

Applying Knowledge of Honesty in the Daily Life of Youth in Ranong Province

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Abstract

This study aimed to understand the relationship between the knowledge of honesty in the daily life of youth in Ranong Province. It is observed that there are critical requirements of morality and honesty in the life of teenagers because this morality and honesty shapes the mental models of the youth that results in their contribution to society. For this study, a stratified sampling method was adopted to get the data from 400 respondents with a response rate of 50%. However, the population was carefully considered and the questionnaire was prepared with a Likert scale of five-point. The results of this study highlight that there is a critical role of knowledge of honesty in the vision and daily life of youth in Ranong Province. Furthermore, this study is significant because it provides both theoretical as well as practical implications for the stakeholders to create awareness and provide the knowledge of honesty to the youth of Ranong Province to enhance their contribution to society.

Keywords: Ranong Province, morality and honesty.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the current era, it is important to understand that moral values are contributing a lot to society. In this regard, different countries are working to empower the youth with moral values apart from education. However, the strategies are not rightly drafted for the empowerment of knowledge of honesty in the youth. It is because the knowledge of honesty is a trait of human personality that is not easily identifiable and recognizable. In this way, to deal with this intangible information, it is hard to work to enhance the vision and life of youth (Stoesz, 2022). Therefore, the countries are badly failed to empower the moral, social, and logical values in the youth in the product way.

Knowledge of honesty refers to the information of moral and social values that is critical for the

people of any society. It is understood that the people who are not morally and socially strong, these people don't know morality and other values (Papouli, Chatzifotiou, & Tsairidis, 2022). Trustworthiness refers to the actions of people that are based on mutual binding. The people who are trusting each other, they people are working in a long-term relationship in a society (Persram, Howe, & Bukowski, 2022). Loyalty refers to being devoted to someone or any work for getting better results and achieving the objective (Kwon & Lee, 2021). For developing a relationship and getting an advantage from it, the role of loyalty is important. Fairness refers to the practices of routine life work in a way by not compromising on the values of other people. The vision of youth is the insight of youth in the vision of youth is the values that are related to the

individuals of the society that are teenagers (Zinchenko, Ostapenko, & Udovichenko, 2021). It is a fact that different individuals have a different vision of life, but it must be regarding social and moral values.

This study aims to understand the social and model values of the youth in Ranong Province. Is also the objective of the study is to understand to the extent the knowledge of honesty is influencing the lives of youth in a productive way that is critical for a long time. This study is designed to provide the application of knowledge of honesty in the values of youth in Ranong Province. No doubt, different studies were conducted to understand the vision and value of the life of youth (Yan, 2021), but no study earlier has been conducted to understand the knowledge of honesty in the youth in Ranong Province.

This study is significant because it is based on the important factors of knowledge of honesty including trustworthiness, fairness, and loyalty to understand the vision and life of the youth of the province. This study is significant because it provides that theoretical as well as practical implications that are critical for the government and others stakeholders to empower the moral values of knowledge of honesty in the youth. Also, the study has developed a theoretical framework that is based on the analysis of previous literature in a detailed way.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Relationship of Trustworthiness and Vision of Youth

The foundation of any society is based on the ethical and moral values of inhabitants of that particular society. According to Chotimah, Kurnisar, Ermanovida, and Juainah (2021), it is well acknowledged that if the society is on the right path and everything is being done accordingly for trustiness and honesty, as a result, the society would develop the capability of promoting the greater vision for the coming generations. In this regard, the study of Bureau, Gareau, Guay, and Mageau (2022) demonstrates that the role of youth and the

vision of youth is important for any society because youth in representing society, and it is the future of the society. However, different societies are treating and valuing the youth differently due to cultural and political variations. In this way, the country that is investing in the youth to uplift the youth for the betterment of the society, these countries are on the right path. On the one hand, according to Clary, Reinhart, Kim, and Smith (2021), there are countries such as America, Canada and China are developing different strategies to treat the youth morally and effectively. However, this moral treatment of youth is multidirectional as different countries are providing different kinds of social and moral training to the youth for trustworthiness (Fernández-del-Río, Ramos-Villagrasa, & Barrada, 2020). It is said by the philosophers and critical thinkers that the knowledge of honesty is critical for youth if the government and the other stakeholders of the society are willing to empower the youth productively. Indeed, it is not an easy task to build a relationship with youth on the basis, if the moral values of society are declined. There are government and non-government organizations that are working to not only uplift the youth in honesty and morality but empowering the moral values of youth productively (Yan, 2021). These organizations are contributing a lot to the development of youth is understood that if the moral values of youth are developed, it is in the favor of youth for a better future. Significantly, the countries like Nepal and Kenya including Africa are failed to uplift the moral value of youth and in this regard, youth is involved in different kinds of criminal activities (Dong, 2020). Moreover, for developing a clear vision for the youth and motivating them to act in the next way, it is critical or the authority to ensure that youth is appropriately trained for every kind of activity (McGorry et al., 2022). The clear instruction about the honesty and the trustworthiness provided to the youth in the schools, colleges, and universities would lead the youth of the nation productively because youth is the future. Besides, it is not only the responsibility of the parents alone because they are not just in interaction with the youth but are the same

time, it is the responsibility of the government organization to ensure the development of youth and productivity in them according to the moral values. At the same time, it is also the responsibility of the religious scholars to ensure that they are providing the appropriate solution for the empowerment of youth and motivating the people to work in the right direction for a long time. It is because most of the time the youth and the people of the society are attracted by the religious leaders, it is the primary responsibility of the religious scholars to promote the value of trustiness and honesty in the youth (Chauke & Malatji, 2022).

H1. There is a relationship between trustworthiness and the vision of youth.

2.2 Relationship of Loyalty and Vision of Youth

Loyalty is the prime objective of moral values to ensure that the individuals of the society are loyal to each other when they are living together (Fernández-del-Río et al., 2020). It is critical to understand that with the help of loyalty, it has become easier for people to achieve the goals of success in a productive way by promoting strong and long-term relationships. Indeed, according to the study of Dong (2020), loyalty is not only limited to private relationships but when the people are living in the society and they are sharing common goals and objectives then it has become critical for them to become loyal with each other for the collective progress and achieve in the objective (Bureau et al., 2022). In this regard, it is critical to understand that the youth of any country directly represent the individuals that are working with correlation to improve the productivity and performance of the individuals. In this way, it is the need of the hour to invest and preach the values of loyalty in the youth so that they are well acknowledged by the knowledge of trust and honesty to develop the society constructively. The more values of loyalty and honesty would be promoted in the youth, as result, the more performance and the improved vision of life youth would have to work and perform the activities in the society (Clary et al., 2021). On the one hand, some countries are developing

strategies and other critical workshops for the youth to promote the values of loyalty and honesty for the youth to train them productively for the right performance (Khan, Bilek, Tomlinson, & Becker-Haimes, 2021). In this way, these countries are developing strategies probability to finalize the moral values and preaching loyalty to the youth in a productive way at the right time. However, on the other hand, there are the countries in which there is less and no focus on the productivity of youth in the moral and social values (Maskell et al., 2022; Mitrotasios, Christofilakis, Armatas, & Apostolidis, 2022). In this regard, these countries are failing as a society and the progress of the countries is very low as compared to other countries. Moreover, the youth is the critical asset of any country and the society in this regard, for the better product activity of the youth it is important for the social-political and religious leader to promote the value of loyalty and honesty in the youth for their better vision of life.

H2. There is a relationship between loyalty and the vision of youth.

2.3 Relationship of Fairness and Vision of Youth

Fairness is considered as one of the teachings of moral and social values to any society for the development and prosperity of society from the moral standards. It is a fact that with the help of fairness and honesty, the individuals of any country are getting success over the other countries and nations. Also, it is necessary to understand that fairness is not only related to the justice department, but it is to be implemented in every sector of society to ensure the productivity and development of people in the right way. According to Fernández-del-Río et al. (2020), these moral values are not tangible and it is hard to recognize these values in society. Oppositely, the record and other media news are presenting the fairness of different departments of any country and the society. Besides, fairness only is not helpful for the individuals of the society to grow up, but at the same time, they must integrate fairness with other moral values of honesty to developed the strategy for

betterment constructively. At the same time, it is the responsibility of the religious, social, political, and other leaders to enhance the value of fairness and portrays fairness as the prime objective for the youth (Fernández-del-Río et al., 2020). The countries that are developing strategies to improve the performance of youth and their vision of life with the help of fairness, these countries are not only empowering the youth but at the same time the productivity in an accurate way (Bureau et al., 2022). However, on the other hand, some countries are not working on the moral values of youth, as a result, the youth of this country is not developing in morality and social values (Mitrotasios et al., 2022). In this regard, the society as a collective force by joining all of the other shareholders should implement the

strategies for promoting the value of fairness and honesty in the society to produce a quality vision of youth for the betterment of the society (Zhang, Qiu, Li, Liu, & Zhi, 2021). Indeed, according to Clary et al. (2021), the countries that are spending a lot to empower the youth in the moral and social values, the core focus of these countries is to improve the fairness in the society and invite the youth for the greater reason of life and stability. The individuals of any society that are working based on fairness have a powerful vision of life and their contribution to the society is greater as compared to the other people who don't have moral and social values of a society (Yan, 2021).

H3. There is a relationship between fairness and the vision of youth.

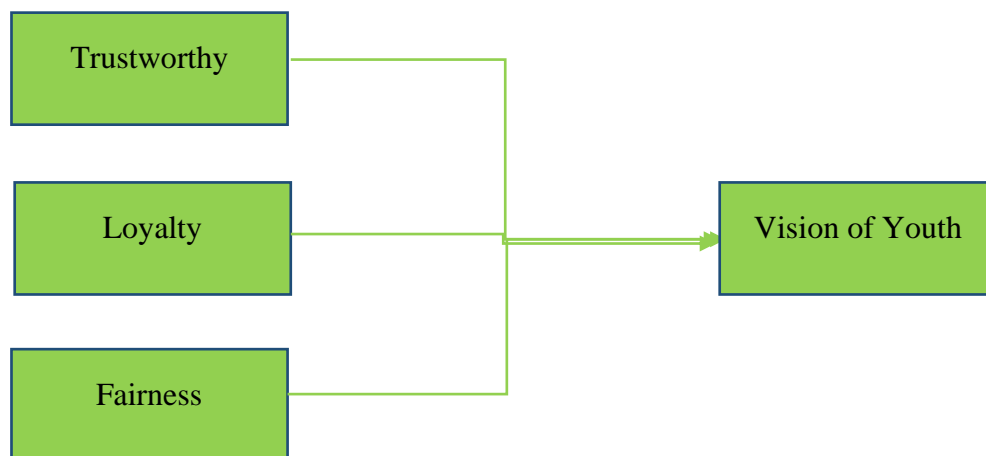


Figure 1. *Conceptual Framework of the Study*

3. Methodology

3.1 Prepare Questionnaire

This study is conducted with the help of a questionnaire to measure the data after collecting from the target respondents. In this regard, the Likert scale 5-point method of the questionnaire was adopted to prepare the questionnaire. Moreover, the questionnaire was divided into two different sections. On the one hand, the first section of the questionnaire was to identify and collect the data related to the demographic information of the respondents. On the other hand, in the second section of the

best scale items for each variable were presented that were taken from reasonable studies. In this way, the questionnaire was prepared in the English language.

3.2 Data Collection Process

After the preparation of the questionnaire, the strategies were developed accordingly to get the data from the target respondents. In this regard, the stratified sampling method was adopted and the size of the sample was 400. In this way, the expected response rate was 50%. The questionnaire was provided to the target respondents to collect the data and they responded with all kinds of their questions.

They were ensured that their information would not be shared with any third party, but it is limited to the purpose of the study. In this way, after collecting the data from the target respondents, the questionnaire was collected back for the final proceedings of the study. Importantly, the respondents were appreciated for their impersonal information and appropriate response on time.

4. Findings

4.1 Convergent Validity

In this section of the study, the convergent validity was checked with the help of Smart PLS 3 software for each variable to identify the

relationship between the scale items taken for each variable on the questionnaire (see Figure 2. Measurement Model of the Study). In this regard, according to the identified values, the factor loading for all the scale items was greater than 0.60 recommended by the study of Wong (2013). Similarly, the value of composite reliability for each scale item was identified that was greater than 0.70 recommended by the study of Ramayah, Cheah, Chuah, Ting, and Memon (2018). At the same time, the value of AVE for each variable was greater than 0.50 recommended by Sander and Teh (2014). According to the identified values, there is clear reliability in validity between the scale items of each variable (see Table 1. Factor Loadings, Alpha, CR, and AVE).

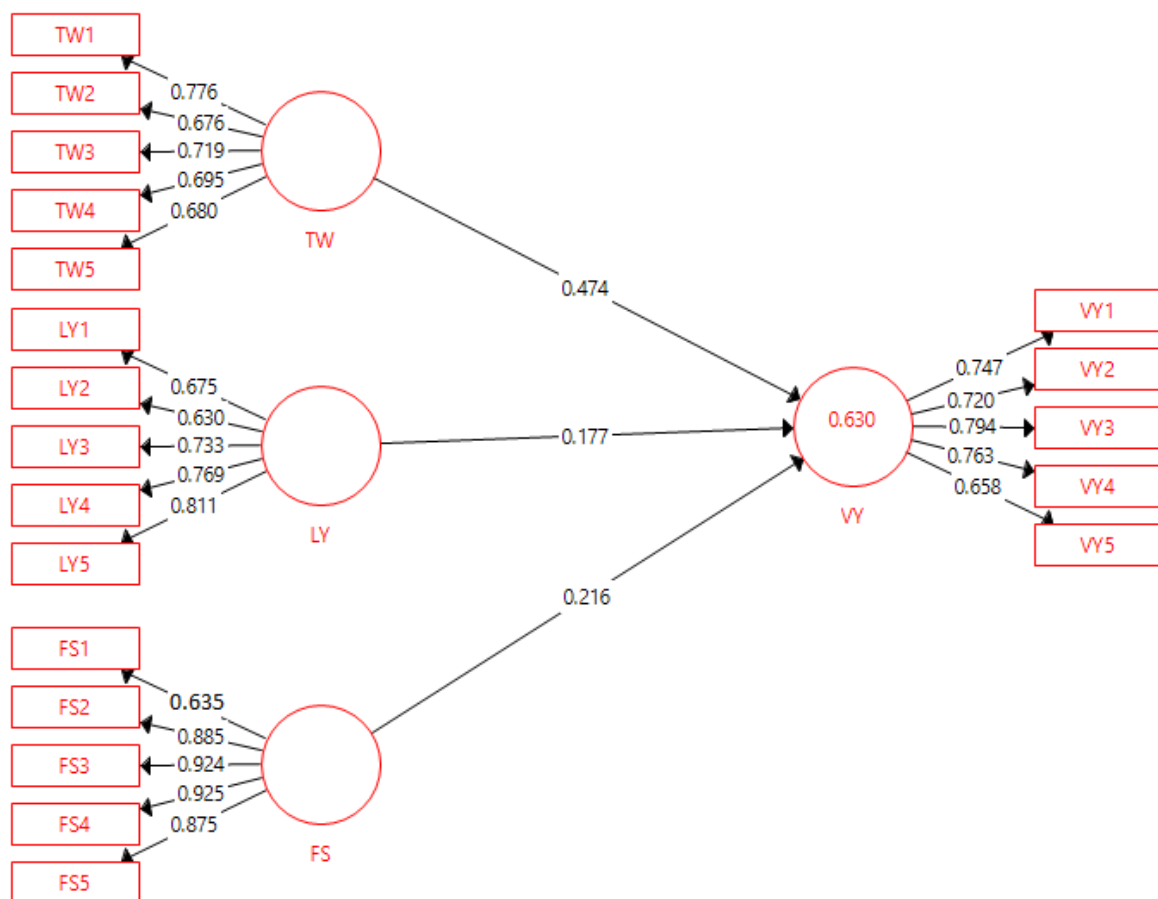


Figure 2. Measurement Model of the Study

Table 1. *Factor Loadings, Alpha, CR and AVE*

Variables	Items	Loadings	Alpha	CR	AVE
Fairness	FS1	0.634	0.886	0.922	0.708
	FS2	0.885			
	FS3	0.924			
	FS4	0.925			
	FS5	0.875			
Loyalty	LY1	0.675	0.774	0.847	0.528
	LY2	0.630			
	LY3	0.733			
	LY4	0.769			
	LY5	0.811			
Trustworthiness	TW1	0.776	0.754	0.835	0.504
	TW2	0.676			
	TW3	0.719			
	TW4	0.695			
	TW5	0.680			
Vision of Youth	VY1	0.747	0.796	0.856	0.544
	VY2	0.720			
	VY3	0.794			
	VY4	0.763			
	VY5	0.658			

TW= Trustworthiness, LY= Loyalty, FS= Fairness, and VY= Vision of Youth

4.2 Discriminant Validity

In this study, the discriminant validity was checked with the HTMT method using Smart PLS 3 software. Further, it was conducted to identify the relationship and distinction between the variables taken for the study. In this regard, it was identified that all the values for each variable were less than 0.90 recommended by the study of Ringle, Da Silva, and Bido (2015). According to these values, there is a clear distinction between the scale items for each variable (see Table 2. Discriminant Validity).

Table 2. *Discriminant Validity*

	FS	LY	TW	VY
FS				
LY	0.802			
TW	0.816	0.830		
VY	0.780	0.805	0.831	

TW= Trustworthiness, LY= Loyalty, FS= Fairness, and VY= Vision of Youth

4.3 The PLS-SEMs Results

The PLS Bootstrapping calculations were used to test the hypotheses of the study (see Figure 3. Structural Model of the Study). Firstly, H1 was tested to check its significance and according to the results TW has a significant effect on VY ($\beta = 0.474$, $t = 7.093$, $p = 0.000$) and H1 is significant. Secondly, H2 was tested to check its significance and according to the results LY has a significant effect on VY ($\beta = 0.177$, $t = 3.005$, $p = 0.000$) and H2 is significant. Thirdly, H3 was tested to check its significance and according to the results, FS has a significant effect on VY ($\beta = 0.216$, $t = 4.306$, $p = 0.000$), and H3 is significant (see Table 3. Direct Effects)

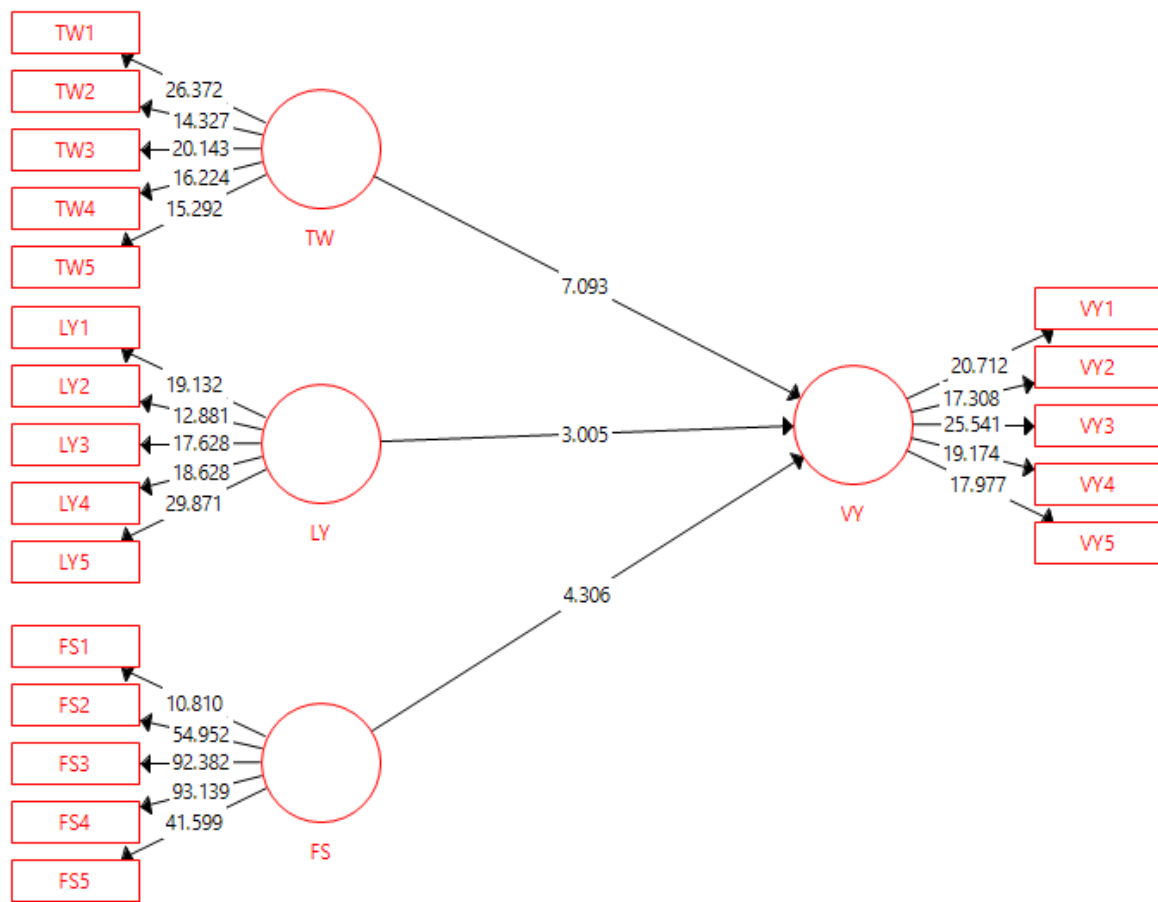


Figure 3. Structural Model of the Study

Table 3. Direct Effects

Relationships	Beta Value	STD	T Value	P Value	Decision
H1. TW -> VY	0.474	0.067	7.093	0.000	Significant
H2. LY -> VY	0.177	0.059	3.005	0.003	Significant
H3. FS -> VY	0.216	0.050	4.306	0.000	Significant

TW= Trustworthiness, LY= Loyalty, FS= Fairness, and VY= Vision of Youth

5. Discussion and Conclusions

The results of H1 show that there is a significant relationship between trustworthiness and the vision of youth. In this regard, it is important to understand that if the youth is provided with the moral preaching and training to practice trust in the goals of life, and relation to other people then it would be appropriate for them to have a comfortable future. Indeed, the

society which has the values of truth into the society with the help of knowledge of honesty, these societies are growing with strong moral values and a better generation. Therefore, if the youth is trained for having trust in relation and life-related to then it would be appropriate for management to get the thing them in the best way.

Similarly, the results of H2 show that there is a significant relationship between loyalty and the vision of youth. In this regard, it is a fact that if

the youth is motivated to adopt loyalty in the relationships and the behavior, in result more productivity would be provided. Also, it is not only the responsibility of the parents to teach loyalty to the children, but at the same time, it is the responsibility of the government and other non-government organizations to promote ethical values in youth. Indeed, the societies in which people are not provided with ethical values, these societies are not empowering the youth that is the ultimate next generation of that society (Fernández-del-Río et al., 2020). However, the governments which are concerned to promote ethical values, are highly motivated to value and get the property results in the best way.

Additionally, the results of H3 demonstrate that there is a significant relationship between fairness and the vision of youth. It is the responsibility of the parents and the society at the same time to promote the knowledge of honesty in youth to practice activities of life in the best way. At the same time, it is observed that if the strategies and implementation are according to the requirement of youth, as result more productivity would be provided. However, according to Yan (2021), the countries that are not focusing on the moral values of the youth, these countries are leading into the age of darkness. It is because, without ethical values, the whole structure of society is destroyed. In this regard, the responsibility of the government and the stakeholders is to provide effective training and conduct workshops for creating awareness about the knowledge of honesty for the youth of problems.

6. Implications

6.1 Theoretical Implications

This study was designed to provide the appropriate theoretical and practical implications for the development of youth with the knowledge of honesty and fairness. In this regard, after testing the hypotheses and considering the previous literature, the study has significant theoretical as well as practical implications. On the one hand, this study

highlights that no study earlier has discussed the role of the knowledge of honesty in the context of the problems, and the youth of that particular province. In this regard, the study highlights that if the society works collectively for the betterment of youth, in this way the youth of that particular society would develop productively. It is understood that by the study that if the training workshops of moral and social values are provided to the youth of any country, in this regard not only the youth would be introduced to the knowledge of honesty, but at the same time, it would let the nation a prosperous way. In this regard, the policymakers should understand the values of knowledge of honesty for the youth to develop a policy for enhancing the moral and social values of the youth.

6.2 Practical Implications

At the same time, this study provides a significant practical implication that is critical to empower the knowledge of honesty for youth for the betterment of society. To begin with, the study highlights that the policymakers should read the youth and develop moral values for the youth in a productive way by developing practical strategies. Secondly, this study highlights that the responsibility of the government and the parents is not only limited to the nourishment of the youth but also the same time the responsibility is to empower the youth protectively by providing facilities and other needed requirements. Thirdly, this study highlights that productivity is not limited to improving the performance of the youth, but it is also to improve the performance of youth morally and socially in which the society would get benefit from it. Moreover, the study provides details based on the conceptual framework of the study that is developed with the help of a previous literature review. Therefore, the implications of the study are necessary for the government and another policy method to completed and productively improve the performance of youth.

7. Limitations

The study was designed to identify the role of knowledge of honesty in the life of youth. However, this study has considered trustworthiness, fairness, and loyalty as the influencing factors in the life of youth. On the other hand, based on the literature review, it is also understood that multiple other factors are also contributing to the vision and life of youth. Therefore, future studies should focus on social values, economic values, and education to understand the vision and life of youth.

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