Model of Supportive Environmental Ethics Integrated with Environmental Education for Policemen

รูปแบบการสนับสนุนจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อมบูรณาการด้วยสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษาสำหรับตำรวจ

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to develop the causal relationship model of supportive environmental ethics and environmental education affecting environmental and natural resources conservation behavior through inspiration of public mind. The populations were 2,048 policemen under Office of Provincial Police of Chaiyapoom Province in year of 2014. The Multi-stage simple random sampling technique was employed to collect the sample for 402 policemen. Questionnaire was used as tool for data collection. Structural Equation model (SEM) was used for model verification. The finding showed that Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE), and Environmental Education (EE) were able to explain the variation of endogenous factors of Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) to cause Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with 94.00 percent. IPM had the most effect to Beh with 0.99 and subsequences were EE and SuE with effects of 0.44 and 0.35. All exogenous variables were able to explain the variation of IPM with 77.00 percent. EE was the most effect with 0.78 and subsequence was SuE with effect 0.22. The conclusion, the 5 observed variables of Environmental Law Enforcement, Family Support for Environmental Ethics, Community Support for Environmental ethics, Social Support for Environmental Ethics and Religion Support for Environmental Ethics are able to make policemen to have proper environmental conservation behavior.

Keywords: model, supportive environmental ethics, environmental and natural conservation Behavior

บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ในการวิจัยในการพัฒนาความสัมพันธ์เชิงโครงสร้างของรูปแบบการสนับสนุนจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อม และสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษาที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมผ่านแรงบันดาลใจการมีจิตสาธารณะ ประชากรเป็นตำรวจในจังหวัดชัยภูมิในปีพ.ศ.2557 จำนวน 2,048 นาย ใช้เทคนิคการสุ่มหลายขั้นตอน เพื่อเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลศึกษากลุ่มตัวอย่างตำรวจ จำนวน 402 คนโดยใช้แบบสอบถามเป็นเครื่องมือในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล และใช้สมการเชิงเส้นตรงเพื่อพิสูจน์รูปแบบที่นำเสนอว่าสอดคล้องกับข้อมูลเชิงประจักษ์ ผลการวิจัยพบว่าเมื่อพิจารณาว่าปัจจัยเชิงโครงสร้างของตัวแปรแฝงภายนอกของการสนับสนุนจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อมและสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษาที่สามารถอธิบายความแปรปรวนปัจจัยตัวแปรแฝงภายในของแรงบันดาลใจการมีจิตสาธารณะที่เป็นเหตุให้มีพฤติกรรมการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมร้อยละ 94.00 แรงบันดาลใจการมีจิตสาธารณะมีผลมากที่สุดเท่ากับ 0.99 รองลงมาเป็นสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษาและการสนับสนุนจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อมมีผลเท่ากับ0.44 และ 0.35 นอกจากนี้การสนับสนุนจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อมและสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษาสามารถอธิบายความแปรปรวนของแรง

บันดาลใจการมีจิตสาธารณะร้อยละ 77.00 โดยสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษามีอิทธิพลสูงสุดเท่ากับ 0.78 และรองลงมาคือ การสนับสนุนจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อมอิทธิพลเท่ากับ 0.22 กล่าวโดยสรุปตัวแปรสังเกตได้ทั้ง 5 ตัวคือ การบังคับใช้กฎหมายสิ่งแวดล้อม การสนับของครอบครัวเกี่ยวกับจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อม การสนับสนุนทางสังคมเกี่ยวกับจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อม การสนับสนุนของชุมชนเกี่ยวกับจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อม และการสนับสนุนทางศาสนาเกี่ยวกับจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อม สามารถทำให้ตำรวจมีพฤติกรรมการอนุรักษ์ทางสิ่งแวดล้อมที่เหมาะสมได้

คำสำคัญ: รูปแบบ, การสนับสนุนจริยธรรมสิ่งแวดล้อม, พฤติกรรมการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม

Introduction

The police service has purpose to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; to protect, help and reassure the community. It is seen to do this with integrity, common sense and sound judgment, therefore police functions and the fundamental contribution made by the police to the maintenance of a civilized society. However, law enforcement constitutes only part of policing activity. Policing has included an array of activities in diverse situations, but the principal ones are concerned with the preservation of order. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, in some societies, these developed within the context of maintenance the class system and the protection of private property. Some parts of the world may suffer from police corruption. The police force is generally a public sector service because they normally get paid by the taxpayer (Neocleous, 2004; Police Foundation & Policy Studies Institute, 1996; Siegel, 2005; Walker, 1977).

The foundation for the modern police force was finished with by reformers at the turn of the 19th century, on the basis of Benthamite philosophy. The idea of a police, as it then existed in France, was considered as insult to the liberal English. Colquhoun delineated the political foundation on economic indicators to demonstrate that a police devoted to crime prevention was "completely genial to the principle of the British constitution." In addition, he implemented so far as to praise the French system, which had reached "the greatest degree of perfection" in his opinion (Colquhoun, 2011; Critchley, 1978; Paterson, 2007).

Notwithstanding the Bow Street Runners' efforts, most English citizens were resisted to the development of a police force. Their resistance was based on two related factors: (1) the importance placed on individual liberties, and (2) the English tradition of local government. To reunite these issues with the development of a police force, Patrick Colquhoun, developed the science of policing in the late 1700s Colquhoun suggested that police functions must include detection of crime, apprehension of offenders, and prevention of crime through their presence in public. The function of crime prevention was supported by other influential scholars at the time. In his 1763 essay On Crimes and Punishment, Italian theorist Cesare Beccaria proposed that "it is better to prevent crimes than to punish them" (Beccaria, 1963; Colquhoun, 2011; Langworthy and Travis, 1999).

Walker (1999) explained three new elements of the English police forces as particularly important for modern policing. First, borrowing from the Bow Street

Runners, their mission was crime prevention and control. The philosophy that it was better to prevent crime than simply respond to it greatly influenced the role of modern police officers. Second, their strategy was to maintain a visible presence through preventive guard. Finally, the third element was that of a quasi-military organizational structure. As described by Walker, "Peel borrowed the organizational structure of the London police from the military, including uniforms, rank designations, and the authoritarian system of command and discipline". These three elements of policing developed in the early 1800s in the London police department had a significant impact on modern policing (Walker, 1999).

The first modern police forces in America borrowed heavily from those established in England. In particular, American law enforcement agencies adopted the mission of crime prevention and control, the strategy of preventive patrol, and the quasi-military organizational design of the first modern police department established in London. In addition to these three elements, American policing borrowed other features from the British system, for example, the tradition that police have some limitations on their authority (Walker, 1999).

Effective accountability procedures are critical when the police need to accomplish their goals of lawfulness and legitimacy because accountability is a fundamental element of American policing, therefore both individual officers and law enforcement agencies should be held to account for their actions. Besides, holding individual police officers accountable for their conduct is an essential element of policing. Achieving the basic goals of policing, it is both directly and indirectly related to reducing crime and disorder. Moreover, it also enhances the quality of neighborhood life, and provides fair, respectful, and equal treatment for all people. However, both traditional and new accountability mechanisms are very restricted. With respect to effectiveness, there is only a few instances that existing literature is met the standards of evidence-based policymaking. Furthermore, to accomplish the law enforcement, it was revealed from the study that police–suspect encounters within the context of a force continuum structure, they escalated the level of force in about one of five encounters involving nonresistant suspects, and de-escalated the level of force in three of four encounters involving resistant suspects. Subsequently, a number of factors differentially affect the manner in which they apply force, therefore before one can begin to judge the appropriateness of police force, one should measure and consider the extent to which force is applied proportionately and incrementally. Due to public fears concerning the deployment of the military in domestic matters, Robert Peel organized the force along civilian lines, rather than paramilitary. To appear neutral, the uniform was deliberately manufactured in blue, rather than red which was then a military color, along with the officers being armed only with a wooden truncheon and a rattle to signal the need for assistance. Along with this, police ranks did not include military titles, with the exception of Sergeant (Engel, 2008; Taylor, 2003; Terrill, 2007; Walker, 2006).

There were differences, however, between the British and American systems of law enforcement. One of the most significant differences is the absence of strong political influences over police organizations in

England, compared to the strong relationship between politics and policing that existed in American policing (Walker, 1999). While police administrators in England were protected from political influence, politics heavily influenced American police agencies. In fact, policing during the nineteenth century in America has been described as inefficient, ineffective, lacking professionalism, and highly corrupt (Colquhoun, 2011; Walker, 1999; Walker, 2006).

Police in America changed dramatically during the twentieth century.' There are three principle forces were underlying this change: the police professionalism movement, modern technologies, and the civil rights movement. Other scholars suggest that police reform was the result of investigative commissions, reform initiated by police administrators, and political reform in general (Gaines et al., 1999; Walker, 1999; Walker, 2006).

Thailand National Police Department (TNPD), a subdivision of the Ministry of Interior took primary responsibility and exercised for the maintenance of public order internal security needs through enforcement of the kingdom's laws. TNPD was a unitary agency that charged with performing police functions throughout the entire country with power and influence in Thai national life. Therefore, the formal functions of the TNPD integrated more than the enforcement of laws and pause of offenders. The department also played an important role in the government's efforts to suppress the remainders of the revolution. In the event of an invasion by external forces, much of the police force would come under the control of the Ministry of Defense to serve together. However, it is not incorporated into the military forces (TNPD, 2014; Wikipedia, 2014).

TNPD headquarters in Bangkok, were administered all components of the police system and provided technical support for law enforcement activities all over the kingdom. The major operational units of the force were the Provincial Police, the Border Patrol Police (BPP), the Metropolitan Police, and smaller specialized units supervised by the Central Investigation Bureau. Later In 1998, TNPD was transferred from the Ministry of Interior of Thailand to be directly under the Office of the Prime Minister by using the name (in English) the Royal Thai Police. The position of its supreme head was changed from that of the Director-General of the TNPD to the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police (TNPD, 2014; Wikipedia, 2014).

Environmental ethics is described as the human moral connected to other living creatures and their natural environment including value, belief and responsibility to protect, conserve, and efficiently use natural resources. Emphasizing on a standard to performance on natural resources and environmental conservation, global citizen needs to practice for reaching sustainable development. Regarding moral and obligation to concern beyond the human species, it includes all living creatures of animal, plant and entire ecosystems. Nevertheless environmental ethics brings out the fact that all the life forms on earth have the right to live and includes the rights of non-human animals in our ethical and moral values. Even if the human race is considered the primary concern of society, animals and plants are in no way less important because they have a right to get their fair share of existence. Whenever everyone has an environmental ethic for whatever they

perform, finally, the natural resource and environment will be conserved. The significant component of environmental ethics is to maintain an awareness and inspiration for environmental issues without regarding the needs of people and intrinsic value of non-human beings. The environmental ethics are become the extreme assumption, because a philosophical article has explored lately the possibility of humans' willing extinction as a sign toward other beings (Afeissa, 2008; Kochi and and Ordan, 2008; Mautner, 2009; Singer, 2011; Smith et al., 2013; Thiengkamol, 2011e; UNESCO, 2008). In order to promote pro-environmental behavior for police, the family, community, social and region play important roles to support and encourage them to practice for environmental and natural resources conservation. According to Thai culture and tradition as Buddhist belief, the family is a most significant factor to support Thai people to perform any action. Moreover, community and social also other factors affect to Thai people to carry out any activities as well. Another essential factor that affects to Thai people behavior is Buddhism religion (Jukravalchaisri et al., 2013; Kongsakol, 2005; Koonboonchan et al., 2013a; McKenzie-Mohr, 2012; Office of National Economic and Social Development Plan; 2010; Phinnarach, et al., 2012a; Thiengkamol, 2011e)

Moreover, this research introduced environmental education to integrate with supportive environmental ethics as exogenous variables to predict of environmental and natural resource conservation behavior. The exogenous latent variable of supportive environmental ethics comprised of environmental law enforcement, family support for environmental ethics, community support for environmental ethics, social support for environmental ethics, and region support for environmental ethics. Environmental knowledge, attitude, awareness, skill, participation, and responsibility are observed variables to confirm the exogenous latent variable of environmental education affecting through inspiration of public mind to cause environmental and natural resource conservation comprising environmental law enforcement behavior, consumption behavior, energy conservation behavior, waste management behavior, travelling behavior and knowledge transferring for environmental conservation. It is obviously seen that environmental behavior or pro-environmental behaviors is influenced by environmental knowledge, attitude, awareness, skill, participation, and responsibility (Chawla, 1999; Gurevitch et al., 2006; Ricklefs, 2008; Hines et al., 1987; Hungerford & Volk, 1990; Kaplan, 2000; Katzev & Johnson, 1987; Kollmus &Agyeman, 2002; Molles, 2009; Thiengkamol, 2011e; Thiengkamol, 2011j; Thiengkamol, 2012d; Donkonchum and Thiengkamol, 2012; Udonboon, 2012b; Chomputawat et al., 2013b; Smith et al., 2013; Koonboonchan et al., 2013a; Prasertsri, et al., 2013b; Saisunantharom et al., 2013a; Suebsing et al., 2013a; Zeleny, 1999).

Another essential factor that must be taken in account is inspiration to have public mind. Thiengkamol explained that public mind inspiration is occurring from insight of person and it differs from motivation because inspiration needs no rewards, admirations, and complements. Inspiration of public consciousness or public mind, predominantly, when one conserves the natural resources and environment, he or she doesn't want any rewards, admirations or complements because

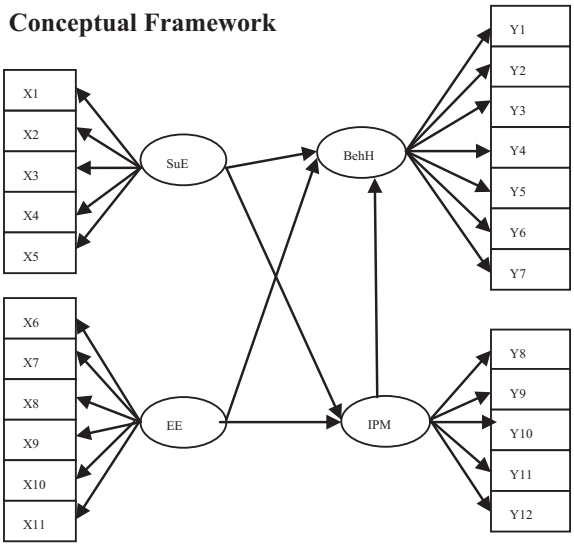
he or she is willing to do from his or her insight. Therefore inspiration might occur due to admiration in a person as role model or idle, or pleasure from events, situations, environment, and media perceiving such as movies, book, magazine, and internet (Thiengkamol, 2009a; Thiengkamol, 2009b; Thiengkamol, 2011a; Thiengkamol, 2011e; Thiengkamol, 2011i; Thiengkamol, 2011j; Thiengkamol, 2012c; Thiengkamol, 2012d; Donkonchum et al., 2012a; Gonggool et al, 2012b; Phinnarach et al., 2012a; Pimdee et al., 2012a; Ruboon et al, 2012a; Sangsan-anan et al., 2012a; Petchang et al, 2013a).

This research was conducted with policemen under Office of Provincial Police of Chaiyapoom Province because this province covers numerous national parks such as Tad Tone National Park, Pu Lan Ka National Park and so on. The policemen are the important person to help for protecting the natural resources, therefore understanding the factors that are able to support them and encourage them to perform an appropriated behavior. Nevertheless, the research results can be applied for other provinces that cover various national parks as well.

Objective

The objective of research was to develop the causal relationship model of supportive environmental ethics and environmental education affecting environmental and natural resources conservation behavior through inspiration of public mind.

Conceptual Framework



The SuE refers Supportive Environmental Ethics, EE refers Environmental Education, Beh refers Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors and IPM refers Inspiration of Public Mind. The exogenous latent variable of SuE was measured by Environmental Law Enforcement (X1), Family Support for Environmental Ethics (X2), Community Support for Environmental ethics (X3), Social Support for Environmental Ethics (X4), Religion Support for Environmental Ethics (X5) and EE was measured by Environmental Knowledge (X6), Environmental Awareness (X7), Environmental Attitude (X8), Environmental Skill (X9), Environmental Participation (X10), Environmental Responsibility (X11). The endogenous latent variable of Beh measured by Environmental Law Enforcement Behavior (Y1), Consumption Behavior (Y2), Energy Conservation Behavior (Y3), Recycling Behavior (Y4), Waste Management Behavior (Y5), and Traveling Behavior

(Y6) and Knowledge Transferring for Environmental Conservation (Y7) and IPM was measured by Person as Role Model (Y8), Impressive Event (Y9), Impressive Environment (Y10), Self Public Mind (Y11), and Media Impression (Y12).

Methodology

Population and Sample

The populations were 2,048 policemen under Office of Provincial Police of Chaiyapoom Province in year of 2014. The Multi-stage simple random sampling technique was employed to collect the sample for 402 policemen. Questionnaire was used as tool for data collection with confident interval at 0.05 (Lavrakas, 2008; Yamane, 1973).

Research Tool

The research tool was the questionnaire with 147 questions and each observed variable had 7 question used to determine the reliability. It was used for data collection. The content and structural validity were determined by Item Objective Congruent (IOC) with 5 experts in the aspects of environmental education, psychology, social science and social research methodology. The reliability was done by collecting the sample group from 50 policemen of Provincial Police of Khonkaen Province which is similar characteristics of policemen in Chaiyapoom Province because they are adjacent province that located in Northeastern region of Thailand. The reliability was determined by Cronbach's Alpha. The reliability of supportive environmental ethics, environmental education, inspiration of public mind, natural resources and environmental conservation behavior and the whole questionnaire were 0.912, 0.867, 0.949, 0.937 and 0.964 respectively (Cronbach, 1951;Rovinelli, & Hambleton, 1977).

Data Collection

The questionnaire was used for data collecting from policemen under Office of Provincial Police of Chaiyapoom Province in year of 2014. The Multi-stage simple random sampling technique was employed to collect the sample for 402 policemen.

Statistical Analysis

The descriptive statistics used were frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The inferential statistics used was Structural Equation Model (SEM) and analyzed with LISREL version 8.30 by considering on Chi-Square value differs from zero with no statistical significant at 0.05 level or Chi-Square/df value with less or equal to 5, RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error Approximation) value and RMR (Root Mean Square Residual) with less than 0.05 including index level of model congruent value, GFI (Goodness of Fit Index) and AGFI (Adjust Goodness of Fit Index) between 0.90-1.00, and critical number is more than 200 (Joreskog & Van, 1972; Joreskog & Sorborn, 1981; Ullman, & Bentler, 2003; Markus, 2007).

Results

Results of Effect among Variables in Model in Terms of Direct Effect

1. Confirmatory factors of Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) had direct effect to Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) and Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.22 and 0.35. Moreover, confirmatory factors in aspect of Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) had indirect effect to Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.22 and total effect to Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.79.

2. Confirmatory factors of Environmental Education (EE) had direct effect to Inspiration of Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) and Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect 0.78 and 0.44. Moreover, confirmatory factors in aspect of Environmental Education (EE) had indirect effect to Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.77 and total effect to Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.79.

3. Confirmatory factors of Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) had direct effect to Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.99.

4. Considering on structural model confirmatory factors of Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) and Environmental Education (EE) were able to explain the variation of endogenous factors of Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) to caused Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with 94.00 percent as the following in equation (1).

Beh=0.35*SuE+0.44*EE+0.99*IPM…(1)

($R^2 = 0.94$)

Equation (1) factors that had the most effect to Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) was Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) with the effect of 0.99 and subsequence were Environmental Education (EE) and Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) with the effect of 0.44 and 0.35. These were able to explain the variation of Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with 94.00 percent.

Moreover, confirmatory factors Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) and Environmental Education (EE) were able to explain the variation of confirmatory factors of Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) with 77.00 percent. Therefore, the equation can be written as the following equation (2).

IPM = 0.22*SuE+0.78*EE…..(2)

($R^2 = 0.77$)

Equation (2) factors that had the most effect to Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) was and Environmental Education (EE) with the effect of 0.78 and subsequence was Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) with the effect of 0.22. These were able to explain the variation of Inspiration of Environmental Conservation with 77.00 percent.

5. Considering on Chi-Square value/df was 1.481 that was less than 5, therefore it was accepted that hypothetical model of research was congruent to

empirical data. Moreover, it was considered on other statistical values to verify the congruence that were Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) and Adjust Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) were 0.94 and 0.91 respectively (GFI > 0.90 and AGFI > 0.90), RMSEA <0.05 (0.047) and RMR <0.05 (0.014) and critical number = 219.86 which was more than 200. It indicated that model was congruent to empirical data. The results of analysis of causal relationship model and analysis of path effect as presented in figure 1 and table 1.

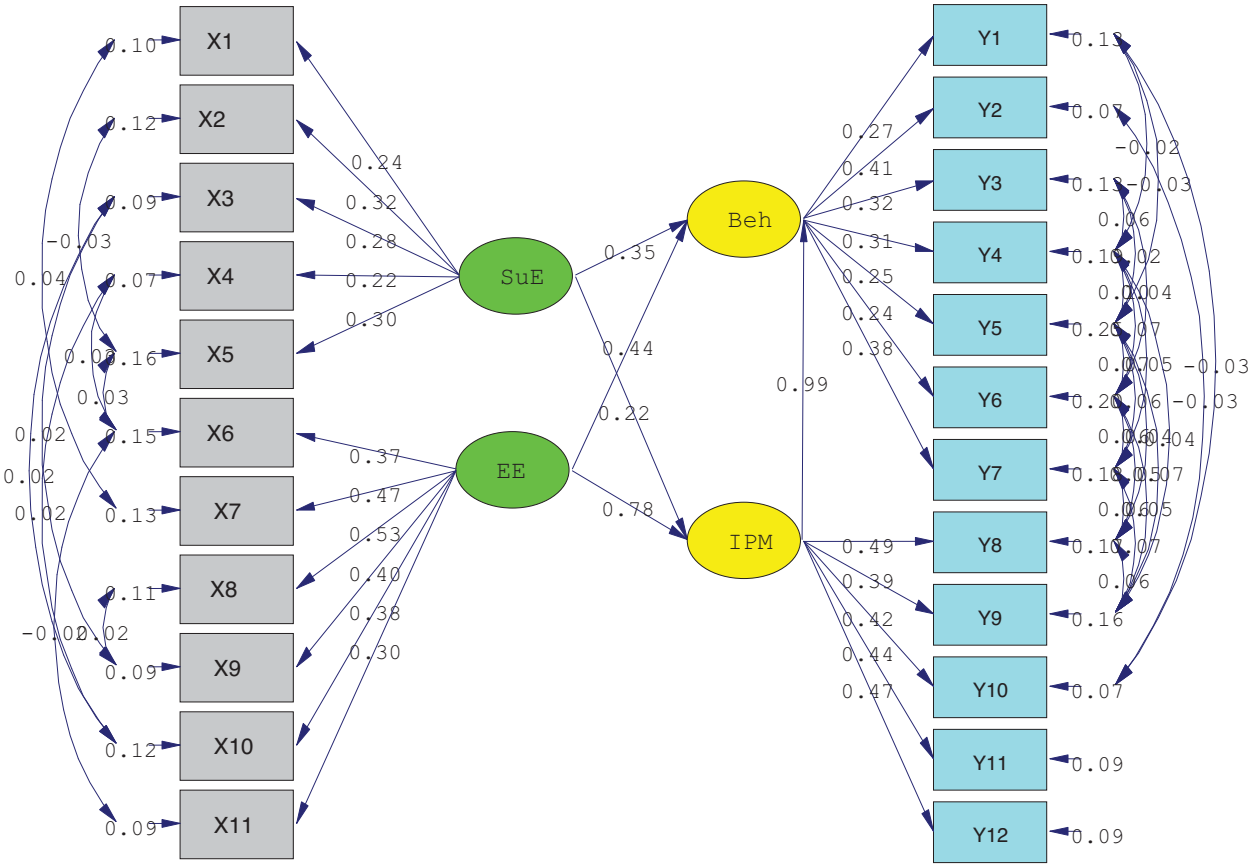


Figure 1 Causal relationship model of supportive environmental ethics integrated with environmental education

Table 1

Direct, Indirect and Total Effects of SuE and EE Affecting Beh through IPM

Causal variable	Result variables					
	IPM			Beh		
	TE	IE	DE	TE	IE	DE
SuE	0.22** (0.061)	-	0.22** (0.061)	0.79** (0.061)	0.44** (0.049)	0.35** (0.051)
EE	0.44** (0.077)	-	0.44** (0.077)	1.21** (0.064)	0.77** (0.058)	0.44** (0.052)
IPM	-	-	-	0.99** (0.058)	-	0.99** (0.058)
χ^2 = 287.33; df = 194			CN = 219.86		χ^2/df = 1.481	
RMSEA=0.047, RMR=0.014			GFI=0.94		AGFI=0.91	

TE: Total Effect, IE: Indirect Effect, DE: Direct Effect

Discussion

The findings indicated that Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) had direct effect to Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) and Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.22 and 0.35. Moreover, confirmatory factors in aspect of Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) had indirect effect to Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.22. However, Environmental Education (EE) had direct effect to Inspiration of Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) and Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect 0.78 and 0.44. Moreover, confirmatory factors in aspect of Environmental Education (EE) had indirect effect to Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.77. This might be explained that the sample groups who are police will practice according to Environmental Law Enforcement Behavior, Consumption Behavior, Energy Conservation Behavior, Recycling Behavior, Waste Management Behavior, Traveling Behavior and Knowledge Transferring for Environmental Conservation by using exogenous latent of Sufficiency Economy and Environmental Education. Particularly, exogenous latent of Environmental Education can be confirmed from 6 observed variables of Environmental Knowledge, Environmental Awareness, Environmental Attitude, Environmental Skill, Environmental Participation and Environmental Responsibility with effect of 0.68, 0.78, 0.77, 0.59, 0.73 and 0.54. Moreover, exogenous variable of Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) can be confirmed from 6 observed variables of Environmental Law Enforcement,

Family Support for Environmental Ethics, Community Support for Environmental ethics, Social Support for Environmental Ethics and Religion Support for Environmental Ethics with effect of 0.36, 0.46, 0.43, 0.32 and 0.45.

However, the result also indicated that endogenous latent variable of Inspiration of Public Mind can be confirmed from 5 observed variables of Person as Role Model, Impressive Event, Impressive Environment, Self Public Mind and Media Impression with effect of 0.63, 0.50, 0.74, 0.76 and 0.80. These results were pertinent to the researches of Thiengkamol concept (Thiengkamol, 2009a; Thiengkamol, 2009b; Thiengkamol, 2011e; Thiengkamol, 2011f, and her different studies of Thiengkamol and her colleagues (Thiengkamol, 2011f; Thiengkamol, 2011i; Thiengkamol, 2011j; Thiengkamol, 2012d;Thiengkamol, 2012g; Thiengkamol, 2012h;Donkonchum, &Thiengkamol, 2012; Pimdee, et al, 2012b; Waewthaisong, et al, 2012a; Chomputawat et al., 2013a; Chomputawat et al., 2013b; Koonboonchan et al., 2013a; Petchang et al., 2013a; Prasertsri et al., 2013b; Suebsing et al., 2013a; Mongkonsin et al., 2013b; Sangsan-anan et al., 2012a; Jongwutiwet et al., 2012b) that the results illustrated that the endogenous latent variable of inspiration of public mind was very significant factor affected to pro-environmental behavior.

The result can be concluded Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) and Environmental Education (EE) had direct effect to Inspiration of Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) and Environmental and Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.22 and 0.78. Additionally, Inspiration of Public Mind (IPM) direct effect to Natural Resources Conservation Behaviors (Beh) with statistically significant at level of 0.01 with effect of 0.99. These were congruent to Thiengkamol concept (Thiengkamol, 2009a; Thiengkamol, 2009b; Thiengkamol, 2011e; Thiengkamol, 2011f, and her different studies of Thiengkamol and her colleagues (Thiengkamol, 2011f; Thiengkamol, 2011i; Thiengkamol, 2011j; Thiengkamol, 2012d;Thiengkamol, 2012g; Thiengkamol, 2012h; Chomputawat et al., 2013b; Donkonchum, &Thiengkamol, 2012; Jongwutiwet et al., 2012b; Koonboonchan et al., 2013a; Mongkonsin et al., 2013b; Morrasri et al., 2012b; Petchang et al., 2013a; Pimdee, et al, 2012b; Prasertsri et al., 2013b; Sangsan-anan et al., 2012a; Suebsing et al., 2013a; Waewthaisong, et al, 2012a) that the results illustrated that Supportive Environmental Ethics (SuE) and Environmental Education (EE) influencing through inspiration of public mind to perform better environmental behaviors whether environmental law enforcement behavior, consumption behavior, energy conservation behavior, recycling behavior, waste management behavior, traveling behavior and knowledge transferring for environmental conservation when they had real practice through natural resources and environmental conservation with inspiration of environmental conservation with public mind.

Therefore, the research results should be introduced to apply into every police station in Thailand to encourage police to comply for conserving the natural resources and environment to meet environmental law enforcement and sustainable development. Especially, the observed variable family

support for environmental ethics, community support for environmental ethics, social support for environmental ethics, religion support for environmental ethics, environmental knowledge, environmental awareness, environmental attitude, environmental skill, environmental participation and environmental responsibility (Thiengkamol, 2009b; Thiengkamol, 2011e; Thiengkamol, 2012g; Koonboonchan et al., 2013a; Koonboonchan et al., 2013b; Kotchachote, 2013a).

However, it might be concluded whether SuE, EE, IPM and Beh latent variables are play significant roles to cause environmental law enforcement behavior, consumption behavior, energy conservation behavior, recycling behavior, waste management behavior, traveling behavior and knowledge transferring for environmental conservation through IPM. Therefore, the model SuE and EE influencing through IPM to Beh was verified the proposed model was fitted with all observed variables according to criteria of Chi-Square value differs from zero with no statistical significant at 0.01 level or Chi-Square/df value with less or equal to 5, RMR (Root Mean Square of Residual), RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error Approximation) value with less than 0.05 including index level of model congruent value, GFI (Goodness of Fit Index), index level of model congruent value, AGFI (Adjust Goodness of Fit Index) between 0.90-1.00 and critical number with more than 200.

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