

# The Great Mass Spectacular On Citizenry Recognition For Participating Changes Into The Pdcrc Group In 2013-2014 Thai Political Protest Crisis

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## Abstract

The aims of this research study to associate and assess the participating conditions of the followers through the great masses and guided in the political society, blend narrative to self-actualization fellowships' actions under the PDRC was examined. The phenomenology, observing authentic leadership, follower behaviors, reviewing theories and related research, political crisis, and recruitment analysis for resulting, concluding, discussing, and suggesting ethical guidelines are empirical data were associated. Leader-follower interactions were assessed with the 48-item Questionnaire on Follower Interaction (QFI). The followers' attitudes were assessed with the 10-item Test of Conditional Follower-Related Attitude (TCFRA). These questionnaires are reliable and valid were associated with a sample size of 4,000 followers. The roles of the great mass spectacular on citizenry recognition for the participating in the PDRC, it was found that; Thailand's politics is in a fragile state, the masses is a movement of political leaders, masses and social unions, to hold the principle of nonviolence and there was a spirit of bravery, courage and sacrifice are participating in political decision-making the process to take or not to take them, which a new movement of Thai society with special characteristics of their political gatherings and this movement were powerful, effective, and attractive track toward their strategies and tactics of civil society and organization as social media, FaceBook, Twitter is very important to the movement of civil society and organizations are organizing fellowship patterns for their claims of rights and freedoms are provided.

Keyword: Politics science, followers and leaders, interpersonal behavior, the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC), the great mass spectacular,

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civic consciousness and citizenry recognition, and followers' participating attitudes.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The study of followership in a particular organization of social spectacles, politics, civil society, or social organizations and followers in the case of the great masses would be an interesting followership. Mass spectacular of the great people, the most an important and indispensable element that the "follower" is the masses of the people who sacrificed themselves to join forces called for a change in the political society and it is an important element that contributes to the success of over 90% (Kelly, 2008). Conditional followership's outcomes of the Great Mass Spectacular (GMS) on the citizenry recognition for participating according to the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC), in the situation just a mass of people, it has a positive meaning to conform to democratic principles with the true power of the people in 2011 – 2014.

### 1.2 The People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC)

In the two past decades, Thailand has once again descended into chaos and its capital, at a standstill as anti-government protesters by a loosely aligned protest spectacular under the leadership of veteran politician Mr. Suthep Thaugsuban, began the fight to oust the interim government of Yingluck Shinawatra who was premier in 2013. Large-scale corruption, cronyism, threats to the constitutional monarchy and vote-buying are among the key allegations the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC) group has levied against the government (Sinpeng, 2014). The protest spectacular, the PDRC was largely led by the main, as hundreds of thousands of anti-government protesters poured into the streets and seized key government offices (Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** The Phuea Thai Party debate by the Democretic Party causing Mr. Suthep Suwan and members walked out from the House of Representative Council on 26 November 2012

**Source:** Thairat Online (2012)

**1.3 Definition of Followership**

Followership is the best defined as an intentional practice on the part of the subordinate to enhance the synergetic interchange between the follower and the leader (Riggio, 2014). This perspective suggests that leadership and followership don't operate on one continuum, with one decreasing while the other increases (Favara, 2009). The follower can be used as a personality type, as a position in a hierarchy, as a role, or as a set of traits and behaviors including trait, behavioral attributes, role, and constructionist theories in addition to exploring myths or misunderstandings about followership (Baker, 2007).

**1.4 The Relationship between Leader and Follower**

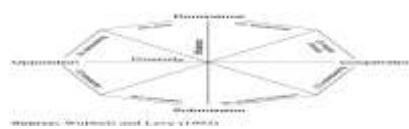
The relationship between the leader and follower is ancient and referenced throughout history. The leader and follower partnerships are present in the great pieces of literature and wisdom traditions of China such as the I Ching (1000-750 BC), India, and the aboriginal myths of Africa, Australia and the Native Peoples of North and South America (Maroosis, 2008), during Japan's Edo or Tokugawa period (1603–1868) (Pascoe, 2016). Followership research continued in 1955 when Hollander and Webb (1955) argued that leader and follower weren't an either/or proposition. Followers have been largely neglected of leadership, an omission addressed by Robert Kelley in his seminal 1988 Harvard Business Review article "In Praise of Followers" (Kelley, 1992).

**1.4 Leader and Follower Theory**

Leadership is a continual journey through actions and growth, the idea of leadership to the blank-slate brains that arrive in boot camp, the leadership of dynamic followers are continually challenged, don't avoid crucial conversations, aggressive in positive ways enable positive change, dynamic followers avoid excuses and seek feedback (Crowell, 2016).



(a) The co-ordinate system of the two dimensions.



(b) The eight types of a main point indicate by the first letters

of their names in the co-ordinate system of the two dimensions.

**Fig. 2:** Adapted the original co-ordinate system of the two dimensions to the Australian version and the Thai version of the QTI

**Source:** Wubbels and Levy (1993); Santiboon (2017)

Followership theory offers promise for reinvigorating leadership research in rich new ways: Moves beyond leader-centric views to recognize the importance of follower roles and following behaviors making the leadership process more inclusive. To promote followership development, not just leadership development with seven areas for further followership research, such as; World Events, Culture, Leader(ship), Follower qualities, Role of the Follower, Language of followership, and Courageous Conscience (Kelly, 2008). The traditional followers are a passive mistake and contribute to misconceptions about the organizational functions of superiors and subordinates have to be a good follower to be a good leader (Baker et al, 2014).



**Figure 3:** The Original Model for Interpersonal Teacher Behaviour (QTI)

**Source:** (MITB; Wubbels and Brekelmans 2005; Santiboon and Fisher, 2005; Santiboon, 2017)

### 1.7 Leadership Characteristics and Behaviors for Followership

Leadership is a continual journey through actions and growth, the idea of leadership to the blank-slate brains that arrive in boot camp, the leadership of dynamic followers are continually challenged, don't avoid crucial conversations, aggressive in positive ways enable positive change, dynamic followers avoid excuses and seek feedback (Crowell, 2016). Truth be told, there are not great leaders without great teams (Crowell, 2016). Modified the international research efforts involving the conceptualization, assessment and investigation of perceptions of psychosocial aspects of the followership citizenry recognition for

participations behaviors' environment of the political crisis in Thailand during the years 2013-2014 are evaluated. This study was assessed and adapted the questionnaire on people interaction by the Questionnaire on Follower Interaction (QFI) by Bloom's Taxonomy and Santiboon (2017) were modified (Figure 3).

Figure 2 reported the original Australian version of the QTI to the Questionnaire on Follower Interaction (QFI) has 48 items which are arranged in cyclic order in blocks of four to facilitate hand scoring by followers (Santiboon & Fisher, 2005). At the bottom of the QFI is eight abbreviations corresponding to the subscales (DC = Leadership, CD = Helping/Friendly, CS = Follower Understanding, PC = Follower Responsibility/Freedom, SO = Uncertain, OS = Dissatisfied, OD = Admonishing, and DO = Leaders Strict behaviours). Santiboon (2013) adapted the QFI version from the 48-QTI-Australian version to Leadership Role (LRo), Follower Helping/Friendly (FHF), Follower Understanding role(FUn), Follower Responsibility/Freedom (FRF), Follower Strategies (FSt), Follower Morals/Relates (FMR), Follower Emotional Quotient (FEQ), and Safety Follower Restricting (SFR) behaviors that controlled leaderships and followers interpersonal behaviors were modified in this study.

Designing the Test of Conditional Follower-Related Attitude (TCFRA) was assessed the followers' perceptions of their great mass spectacular outcomes through the conditional followership citizenry recognition for participations toward the PDRC-Leadership, relatively.

## **2. Methodology and Materials**

Using the module covers the following topics: Introduction to Qualitative Research, Reviewing the Qualitative Theories and Related Research, Reviewing Political Crisis in Thailand in the Qualitative Research Method (QRM), Recruitment of the Analysis and Findings in QRM, Resulting in Ethical Guidelines in QRM, Concluding Ethical Guidelines in QRM, Discussing Ethical Guidelines in QRM, and Suggesting Ethical Guidelines in QRM are designed and modified the QFI were assessed the great mass spectacular outcomes through the PDRC.

### **2.1 Research Purposes**

To associate between follows' perceptions of their participating fellowships to their attitudes according to the movement of the masses under "the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC)" toward the political crisis in Thailand in 2013-2014.

### **2.2 Theories and related researches**

Theories are described as followership and followers onto the case study or historical model. The foundations of the theory are as follows;

phenomenology or ethnomethodology, and postmodernism. The authors have gathered the theories; authentic followership, behavioral theories, charismatic followership, charismatic-ideological-pragmatic model, cognitive theories, collectivistic theories, contingency theories, creative and innovation, culture and diversity, emotions, ethical followership, executive followership, follower-centric theories, follower-follower relation, follower-member exchange, followership development, followership emergence, followership in term and groups, motivational theories, politics, and public followership, power and influence tactics, spiritual and moral followership, substitutes for followership, trait theories, transformational followership, individual followership, conceptual articles, and empirical articles.

### **2.3 Types of Followership**

According to Kelley (2008) who was enthusiastic, intelligent, ambitious, and self-reliant was definite. He identified two underlying behavioral dimensions that distinguish types of followers. There are five different follower types: The Sheep (low independence, passive); The Yes-People (low independence, active); The Pragmatics (average on both dimensions); The Alienated (high independence, passive); and The Star Followers (high independence active) are accepted.

#### **2.3.1 Chaleff's Original Model**

Chaleff's Original Model of Courageous Followership by Ira Chaleff (2009) proposed four dimensions in which courageous followers operate within a group and the fifth dimension in which the follower operates of the followers. The dimensions of courageous followership are: assume responsibility; to serve courageous followers are unafraid to serve a leader; to challenge the courageous followers give voice to the discomfort with their sense of what is right; to participate in transformation to courageous followers champion with the leader of real change; and to take moral action to the courageous followers know that is different than that of the leaders.

#### **2.3.2 Categorized Followership**

Barbara Kellerman (2008) categorized followers as isolates, bystanders, participants, activists, and diehards based on their level of engagement in the follower's process: Isolates are completely detached; Bystanders make a deliberate decision to stand from whatever is the group dynamic; Participants are engaged in some way that their leaders, groups, and organizations are members; Activists feel strongly about their leaders and act accordingly; and Diehards are an individual, an idea, or both.

### 2.3.3 A Specific Model of Positive Followership

Shamir (2007) looks at the different types of leader-follower theoretical perspectives rather than developing a specific model of positive followership: Followers as recipients of followers affect followers' attitudes and behaviors; Followers as moderators of follower's impact is influence on the followers' attitudes and performances characteristics; Followers as substitutes for followers can neutralize or negate the need for followers; Followers as constructors of followers are given to followers in theories that present followers as cognitively or socially constructed; and Followers as leaders–shared followers for the perspective questions of the distinction.

### 2.3.4 Seven Desirable Followership Actions

Coyne and Coyne (2007) proposed seven desirable followership actions from the perspective of a CEO and his or her direct reports: Show the fellowship goodwill; Leave the fellowship baggage at the door; Study the CEOs' working style; Understand the CEOs' agenda; Present a realistic and honest game plan; Be on the fellowship "A" game, and offer objective options.

### 2.3.5 Creative Followership

Jimmy L.S. Collins, retired President and COO of Chick-fil-A, an Atlanta, Georgia the USA, based Quick Service Restaurant the franchise, refers to his philosophy as Creative Followership. He wrote that being a follower is an active role requiring a great deal of creativity, personal initiative, and the ability to execute tasks with excellence. The process begins with identifying a leader worth following (Collins, 2013).

### 2.3.6 The Curphy-Roellig Followership Model

The two dimensions of the Curphy-Roellig models are Critical Thinking and Engagement. Critical thinking is concerned with a follower's ability to challenge the status quo, ask good questions, detect problems, and develop solutions.

**Table 1.** Followership theories

Theory	Summary
Trait	Identifies key traits and their relationship with strong followership. Zaleznik, 1964 (Dominance vs. submissiveness; Activity vs. passivity), Kelley, 1992 (Active engagement; Independent thinking), Chaleff, 1995 (Courage), Potter, et al., 1996 (Relationship initiative; Performance initiative),
Behavioral Attribute	Directly lists the behavioral attributes of good followers. Kelley (1988), Hurwitz & Hurwitz (2015)
Role-Based Approaches	Role-based views consider how individuals enact followers and followership in the context of hierarchical roles.
Constructionist	Investigates how people interact and engage together in social and relational contexts to construct (or not construct) followers and followership.

Distributed Followers & Followership	Distributed followers starts with the perspective many people can take on a follower's role, not just those with formal power and authority. Generally speaking, however, distributed followers theories focus exclusively on the followers' role.
Leader-Member Exchange Theory	The focus in LMX theory is on how leaders and followers engage together to generate high-quality work relationships that allow them to produce effective followers' outcomes.
Implicit Followership Theories	The leaders' beliefs for follower behavior influence the extent to which followerships are effective; followers who behave as expected will be more successful, which serves as essential elements of organizational sense-making.

**Source:** Kelley (2008)

These two dimensions followers are then categorized into four groups: Slackers (low critical thinking, low engagement), Brown-nosers (low critical thinking, high engagement), Criticizers (high critical thinking, low engagement) and Self-starters (high critical thinking, high engagement) (Curphy, Ginnet, & Hughes, 2015) (Table 1).

This research study, using the 48-item QFI questionnaire was made senses the thinking theory of Chaleff's Original Model of Courageous Followership by Ira Chaleff (2009), Barbara Kellerman (2008) on the scale of 6 items, Shamir (2007) was designed by the leader-follower theoretical perspectives rather than developing a specific model of positive followership on 6 items, Coyne and Coyne (2007) proposed seven desirable followership actions from the perspective were modified on 6 items, Jimmy L.S. Collins (2012), based Quick Service refers to his philosophy as Creative Followership on six items, The Curphy-Roellig Followership Model builds on some of the earlier research of Hollander, Chaleff, Kellerman, and Kelley and consists of two independent dimensions and four followership types on 6 items were modified.

#### 2.4 Political Crisis in Thailand in 2011-2014

The Constitutional Court ruled that government efforts to amend the constitution were illegal but stopped short of dissolving Puea Thai. But Yingluck and her party still face a threat from Thailand's usually slow-moving National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC). The Constitutional Court was illegal, paving the way for the NACC to suspend 312 politicians and eviscerate Puea Thai Party (Andrew et al, 2014) (Figure 4).





**Figure. 4:** Appealing to people who supported Mr Suthep's street protests in 2013-14 to join the new "party of the people"

**Source:** Bangkok Post (2013)

## **2.5 The People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC) Group Inventory**

The PDRC with the King as Head of State (PCAD) literally "people's committee for changing Thailand into a complete democracy with the king as head of state" was fought. This group played a leading role in the 2013–14 Thai political crises, organizing large-scale protests within Bangkok. The spectacular was supported by various organizations including the Democrat Party, the People's Alliance for Democracy, student activist groups, state workers, unions, and pro-military groups (Chaichalearmmongkol, 2013).

The military then seized power in a coup d'état, a move that was applauded by many PDRC protesters. The PDRC was disbanded shortly after the coup (Manager News Online, 2014). The junta-sponsored draft constitution is public as the Draft Referendum Act is already in force (Thai News Agency, 2016). Then, the Civil Court has fined three anti-election demonstrators almost one million for barricading the Interior Ministry and Department of Provincial Administration (DPA) buildings in Bangkok (Prachathai English, 2016).

## **2.6 Formation and Role in 2013-14 Thai's Politics Protest Crises**

The PDRC opposed the election announcement and stated that it would boycott the process (BBC News, 2014). Despite the private sector, military and caretaker government attempt to find a solution to the crisis, the government or the military or any mediator would fight until the people achieve PDRC's goal to have a royally appointed people council to the "Thaksin Regime" (Lefevre, 2014) (Figure 4).

## **2.7 Organizations Aligned with the PDRC**

After the junta took control, PDRC leaders expressed the hope that the junta would carry out this reform. In its fourth year of power, the junta has declared that elections will probably be held this a year or early next year, or whenever — with no sign of the "reform before elections" that the PDRC called for so loudly. The Network of Students and People for Reform of Thailand (NSPRT), and the PDRC hardline faction of the People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD) or "Yellow shirt" rebranded as the "People's Spectacular to Overthrow the Thaksin Regime". The PAD was responsible for the seizure of Suvarnabhumi International Airport in 2008 (Lefevre, 2014). The Dharma Army led by former Palang Dharma Party leader Major General Chamlong Srimuang and a key leader of the PAD (The Nation, 2014).



**Figure 5:** Conditional followership's outcomes of their great mass spectacular on citizenry recognition for participating the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC)

**Source:** Asia BBC News (2013)

## 2.8 Leaders

Bangkokpost (2014) listed the name of the leader of the PDRC group, namely; Suthep Thaugsuban, etc.

## 2.9 Research Instruments

### 2.9.1 The Questionnaire on Follower Interaction

Adapted and modified of the thinking theories from Chaleff's Original Model of Courageous Followership by Ira Chaleff (2009), Barbara Kellerman (2008) on a scale of 6 items, Shamir (2007) was designed by the leader-follower theoretical perspectives rather than developing a specific model of positive followership on 6 items, Coyne and Coyne (2007) proposed seven desirable followership actions from the perspective was modified on 6 items, Jimmy L.S. Collins (2012), based Quick Service refers to his philosophy as Creative Followership on six items, The Curphy-Roellig Followership Model builds on some of the earlier research of Hollander, Chaleff, Kellerman, and Kelley and consists of two independent dimensions and four followership types on 6 items were modified

The 48-item Questionnaire on Follower Interaction (QFI) on 8 scales, each scale consists of 6 items. Santiboon (2013) adapted the QFI version from the 48-QTI-Australian version to Followers Role (LRo), Follower Helping/Friendly (FHF), Follower Understanding Role (FUR), Follower Responsibility/Freedom (FRF), Follower Strategies (FSt), Follower Morals/Relates (FMR), Follower Emotional Quotient (FEQ), and Safety Follower Restricting (SFR) behaviours.

### 2.9.2 The Test of Condition Follow-Related Attitude (TCFRA)

The 10-item Test of Condition Follow-Related Attitude (TCFRA) was adapted from the ideas of the thinking ideas in Table 1 and Table 2 was assessed the followers' attitudes to participate in their conditional participation in the PDRC. The TCFRA includes 10 items, each measured on a 5-point Likert scale; always, often, sometimes, seldom,

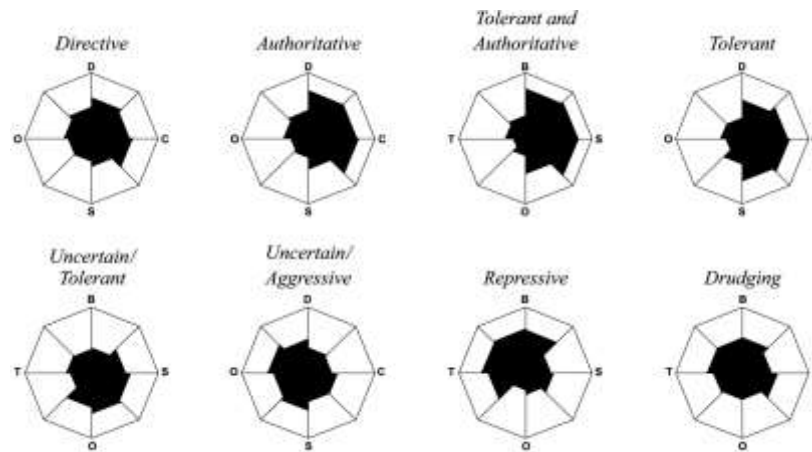
and almost seldom ranking level that was the short form version to make sense for this research study.

### 2.10 Population and Sample Size

The two million people who were an umbrella political pressure group in Thailand aimed at removing the influence of the Thai's government from Thai politics. Using the administrations to sample size with the Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) of 4,000 followers, sampling random was selected in 2013 – 2014.

### 2.10 The Typology of Follower Interpersonal Behavior

Using cluster analysis, eight types were distinguished. The behavioral pattern on the eight followers characterized namely: directive, authoritative, tolerant/authoritative, tolerant, uncertain/tolerant, uncertain/aggressive, repressive, and drudging (Fig. 5).



Source: Wubbels and Levy (1993)

**Figure 6:** Graphical depiction of the sample cluster solution in terms of the eight QFI scales

Source: Wubbels and Levy (1993)

Of course, each of the eight interpersonal types has been linked to followers' great mass spectacular outcomes. Comparisons between the results of the followers' perceptions to their QFI behaviors' scales that it was adapted version from the original of Wubbels & Levy (1993, pp. 38), and Rickards, den Brok and Fisher (2004).

## 3. Results

Using the QFI and the TCFRA with the Cronbach alpha reliabilities are reported for two units of analysis simple and multiple correlations, regression weight, and efficient predictive value were analyzed.

### 3.1 Thai voters prevented from casting ballot by anti-government protesters

The candidate registration day was filled with tear gas and barricades due to protests on 2 February 2014. When Election Day finally rolled around, nine provinces in southern Thailand, the Democrats' heartland, had no voting at all, while the overall turnout was 47%, the lowest in decades and a far cry from the 75% turnout in the previous two elections.

The No Vote spectacular is believed to have succeeded in keeping 10 million Thais at home on Election Day, combined with the unusually high number of invalid and Vote No ballots, the PDRC declared its anti-election campaign a victory, about 130,000 police officers were deployed in an effort to boost security during voting after pro- and anti-government demonstrators clashed in northern Bangkok, when at least seven people were injured after a gun attack near a ballot-storage office. At least 10 people have been killed and almost 600 more injured since protests began in November 2013.

### 1.2 Validity of the QFI and the TCFRA

In keeping with the following analyzes was conducted to determine the reliability and validity of the QFI. The internal consistency of each scale was determined by using the Cronbach' alpha reliability, the QFI is a circumplex model with means that correlations between a scale and scale next to it generally is high, and becomes lower scales future away from it. COrrelations between of the QFI were calculated to order to check this. The QFI's ability to differentiate between political crises was also investigated on eight scales: Followers Role (LRo), Follower Helping/Friendly (FHF), Follower Understanding Role (FUR), Follower Responsibility/Freedom (FRF), Follower Strategies (FSt), Follower Morals/Relates (FMR), Follower Emotional Quotient (FEQ), and Safety Follower Restricting (SFR) behaviors (Table 2).

**Table 2:-**Scale Means, Standard Deviations, and Scale Internal Consistency (Cronbach Alpha Reliability) for the QFI

Scale	Scale Mean	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Alpha Reliability	F-test
Followers Role (LRo)	20.49	3.42	2.90	0.74	15.85***
Follower Helping/Friendly (FHF)	21.35	3.56	2.78	0.78	18.26***
Follower Understanding Role (FUR)	19.75	3.29	3.20	0.73	14.32***
Follower Responsibility/Freedom (FRF)	18.05	3.01	3.68	0.77	9.98***

Follower Strategies (FSt)	20.06	3.34	2.98	0.75	14.96***
Follower Morals/Relates (FMR)	17.36	2.89	3.67	0.70	6.84**
Follower Emotional Quotient (FEQ)	17.68	2.95	3.47	0.72	8.07**
Safety Follower Restricting (SFR)	20.85	3.48	2.84	0.74	15.04***

N=4,000, \*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.05

The international reliability of the QFI version used in this study was determined by calculating Cronbach alpha coefficients for the scales of the QFI using the followers' scores.

Table 2 reports the internal consistency of the QFI, which ranged from 0.70 to 0.78 when using the followers' actual scores.

These results suggest that the QFI is a reliable instrument for use in the great mass spectacular outcomes through the conditional followership citizenry recognition for participations to the PDRC.

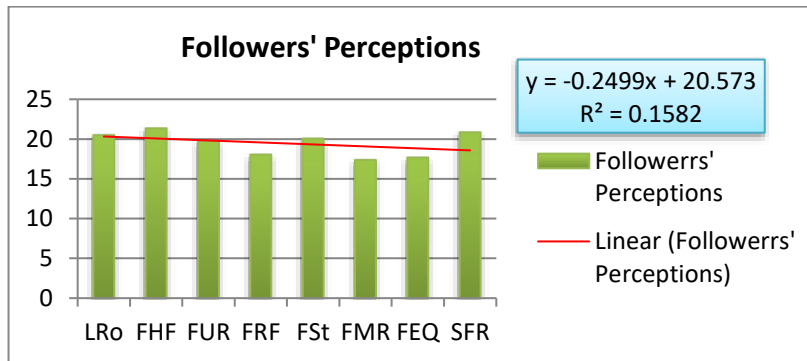
The scale means ranged from 17.36 to 21.35 on the scale mean scores or ranged from 2.89 to 3.56 on the average mean scores. Standard deviations ranged from 2.78 to 3.68 for the QFI. In terms of the F-test of the QFI was the ratio of eight scales on sums of squares reflecting different sources of variability at level of 0.05.

**Table 3** Scale Intercorrelations for the QFI

Scale	Lro	FHF	FUR	FRF	FSt	FMR	FEQ	SFR
Lro		0.55***	0.73***	0.45***	0.37***	0.38***	0.52***	0.40***
FHF			0.57***	0.56***	0.42***	0.43***	0.42***	0.32***
FUR				0.49***	0.34***	0.39***	0.53***	0.37***
FRF					0.35***	0.46***	0.32***	0.47***
FSt						0.52***	0.39***	0.32***
FMR							0.46***	0.48***
FEQ								0.43***
SFR								

\*\*\*Correlation is significant at the .001 level (2-tailed)

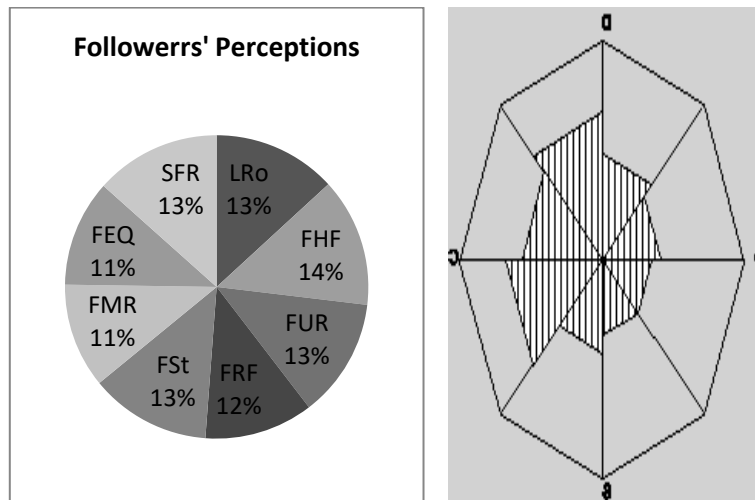
To investigate the circumplex nature of the QFI, correlations between the scales were calculated. The results are presented in Table 2. As expected, the results show that the correlation between a scale and the scale next to it generally is high for scales further away from that scale. In general, the circumplex nature of the QFI has been confirmed.



**Fig. 7:** Significant between followers’ perceptions of their great mass spectacular behaviors to their conditional followership citizenry recognition for participations to the PDRC

Overall, these analyzes have shown that the QFI is a reliable and valid instrument for assessing followers’ perceptions of the great mass spectacular behaviors in their conditional followership citizenry recognition for participation in the PDRC was discussed.

Figure 7 presents a pictorial comparison of followers’ perceptions to their great mass spectacular behaviors in terms of their conditional followership citizenry recognition for participating in the PDRC.



**Figure 8:** Percentage graphic of followers’ perceptions and sector profile of followers’ perceptions of their great mass spectacular behaviors in terms of their conditional followership citizenry recognition for participating to the PDRC in terms of the eight QFI scales of followers conditional followership citizenry recognition could be classified as Directive Type.

It has found that the followers' responses of their perceptions on the Follower Helping/Friendly (FHF) is the highest scoring behavioral outcomes, Safety Follower Restricting (SFR), Followers Role (LRo), Follower Strategies (FSt), Follower Understanding Role (FUR), Follower Responsibility/Freedom (FRF), Follower Emotional Quotient (FEQ), and Follower Morals/Relates (FMR), respectively.

Directive Type means the political crisis environment in the situation of the followers are the great mass spectacular behaviors with a directive profile is well-structured and task-oriented. The Directive follower is organized efficiently and normally completes all participation on time. S/he dominates following discussion, but generally holds followers' interest. The follower usually isn't really close to the other followers, though s/he is occasionally friendly and understanding. S/he has high standards and is seen as demanding. While things seem businesslike, the follower continually has to work at it. S/he gets angry at times and has to remind the class that they are there to work. S/he likes to call on followers who misbehave and are inattentive. This normally straightens them up quickly.

The internal consistency (Cronbach alpha reliability) of the selected the 10-item Test of Conditional Follower-Relate Attitude (TCFRA) was 0.79, when using individual follower as the unit of analysis. This suggests that the TCFRA is reliable for measuring followers' attitudes of their great mass spectacular behaviors in terms of their attitudes toward their conditional followership citizenry recognition for participating to the PDRC.

### **3.3 Associations between Followers' Perceptions of Leaders' Interpersonal Behaviors with Attitudes**

Two main methods of data analysis were used to investigate this political crisis environment in Thailand during 2013-2014 attitude relationship. These involved: simple correlation analyses of associations between followers' perceptions of their followers interpersonal behaviors with attitudes toward their great mass spectacular behaviors in terms of their attitudes toward their conditional followership citizenry recognition for participating to the PDRC's followers; the multiple regression analyses of relationships between the set of the coalition protests by the PDRC group on the political crisis environment scales as a whole with the QFI and the TCFRA.

The simple correlation value ( $r$ ) is reported in Table 3 which shows statistically significant correlations ( $p < .01$ ) between followers' attitudinal outcomes and followers' interpersonal behavior on all scales of the QFI. That is in the coalition protests by the PDRC group on the political crisis environment scales were perceived as follower helping/friendly, safety follower restricting, followers' role, follower

strategies, follower understanding role, follower responsibility/freedom, follower emotional quotient, and follower morals/relates behaviors.

**Table 4:-** Associations between QFI Scales and TCFRA to the Coalition Protests by the PDRC Group in terms of the 2013–2014 Thai Political Crisis

Scale	Simple Correlation Attitude (r)	Standardized Regression Weight Attitudes ( $\beta$ )
Followers Role (LRO)	0.36***	0.31***
Follower Helping/Friendly (FHF)	0.28***	0.25**
Follower Understanding Role (FUR)	0.40***	0.37***
Follower Responsibility/Freedom (FRF)	0.32***	0.30***
Follower Strategies (FSt)	0.25**	0.22**
Follower Morals/Relates (FMR)	0.26**	0.24**
Follower Emotional Quotient (FEQ)	0.39***	0.38***
Safety Follower Restricting (SFR)	0.42***	0.40***
Multiple Correlation (R)		0.77***
Determination Efficient Predictive Value ( $R^2$ )		0.59***

N=4,000, \* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$ , \*\*\* $p < .05$

The second type of analysis consisted of the more conservative standardized regression coefficient ( $\beta$ ) which measures the associations between followers' perceptions on each scale of the QFI and their attitudes towards the coalition protests by the PDRC group when the effect of relationships between the scales is controlled.

The multiple correlation R is significant for the followers' actual form of the QFI and shows that when the scales are considered together there is a significant ( $p < .01$ ) association with the TCFRA. The  $R^2$  value indicates that 59% of the variance in followers' attitude to their coalitional protests through the PDRC group was attributable to their perceptions of their leaders' interpersonal behavior.

#### 4. Conclusions and Discussions

The military understands this and one of their first priorities is to pay rice farmers money that was overdue for the disastrous rice-pledging scheme implemented under the last government headed (Sinpeng, 2014). Assuming efforts at reform will be serious, and whoever the NPOMC selects to participate in reform committees will have a major task on their hands. It remains unclear whether they will be successful (Brandon, 2014).



The mass spectacular of masses, or hereafter called "followers," found that the social spectacular in Thailand was different from the Western social spectacular in four respects. Conditional followership's outcomes: a case study of the great mass spectacular on citizenry recognition for participating.

The 2013–2014 Thai political crises were a period of political instability in Thailand. Anti-government protests took place between November 2013 and May 2014, organized by the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC), a political pressure group led by former Democrat Party parliamentary representative (MP). The protests eventually resulted in the removal of the incumbent, a coup d'état, and the establishment of the military junta. (Kongkirati, 2016).

The social movements in Thailand are inevitable in the political demands of a more complete democratic regime. It is still in the society of patronage or social power is quite high. Most of the labor force is still grassroots. The West Movement is often not affected by the quality of life and the quality of education. Human rights are protected. It has a low level of patronage culture and a strong democratic culture.

The PDRC employed violent tactics to disrupt electoral voter registration, voting, and vote counting activities. Six million registered voters were affected by the closure of polling stations. The case of the PDRC movement demonstrated that activities of confrontational civil society can sometimes cause deadly conflicts and the breakdown of democracy. The mass movement behaviors of people with movement identity with the PDRC group indicated that of their characteristics as: First, the mass movement of the masses is a movement of political leaders, masses and social unions support the movement. It is a group of people with high capacity and quality. These groups include economic capital, social capital, cultural capital, and the symbolic capital of these individuals that influence the confidence of society. Second, mass movements hold the principle of nonviolence and there was a spirit of bravery, courage, sacrifice, there is a tidy without the need for any rules to enforce a fixed. The masses, the people, the peace, the moral, and the emotional control, the nature of the mind mass as seen throughout the battle of the masses, the great people were that they dared fight.

Third, the mass movement is a direct democracy, that is, it participates in the political decision-making process to take or not to take. Direct democracy is a political act that does not need to go through the agents.

Fourth, the mass movement of the masses is a new movement of Thai society with special characteristics. Collective Followers and the form and tactics of the various movements, ie, non-monopoly, like the previous rallies. Each person has a variety.

Finally, this resulted in many political gatherings and this movement is a powerful, effective, and attractive track. The above mentioned, using knowledge and information to reproduce ideas and expand to educate the public to wake up politically. This is the creation of the process as "The Power of Mindfulness" (Gramsci, 1971) of the Social Movement of civil society and organizations.

The movement of civil society and organizations, Civic Education is an important role in the learning and definition of the movement of people to believe in the crisis of public opinion and bring to the mass movement. The causes can be summarized as follows:

First, the process of creating the "Hegemony" of Civil Society Movements and Organizations, it can destroy the legitimacy and make the current in opposition to the government more concentrated; the civil society and organizations use the knowledge and weight information and credibility, from the reflection of the governments failed and fraudulent administration problems.

Second, the strategies and tactics of civil society organizations were correct and appropriate for the situation. It can organize the political movement to fight properly and effectively in accordance with the Habsburg concept (Habermas, 1992) to educate the masses. The public forum will be held at the seminar to educate the public.

Finally, the role of social media, which can be seen as social media; Face book, twitter, etc., is very important to the movement of civil society and organizations. It is a public space that the government can't control over and restrict the presentation of information.

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