brought up. Group 3 is group of moderate level in democratic brought up. Group 4 and group 5 is high level in democratic brought up. By ranged as follow:

Score	1.00-2.60	means	Low level group in democratic behavior
Score	2.61-3.40	means	Moderate level group in democratic behavior
Score	3.41-5.00	means	High level group in democratic behavior

### 3. The instrument quality test

#### 3.1 Instrument tests for validity and reliability

Initially, the questionnaires were formulated. Since it was validated by these experts in political science and democracy (names listed in appendix A)

#### 3.2 To determine the instrument's reliability

All instrument used in data gathering was pre-test for try out with appropriated 40 samples who had similar characteristics as the study samples and were not included in the main sample.

#### 3.3 Analyze for determine reliability

Analyze reliability of questionnaires upon Cronbach's Alpha coefficient as follow:

$$\alpha = \frac{n}{n-1} \left( \frac{1 - (\sum S_i^2)}{(St^2)} \right)$$

when	$\alpha$	=	The reliability coefficient
	$n$	=	Number of questionnaire
	$S_i^2$	=	Correlation of score in each item
	$St^2$	=	Correlation of total score

#### **4. Data collection**

4.1 The official documents from dean, faculties of graduate students were sent to dean of other faculty.

4.2 Data collections were used the complete questionnaire by researcher and assistant researcher. Data gathering was conducted for 2 mention from December 2000 to January 2001. The data collected each respondent was corrected in order to ready.

#### **5 Data analysis**

Data analysis were processed by the package of spss for window version 9.0 for microcomputer as follow:

5.1 Descriptive statistic such as frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, and standard deviation were used to describe the distribution of the variables.

5.2 Multiple regression analysis and stepwise, were used to determine the best predictors, among the listed independent variables, of the dependent variable, the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

The research of study through the democratic behavior of Mahidol University senior students. This research use the questionnaire to collect data from 400 students. The result of analysis could represent as follow:

1. The data associated with the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.
2. The factors affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

#### **1. The data associated with the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students**

The data associated with the democratic behavior of Mahidol University student. The data compose of the field to study, acceptance of patron-client system, democratic attitude, personality type, brought up by family, group of closed friends, student activity participation and follow the politic news that describe as follow:

##### 1.1 The general data of population

The collected data of this research based on the questionnaire to the Mahidol University senior students. The questionnaires are 400 copies, but return back and completely answers only 375 copies, that equal to 93.75 percentage of total. The result of analysis about the field of study. The number of students that study about with science of medical and health almost equal to the student that study in other field. (the field of medical and health sciences equal to 48.8 percent and the others 51.2 percent) as described in Table 3.

**Table 3** The percentage and number of Mahidol University students categorized by the field of study.

The field of study	Number	Percentage
Health Sciences	183	48.8
Others	192	51.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 1.2 The acceptance of the values of the patron-client system

The most of student 72.3 percent acceptance in values of patron-client in the middle level. 20.8 percent of students accept for high level and 6.9 percent for low level as below in Table 4:

**Table 4** The number and percentage of Mahidol University students categorized by the acceptance of the values of the patron-client system.

The acceptance of the values of the patron-client system level	Number	Percentage
Low (1.00-2.60)	26	6.9
Moderate (2.61-3.40)	271	72.3
High (3.41-5.00)	78	20.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Accordingly, the 88.5 percent of students accept the contribution is the basic of behavior and still in Thai social traditional. This contribution have the characteristic for the equal that received not from powerful man. For the 74 percent of students according accept to ask for the protection of a powerful man, it's necessary for Thai social, this attitude suitable for present Thai social because of the changing and reformation of Thai social. Finally, there are 43.7 percent of students not confident for the question which ask for compensate for another although sometimes will make mistake for rule and justice. The suitable of behavior beyond for present Thai social,

the students should not acceptance but still have 43.7 percent not confident. Likely on the question, walk follow adult, the dogs afraid “Do this passage suitable for present Thai social”, the 40 percent of students, they are not sure to answer the question as follow in Table 5:

**Table 5** Percentage and average of Mahidol University students' categorized by the acceptance of the values of the patron-client system

Question list	Very certain	Certain	Not sure	Un certain	Very un certain	$\bar{X}$	S.D
1. The population should for mutuality contribution, don't wait for state	21.9	46.9	20.0	9.6	1.6	2.22	.95
2. if a relative of yours candidate to politician election, you will payfull promotion	13.3	44.8	34.7	6.4	0.8	3.63	.82
3. For Thai passage “walk follow adult, the dogs afraid” do you think about this word suitable for present Thai social	8.5	21.3	40.0	26.7	3.5	2.95	.98
4. The patronage is an old-fashioned for globalization	25.6	24.8	22.4	20.0	7.2	2.58	1.26
5. You will pay compensate to contributor although sometimes will make mistake for rule and justice	1.9	21.6	43.7	27.7	5.1	2.87	.87
6. The younger man should be honest and should be not debate because they have more experience	3.7	20.0	28.8	41.9	5.6	2.74	.96

**Table 5** Percentage and average of Mahidol University students categorized by the acceptance of the values of the patron-client system (Cont.)

Question list	Very certain	Certain	Not sure	Un certain	Very un certain	$\bar{X}$	S.D
7. To ask for the protection of a powerful or the older man, it necessary for Thai social	8.5	65.5	14.4	9.1	2.4	3.69	.84
8. The mutual contribution still have general action in Thai social	29.3	59.2	9.9	0.8	0.8	4.15	.69
N = 375	$\bar{X} = 3.11$	S.D. = .38	Min = 2.00	Max = 4.00			

### 1.3 Attitude towards democracy

The result of analysis for attitude of democracy as seen the most of 74.7 percent of students have a good attribute, 24.2 percent of students have a fair attribute and have a poor attribute for 1.1 percent of students as table follow:

**Table 6** Percentage and the number of Mahidol University students categorized by the attitude towards democracy

Attitude towards democracy	number	percentage
Poor (1.00-2.60)	10	1.1
Fair (2.61-3.40)	85	24.2
Good (3.41-5.00)	280	74.7
Total	375	100.0

The most of 89.3 percent, they were not accept the question “You should not accept the others opinion the differ from you because it’s made you confused”. For this reason, show that the most of students accept to listen from the another. It’s essential for present Thai social that emphasize and accept the different of attitude. The 83 percent of student, they accept the public democracy. This values show that the student have the attitude to promote the democracy and 78.1 percent of students accept the public who have a liberty and equality. Additionally, the 42.4 percent of students don’t confident for some politician and political party. The political party have very important for political development due to it’s an organization to assort the persons for the public election which ask for ours. If the public are disappointments with the political party. It means desperate to political development.

**Table 7** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the attitude towards democracy

Question list	Strongly agree	Agree	Un Decided	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	$\bar{X}$	S.D
1. The new constitution that give the public are more participated to government and capable checking the power of state. It’s make more democracy in Thailand	24.3	52.0	21.8	1.9	0.0	3.99	.73
2. At present, the public still hopeful some politician and some political party	3.7	42.7	42.4	8.5	2.7	3.36	.80
3. You should not accept the other opinion the differ from you because it’s made you confused	0.5	3.7	6.4	52.8	36.5	4.21	.76

**Table 7** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the attitude towards democracy (Cont.)

Question list	Strongly agree	Agree	Un Decided	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	$\bar{X}$	S.D
4. The every public, they have liberty and equality	49.6	28.5	13.9	5.9	2.1	4.18	1.02
5. The vote buying, it's very simply for the political party in the developing country	6.7	28.5	18.9	24.5	21.3	3.25	1.26
6. The a protest, we should to absolutely quell a protest	7.2	19.5	36.3	33.3	3.7	3.07	.98
7. The public, they didn't solve the problem of state	2.4	8.8	17.3	49.1	22.4	3.80	.96
8. At present, the democracy is the public democracy	57.1	25.9	14.9	1.9	0.3	4.38	.82
9. The different opinion, which sometime may like altercate, is a good action for democracy	2.4	20.5	34.9	32.3	9.9	3.27	.97
10. In a debate, if you have an different opinion from the most of people, you should not show your conflict opinion	1.6	8.3	20.1	53.6	24.8	3.92	.91
N = 375	$\bar{X} = 3.74$		S.D. = .42		Min = 2.30		Max = 4.90

1.4 Personality types

The most of students have personality types between introvert and extrovert type, that is 67.7 percent. The 21.6 percent of students have an extrovert type and 10.7 percent for introvert type as follow.

**Table 8** Percentage and the number of Mahidol University students categorized by the personality types

The personality types	number	Percentage
Introvert (1.00-2.60)	40	10.7
Between introvert and extrovert (2.61-3.40)	254	67.7
Extrovert (3.41-5.00)	81	21.6
Total	375	100.0

When consider the questionnaire every item we can see the most of students, 69.9 percent , they like to tell the outside experience have seen to their friend and their relative. There is a good personality to open mind to another. The 53.9 percent of students they like to group to go everywhere, which is the revelatory character and 52.0 percent they don't like to live in a group which they don't be familiar. The results shown in table 9 as below:

**Table 9** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the personality types

Question list	Ab solutely	Mostly	half	Few true	Not true	$\bar{X}$	S.D.
1. You like to participate with a new friend	9.1	40.3	42.9	7.2	0.5	3.50	.78
2. You will serious every times when you speak to many people	12.8	36.0	30.4	16.8	4.0	2.63	1.03
3. The most, you will be the	5.6	17.1	47.5	24.3	5.6	2.93	.93

**Table 9** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the personality types (Cont.)

Question list	Ab solutely	Mostly	half	Few true	Not true	$\bar{X}$	S.D.
<b>starter and leader in group activity</b>							
4. You don't like everything that different from another	3.5	27.5	28.8	24.5	15.7	3.22	1.12
5. Mostly you like to show your opinion when have a debate	9.3	32.3	40.5	13.3	4.5	3.29	.97
6. You like to live alone.	9.1	24.0	36.0	19.5	11.5	3.00	1.12
7. Between to study in your home and to participate with another, you will choose stay at home.	9.6	20.0	33.1	22.9	14.4	3.13	1.17
8. Mostly, you will waste the most time to think about the past	7.2	22.4	34.7	31.7	4.0	3.03	1.00
9. When you want to show you feeling, you like to choose to writing more than speaking	7.2	23.7	27.5	24.5	17.1	3.21	1.19
10. You like to ask immediately to your friend or teacher when you have a suspect and problem	4.8	29.9	40.8	22.4	2.1	3.13	.89
11. You like to tell everything you thing	6.9	28.3	37.6	22.9	4.3	3.11	.98
12. You don't like to stay in the unfamiliar group	13.9	38.1	32.5	12.3	3.2	2.53	.98
13. Between the leader group and follow group, you will choose leader group.	8.0	34.9	41.6	12.5	2.9	3.33	.90
14. If somebody concentrate on when you 're working, you fell annoy	13.3	35.5	32.8	16.0	2.4	2.59	.99
15. You like to work only more than group	6.1	20.5	44.3	20.5	8.5	3.05	1.00

**Table 9** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the personality types (Cont.)

Question list	Ab solutely	Mostly	half	Few true	Not true	$\bar{X}$	S.D.
16. You like start to speak to another	12.0	32.0	37.1	16.3	2.7	3.34	.98
17. You like to make a group to go everywhere	12.8	41.1	32.8	10.9	2.4	3.51	.93
18. When the group or community need the volunteer, you will represent yourself immediately	4.3	15.7	48.0	24.8	7.2	2.85	.92
19. You like to tell the outside experience had you seen to your friend and you're a relatively	21.6	48.3	21.9	8.0	0.3	3.83	.87
20. Your friend like to select you to be a leader	5.6	15.7	40.5	29.6	8.5	2.80	.99
N = 375	$\bar{X} = 3.10$	S.D. = .41	Min = 2.05			Max = 4.35	

### 1.5 Upbringing by the family

The analysis of brought up by family data that shown the most of study receive the high democracy brought up by family to 80 percent, the 18.1 percent for the moderate brought up by family and 1.9 percent for the low level. As shown in table 10:

**Table 10** Percentage and the number of Mahidol University students categorized by upbringing by the family

The brought up by family	number	Percentage
Low level (1.00-2.60)	7	1.9
Moderate level (2.61-3.40)	68	18.1
High level (3.41-5.00)	300	80.0
Total	375	100.0

As beyond, the level of democracy brought up by family of the most students as shown in high level. In the question that “When you request the contribution to your parents”, they will contribute and promote for the best up to 83 percent. It means that your parents, they are the parents of democracy and attend to their child. Accordingly, the relative question that shown as the parents not open their mind 82.9 percent, and the students have the freedom of thinking and making something up to 77.9 percent that shown the liberty of thinking and making something follow by democracy principle, shown as table 11:

**Table 11** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by upbringing by the family

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few	$\bar{X}$	S.D.
1. When your family have any problem, you listen and take action together to solve the problem	15.5	45.6	31.7	5.3	1.9	3.67	.87
2. When you request the contribution from your parents, they will contribute and promote you for the best	55.5	32.8	9.1	2.4	0.3	4.41	.77
3. You have liberty to think and making something	38.7	39.2	17.6	3.7	0.8	4.11	.83
4. Your parents are not enough time to take awareness on you.	2.4	5.3	29.1	38.4	24.8	3.78	.96
5. When your parents need to command you to do something, they will always describe the reason for you	13.3	41.9	37.6	5.3	1.9	3.59	.85
6. Your parents hardly listen your opinion and your decision	1.1	5.3	18.7	43.2	31.7	3.99	.90

**Table 11** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by upbringing by the family (Cont.)

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few	$\bar{X}$	S.D.
7. When you mistake or don't act follow your parents wanted, your parents will compare you to another always.	4.0	15.7	22.4	32.8	25.1	3.59	1.1
8. Your parents didn't give the opportunity to you council them.	2.7	4.8	9.6	34.1	48.8	4.22	.99
9. The member of family can be shown their opinion equality for everything	30.9	40.3	23.7	3.7	1.3	3.96	.90
10. When you want to tell something for the reason to your parents, they will think you like debate.	2.9	14.1	32.0	33.3	17.6	3.49	1.03
11. The member of family capable to show the distinguish opinion, your parents will not a fault.	16.8	43.2	32.3	6.4	1.3	3.68	.87
12. Your parents accept the right of yours to wear the cloths, have any friends, decorate your room and use private thing.	40.3	37.1	18.4	2.4	1.9	4.11	.92
N = 375	$\bar{X}$ = 3.88	S.D. = .58	Min = 2.00	Max = 5.00			

### 1.6 Close friends group

The results of analysis of the group of close friends data can be shown. The 62.1 percent of students have a high level democracy of the group of closed friend, 37.4 percent of students in the moderate level and 0.5 percent of students in a low level. As described in table 22:

**Table 12** Percentage and the number of Mahidol University students categorized by the close friends group

Democracy of the close friend group	number	percentage
Low level (1.00-2.60)	2	0.5
Moderate level (2.61-3.40)	140	37.4
High level (3.41-5.00)	233	62.1
Total	375	100.0

When consider in every item, the most students accept that their every friend in a group have equality to shown the opinion and take action to do something up to 79.2 percent, this values show that the atmospheric of democracy emphasized the equality, according to the group of their closed friend like to talk and show their opinion before decision to working in a group to 76.8 percent. it's means that they can solve problem based on the truth and the reason. The 70.7 percent of students, they will take awareness to solve the problem together that shown as the hospitality in their group, as follow in table 13:

**Table 13** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the close friends group .

Question list	mostly	Most	moderate	few	Very few	$\bar{X}$	S.D
1. Your friend group like to talk and show your opinion before decision to working	18.7	58.1	21.3	1.6	0.3	3.93	.70
2. When someone in your friend group fall on the problem, your groups will take awareness to corrected solve problems	15.2	55.5	25.6	2.4	1.3	3.81	.77
3. Your friend group will follow the most of voter and will ignore the rest	4.0	19.5	46.4	26.7	3.5	3.06	.87
4. Eventhough, You will show distinguish opinion, the most of friend they please to listen to you	14.9	49.9	30.1	5.1	0.0	3.75	.77
5. Everybody in your friend group, they are an equality to show opinion and to do something	27.5	51.7	18.4	2.1	0.3	4.04	.75
6. Your friend group seem to trend to the wisdom friend in the group, it's unnecessary to listen the reason from another	1.9	9.6	25.1	45.3	18.1	3.68	.94
7. Your group like to criticize the political events	3.7	13.6	34.7	34.9	13.1	2.60	1.00
8. You feel lower than other ones in your group	2.7	5.1	28.3	41.1	22.5	3.77	.95
N = 375	$\bar{X} = 3.58$	S.D. = .41	Min = 2.50	Max = 5.00			

### 1.7 Participation in student activities

The analysis of participation in student activities data can be shown the most of students less participation up to 81.6 percent, the 17.6 percent at a moderate level and 0.8 percent at a high level as follow in table 14:

**Table 14** Percentage and the number of Mahidol University students categorized by the participation in student activities

The participation in student activities	number	Percentage
Low level (1.00-1.66)	306	81.6
Moderate level (1.67-2.33)	66	17.6
High level (2.34-3.00)	3	0.8
Total	375	100.0

The Mahidol day activity, it has the most student can managed and fresh project activity as a sequence. The election of activity faculty committee have the most of students participation up to 64.8 percent that shown the right and the role of democracy 62.9 percent for the fresh project activity and 62.7 percent for the election of Mahidol University committee. When compare the number of students that can manage an activity with the students that participate the activity. It shows very different as describe in table 15:

**Table 15** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the participation in student activities

The student activity participation	Manage activity	Participated activity	Not participated activity	$\bar{X}$	S.D
1. To election the Mahidol University student committee	3.7	62.7	33.6	1.70	.53
2. To election the faculty student	3.7	64.8	31.5	1.72	.53

**Table 15** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the participation in student activities (Cont.)

The student activity participation	Manage activity	Participated activity	Not participated activity	$\bar{X}$	S.D
committee					
3. To election the Mahidol University student parliament	1.1	57.6	41.3	1.60	.51
4. To participate the rural development volunteer	3.7	22.7	73.6	1.30	.53
5. Mahidol day activity	16.4	55.5	38.1	1.68	.54
6. To participate to debate in any problems	2.7	33.6	63.7	1.38	.53
7. To participate the freshy project activities	11.2	62.9	25.9	1.85	.59
8. To participation education assembly and to develop rural area	2.9	21.9	75.2	1.28	.51
9. To participation public health assembly	3.7	14.9	81.3	1.22	.50
10. To participation environment assembly	1.6	17.3	81.1	1.21	.44
11. . To participation rotarax health assembly	1.1	12.0	86.9	1.14	.38
12. To participation volunteer group assembly	0.8	12.5	86.7	1.14	.37
13. To participation vote activity	2.4	25.9	71.7	1.31	.51
14. To participation benefit out of university activity	5.1	45.6	49.3	1.56	.59
N = 375	$\bar{X} = 1.43$	S.D. = .30	Min = 1.00	Max = 2.43	

1.8 Following political information

The analysis of the following political information that shown the most of students 51.5 percent, the following political information at moderate level, the 37.9 percent for high level and 10.7 percent of students for low level as describe in table 16:

**Table 16** Percentage and the number of Mahidol University students categorized by the following political information

Level for the following political information	number	percentage
Low level (1.00-1.66)	40	10.7
Moderate level (1.67-2.33)	193	51.5
High level (2.34-3.00)	142	37.9
Total	375	100.0

The most of students, they follow the political news from television up to 97.9 percent, this values show that television is the mostly media direct to the students. The 97.3 percent of students follow the political news from newspaper, 88.8 percent from radio, 16.3 percent from Internet. It's shown that Internet is less popular media to the student. The percentage of students they don't follow the political news are 41.3. The data describe in table 17:

**Table 17** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the following political information

Question list	always	sometimes	never	$\bar{X}$	S.D.
1. You follow the political news from daily newspaper	62.4	34.9	2.7	2.60	.59
2. You follow the political news from	21.9	56.0	22.1	2.00	.54

**Table 17** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the following political information (Cont.)

Question list	always	sometimes	never	$\bar{X}$	S.D.
magazine such as weekly Matichon, weekly Siamrut					
3. You follow the political news from radio	44.5	44.3	11.2	2.33	.66
4. You follow the political news from television	73.9	24.0	2.1	2.72	.67
5. You follow the political news from Internet	16.3	42.4	41.3	1.75	.50
6. You never talked political event to another	27.7	62.9	9.3	2.18	.58
7. You had seen the political show in television such as Nation news talk, Kor-Kid-Dauy-kon, Hat-Ban- politics and so on.	22.1	60.5	17.3	2.05	.63
8. You had listened the news analysis in the radio such as a particular of open the point at issue, a particular of the country, direct from nation and soon.	16.8	51.2	32.0	1.85	.68
N = 375	$\bar{X} = 2.18$	S.D. = .39	Min = 1.00	Max = 3.00.	

### 1.9 Democratic behavior

The analysis of democracy behavior of student shown that the student they have democratic behavior in the high level are 63.2 percent, the 36.8 percent for a moderate level and student which they have democratic behavior in the low level. As describe in table 18:

**Table 18** Percentage and the number of Mahidol University students categorized by the democratic behavior

The Democratic behavior	number	percentage
Low level (1.00-2.60)	0	0.0
Moderate level (2.61-3.40)	138	36.8
High level (3.41-5.00)	237	63.2
Total	375	100.0

Mostly students show the behavior in the high to highest level for the questions that you will please to listen the opinion of the one who inferior than you are 81.8 percent. This values show the behavior suitable for present politics, which have very important to emphasize the various of opinion participation. The 81.0 percent of students feel appreciate and honest the person who make an advantage for local and nation, 80 percent will remunerative for favor person. When they have a change. Finally, there are 80 percent of students confident in gratefulness, which is the one of virtue for their living. As describe in table 19:

**Table 19** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the democratic behavior

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few	$\bar{X}$	S.D
1. You pay attention to study, consequently you will not interest the other activity	2.7	8.0	44.8	33.9	10.7	3.42	.83
2. You made a suitable schedule for study and to do something	4.5	25.3	59.0	9.9	1.3	3.22	.74
3. You will always have any questions for any opinion in study.	2.7	17.1	50.1	25.9	4.3	2.88	.83

**Table 19** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the democratic behavior (Cont.)

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few	$\bar{X}$	S.D
4. When you listen opinion from the person who didn't know.	9.3	25.6	47.5	14.9	2.7	2.76	.91
5. In the work group, if you didn't accept the way of work group, but the most member of group accept. You will show aggressive and unwilling to work together.	0.8	6.7	17.9	52.8	21.9	3.88	.85
6. You always think that the meeting group is boring.	2.4	9.6	40.5	40.3	7.2	3.40	.85
7. You never have any problem what the sending work are out of the schedule	16.3	37.9	29.3	13.3	3.2	3.51	1.02
8. When there are a mistake between you and other participants, you will find to solve this mistake and make its better by didn't complain to another.	6.4	50.9	39.5	3.2	0.0	3.61	.66
9. If you think there are not suitable for some regulation, you will not act follow.	4.8	18.9	46.7	27.2	2.4	3.03	.87
10. Your friend will always tell you are on-time.	8.3	24.3	49.6	13.1	4.8	3.18	.93
11. You like to use the thing of another by not permission from them.	1.3	2.4	21.9	48.3	26.1	3.95	.83
12. Your friend will request the contribution from you	4.3	30.1	53.9	9.9	1.9	3.25	.76

**Table 19** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the democratic behavior (Cont.)

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few	$\bar{X}$	S.D
13. In the work group, if your work had finished, you will please to contribute another.	10.7	51.2	35.5	2.7	0.0	3.70	.69
14. You must to finish your work before contribute to work group	2.7	17.6	52.8	27.0	2.9	3.07	.80
15. Frequently, you will reveal your opinion by don't care the feeling of another.	1.6	11.2	37.6	41.3	8.3	3.43	.86
16. If your group give the duty to you even though made you don't accepted, but you will willing to that work.	5.1	47.2	41.1	6.7	0.0	3.51	.70
17. You will participate to meeting everytime and you will always represent your opinion although, you friend will not accept.	8.0	32.0	45.3	13.3	1.3	3.32	.85
18. You will appreciate to the man who have more capability with more heart felt than social manner.	15.7	55.7	25.1	3.5	0.0	3.84	.72
19. You please to listen an opinion from the less capability person.	14.1	67.7	15.7	2.4	0.0	3.94	.63
20. When you trust myself, you are corrected. You will confirm your think by don't care to listen from another.	5.3	22.9	44.8	24.8	5.3	2.95	.88
21. You didn't sure that less capability persons than you, they able to work for good.	1.9	7.7	29.3	51.7	9.3	3.59	.83

**Table 19** Percentage and the average of Mahidol University students categorized by the democratic behavior (Cont.)

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few	$\bar{X}$	S.D
22. If you are a leader of group, you will make everything to your friend followed by your opinion.	1.9	9.1	28.0	51.2	9.9	3.58	.86
23. You always have a reasons to solve any problems	11.5	58.7	26.1	3.5	0.3	3.78	.70
24. You believe in fortune and hope that it will solve your problems	0.0	7.5	31.2	43.5	17.9	3.72	.84
25. When you are a leader, you will distribute the work to the members and don't ask for any opinion from them	1.6	3.7	26.9	56.0	11.7	3.73	.78
26. If your leader make unsuitable to do something, you will be a counter-man and will represent the suitable opinion	6.7	53.1	35.7	3.2	1.3	3.61	.72
27. You will show your please and your respect to the person that made any advantage to the public.	25.3	55.7	16.5	1.6	0.8	4.03	.75
28. You will show your gratefulness for the favor	32.0	48.0	17.1	2.4	0.5	4.09	.79
29. You will always contribute another	11.5	47.5	37.3	2.9	0.8	3.66	.75
30. You always think when you were contributing to another because you want to see that the public are equality	12.0	45.1	36.5	4.3	2.1	3.61	.83
N = 375	$\bar{X}$ = 3.51	S.D. = .30	Min = 2.83	Max = 4.53			

#### 4.2 The factor affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students

The results of study, the factors affected on the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. In this research, researcher use the stepwise multiple regression analysis method to analysis the data. Conveniently, the researcher had defined the symbol and meaning instead of any parameters of statistic.

The statistic value for analysis

$b$  : regression coefficient of raw data

Beta : regression coefficient of standard point it indicates the significant of any independent variables. If “Beta” of independent variables are high value, it means that independent variables will more influence on variable parameters.

R (Multiple R) : This values show relation between total independent variables and variable parameters. And its show the level of independent variables and variable parameters, if its close to 1 it's mean closely relation.

$R^2$  or R Square : This values show the fraction of variable parameters.  $R^2$  is an indicator to show that how many the independent variables can be predict dependent variables

$R^2$  chang : It's a R square that changing up when more predictor to the equation

S.E. (Standard Error) : It's a standard error for predict

The variables for the study

For the study in the factors affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. We met total 8 variables that affecting democratic behavior. The result as shown in table 20:

**Table 20** The variables for the study

variables	description	Level of measured
FAC	The field of the study	<b>DUMMY</b> 0 = medical and health sciences 1 = not in medical and health sciences
VAL	The acceptance of the value of the patron-client system	<b>INTERVAL</b>
ATT	Attitude towards democracy	<b>INTERVAL</b>
PER	Personality types	<b>INTERVAL</b>
FAM	Upbringing by the family	<b>INTERVAL</b>
FR	Close friends group	<b>INTERVAL</b>
ACT	Participation in student activities	<b>INTERVAL</b>
NEW	following political information	<b>INTERVAL</b>
BEH	Democratic behavior	<b>INTERVAL</b>

For more reliability of analyzable result, to choose independent variables for regression equation. The researcher must concern about the relation of individual independent variables, if independent variables have a mutuality relation. It calls Multicollinearity that effect through estimate the regression coefficient and less reliability. (Tawatchai Woraongsathorn, 1987: 74) For avoiding of Multicollinearity, the researcher considers collinearity coefficient between any double parameters (Sirichai Phongvichai, 1989: 366-367) which calculated from Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. independent variables will have significant relation equal to 0.01 from 16 double variables , totally 28 double variables , it has coefficient correlation between variables from .010 to .422 (Table 21) that not over 0.8 (Suchat Prasitrattasin (1997: 84) that corrected follow by checking method. It's mean that independent variables are uncorrelation. Consequently, the researcher can usable totally 8 variables to study for the factor that affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University student.

**Table 21** The value of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (r) of studied variables

variable	FAC	VAL	ATT	PER	FAM	FR	ACT	NEW
FAC	1.000							
VAL	-.063	1.000						
ATT	-.172**	-.092*	1.000					
PER	-.017	-.044	.258**	1.000				
FAM	-.143**	-.024	.422**	.306**	1.000			
FR	-.134**	.068	.364**	.163**	.342**	1.000		
ACT	-.155**	-.094*	-.026	.125**	.026	.010	1.000	
NEW	.018	-.154**	.148**	.227**	.239**	.033	.190**	1.000

\*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01

Moreover, the researcher had checked the characteristic of data as follow by the statistic assumption. For appropriate with analysis statistic, data in this research have characteristic in assumption of statistic. The important basis characteristic of multiple regression, that one is residual from regression equation which normal it has characters is normal curve, not internal relation, has means is 0, and stable. The almost problems has seen is internal residual call "Autocorrelation" and has affected to estimate parameter values (Tawatchai Woraongsathorn, 1987: 85-88). This research has test it property by show result of test in Appendix B ,by the result of test that assume no problem in Autocorrelation, that not affected to estimate parameter values. So the results of analysis is right.

Firstly, the result of stepwise multiple regression analysis to find the factor to predict democratic behavior of Mahidol University student as show that:

The factors that affected to democratic behavior and the maximum influence factors to predict the democratic behavior. Totally 5 as follow brought up by family, attitude of democracy , personality types, field of study and closed friend group (negative result). As 5 variables beyond show the correlation equal to .680 and show the significant equal to 0.01. That values are described to democratic behavior rise to 46.2 percent. The factor that is a maximum influence to democratic behavior sequentially as follow: Brought up by family (Beta = .274), Attitude of democracy



(Beta = .224), Personality types (Beta = .222), Closed friend group (Beta = .177), and the field of study (Beta = -.171) as shown in table 22:

**Table 22** The result of stepwise multiple regression analysis for find the factor that affected and was a maximum influence to predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University student

Independent variables	R	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> change	B	Beta	t	Sig t
Brought up by family	.521	.272	.272	.354	.274	6.168	.000
Attitude of democracy	.601	.361	.089	.488	.224	5.068	.000
Personality types	.635	.403	.042	.244	.222	5.454	.000
Field of study	.660	.436	.033	-3.089	-.171	-4.375	.000
Closed friend group	.680	.462	.026	.494	.177	4.202	.000
Constant = 45.892		Std. Error = 6.6800					

As a result, brought up by family, attitude of democracy, personality types, Field of study and closed friend group it's affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University student and show the statistic significant equal to 0.01 as according to firstly assumption. But the variables of student activity participation and attention on political information. It's didn't have affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students which not according to firstly assumption.

## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION

This study on “Factors affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students” was discussed following an objective, a research problem and a research assumption. Results and discussion is presented in three points as follows.

1. The democratic behavior level of Mahidol University students.
2. The factors most affecting and could predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.
3. The factors not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.

#### **1. The democratic behavior level of Mahidol University students**

The results show that Mahidol University students have a high democratic behavior ( $\bar{x} = 3.51$ ). 63.2 percent of students are in high level, 36.8 percent of students are in middle level and low level is zero. In detail, 81.8 percent of students have a behavior of acceptance of minority opinion. This behavior is very important for a democracy system, which pay attention on a participation of all members in society and listening other people’s opinion. The results indicated that most students

- 1) Acceptance of the values of the patron-client system at middle level.
- 2) have a good attitude towards democracy.
- 3) have both personality types, i.e. introvert and extrovert, at the same rate.

- 4) are grown at a high democratic environment.
- 5) have their close friends who have a high democratic behavior.
- 6) participated in student activities at low level.
- 7) pay attention on political information at middle level

The high democratic behavior of Mahidol University students is pleased because nowadays it is a political reform age which need a political participation from all members in society. If people especially students, have a democracy behavior, they will take part in the politics. Students are new generation and significant resources for developing our democratic country in economic, social, political parts.

## **2. The factors most affecting and could predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students.**

The results show that the most factors affecting to predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students with statistical significance 0.01 have five factors as follows.

1. Upbringing by the family
2. Attitude towards democracy
3. Personality types
4. Close friends group
5. Field of study

Democratic behavior of Mahidol University students can be correct predict by using these five factors in 46.2 percent rate. Internal factors are an attitude to democracy and personality type. External factors are upbringing by the family, close friends group, and field of study.

2.1 Internal factor consists of the attitude to a democracy and the personality types.

2.1.1 The attitude towards democracy has a positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. The more students have an attitude towards democracy, the more they have a democratic behavior. The attitude towards democracy is the second important factor (Beta = 0.224). It and the upbringing by the family could predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students correct in 36.1 percent rate. Students who have a good attitude towards democracy are 74.7 percent, middle attitudes towards democracy are 24.2 percent and bad attitudes towards democracy are only 1.1 percent. Because an attitude is personal belief and feeling. The more students have a good attitude towards democracy, the more they support a democracy system. Attitudes towards democracy give an importance on a respect to individuality, a respect to a human being and human right and a belief in using a reason principle. Human is a reasonable living thing, listens to other opinions although it is different from his opinion, believe in equality of a law, a politics and an opportunity even though it is not complete equality and believe in a legal justice principle, i. e. a law make people to be confident of themselves because they know their legal right (Dahl, 1962: 21-22). Combination of an attitude to many sides becomes a psychology dimension, which determines a political behavior. Thus, a democratic attitude strengthens a democracy. Milbrath & Goel (1977: 56) found that "attitude is a personal factor that is used to investigate on political behavior. Attitudes determine a behavior." According to the study of Jaran Wongsawat (1989: 86), an attitude relates with a pattern of a political participation of people in a form of local government on a lower level than a municipality (Suk-kha-pi-ban). Furthermore research of Sunan Kasermchaiyanan (1993: 146) shows that a political attitude relates with a political participation. And Thongchai Wongchaisuwan and Thienchai Wongchaisuwan (1999: 164) found that a political attitude relates with a political participation of middle class people in many ways. Results indicate that an attitude to a democracy positively affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students

and could predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. This conclusion agrees with the research assumption.

2.1.2 The personality types positively affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. That means the more students have a positive personality, i.e. an extrovert personality, the more he has a democratic behavior. A personality including a brought up by family and a democratic attitude can be used to predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students correct in 40.3 percent rate. The personality type is the third important factor ( $\text{Beta} = 0.222$ ) which affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. 67.7 percent of students have both personality, an extrovert and an introvert in the same rate. 21.6 percent of students have introvert personality and 10.7 percent of students have extrovert personality. Personality is a part of human's habit. Personality consists of physical and emotional character, knowledge, competence and expression. It is different from one to one. It shows that what he will do in each situation. It relates to political participation. The easier you are familiar with a stranger or are a part of a society, the more you participate in a politics (Narong Sinsawat, 1979: 117-118). Person who has no living aim, lacks his own favor and living style, thinks that he have no competence, no body especially powerful person care him, usually does not join the politics because he thinks that he is weak, has no competence in any way and has no any advantage from a political participation (Lane, 1959: 166-169). A change happened in a society needs a participation of members, particularly a social group that is not composed of persons with the same opinion but composed of different members and persons with various opinions. Therefore the personality is an important factor that affects to his political behavior. The study of Kitti Boonchuwit (1993: 255-256) on "Personality and democratic behavior of high school students at Khon-Khen province" found that an introvert personality relates to a democratic behavior with a statistical significance.

The results indicate that the personality types has a positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students and could predict a democratic behavior. This summary is accordance with the research assumption.

2.2 External factors consist of the upbringing by the family, the close friends group and the field of study.

2.2.1 The upbringing by the family positively affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. That means the more students are upbringing and educated in a democratic environment, the more they have democratic behavior. The upbringing by the family is the first important factor (Beta = 0.274) which affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. It could predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students correct in 27.2 percent rate. 80.0 percent of students are upbringing by the family at high democratic environment by their parents. 18.1 percent of students are upbringing and educated at a middle democratic environment by their parents. Parents give their love, care, opportunity, right and freedom to students for an expression of opinion, discussion and living style. Family is the most important and direct organization, which bring up and educate children since their birth. It is believed that person who is educated in family which give him an opportunity to use his idea, reason and join with a decision on many matters, have his own idea and take part in a democratic politics. Lakoff (1987 quoted in Schoch, 1995: 326-328) suggested that Americans who is brought up in a liberal environment (Nurturing parent family model), are usually members of Democrat party and have a liberal idea. While Americans who is brought up in a strict family model, are usually members of Republican Party and have a conservative idea. This research agrees with the study of Tripinit Pinitmontree (1994: 89). He investigated on "The affect factor to the democratic behavior of the sixth year of primary school pupils". Results found that a brought up and education relate to a democratic behavior. Pupils of sample group are brought up in a high democratic environment." The study of Monlisa Tantirassamee (1997: 68) on "the affect factor to a democratic behavior of pupils" shows the same result that a brought up and education relate to a democratic behavior. The brought up and education of the pattern which let pupils do everything by himself, cause them to have a democratic behavior highest

The results indicate that the brought up by family has a positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students and could predict democratic behavior. This conclusion agrees with the research assumption.

2.2.2 A close friends group has a positive affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. That means the more students have democratic close friends, the more they have a democratic behavior. Close friends group including a upbringing by the family, an attitude towards democracy, a personality type and field of study factors could predict the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students correct in 43.6 percent. Close friends group are the fourth important factor (Beta = 0.177) which affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. The results show that 62.1 percent of students have democratic close friends at high degree. 37.3 percent of students have democratic close friends at middle degree and only 0.5 percent have democratic close-friends at low degree. Close Friends are a factor affecting to a personality. Children usually go to anywhere with their friends and exchange their belief, personality to each other. Progressive students usually associate with persons who have the similar opinion. The more they exchange their opinion and live together, the more they have the similar belief and personality. Close friends group may cause you some new habit or make your habit to be stronger. Atmosphere of a democratic close friends group is as follows.

- 1) Make a decision politely by using a reason.
- 2) Use a reason and an evident fact to solve problems.
- 3) Have a responsibility in their job and action.
- 4) Do not take an advantage from their friends.
- 5) Respect to other and own right.
- 6) Do not power over their friends.
- 7) Help each other in the right way.

If friends relate to each other democratically, they transfer a democratic idea, belief and action to each other. These research results are in accordance with those of

Sunthorn Pulleed (1983: 82). He investigated on “The effect factor to a democratic politics culture of the Southern Teacher College’s students” and found that students, who usually talk about a political information to their friends, have a democratic politics culture more than students who seldom talk about a political information to their friends. Moreover Wittaya Srichompu (1997: 187) studied on “the democratic habit of the sixth year of primary school’s pupils in the education zone 1” and found that close friends is an affect factor to a democratic habit of pupil.

The results indicate that close friends group have a positive affecting to the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students and could predict a democratic behavior. This summary agrees with the research assumption.

2.2.3 The study field is a negative affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. Researcher determines that the study field is a dummy parameter. Medical and health sciences are 0 and besides medical and health sciences is 1. A negative factor means students of medical and health sciences department has more a democratic behavior than students of other fields. The study field including a brought up-education, an attitude to democracy and a personality can be used to forecast the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students in 46.2 percent rate. The study field is the last factor which affects to the democratic behavior of Mahidol University’s students (Beta = -0.171). This results agree with the study results of Kraiwuth Jirabuth (1993: 150) who investigated on “ a political attitude of Thai university’s students”. It shows that most students of social sciences have more a democratically politics attitude, a recognition of citizen’s duty, a self-confidence and an enthusiasm to join political activities than students of science field. Furthermore, students of social sciences have less a dictatorially political attitude than students of science field. Pravin Chamniprasarn (1986: 95) studied on “a consistence of a democratic principle and a democratic behavior”. Study group is graduation students of Chulalongkorn University. Results shows that study field affects to a democratic behavior. Students of social sciences and humanity have more a democratic behavior than students of science field.

The results indicate that the study field has a negative affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students and can be used to predict a democratic behavior. This summary agrees with the research assumption.

### **3. The factors not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students**

Non internal factors affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students are an internal factor, i.e. an acceptance of the values of the patron-client system and an external factors, i.e. a participation in student activities and an attention on political information. The details are as follows.

#### **3.1 Internal factor such as an acceptance of values of a patron-client system.**

3.1.1 An Acceptance of the values of the patron-client system has not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. Whether students who accept a patron-client system at high level, low level or not, there is not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. This results does not agree with Thongchai Wongsuwan and Teinchai Wongsuwan (1999: 164)'s study. Their investigation is on "A political participation of the middle class people". It shows that an acceptance of the values of the patron-client system affecting political participation in a negative direction. That means the middle class people who accept or agree with a patron-client system, they usually do not take part in the politics. The reason may be that "undergraduate students (samples group) are studying. There is no need of a patron-client system, but a self-attempt in their study is required". However samples group of Thongchai Wongsuwan and Teinchai Wongsuwan's study are the middle class people who are working and touch a patron-client system directly. Therefore, the study results are different.

The results indicate that the acceptance of the values of the patron-client system not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students and do not agree with the research assumption.

3.2 External factor such as participation in student activities and following political information.

3.2.1 The participation in student activities not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. Whether students who join student activities in high level, low level or not, there is not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. This results does not agree with other theory and research results. The reason may be that "Student activities of Mahidol University are activities that can not activate a democratic behavior so much. Furthermore, study fields of undergraduate level are only science fields. Thus students are educated on a democratic behavior from other factors instead.

The results indicate that the participation in student activities not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students and are not in accordance with the research assumption.

3.2.2 The following political information not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. Whether students who pay an following on a political information at high level, low level or not, there is not affecting the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. This results does not agree with other theory and research results. The reason may be that the present society is the information and democratic society, even though students do not follow the political information directly, but students are educated on a democratic behavior from other factors instead. The political information followed by students can not stimulate their democratic behavior, moreover sometimes discourage an attention on politics.

The results indicate that the attention on political information has none affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students and are not in accordance with the research assumption.

However the multiple regression which is a linear investigation, was used in this research. No relation between determinant parameters and variables does not mean that three determinant parameters, i.e. the acceptance in values of the patron-client system, the student activity participation and the attention on a political information, absolutely have none relation with a democratic behavior. These three variables may have relation in other pattern (not linear pattern). Suchat Prasitrattasin (1997: 22) said that “ there is a caution for an interpretation of the mutiple regression result. When no relation between determinant parameters and variable parameters in the regression equation was found, you can not conclude that there is no relation between determinant parameters and variable parameters because relation in other non-investigated pattern may exist between determinant parameters and variable parameters.”

## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 1. Conclusion

This research was done to study the factors of democratic behavior of Mahidol University students. The objective of this research are to study the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students, to study of internal and external factors that effected to the democratic behavior and to study the effluence of democratic behavior prediction.

The populations of this study are 400 senior students of Mahidol University. There are 200 students from medical and healthy students and 200 students from others. The collection of returned questionnaires were 375 questionnaires (93.75 of total population). 183 questionnaires were gathered from medical and healthy students (48.8 percent) questionnaires were gathered from other students (51.2 percent). Multistage Random Sampling was the gathered methodology. There is questionnaire that created by the thesis researcher using the relevant literature. The thesis committee accepted this questionnaire. The statistics value for this study is frequency distributed, percentile, average value and standard variance. Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis was used for variable relation testing.

The results of study

1.1 Internal factors: The internal factors of this study were the acceptance of supporting system, the attitude of democracy and the personality character.

1.1.1 The acceptance of the values of the patron-client system. From the results of study found that the students were accepted the patron-client system at

the moderated level ( $\bar{x} = 3.11$ ). Most of students (72.3 percent) were acceptance of the values of the patron-client system at the moderate level. 20.8 percent of student were acceptance of the values of the patron-client system at the high level and only 6.9 percent of student acceptance of the values of the patron-client system at the low level.

1.1.2 The attitude towards democracy: From the results of study found that the students had good attitude towards democracy ( $\bar{x} = 3.74$ ). Most of students (74.7 percent of total students) had good attitude towards democracy. 24.2 percent of students had moderated attitude towards democracy and only 1.1 percent of students had bad attitude towards democracy.

1.1.3 The personality character: From the results of study found that the students had the personality types between introvert and extrovert the moderated level ( $\bar{x} = 3.10$ ). Most of students (67.7 percent) had the personality types between introvert and extrovert and out standing at the moderated level. 26.1 percent of the students had the personality types of extrovert and 10.7 percent of students had the personality types of introvert.

1.2 External factors: The external factors of this study were upbringing by the family, close friends group, participation in student activities, following political information.

1.2.1 Upbringing by the family: There is high level of students who were democratically cared ( $\bar{x} = 3.88$ ). Most of students (80.0 percent) were democratically cared at the high level. 18.1 percent of students were democratically cared at the moderated level and only 1.9 percent of students was democratically cared at the low level.

1.2.2 Close friend group: Students had familiar friends with democratic character at the high level ( $\bar{x} = 3.58$ ). Most of students (62.1 percent) had familiar friends with democratic character at the high level. 37.4 percent of students had familiar friends with democratic character at moderated level and only 0.5 percent had familiar friends with democratic character at low level.

1.2.3 Participation in student activities : From the results of study found that students less attended the activities ( $\bar{x} = 1.43$ ). Most of students (81.6 percent) attended the activity at the low. 17.6 percent of students attended the activity

at the moderated level and only 0.8 percent of students attended the activity at the high level.

1.2.4 Following political information: Students concerned with social information at the moderated level ( $\bar{x} = 2.18$ ). More than half students (51.4 percent) concerned with social information at the moderated level. 37.9 percent of students concerned with social information at the high level and only few (10.7 percent) concerned with social information at the low level.

1.3 Democratic behavior : From the results of study found that students had the democratic behavior at the high level ( $\bar{x} = 3.51$ ). More than half student (63.2 persen) had the democratic behavior at the high level. 36.8 percent of students had democratic behavior at the moderated level. None of students had the democratic behavior at the low level.

1.4 The factors were affected could predict democratic behavior that are internal factors : attitude towards democracy , personality types and external factors: upbringing by the family, close friends group and field of study. Upbringing by the family, attitude towards democracy, personality types, close friends group, and field of study brought up the high affecting factors democratic behavior respectively. Most of five factors were together predicted the democratic behavior of Mahidol University students at 46.2 percent, has multiple R = .680

1.5 The factors not affected to predict democratic behavior that are internal factors: the acceptance of the values of the patron-client system and the external factors are participation in student activities and following political information.

## **2. Recommendation**

### **2.1 The recommendations from study**

2.1.1 From the results of study found that the populations had the democratic behavior at high level 63.2 percent, at the moderated level 36.8 percent. None of students had the democratic behavior at the low level. It means that Mahidol University student's behavior suited for political regime. Those students have to graduate and come to other parts of society. They will be the significant persons for country development. I would like to suggest others students who did not involved with this thesis have the democratic behavior. Although the behavior is depends on each person and many factors involving. But the internal factor is very significant factor to define theirs own behavior. Students should pay more attention for democratic behavior showing and to interest the other things without classroom studying. It will be advantage not only for society but for students also. For example, rural development camping or others activities which give more social advantage. In addition, it also practices to live with others in this society. Students could be given their own opinion and exchange with others. Problem solution will be occurred during activity attention. It also improves student's personality that suits for current society. Besides, students should be concerned with social information that effected folk of life. Students must be concerned who are the governor and their tasks.

2.1.2 From the results of study found that the important factors that affecting the democratic behavior is upbringing by the family because the most of students (80 percent) come from democratic family. It means that the family is the first institute involved democratic behavior. Then the family institute should be more interested to theirs children. Should be creates the warmness environment inside the democratic family. Talking with social circumstance which usefulness. To give the right and the acceptance from children which sometime was differed from theirs parents. In order to practice them to accurate showing. Do not obstruct theirs own opinion. Do not control them. To pay more attention to theirs privilege showing and also ready to be theirs advisor. To be theirs prototype of democratic showing.

2.1.3 From this study, some organization and some institution where involved with education had the policy for developing teaching courses that more suits for current democracy. Classroom environment should be tends to democratic style. To give opportunities to students for showing theirs opinion which differ from the teacher. To promote the classroom environment in the reasonable style. The teacher is not only teaching but also democratic promoting. Teachers do not let the positive attitude to student who braves to show his opinion but should give him opportunities to show his idea and reasonable thinking. Besides, the university should be not set the regulation, which border the democracy. The university should offer some policies promote activity attention and also support some budget, equipment and location for activity attending. Do not obstruct the student's activity which involving society. Besides, the university should offer the seminar course which involving society to know about the current democratic information. The education policy in each level should be appropriate. Besides, the involved organization should also pay more attention for student's family by setting up the seminar course between teachers and parents in democracy topic so that they can get the new information about the current democracy and also observe the democratic characteristic from theirs students.

## 2.2 Recommendation for further study

2.2.1 There is the restriction of population in this study because there are only two fields of study for sampling size. They are different subjects to study. Then, the further study should be various branch of study. The at least sampling size should be from the formula calculation.

2.2.2 It should be provides the vertical study in order to know factors that affected to Mahidol University students. Quality study should be done for gathering the democratic behavior and also study teacher opinion about democratic behavior for comparing with students.

2.2.3 It should be study other sampling students such as society branch especially students whom studying about social politic and science to know the differentiation between two groups of students.

2.2.4 From the results of this study found that there are five factors includes upbringing by the family, attitude towards democracy, personality types, close friends group and fields of study. Five factor mentions above could predict the democratic behavior at 46.2 percent. Besides, there still be some factors that able to predict the democratic behavior. In the further should be try to find other factors.

2.2.5 Multiple Regression has been used for this study. It is the study of the relation in line curve. Maybe this static could not be found some relationship between independent variable and dependent, which involving. For further study, it should be use another static value that able to predict the relationship between others factors.

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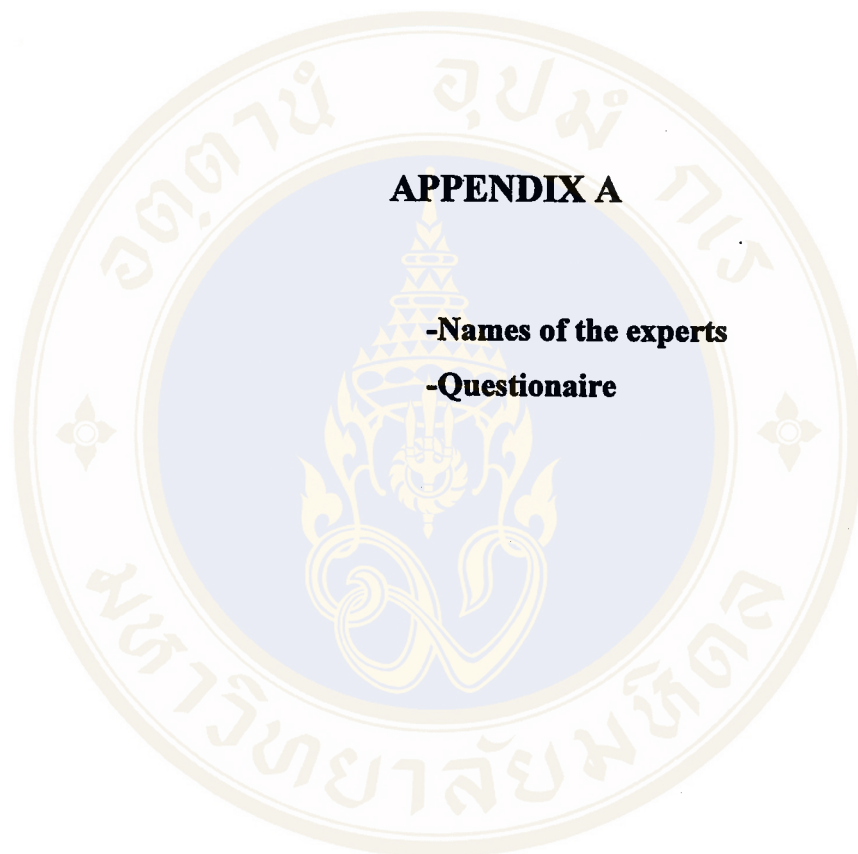
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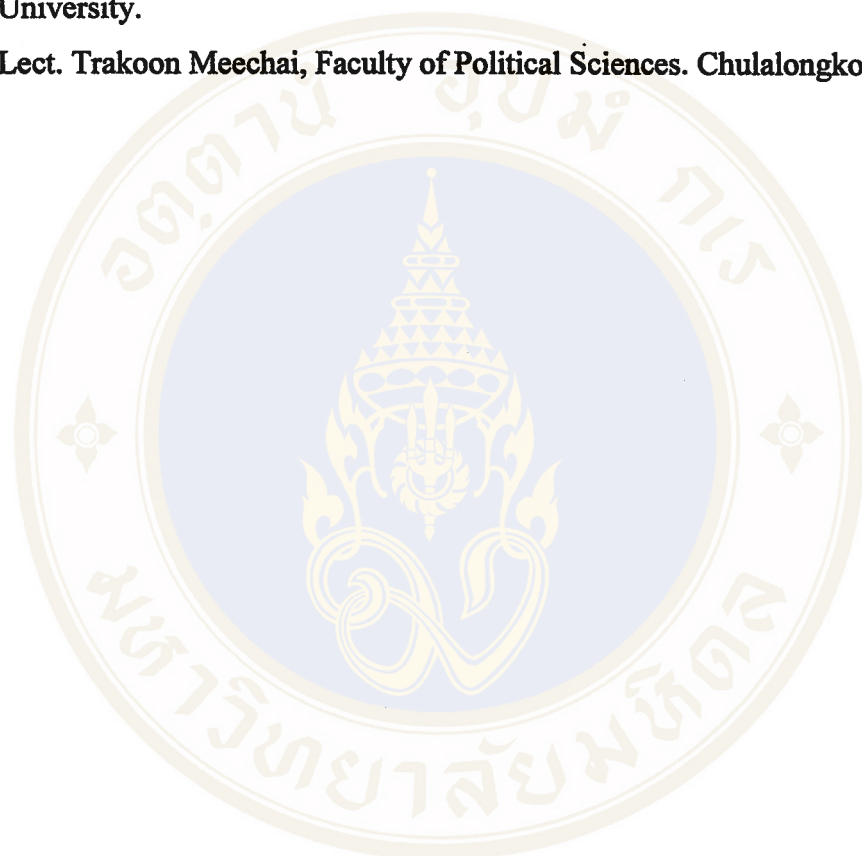
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## Questionnaires

### Factors affecting democratic behavior of Mahidol University students

**Part 1 Field of study.....**

**Part 2 the acceptant in values of patron-client system**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the given statements. Please indicate ✓ correctly under the following.

Question list	Strongly agree	agree	undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
1. The population should for mutuality contribution, don't wait for state					
2. if a relative of yours candidate to politician election, you will payfull promotion					
3. For Thai passage "walk follow adult, the dogs afraid" do you think about this word suitable for present Thai social					
4. The patronage is an old-fashioned for globalization					
5. You will pay compensate to contributor although sometimes will make mistake for rule and					

Question list	Strongly agree	agree	undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
justice					
6. The younger man should be honest and should be not debate because they have more experience					
7. To ask for the protection of a powerful or the older man, it necessary for Thai social					
8. The mutual contribution still have general action in Thai social					

**Part 3 the attitude of democracy**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the given statements. Please indicate ✓ correctly under the following.

Question list	Strongly agree	agree	undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
1. The new constitutions that give the public are more participated to government and capable checking the power of state. It's make more democracy in Thailand					
2. At present, the public still hopeful some politician and some political party					
3. You should not accept the other opinion the differ from you because it's made you confused					
4. The every public, they have liberty and equality					
5. The vote buying, it's very					

Question list	Strongly agree	agree	undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
simply for the political party in the developing country					
6. The a protest, we should to absolutely quell a protest					
7. The public, they didn't solve the problem of state					
8. At present, the democracy is the public democracy					
9. The different opinion, which sometime may like altercate, is a good action for democracy					
10. In a debate, if you have an different opinion from the most of people, you should not show your conflict opinion					

#### Part 4 the personality types

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the given statements. Please indicate ✓ correctly under the following

Question list	Absolutely	Mostly	half	Few True	Not true
1. You like to participate with a new friend					
2. You will serious every times when you speak to many people					
3. The most, you will be the starter and leader in group activity					
4. You don't like everything that different from another					

Question list	Absolutely	Mostly	half	Few True	Not true
5. Mostly you like to show your opinion when have a debate					
6. You like to live alone.					
7. Between to study in your home and to participate with another, you will choose stay at home.					
8. Mostly, you will waste the most time to think about the past					
9. When you want to show you feeling, you like to choose to writing more than speaking					
10. You like to ask immediately to your friend or teacher when you have a suspect and problem					
11. You like to tell everything you thing					
12. You don't like to stay in the unfamiliar group					
13. Between the leader group and follow group, you will choose leader group.					
14. If somebody concentrate on when you 're working, you fell annoy					
15. You like to work only one more than group					
16. You like start to speak to another					
17. You like to make a group to go everywhere					
18. When the group or community need the volunteer, you will represent yourself immediately					

Question list	Absolutely	Mostly	half	Few True	Not true
19. You like to tell the outside experience had you seen to your friend and you're a relatively					
20. Your friend like to select you to be a leader					

**Part 5 The upbringing by the family**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the given statements. Please indicate ✓ correctly under the following

Question list	Mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few
1. When your family have any problem, you listen and take action together to solve the problem					
2. When you request the contribution from your parents, they will contribute and promote you for the best					
3. You have liberty to think and making something					
4. Your parents are not enough time to take awareness on you.					
5. When your parents need to command you to do something, they will always describe the reason for you					
6. Your parents hardly listen your opinion ans your decision					
7. When you mistake or don't act follow your parents wanted, your parents will compare you to another always.					

Question list	Mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few
8. Your parents didn't give the opportunity to you council them.					
9. The member of family cam be shown their opinion equality for everything					
10. When you want to tell something for the reason to your parents, they will think you like debate.					
11. The member of family capable to show the distinguish opinion, your parents will not a fault.					
12. Your parents accept the right of yours to wear the cloths, have any friends, decorate your room and use private thing.					

**Part 6 The close friends group**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the given statements. Please indicate ✓ correctly under the following

Question list	Mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few
1. Your friend group like to talk and show your opinion before decision to working					
2. When someone in your friend group fall on the problem, your groups will take awareness to corrected solve problems					
3. Your friend group will follow the most of voter and will ignore the rest					
4. Eventhough, You will show distinguish opinion, the most of friend					

Question list	Mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few
they please to listen to you					
5. Everybody in your friend group, they are an equality to show opinion and to do something					
6. Your friend group seem to trend to the wisdom friend in the group, it's unnecessary to listen the reason from another					
7. Your group like to criticize the political events					
8. You feel lower than other ones in your group					

### Part 7 The participation in student activities

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the given statements. Please indicate ✓ correctly under the following

The participation in student activities	Manage activity	Participated activity	Not participated activity
1. To election the Mahidol University student committee			
2. To election the faculty student committee			
3. To election the Mahidol University student parliament			
4. To participate the rural development volunteer			
5. Mahidol day activity			
6. To participate to debate in any problem			

The participation in student activities	Manage activity	Participated activity	Not participated activity
7. To participate the fresh project activity			
8. To participation education assembly and to develop rural area			
9. To participation public health assembly			
10. To participation environment assembly			
11. To participation Rotarax health assembly			
12. To participation volunteer group assembly			
13. To participation vote activity			
14. To participation benefit out of university activity			

**Part 8 the following political information**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the given statements. Please indicate ✓ correctly under the following

Question list	always	sometimes	never
1. You follow the political news from daily newspaper			
2. You follow the political news from magazine such as weekly matchol, weekly siamrut			
3. You follow the political news from radio			

Question list	always	sometimes	never
4. You follow the political news from television			
5. You follow the political news from Internet			
6. You never talked political event to another			
7. You had seen the political show in television such as Nation news talk, Kor-Kid-Dauy-kon, Hat-Ban- politics and so on.			
8. You had listened the news analysis in the radio such as a particular of open the point at issue, a particular of the country, direct from nation and soon.			

### Part 9 the democratic behavior

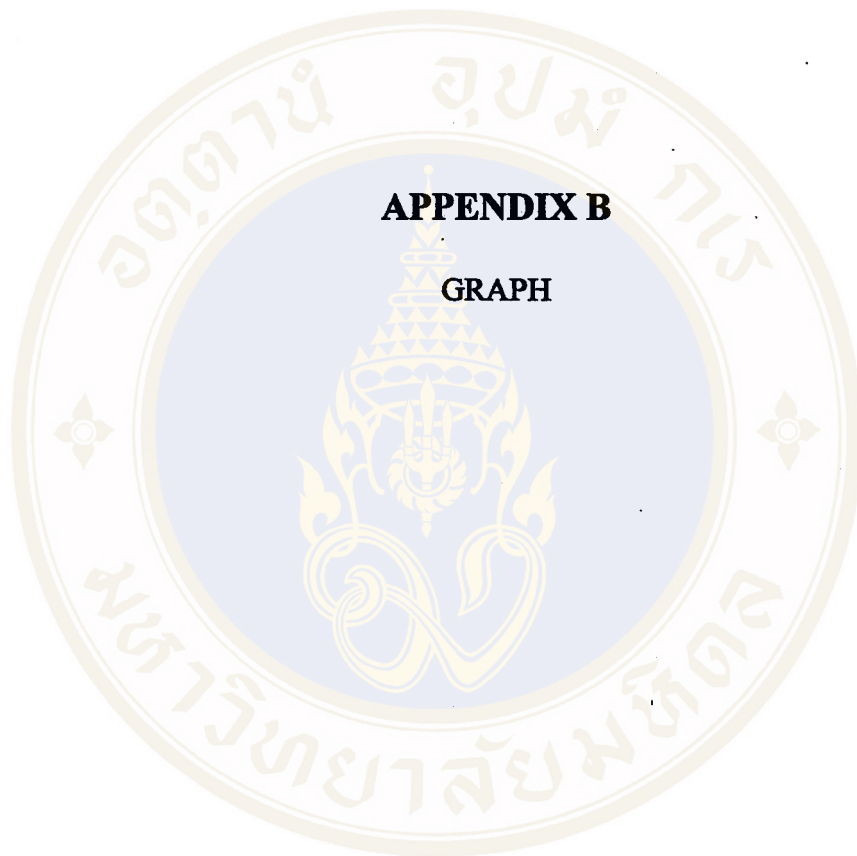
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the given statements. Please indicate ✓ correctly under the following

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few
1. You pay attention to study, consequently you will not interest the other activity					
2. You made a suitable schedule for study and to do something					
3. You will always have any questions for any opinion in study.					
4. When you listen opinion from the person who didn't know.					

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few
5. In the work group, if you didn't accept the way of work group, but the most member of group accept. You will show aggressive and unwilling to work together.					
6. You always think that the meeting group is boring.					
7. You never have any problem what the sending work are out of the schedule					
8. When there are a mistake between you and other participants, you will find to solve this mistake and make its better by didn't complain to another.					
9. If you think there are not suitable for some regulation, you will not act follow.					
10. Your friend will always tell you are on-time.					
11. You like to use the thing of another by not permission from them.					
12. Your friend will request the contribution from you					
13. In the work group, if your work had finished, you will please to contribute another.					
14. You must to finish your work before contribute to work group					
15. Frequently, you will reveal your					

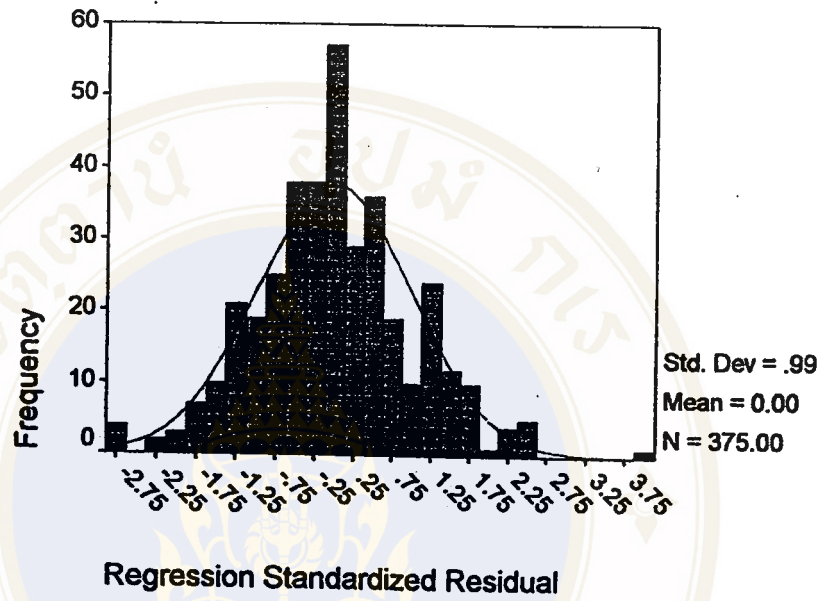
Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few
opinion by don't care the feeling of another.					
16. If your group give the duty to you even though made you don't accepted, but you will willing to that work.					
17. You will participate to meeting everytime and you will always represent your opinion although, you friend will not accept.					
18. You will appreciate to the man who have more capability with more heart felt than social manner.					
19. You please to listen an opinion from the less capability person.					
20. When you trust myself, you are corrected. You will confirm your think by don't care to listen from another.					
21. You didn't sure that less capability persons than you, they able to work for good.					
22. If you are a leader of group, you will make everything to your friend followed by your opinion.					
23. You always have a reasons to solve any problems					
24. You believe in fortune and hope that it will solve your problems					
25. When you are a leader, you will					

Question list	mostly	most	moderate	few	Very few
distribute the work to the members and don't ask for any opinion from them					
26. If your leader make unsuitable to do something, you will be a counter-man and will represent the suitable opinion					
27. You will show your please and your respect to the person that made any advantage to the public.					
28. You will show your gratefulness for the favor					
29. You will always contribute another					
30. You always think when you were contributing to another because you want to see that the public are equality					



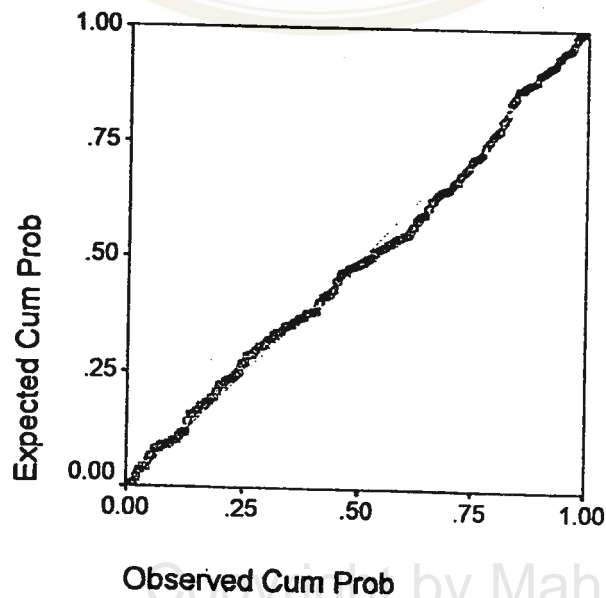
### Histogram

Dependent Variable: BE



### Normal P-P Plot of Regression Sta

Dependent Variable: BE



## BIOGRAPHY



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