Critical Factors Affecting Readiness to Change and Improving Civic Engagement in the Libyan National Security

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ABSTRACT

With the increase demand for a more security in the society due to the increase of threats, governments should be commended for its efforts to incorporate more citizen involvement into national security programs. Empowering the central government is one of the steps to enhance the national security in countries that suffering from national crises management. One of the main forks in these efforts is the supporting society or environment in which civil are participating and engaged to the government effort to restabilising the national security. The main aim of identifying the critical factors of civic engagement and readiness to change in national security efforts from the citizens. The theoretical framework for this study includes three theories: theory of planned behaviour, theory social intelligence theory, and theory of change. This research is adopting the scientific approach as an organized step begins with determining and defining an issue and formulating a tentative hypothesis and ends up with evaluating of the hypotheses. In addition, the study is a quantitative approach in which original data will be collected via a questionnaire. Population of the study is all Libyan citizens who are aged 18 years and aboveestimated 4,713,534 people based on the recent reports. The proper sample size is 384 as estimated by Morgan equation. Data collection used the direct collection by the researcher team by using a printed survey. A questionnaire in Arabic is derived from literature and tested for validity and reliability by using content validity, face validity, and pilot study. The number of collected cases is 460 and the valis sample size is 386. For this study we mainly have eight variable which are attitude toward participants (ATP), civic engagement (CE), government social responsibility (GSS), readiness to change (RTC), social awareness (SA), self-esteem (SE), subjective norms (SN) and trust (TR). On the other hand, for Cronbach's alpha reliability, the values are ranging between 0.832 and 0.907. Which show adequate, and good levels of internal consistency.

Introduction

Civic engagement in such governmental efforts to transform society and not be done without the readiness to change. Readiness to change is a measure of the emotional and cognitive buy-in to the change. It can be broken down into three stages: Understanding, accepting and desire. Readiness to change permits us to see brand-new things that are usually neglected. It is where we begin to accept ideas that assist us grow and in manner in which many others undergo(Huy, 1999; Cameron and Green, 2015). The first stage is largely viewed as cognitive, as people realize that there are good reasons for change. And that this may happen slowly or with a sudden realization of the truth, and the perception may be accompanied by an initial emotional response, which is often negative and may be based on fear of losing the position, power, etc. Presentation of the reasons for the change may include an explanation of the diagnosis that led to the conclusion of the required change. It can also help if this is accompanied by an emotional appeal that shows leadership interest and people's movement toward acceptance (Huy, 1999; Cameron and Green, 2015). To reach the full will, understanding alone is not sufficient. Rather, the realization of the required change must reach full acceptance that change must occur. Acceptance may also be a short stage, especially when a person sees the change in a positive light, usually where he will gain in person in some way. Mostly, however, getting admission is a difficult and often lengthy process. In such situations, the facilitation process can be helpful in developing acceptance(Cameron & Green, 2015). Depending on desire and passion, there can be a possibility to use the roles of change participation to benefit from and enhance individual motivations. A carefully organized set of procedures can help with this by getting people to move forward.

Empowering the central government is one of the steps to enhance the national security in countries that suffering from national crises management (Oliviero and Simmons, 2002; Boin, Stern and Sundelius, 2016). One of the main forks in these efforts is the supporting society or environment in which civil are participating and engaged to the government effort to restabilising the national security (Tay and Zarsky, 2017). Previous studies found that civic engagement and public engagement can help the government to control and manage issues, which have the publicity characteristic, such as traffic management, geographical information; health care; agriculture issues, election monitoring, and safety in public events (Boin, Stern and Sundelius, 2016; Argenti and Saghabalyan, 2017; Baciu et al., 2017; Tay and Zarsky, 2017). Previous studies shows that public engagement and civic engagement help governments in traffic management, healthcare, elections, and moany other civil-based issues; however, there are a gap of knowledge in civic engagement in national security-based issues.

Resident engagement needs an intentional and energetic discussion between residents and public decision-makers such as government. Involvement and civic engagement are

extremely comparable, however various. Citizen engagement and engagement have the exact same objective - to improve civil service distribution and policy projects (Edelenbos, van Meerkerk, & Schenk, 2018). Yet nevertheless, they are both not begun by the same actors. Whereas resident engagement is a detailed campaign. It is applied by a government body such as a city or town. City officials are the ones who urge residents to dispute, assess plans, and contribute to projects(Edelenbos, van Meerkerk, & Schenk, 2018; Fung, 2015). Civic engagement, even though it is a key instrument for residents to articulate their viewpoints about public plans, or to empower the public efforts and It is a casual procedure. It does not need the government to set formal regulations as it is not its responsibility. Nonetheless, given that it is informal, it cannot be related to all policy projects. For instance, it is difficult to apply to bigger policies such as participatory budgeting that need a greater level of inclusiveness and awareness (Fung, 2015; Woolley et al., 2016; Edelenbos, van Meerkerk and Schenk, 2018).In addition, beside policies there're are many other personal, social, and political factors for engaging citizens to voluntary participations in national crisis (Lyhne et al., 2018; Michels, 2019). The importance of civic engagements in society and national issues is clear; however, the variables that motivate citizens for this voluntary effort is not clear. There is theoretical gap for revealing the critical factors of civic engagement in voluntary national issues such as national security.

Civic engagement in public landscape issues or problems has been investigated in different domain such as climate change, election, city governance (Hope and Spencer, 2017; Pan, 2019). Readiness to change and people attitude towards the action itself is important to enrich their engagement and increase their voluntary involvement (Tasquier and Pongiglione, 2017). However, there are knowledge gap in civic engagement in national security issues; and there is theoretical gap in identifying critical factors of civic engagement and how it is connected to readiness to change and civic engagements.Improving the national security in Libya become urgent need for Libyan people, regional neighbors in Europe, and international parties. Previous studies shows that public engagement and civic engagement help governments in traffic management, healthcare, elections, and moany other civil-based issues; however, there are a gap of knowledge in civic engagement in national security-based issues. The importance of civic engagements in society and national issues is clear; however, the variables that motivate citizens for this voluntary effort is not clear. There is theoretical gap for revealing the critical factors of civic engagement in voluntary national issues such as national security; and there is theoretical gap in identifying critical factors of civic engagement and how it is connected to readiness to change and civic engagements. The main aim of identifying the critical factors of civic engagement and readiness to change in national security efforts from the citizens perception in Libya.

Literature Review

The Concept of Civic Engagement

Civic engagement is a procedure that gives exclusive individuals a chance to effect and add in the public final thoughts and has long belonged of the democratic choice making procedure. The origins of civic engagement could be mapped to old Greece and Colonial New England. Prior to the 1960s, governmental procedures and methods had been established to assist in "exterior" participation. Citizen participation was institutionalized in the mid-1960s with President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society strategies (Sharpe and Cogan, 1986).Public involvement is suggests ensuring that citizens have an instant voice in public selections. The terms "resident" as well as "participation" and "public," & "involvement" are normally made use of interchangeably. While both are normally made use of to represent a procedure where people have a vocal in public law choices, each have distinctly various definitions as well as share very little insight into the job they require to describe. Mize discloses that the expression "civic engagement" and it has connection to public decision making has created without a broad point of view concerning perhaps it is indicating neither it has implications (Kinzer, 2016; Jung and Wu, 2016).

More and more individuals are taking the effort to create their regional neighborhood much more likeable, for example by helping to preserve green spaces or playgrounds. Being a result, the connection between government as well as society is changing. A lot of individuals think a feeling of dedication to the neighborhood of theirs and are actively involved in activities to enhance the quality of living there. This's known as civic engagement'. For instance, neighborhood inhabitants indulge in voluntary labor, organize litter clearing promotions, set up collectives to buy solar panel systems or perhaps create neighborhood treatment cooperatives (Kinzer, 2016; Jung and Wu, 2016).Energetic citizens do not want the federal government to provide regular ways for everything. They like a tailor-made tactic as well as authorities that think together with them. So, citizens as well as government are devising brand new means of relating to one another and working together - in what is usually termed a' do-ocracy'. Central government is keen to market as well as help support the type of democratic effort (Kinzer, 2016; Jung and Wu, 2016). The federal government can help support civic engagement in different ways, for example by abolishing needless rules and regulations anywhere you can. Just like the complicated program methods volunteers oftentimes must deal with to get funding for the actions of theirs (Kinzer, 2016; Jung and Wu, 2016).

The Concept of Readiness to change

Readiness to change is a degree of the emotional and cognitive buy in to the change. It may be divided into three stages: desire, accepting, and Understanding. The readiness to change permits us to see new stuff that usually go ignored. We start out accepting thoughts that assist us to develop in tactics that most others will pass by, just because these suggestions are not conventionally acknowledged (Cameron & Green, 2015; Huy, 1999).The very first stage is

primarily cognitive, in which folks realize you can find many good explanations for change and that it is not simply a management whim. This might happen as a sluggish dawning of fact or perhaps as an abrupt realization. At some point the fact sinks in and might be accompanied by an initial mental effect, frequently downside and perhaps based in the worry of losing so, power, and position on. To present the causes for change might entail detailing the examination which led to the realization of the necessary change. It can assist also when this is accompanied by a psychological appeal which displays leadership problem and which moves individuals towards validation (Cameron & Green, 2015; Huy, 1999).

Comprehension is not sufficient. To be able to attain a complete readiness, the realization of the necessary change should attain an emotional and cognitive acceptance that the switch should occur. Acceptance might additionally be a brief stage, especially the place that the individual sees the shift in a good light, generally exactly where they will individually acquire in a way. Largely, nonetheless, gaining acceptance is a hard and sometimes very long procedure. In cases like this a process of facilitation may be beneficial to have validation (Cameron & Green, 2015; Huy, 1999).Based on the motivation as well as enthusiasm, roles for engagement in switch might be utilized to both tap & boost reasons. Often only if individuals are really doing things for the shift do the motivations of theirs eventually align. A very carefully staged set of actions can assist this by getting individuals going (perhaps despite proper use of a few suggestions at conversion) (Cameron & Green, 2015; Huy, 1999).Trust manages most human connections: We trust our family members, friends, or the butcher at our edge shop or bank. When it pertains to making use of online services, depend on is more crucial, as it is challenging to establish. This is primarily because of the reality that signals of depend on are usually used to establish partnerships between humans. Count on has been defined in different means: expectation, vulnerability to other individuals's actions, chance, and threat. Ermich notes that "(trust) in an individual doing an X does not always expand to trusting the same person doing a Y". This leads us to view trust fund as a multi-dimensional, context-dependent concept (Costante, Den Hartog and Petkovic, 2011).

All of us know that self-esteem, in some cases referred to as self-esteem or self-esteem, can be an essential part of being effective. Lack of positive self-image can make individuals feel beat or dispirited. It can additionally lead people to make negative choices, come under harmful relationships, or stop working to live up to their max capacity. A great deal of self-esteem, as seen in egotistical personality disorder, can be alienating others and can ruin individual relationships. Self-esteem levels at the severe high and reduced ends can be dangerous, so it is best to strike a balance somewhere in the middle. A positive and usually realistic expectation on yourself is ideal. But what specifically is self-esteem? Where did it originate from and what influence does it have on our lives? Self-esteem can play a substantial function in your inspiration and success throughout your life. Since you do not think on your own to be capable of success, low self-esteem might hold you back from succeeding at institution or work. By contrast, having a healthy self-esteem can assist you accomplish since you

navigate life with a favorable, assertive attitude and believe you can accomplish your objectives (Schiraldi, 2016).
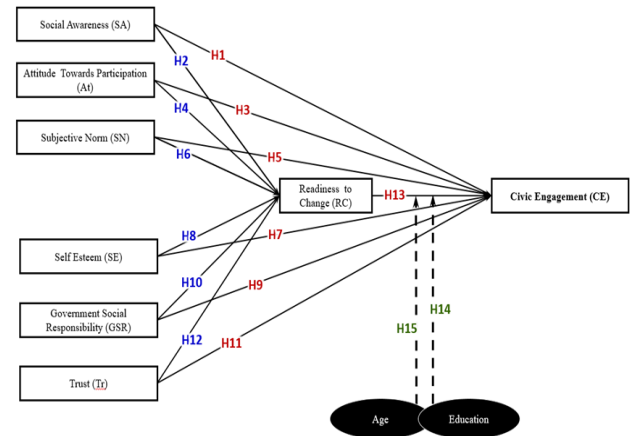
Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Research Methodology

Quantitative researchused to measure the phenomena of civic engagement in national security in Libya and derives knowledge from actual experience and opinion of citizens who are living there rather that from theory or belief. Survey-based study as it is a method that allows access to large numbers of participants and is used widely used method in business research. The development of well-structured questions allows the answering of research by assessing the participants' perception. The population for this research is all the Libyan citizens from the age of 18 years or more and who are living in Libya. 5,670,688 people were confirmed to be living in Libya. Youth people with age less than 18 year are approximately 30%. Therefore, the eligible Libyan citizens for this study population are 4,713,534.Urban areas and areas around them contain more than 80% of the total population. This is represented in many cities, but there is one city whose population exceeds one million, and it is Tripoli. Tripoli is the capital of Libya and the largest city, with a population ranging from 1.1 to 1.2. The second and third largest countries in Libya, which are considered the economic and entrepreneurship centre, are Benghazi (the population is approximately 650,000) and Misrata (the population is about 300,000). Three other cities in Libya with populations more than 200,000 include Tarhana, Al Khums, and Az Zawiya. the sample size is 384 which is based on Morgan table. SPSS 22 and SmartPLS3.0 are used to examine the information taken from the survey.

Findings

Pilot study

A total of 38 Libyan civilians participated in a pilot studyin Tajura city (in a location which will not be part of the final sample) to test the reliability and validity of the questionnaire.

Table 1 Reliability Analysis on Variables of the Study

Variables	Number of items	Cronbach's Alpha
Social Awareness (SN)	6	0.863
Attitude towards Participation (At)	6	0.865
Subjective Norms (SN)	6	0.862
Self Esteem (SE)	6	0.844
Government Social Responsibility (GSR)	5	0.851
Trust (Tr)	5	0.856
Readiness to change (RC)	5	0.823
Civic Engagement (CE)	5	0.775

The results of the reliability analysis summarized in Table 1 confirmed that all measures showed a satisfactory level of reliability (Cronbach's alpha exceeds the minimum value of 0.7). Therefore, it can be concluded that the measures have an acceptable level of reliability.

Demographic Analysis

Table 2 Demographic Analysis

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	260	67.4
	Female	126	32.6
Age	18-25 Years	28	7.3
	26-35 Years	117	30.3
	36-45 Years	149	38.6
	46-55 Years	69	17.9
	Above 55 Years	23	6.0
Qualifications	High School	27	7.0
	Diploma	144	37.3
	Bachelor	196	50.8
	Postgraduate	13	3.4
	Others	6	1.6
Income	Less than 1500 LYD	32	8.3
	1501-3000 LYD	84	21.8
	3001-5000 LYD	223	57.8
	5001-10000 LYD	34	8.8
	More than 10000 LYD	13	3.4
Marital Status	Single	122	31.6
	Married	225	58.3
	Divorced	24	6.2
	Widowed	15	3.9
Employment	Non-Employed	60	15.5
	Own Business	23	6.0
	Public Employee	194	50.3
	Private Employee	75	19.4
	Other	34	8.8

Gender has two main categories which are (male and female). With total number of participants 386. The total number of first category (males) in this study is 260 with a percentage of 67.4%. The total number of second category (females) in this study is 126 with a percentage of 32.6%.

Age is categorized into five main categories which are: 18-25 Years, 26-35 Years, 36-45 Years, 46-55 Years and Above 55 Years. With 386 participants in total. The total number of participants who belongs to the first category (18-25 Years) 28 which means 7.3%. The total number participants from the second category (26-35 Years) are 117 (30.3%). The total numberof participants from the third category (36-45 Years) is 149 (38.6%). The total number of participants who belongs to the fourth category (46-55 Years) is 69, representing a percentage of (17.9%). Number of participants from the fifth category (Above 55 Years) in is 23 with a percentage of 6.0%. Qualifications has five main categories which are (high school, diploma, bachelor, postgraduate and others). With total number of participants 386. The number of participants who belong to the first category (high school) is 27 (7.0%). Number of participants who belongs to second category (diploma) is 144 (37.3%). The number of participants of third category (bachelor)is 196 with a percentage of 50.8%. The total number of fourth category (postgraduate) in this study is 13 with a percentage of 3.4%. The total number of fifth category (others) in this study is 6 with a percentage of 1.6%.

Income has five main categories which are (less than 1500 LYD, 1501-3000 LYD, 3001-5000 LYD, 5001-10000 LYD and more than 10000 LYD). With total number of participants 386. The total number of first category (less than 1500 LYD) in this study is 32 with a percentage of 8.3%. The total number of second category (1501-3000 LYD) in this study is 84 with a percentage of 21.8%. The total number of third category (3001-5000 LYD) in this study is 223 with a percentage of 57.8%. The total number of fourth category (5001-10000 LYD) in this study is 34 with a percentage of 8.8%. The total number of fifth category (more than 10000 LYD) in this study is 13 with a percentage of 3.4%. Marital Status has four main categories which are (single, married, divorced, and widowed). With total number of participants 386. The total number of first category (single) in this study is 122 with a percentage of 31.6%. The total number of second category (married) in this study is 225 with a percentage of 58.3%. The total number of third category (divorced) in this study is 24 with a percentage of 6.2%. The total number of fourth category (widowed) in this study is 15 with a percentage of 3.9%. Employment has five main categories which are (non-employed, own business, public employee, private employee and other). With total number of participants 386. The total number of first category (non-employed) in this study is 60 with a percentage of 15.5%. The total number of second category (own business) in this study is 23 with a percentage of 6.0%. The total number of third category (public employee) in this study is 194 with a percentage of 50.3%. The total number of fourth category (private employee) in this study is 75 with a percentage of 19.4%. The total number of fifth category (other) in this study is 34 with a percentage of 8.8%.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics defined as the perceptions ofrespondents for the different proposed variables which are shown through mean, percentage, maximum and minimum, and standard deviation. Salleeh, Nair, and Harun, (2012). For this study we mainly have eight variable which are attitude toward participants (ATP), civic engagement (CE), government social responsibility (GSS), readiness to change (RTC), social awareness (SA), self-esteem (SE), subjective norms (SN) and trust (TR). Whereby the scores are showing a variation between 3.11 which is for the variable attitude toward participants (ATP) and 3.49 which is for the variable readiness to change (RTC). Most variables are showing a moderate satisfaction level.

Table 3 DescriptiveStatistics of Research Variables

	Min	Max	Mean	Percent	SD
Attitude Toward Participants (ATP)	1.17	4.84	3.1171	.78488	1.17
Civic Engagement (CE)	1.62	5.00	3.1825	.68554	1.62
Government Social Responsibility (GSS)	1.24	5.00	3.3836	.96647	1.24
Readiness to Change (RTC)	1.49	5.00	3.4947	.92018	1.49
Social Awareness (SA)	1.08	5.00	3.2859	.80227	1.08
Self Esteem (SE)	1.17	5.00	3.1638	.91603	1.17
Subjective Norms (SN)	1.00	5.00	3.2175	.78221	1.00
Trust (TR)	1.00	4.79	3.1432	.77246	1.00

Assessing the Predictive Power of Research Model
The variance of internal variables is called predictive power which also known as R square (R2). while the variance relevance of the internal variable is called predictive relevance which also known as Q square (Q2). To assess the values (Hair, 2014). The predictive relevance and predictive power effectiveness of civic engagement (CE) and readiness to change (RTC) are shown in table4.

Table4 Predictive Power and Predictive Relevance of Proposed Model

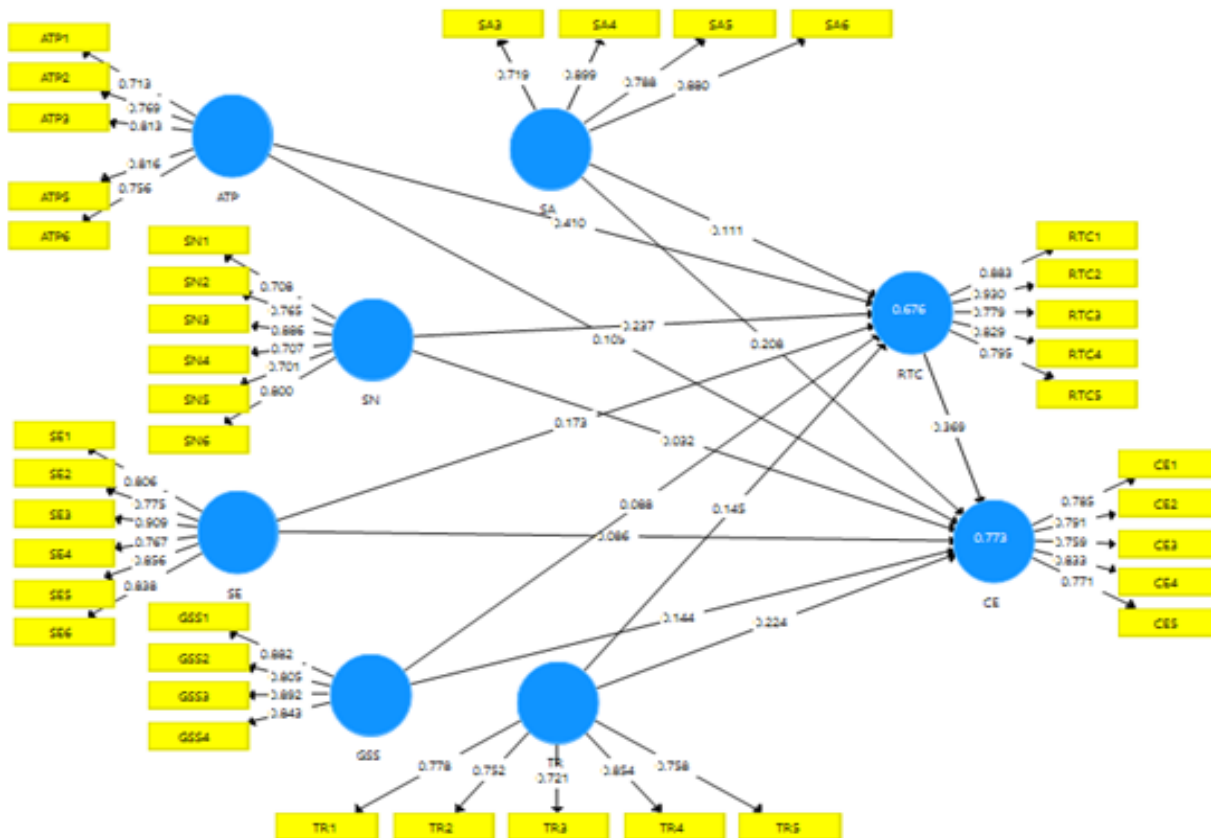|	Predictive Power		Predictive Relevance	
	R Square	Status	Q Square	Status
CE	0.773	strong	0.472	medium
RTC	0.676	moderate	0.476	large

Figure2Path Coefficient Estimates of the Proposed Model

It is crucial to test the study hypothesis which can only be learnt by assessing the path coefficient values of the different relationships inside the model. The most common techniques to test a relation significance is P-values and T-statistics; P-value is the significant level or probability estimate value while T-statistics is the significance of path coefficient. In addition, the reason to calculate the path coefficient is to show the extent level of the relation. The rule of thumbs by Hair et al. (2016). Table5illustrates the use of T-statistic values and beta values to evaluate the path coefficient. This study main hypothesis of direct relationships there are one main hypothesis got rejected, and the rest were accepted. The rejected hypothesis was for the next coded hypotheses (SN -> CE). Whereby this hypothesis shows a T Statistics with a value lower than 1.96, as well as the p-value is that is more than 0.05, which states a non-significant impact. Moreover, the other variables were good path coefficient and a good P-value (less than 0.05) and T-statistics (more than 1.96).

Table5 Path Coefficient Assessment of The Study Variables

|	Path Coefficient	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P-Value (one-tailed)	Status
ATP -> CE	0.106	0.039	2.688	0.007	Significant
ATP -> RTC	0.410	0.037	10.931	0.000	Significant
GSS -> CE	0.145	0.031	4.606	0.000	Significant
GSS -> RTC	0.088	0.035	2.513	0.012	Significant
RTC -> CE	0.365	0.047	7.911	0.000	Significant
SA -> CE	0.209	0.028	7.398	0.000	Significant
SA -> RTC	0.111	0.036	3.040	0.002	Significant
SE -> CE	0.086	0.035	2.484	0.013	Significant
SE -> RTC	0.173	0.034	5.163	0.000	Significant
SN -> CE	0.032	0.029	1.100	0.272	Non-Significant
SN -> RTC	0.235	0.040	5.874	0.000	Significant
TR -> CE	0.226	0.034	6.624	0.000	Significant
TR -> RTC	0.145	0.035	4.168	0.000	Significant
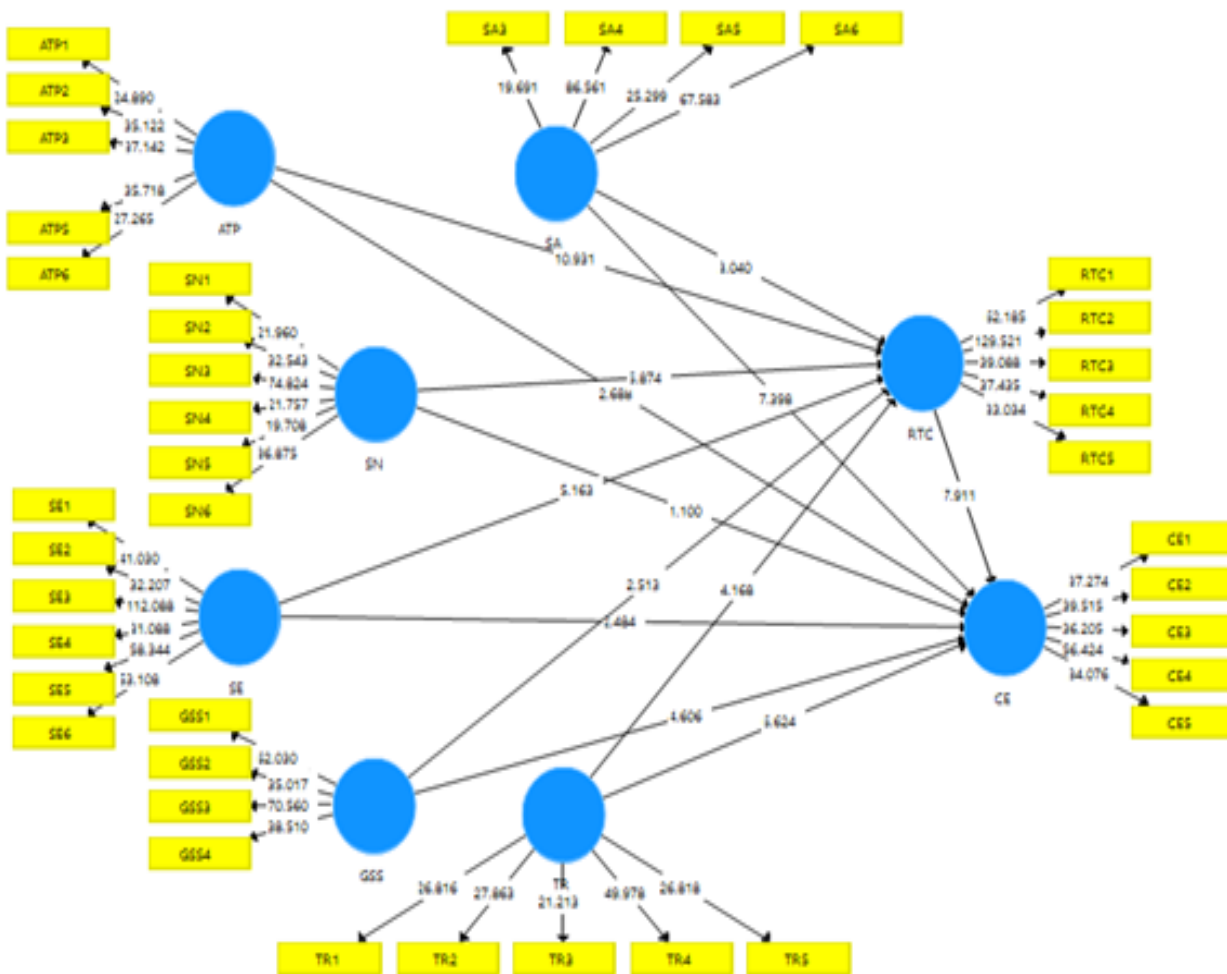
Figure3T Statistics Estimates of the Proposed Mode

Mediation Effect

The mediation relationship states that readiness to change has a mediating impact in the relationship between trust and civic engagement in the Libyan national security. After doing the analysis of the data the researcher found out that the direct impact shows that p-value is 0.000 and the Path Coefficient is 0.226, which indicated to significant effect. While the indirect effect shows that, the p-value is 0.000 and the Path Coefficient is 0.053, which also indicated a significant effect. The total effect of this relationship shows a p-value is 0.000, and the Path Coefficient is 0.279. Based on that, we can conclude that the readiness to change has a mediating impact in the relationship between trust and civic engagement in the Libyan national security is significant and there is a partial mediation relationship. Table 6 shows the details.

Table 6 Readiness to Change as a Mediator

	Direct Effect			Indirect Effect			Total Effect		Status (Mediation)
	Path Coeff	P-Value	Status	Path Coeff	P-Value	Status	Path Coefficien t	P-Value	
ATP -> RTC -> CE	0.106	0.007	Sig	0.149	0.000	Sig	0.256	0.000	Partial mediation
GSS -> RTC -> CE	0.145	0.000	Sig	0.032	0.017	Sig	0.177	0.000	Partial mediation
SA -> RTC -> CE	0.209	0.000	Sig	0.040	0.003	Sig	0.250	0.000	Partial mediation
SE -> RTC -> CE	0.086	0.013	Sig	0.063	0.000	Sig	0.150	0.000	Partial mediation
SN -> RTC -> CE	0.032	0.272	Non-Sig	0.086	0.000	Sig	0.118	0.000	Full-mediation
TR -> RTC -> CE	0.226	0.000	Sig	0.053	0.000	Sig	0.279	0.000	Partial mediation

Moderation Effect

If a moderation is present, then the strength of a relationship between two constructs relies on a third variable. In another meaning, the nature of the relationship will be different depending on the third variable values (Hair, 2016). The moderation hypothesis in the current study states that the relationship mediator between readiness to change and civic engagement is age and education. For the age and based on the statistical analysis that have been done by the researcher, we found out the P-value is 0.150 which means a significant value, T-statistics is 1.443 which is bigger than 1.96 and means significant, and the Path Coefficient is -0.038. Based on that we can indicate that age does not moderates the relationship between relationship between readiness to change and civic engagement. For the education and based on the statistical analysis that have been done by the researcher, we found out the P-value is 0.725 which means a significant value, T-statistics is 0.351 which is bigger than 1.96 and means significant, and the Path Coefficient is -0.008. Based on that we can indicate that education does not moderates the relationship between relationship between readiness to change and civic engagement.

Table 7 Moderation Effect Assessment of Age and Education

	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics (|O/STERR|)	P-Value (1 Tailed)	Moderation Status
Moderating Effect 1 -> CE	-0.038	1.443	0.150	Not Approved
Moderating Effect 2 -> CE	-0.008	0.351	0.725	Not Approved

Hypothesis summary

The study has 21 hypotheses that examined different direct, indirect, mediating, and moderating hypotheses. Table 8 shows the hypothesesstatus.

Table 8 Summary of the Research Hypotheses

Hypothesis	Argument	Status
Hypothesis1:	Social awareness has a significant positive direct effect on civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis2:	Social awareness has a significant positive direct effect on readiness to change in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis3:	Attitude has a significant positive direct effect on civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis4:	Attitude has a significant positive direct effect on readiness to change in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis5:	Subjective Norm has a significant positive direct effect on civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Rejected
Hypothesis6:	Subjective Norm has a significant positive direct effect on readiness to change in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis7:	Self Esteem has a significant positive direct effect on civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis8:	Self Esteem has a significant positive direct effect on change in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis9:	Government Social Responsibility has a significant positive direct effect on civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis10:	Government Social Responsibility has a significant positive direct effect on readiness to change in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis11:	Trust has a significant positive direct effect on civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis12:	Trust has a significant positive direct effect on change in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis13:	Readiness to change has a significant positive effect on civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis14:	The relation between readiness to change and civic engagement has a significant difference due to age of the respondents in the Libyan national security.	Rejected
Hypothesis15:	The relation between readiness to change and civic engagement has a significant difference due to education level of the respondents in the Libyan national security.	Rejected
Hypothesis16:	Readiness to change has a mediating impact in the relationship between	Accepted

Hypothesis	Argument	Status
	social awareness and civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	
Hypothesis17:	Readiness to change has a mediating impact in the relationship between attitude and civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis18:	Readiness to change has a mediating impact in the relationship between subjective norm and civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis19:	Readiness to change has a mediating impact in the relationship between self-esteem and civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis20:	Readiness to change has a mediating impact in the relationship between government social responsibility and civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted
Hypothesis21:	Readiness to change has a mediating impact in the relationship between trust and civic engagement in the Libyan national security.	Accepted

Conclusions

This study offered a model developed with new relationships and constructs. The model was carefully evaluated, but further research needs to be done to evaluate the model in different settings. A limitation that occurred was the limited approach to implementation, which prevented the research from being generalized. For that reason, it is recommended that the same evaluation be repeated in the field of civic engagement in several countries to gain better understanding and generalization. Another limitation is the diversity of participants selection; thus, we recommend applying the same assessment on larger and more diverse group of participants. Simply put, recommendations are to test the model in various scenarios and conditions to enhance generalization of the study theory. Therefore, additional studies should focus on exploring and examining additional factors, other than governmental social responsibility (GSS), readiness to change (RTC), social awareness (SA), self-esteem (SE), subjective norms (SN) and trust (TR). Based on the quantitative analysis, it can be found that the factors of the attitude variable do not directly affect behavior in civic engagement in Libya. However, it must be applied on readiness to change. Even though the results found contribute to a logical conclusion that was carried carefully using the appropriate methods, but additional qualitative research studies can be conducted using interviews to further explain the findings.

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