

Citizens Motivation to Participate in the Citizenship Movement: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract. The research reveals why citizens participate in civic movements. The study reveals the basic motivation of residents to move even though they do not get direct benefits. Citizens in the movement contribute materials and non-materials to respond to citizenship problems. This qualitative research used the systematic literature review (SLR) method. The SLR procedure adopts eight steps from Xiao and Watson. The data source for this SLR research is scientific texts in the form of journal articles. The research results show that the citizenship movement was based on citizen unrest. Citizen movement as a collective behaviour as an urgent response is based on the visibility of events and opportunities for action for movement participants. The movement grew through 3 periods: first, the movement began due to unrest, which gave rise to uncertainty and dissatisfaction among the citizens. The formulation of a common goal for movement marked the second. Last, discussions emerged about the driving organizational structure.

Keywords: citizen, movement, motivation, participation

1. Introduction

Science continues to develop from time to time. The frontiers of science are always changing and moving dynamically [1, p. 1]. This dynamic movement is called progress.[1, p. 1]. The dynamism of science is in line with the ability of science to adaptively respond to problems and phenomena of human civilization. To understand these various problems and phenomena requires a multidisciplinary approach at different levels of intensity [2, p. 43], [3], [4]. A multidisciplinary approach has developed following the need to solve problems that occur using a review of various points of view from many relevant sciences. This utilization is not limited to the use of certain instruments. It utilizes cross-disciplinary studies to sharpen the analysis carried out [2, p. 43], [3], [4]. The compartments of citizenship studies have developed along with human civilization. Studies of civic movements from a motivational point of view (focus of interest) have received relatively little attention. Citizenship is not a static concept but continues to evolve [5].

Citizenship movements are a relatively mainstream phenomenon today. The desire of citizens to respond to various problems of social citizenship can be understood because citizens are not just the legal status of citizens but also have civic virtue, especially in

republican societies [6], [7]. The citizenship movement reflects that social movements are citizens' responses to social problems. Citizens move because they understand supporting and participating concepts [8]. The involvement and participation of citizens (self, individuals) in public affairs reflects civic virtue. Republika views that the role of a citizen (virtue citizen) does not arise naturally (given). Virtue citizenship requires disposition, motivation, and formation of a certain mindset [6], [7], [9].

Citizen motivation arises from a person's interaction with their situation [10]. Motivation is a force (energy) that encourages a level of persistence and enthusiasm among citizens in carrying out participatory actions or social movements. This encouragement can come from within oneself (intrinsic motivation) or from outside (extrinsic motivation) [11]–[13]. Responsible motivation provides the level, direction, and persistence for citizen involvement and participation in public affairs [14]. Kanrod Lorenz menegaskan gerakan-gerakan bermaksud (intention movements) dapat diamati. The movements that arise with their respective levels of intensity indicate that energy (motivation) is starting to accumulate [13, p. 22], [15].

Reviewing citizens' motivation to move can be traced from content and process theories. Maslow, Alderfer, McClelland, and Herzberg pioneered content theory. Content theory focuses on citizen motivation, which is driven by the individual's need to carry out a certain action or role [10], [14], [16]–[18]. Meanwhile, process theory emphasizes the actual process of motivation [19]. Process theory examines the thought processes that influence citizens (self, individuals) to provide alternative actions for carrying out a particular role or activity [14], [19]. Abraham H. Maslow outlined the hierarchical structure of needs that underlies human motivation: physiological, safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization needs [16], [20].

Examining citizen motivation to get involved and participate in citizenship movements is interesting to study. Interesting research was conducted to find concepts, theories, and postulates regarding citizens' motivation to participate and engage in citizen movements. Even though they relatively do not get direct benefits. They even donate energy, time, and materials to participate in responding to social problems. Apart from that, the research will fill a research gap that has received relatively little attention, and the research contains novelty related to the encouragement of citizens as individuals to carry out civic actions and practices. Therefore, conducting a study starts with a literature review study before conducting an empirical study in the field. Literature reviews can broadly and deeply understand a topic and identify research gaps to explore [21]. The research tries to dissect the available literature to explain the motivations that encourage citizens to get involved in civic movements.

2. Method

This research uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method regarding the qualitative research paradigm. SLR is a procedural process for identifying, assessing, and interpreting all available and relevant literature to provide answers to research questions [22], [23]. The qualitative paradigm provides procedural research steps to produce empirical framework data in the form of words, pictures, observations, and documents. [24]–[28]. The qualitative paradigm provides space to use logical framework data through literature studies that contain a variety of expert views (authoritative knowledge) [24], [25], [28]–[30].

The SLR procedure adopted Xiao & Watson's steps consisting of (1) formulating research problems; (2) developing and validating review protocols; (3) literature search; (4) screening for inclusion; (5) assessing quality; (6) data mining; (7) analyze and synthesize data; and (8) report the findings [21]. The review is divided into three main stages: planning, conducting, and reporting [21], [22], [31].

The data source for this SLR research is in the form of scientific texts in the form of meaningful and coherent journal articles (literature) about citizen motivation to participate in the citizenship movement [24], [32], [33]. To select data sources in this study, the authors set several specific criteria: first, the authors set some specific criteria to find appropriate journal article titles as data sources based on keywords: motivation, movement, and citizenship. Second, published periodically in the 2003-2023 range. Third, selected articles were sourced from Google Scholar, Scopus, and WoS (Web of Science) databases. Finally, the treasury of information is owned, meaningful, and coherent to answer research questions (purposeful sampling) through filtering of abstracts and entire articles [25], [27], [29], [33], [34]. The SLR framework for this research process is shown in Figure 1 below:

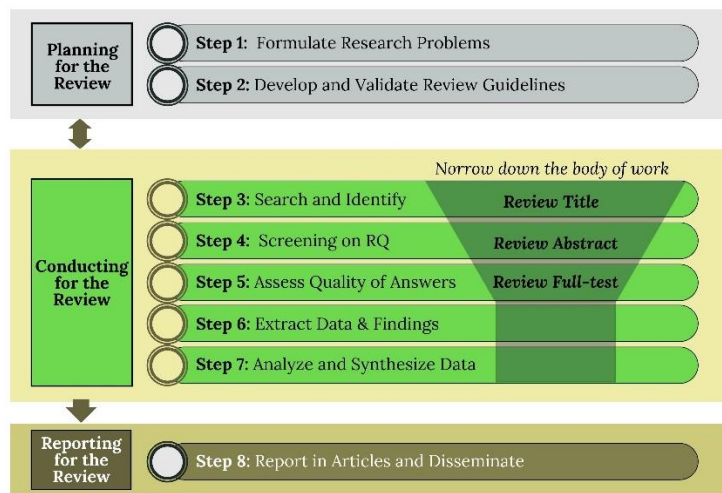


Fig. 1. The framework of the systematic literature review process

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Planning and Conducting for the Review

Research starts with planning the research problem being studied (**Step 1: Formulate Research Problems**). The author has previously explained that the research is focused on finding answers to the research problem, namely, what motivation drives citizens to get involved in the citizenship movement. The researcher then sets a research question that is appropriate to the research topic (**Step 2: Develop and Validate Review Guidelines**), which becomes a guide in conducting a Systematic Literature Review [21], [35]. The questions in this research are as follows: RQ1: why do citizens get involved in citizenship movements?;

RQ2: what are the basic motivations for citizen involvement in citizenship movements?; and RQ3: how is the motivation to get involved in the movement formed?

Searching for research data sources in the form of journal articles was carried out using the Publish or Perish software tool. The search and identification stage for journal articles (**Stage 3: Search and Identify**) is carried out to find articles relevant to the research topic based on the article title. To make it easier to search and identify using Publish or Perish, identification is made based on title keywords: motivation, movement, and citizenship [36], [37]. Apart from that, Publish or Perish is set to find journal articles published between 2003-2023 and sourced from Google Scholar, Scopus, and WoS (Web of Science) databases. The researcher then reads the abstract (review abstract) to determine articles (data sources) that can answer the research questions that have been determined. (**Step 4: Screening on Research Question**).

Researchers then read the text (full-text review) to determine whether the article is quality, has a wealth of information, and is meaningful and coherent in answering the research question (**Step 5: Assess Quality of Answers**). The following is an overview of the screening of selected research articles shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Overview of the conduct research articles

Database	Title	Abstract	Full-text	Include
Google Scholar	42	34	26	12
Scopus	18	10	8	4
WoS	8	6	2	2
Total	68	50	36	18

Once journal articles are determined, researchers conduct a data extraction process, often involving coding, especially to expand the review (**Step 6: Extract Data & Findings**). Data coding is inductive, following the characteristics of the qualitative approach in SLR [21], [29], [38]. The findings that have been coded are then analyzed and synthesized (**Step 7: Analyze and Synthesize Data**). In steps 6-7, the researcher used the Nvivo software tool [39], [40].

3.2. Background and Motivation of Citizens in the Citizenship Movement

Citizenship movements are the collective behaviour of citizens as an urgent response to problems and events that reach a critical point of innovative citizenship connected through networks and shared goals to drive change. [8], [41]–[44]. Citizenship movements aim to promote change through collective efforts and civic practices [45]. The movements are based on the belief of individuals, groups and/or organizations that they must take action and share the same enthusiasm for the need for change [43]. The citizenship movement was based on citizen unrest. Unrest produces increasing uncertainty and dissatisfaction with environmental, social, economic, and political conditions [41], [42], [46]. Uncertainty and dissatisfaction have encouraged the emergence of clustering and structuring movements [41].

The visibility of unrest events is expressed as a basic view of expressing frustration and becomes an opportunity for action for movement participants (environmental mechanism) [41]. In this context, anxiety over the visibility of events becomes the main modular formation of collective behaviour. Anxiety arises due to the visibility of events that cause problems, and citizens' unease reflects the discrepancy between actual sensory reality and expected and predicted events [47].

Visibility of events triggers changes in citizens' attitudes and understanding towards participation through growing movements (cognitive mechanisms) [41]. Changes in the understanding and attitudes of citizens develop because the visibility of events becomes the basis for the gradual development of an increasingly rational movement through a network of movement members (rational mechanisms) [41]. Citizens' intellectual and emotional investment drives action for shared goals [43]. The movement developed through three phases: dispersed individuals and networked groups [41]. The dynamics between environmental, cognitive, and emotional mechanisms drive the development of citizenship movements [41].

Visibility of events motivates innovative citizen movements to solve problems and share goals to drive change [45]. The starting point for civic movement innovation was created from a shared goal of solving problems and creating change to obtain a sustainable positive impact. Citizen movement innovation can be seen in terms of function and form. Civic movement innovation is based on motivation directed at the common goals of the movement [45]. Citizen participation and movements are non-prescriptive and self-determined, not driven by support, coercion or other external sources [43].

3.3. How Citizens' Motivation to Move Grows

Citizenship is not a static concept. Its meaning can continue to evolve [5]. The concept of participation is something that is formatted and related to status [48], shifting to the idea of more collective and widespread citizen participation [49], [50]. In line with this movement, encourage increased citizen feedback and participation in all accessible and creative ways [51]. It has been explained previously that the visibility of events that cause citizen unrest creates dynamics in environmental, cognitive, and relational mechanisms that encourage the development of citizenship movements [41]. This period can be called a period of uncertainty. This period is characterized by events and civic issues encouraging citizens to change and resist change.

The formulation of a common goal for movement marked the second period. Citizens use cognitive and rationalization mechanisms to build sufficient understanding and visibility of the problem. Cognitive mechanisms build the rationale for activity through which civic ideas and practices are formulated. Cognitive mechanisms allow citizens to identify the main motivation for movement. Residents can decipher the hierarchy of needs underlying motivation: physiological, safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization needs [16], [20].

Cognitive mechanisms play a role in influencing citizens' perceptions individually and collectively and influencing attitudes and intentions to engage in movement activities [41]. An important factor in social movements is a sufficient understanding of the visibility of problems and events that require change and broader shared goals [43]. Cognitive mechanisms gradually go through framing, diffusion, translation, and bricolage [41], [52]. The framing phase refers to cognitive activities to shape the perception of an issue and connect the problem with the solution offered. The diffusion phase can be identified as the process in which ideas and practices come into the main discussion with citizen networks and generate perceptions about the possibility and necessity of new actions. The translation phase refers to translating available ideas and practices to make them more contextual. Finally, bricolage refers to

activities where translated ideas and practices create and produce new forms of civic action [41], [52].

Relational mechanisms have been linked to the network-building activities of movement participants. The key to building this network is the construction of a collective identity (virtue citizenship) among the participants of a movement [41], [53], [54]. The key to building a citizenship movement is constructing a collective identity among the citizens involved in a movement [41]. Environmental mechanisms have been linked to political opportunity structures that shape protest groups' action possibilities and capacities [41], [52]. A comprehensive understanding of citizenship movements requires considering various environmental, cognitive, and relational mechanisms [41], [55].

The dynamic between a period of uncertainty and the formulation of a common goal to move forward encourages the development of a citizenship movement, leading to a period of formulation [41], [42]. Citizens' understanding of citizenship issues encourages relational mechanisms to construct change in the process and scale of movement between individuals and groups [41]. In the last period, discussions emerged about the driving organizational structure, plans, programs, members, supporters, activities, and specific goals to be implemented.

4. Conclusion

Movement as a collective behaviour of citizens as an urgent response is based on problems and events that reach a critical point in citizenship. Movements are innovative solutions connected through networks and shared goals to encourage change. In the first period, the movement began due to unrest, which gave rise to uncertainty and dissatisfaction among the citizens. The visibility of unrest events is expressed as a basic view of expressing frustration and becomes an opportunity for action for movement participants. The formulation of a common goal for movement marked the second period. This period builds the grounds of activity for formulating civic ideas and practices. Movement rationalization is related to building a network of movement participants. In the last period, discussions emerged about the driving organizational structure, plans, programs, members, supporters, activities, and specific goals to be implemented.

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