

**THE PARTICIPATION OF TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION
ORGANIZATION COUNCILLOR IN DRUGS PROBLEM
PREVENTION: A CASE STUDY OF TAMBOL
ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION COUNCILLOR IN
SAMUTHPRAKARN PROVINCE**



**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
(PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
2006**

ISBN 974-04-7296-6

COPYRIGHT OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

Thesis
Entitled

THE PARTICIPATION OF TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION
COUNCILLER IN DRUGS PROBLEM PREVENTION : A CASE STUDY OF
TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION COUNCILLOR IN
SAMUTHPRAKARN PROVINCE

Nitipat Tangkittirungruang

Mr. Nitipat Tangkittirungruang
Candidate

S. Sisisunhirun

Asst. Prof. Somboon Sisisunhirun, Ph.D.
Major-Advisor

S. Choonhaklai

Assoc. Prof. Sirirat Choonhaklai, Ph.D.
Co-Advisor

R. Dhanadirek

Asst. Prof. Rachada Dhanadirek, Ph.D.
Co-Advisor

M.R. Jisnuson Svasti

Prof. M.R. Jisnuson Svasti, Ph.D.
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies

Suree Kanjanawong

Assoc. Prof. Suree Kanjanawong, Ph.D.,
Chair
Master of Arts Programme
in Public Administration
Faculty of Social Sciences and
Humanities

Thesis

Entitled

THE PARTICIPATION OF TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION
COUNCILLER IN DRUGS PROBLEM PREVENTION : A CASE STUDY OF
TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION COUNCILLOR IN
SAMUTHPRAKARN PROVINCE

was submitted to Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University
for the degree of Master of Arts (Public Administration)

on

May 22, 2006

Nitipat Tangkittirungruang

Mr. Nitipat Tangkittirungruang

Candidate

S. Sirisunhirun

Asst. Prof. Somboon Sirisunhirun, Ph.D.

Chair

S. Choonhaklai

Assoc. Prof. Sirirat Choonhaklai, Ph.D.

Member

Sumana Tangkanasingh

R. Dhanadirek

Asst. Prof. Rachada Dhanadirek, Ph.D.
Member

Asst. Prof. Sumana Tangkanasingh, Ph.D.

Member

J. Jisnuson Svasti

Prof. M.R. Jisnuson Svasti, Ph.D.

Dean

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Mahidol University

Suree Kanjanawong

Assoc. Prof. Suree Kanjanawong, Ph.D.

Dean

Faculty of Social Sciences and

Humanities

Mahidol University

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This thesis would be accomplished due to the assistance from these thesis advisors: Somboon Sirisunhirun, Ph.D., Sirirat Shunhakai, Ph.D., Rachada Dhanadirek, Ph.D. for methods recommendation and solution in conducting this research. The researcher feels very grateful and would like to express her great appreciation all professors. The researcher would also like to acknowledge the honourable Mahidol University for being comparable to the bank of knowledge for the researcher himself.

The researcher would like to be grateful to my parents: Mrs. Prakairat Tangkittirungruang who gives me love, understanding, and valuable advice.

Finally, the researcher would like to thank of friends MPA. 5 who shares troubles and pleasures and thanks for kindness as well.

Nitipat Tangkittirungruang

**THE PARTICIPATION OF TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION
COUNCILLOR IN DRUGS PROBLEM PREVENTION : A CASE STUDY OF
TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION COUNCILLOR IN
SAMUTHPRAKARN PROVINCE**

NITIPAT TANGKITTIRUNGRUANG 4537135 SHPA/M

M.A. (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)

THESIS ADVISORS : SOMBOON SIRISUNHIRUN, Ph.D., SIRIRAT
SHUNHAKLAI, Ph.D., RACHADA DHANADIREK, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

A case study was conducted in Samuthprakarn province, Thailand. This research used questionnaires in order to collect from members of the Tambol Administration Organization Councillor about drug problem prevention. The sample size was 264 people. Statistics used for data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square.

It was found that most respondents have middle level of participation in drug problem prevention. Personal factors were related to the participation in drug problem prevention except the following factors: gender, marital status, period of holding position and being a members of an other organization. Social factors were also related to the participation in drug problem prevention. Only the knowledge about drug was not related to this participation.

From the study, the following solutions and recommendations are suggested. As the members of the Tambol Administration Organization Councillor are familiar with Samuthprakarn province, they should be supported in the role of prevention of drug problems. Moreover, each related organization in Samuthprakarn should make haste to support the education of drug related information, greater experienced as well as participation in seminars will be effective methods to achieve drug problem prevention.

**KEY WORDS : THE PARTICIPATION/ MEMBERS OF TAMBOL
ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION COUNCILLOR/
DRUGS PROBLEM PREVENTION**

131 P. ISBN 974-04-7296-6

การมีส่วนร่วมของสมาชิกองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลในการป้องกันปัญหาเสพติด : กรณีศึกษาใน
เขตจังหวัดสมุทรปราการ (THE PARTICIPATION OF TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION
ORGANIZATION COUNCILLOR IN DRUGS PROBLEM PREVENTION: A CASE
SYUDY OF TAMBOL ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION COUNCILLOR IN
SAMUTHPRAKARN PROVINCE

นิติพัฒน์ ตั้งกิตติรุ่งเรือง 4537135 SHPA/M

ศศ.ม. (รัฐประศาสนศาสตร์)

คณะกรรมการควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์: สมบูรณ์ ศิริสรรัทธิ Ph.D. ศิริรัตน์ ชุณหคล้าย Ph.D.

รัชดา ธนาดิเรก Ph.D.

บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาวิจัยเรื่องการมีส่วนร่วมของสมาชิกองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลในการป้องกัน
ปัญหาเสพติด : กรณีศึกษาในเขตจังหวัดสมุทรปราการ ศึกษาโดยใช้แบบสอบถามการมีส่วน
ร่วมของสมาชิกองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลในการป้องกันปัญหาเสพติด จากตัวอย่างประชากร
จำนวน 264 คน ประมวลผลข้อมูลโดยใช้โปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป SPSS เพื่อนำเสนอข้อมูลโดยใช้วิธี
หาค่า ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และค่าสถิติ Chi - Square

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า (1) กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่มีระดับการมีส่วนร่วมในการป้องกันปัญหา
ยาเสพติดอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง (2) ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลมีความสัมพันธ์กับการมีส่วนร่วมในการ
ป้องกันปัญหาเสพติด ยกเว้นเพศ สถานะสมรส ระยะเวลาในการดำรงตำแหน่ง และการเป็น
สมาชิกองค์กรอื่น ๆ ที่ไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กับการมีส่วนร่วมในการป้องกันปัญหาเสพติด (3)
ปัจจัยทางสังคมมีความสัมพันธ์กับการมีส่วนร่วมในการป้องกันปัญหาเสพติด ยกเว้นความรู้
เกี่ยวกับ ยาเสพติดเท่านั้น ที่ไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กับการมีส่วนร่วมในการป้องกันปัญหาเสพติด

จากผลการศึกษาในครั้งนี้ สมาชิกองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลเป็นผู้ที่มีความใกล้ชิดกับชุมชน
ดังนั้นควรส่งเสริมและสนับสนุนบทบาทในการป้องกันปัญหาเสพติดของสมาชิกองค์การบริหาร
ส่วนตำบลในเขตจังหวัดสมุทรปราการ โดยหน่วยงานต่าง ๆ ในจังหวัดสมุทรปราการที่เกี่ยวข้อง
ควรเร่งดำเนินส่งเสริมการรับรู้ข่าวสาร การมีประสบการณ์ และการเข้ารับการอบรมในการป้องกัน
ปัญหาเสพติด เพื่อให้การป้องกันปัญหาเสพติดมีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้น

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT (English)	iv
ABSTRACT (Thai)	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background and significance of the problem	1
1.2 Research Objectives	3
1.3 Research Problems	3
1.4 Scope of Research	3
1.5 Research Assumptions	4
1.6 Variable for Measurement of Research	4
1.7 Factors and Measuring Level	5
1.8 The Scope of Idea	6
1.9 Operational Definitions	7
1.10 Expected usefulness of the study	8
2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	
2.1 The ideas and theories of participation	9
2.2 Policy of Controlling Drugs	22
2.3 Regulation Concern with Solving Drugs Problem and Meaning of Drugs	26
2.4 Structure and Role of Sub-district Administration Organization	31
2.5 Relating Research	37
3 METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Research Format	44
3.2 Population and Samples	44
3.3 Research Instrument	47

CONTENTS (CONT.)

CHAPTER	Page
3.4 Gathering the Information	52
3.5 Data Analysis	52
3.6 Research Statistic	52
3.7 Research Statistic	53
4 RESULTS	
4.1 Characteristics of Population	55
4.2 Analyzing the Relationship between Independent and Dependent Variable	78
4.3 Problem, Difficulties, and Recommendation about Protecting Drugs Problem	100
5 DISCUSSION	
5.1 Level of Participation of Members of Sub-district Administration Organization in Protecting Drugs Problem	102 103
5.2 Factors that have a Relationship to the Participation of Members of Sub-district Administration Organization in Protecting Drugs Problem	
6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	
6.1 Conclusion	108
6.2 Recommendations for this research	110
6.3 Recommendation for the Next Research	111
BIBLIOGRAPHY	112
APPENDIX	118
BIOGRAPHY	131

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Type of variable and level of measurement of research	5
2 size of sample sampling in which it divided by the condition of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn	46
3 Percentage of Sample Group Divided by Private Information	56
4 Getting the Information about Protecting Drugs Problem	59
5 Level of receiving the information about protecting drugs problem	62
6 Experience about Protecting Drugs Problem	64
7 Level of experience about protecting drugs problem	66
8 Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem	68
9 Level of Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem	70
10 Participation in seminars about Drugs	71
11 Level of Getting Training about Drugs	73
12 Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem	75
13 Level of Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem	78
14 Analyzing the relationship between the participation of protecting drug problem and gender	79
15 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and age	80
16 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and marital status	81
17 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and occupation	82
18 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem and income per month	83
19 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of education	84

LIST OF TABLES (CONT.)

Table	Page
20 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and period of holding the position	85
21 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and period of living in province	86
22 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and being a member of other organization	87
23 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from television.	88
24 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from radio.	89
25 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from newspaper.	90
26 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from journal or magazine	91
27 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from brochure.	92
28 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from broadcasting tower	93
29 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from government officers	94
30 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from chatting with neighborhood	95
31 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from billboard.	96
32 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of getting information .	97
33 Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of experienced in this problem.	98

LIST OF TABLES (CONT.)

Table		Page
34	Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of knowledge in this problem.	99
35	Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of participating in seminar about drug	100
36	Statistic record of arresting drugs in the country by dividing the type of drug between the year of 2001-2002	130
37	Statistic record of arresting drugs in Samuthprakarn province by dividing type of drug between the year of 2001-2002.	130

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Page
1 Scope of Idea	6
2 Structure of Administration of Sub-district Administration Organization	36



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and significance of the problem

As we have already known that drug problem is harm to the mind and health of drug addicted. It is also great danger to society and lead to cause unemployed problem, family and mental problem. Otherwise, drugs lead to criminal problem such as to commit a robbery, to snatch and run away, and to harm and kill someone.

The criterion to prevent and solve is important for reducing and controlling the number of drug in order to protect society from drugs problem by using power of kingdom to win drugs problem. From past to today, the way to prevent and solve drug problem usually set by government or some organization that related to government such as Office of the Narcotics Control Board ,Royal Thai Police. These organizations have duty to prevent and suppress drug. The Ministry of Health has duty to cure drug addicts. Although, government and these organization work along with drug problem, it could not solve this problem absolutely. Due to each district area had different problems so that the policy was setted by government and organization that related to drus problem could not succeed.

Trend of drug problem has increasingly worse nowadays. It seems that the number of people had increased in possess, sell, and partakes of drugs. In 2001, it had totally 205,202 cases of drugs. In 2002, it had 132,509 cases (Office of the Narcotics Control Board,2002) It can be concluded that government and everyone should has duty to solve drug problem.

One method that will benefit for solving drug problem is the participation of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in drug problem prevention. Due to this organization has duty to develop district area in economic, social, and culture and take care of piece in district area. It seems that this organization has more details and

familiar with these problems and situation. Moreover, the participation of people who live in that district is necessary in order to develop district area. It is important for government to get along and work with these people for decision making and planning. If Tambol Administration Organization Councillor has participated in drug problem prevention, it will help to solve all problems about drugs efficiency.

Tambol Administration Organization Councillor is part of the municipality organization which is the representative of Ministry of Interior in province level. Nowadays, it had 6,746 places (Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior, 2000) this organization has free empowered to set policy, making plan of development, budgeting and authorize to set matters of law for using within the district. Participation in drugs problem prevention is included.

Tambol Administration Organization Councillor has an important role in drug problem prevention because it familiar with these people in district area so that it could understand all condition of problems, peoples' need and the method to solve this problem. It should give a chance to all people to come and join with this organization for managing and developing their district area. If Tambol Administration Organization Councillor has a chance to participate in drug problem prevention, it will useful to act as an government organization for solving drug problem.

For conclusion, implement and solving drug problem prevention in province level for getting successful should depend on Tambol Administration Organization Councillor to participate in drug problem prevention. Then, it should support each member of organization to work with satisfaction for solving this problem.

Samuthprakarn is one of the province which hasty to follow the government policy that concerns with drug problem prevention. Due to Samuthprakarn is neighbouring province of Bangkok and industrial plants are located in this area, people prefer to move from rural area to work and live in Samuthprakarn instead. It found that many cases that related to drugs problem occurred in this area. Therefore, the way to solve drug problem is more complex.

The method to proceed all work about solving drug problem prevention in this province under the management of Sub-district Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn province. In 2544, it found that the case of drug problem had about 12,704 cases (Samuthprakarn provincial police headquarter, 2545) For the result of

operating form solving drug problems, it was not reach one's target. Even though, necessary materials were supporting for working. The organization should concentrate on its duty and role of working in order to make a strong in organization.

Therefore, the researcher is interested to study about the participation of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in drug problem prevention by using sampling from member of Sub-district Administration Organization Councillor in samuthprakarn province. From the research, it could help member of organization realize and understand about drug problem and prefer to participate in drug problem prevention. Finally, it could benefit to society if they solve this problem with efficient and effective.

1.2 Research Objective

1. The purpose of this research is to study the level of participation of Sub-district Administration Organization Councillor in drug problem prevention in Samuthprakarn province.
2. To study factors that related to member of organization in Samuthprakarn who participated in drug problem prevention.
3. To study drug problem, obstacle and find the appropriate method for solving drugs problem in Samuthprakarn province.

1.3 Research Problems

1. How the level of member participated in drug problem prevention.
2. What are the factors that related to participation of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in drus problem prevention.

1.4 Scope of Research

For this research, the reseacher especially used member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn province as a sampling in

order to study this research. It composed of 32 sub-district of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in 5 district and 1 sub-district which consists of Samuthprakarn district, Bangphi district, Prapadaeng district, Prasamuthjaedee district, and Bangsaothong sub-district. It had about 638 members of this organization who came from election.

1.5 Research Assumption

1. Each member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor had different personal factors which related to the participation in drug problem prevention.
2. Each member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor had different social factors which related to the participation in drug problem prevention.

1.6 Variable for Measurement of Research

Independent Variables consists of the following :

1.1 Member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor with personal factors.

- Gender
- Age
- Marital Status
- Occupation
- Salary per month
- Educational Level
- Period of holding position
- Period of living in district
- Being a member of other organization

1.2 Social Factors

- Getting information about drug problem
- Experienced about drug problem prevention

- Knowledge about drug
- Participation in seminars about drug

1.3 Dependent Variable

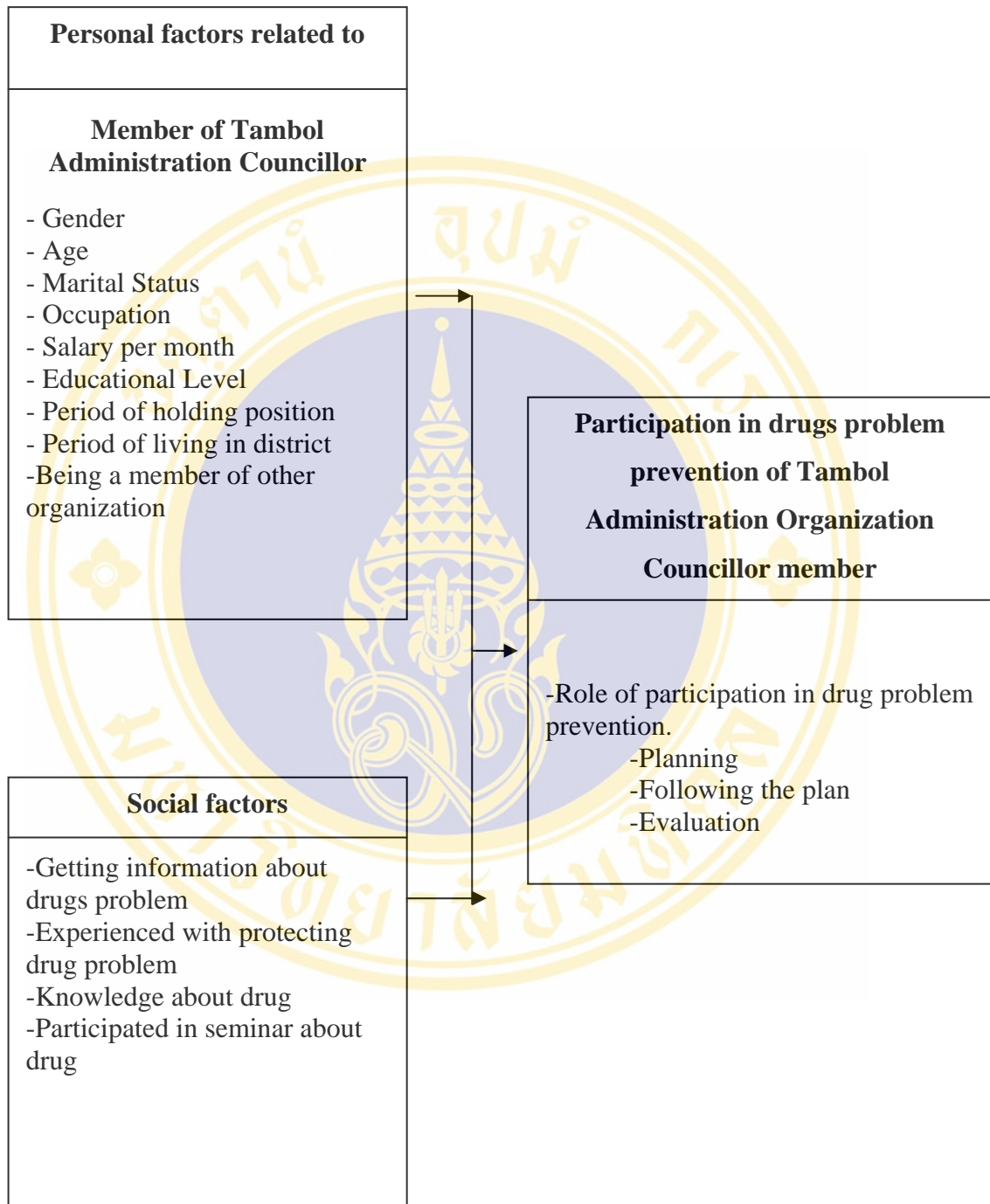
- Role of participation in drug problem prevention.
- Planning
- Implement by following the plan
- Evaluation

1.7 Factors and Measuring Level

Table 1. Type of variable and level of measurement of research

Independent Variables	Level of Measurement
Independent Variables	
- Gender	Nominal
- Age	Interval
- Marital Status	Nominal
- Occupation	Nominal
- Salary per month	Interval
- Educational Level	Nominal
- Period of holding position	Interval
- Period of living in district	Interval
- Being a member of other organization	Nominal
- Getting information about drug	Interval
- Experienced with protecting drug problem	Nominal
- Knowledge about drug	Interval
- Participated in seminar about drug	Nominal
Dependent Variable	
- Role of participation in drug problem prevention	Interval

1.8 Scope of Idea



Figures 1. Scope of Idea

1.9 Operational Definitions

Role of participation in drug problem prevention means conduct and all activities of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor would like to support and participate. For activity that concern with drus problem prevention in direct or indirect way such as planning, following with the plan and evaluation. It had purposed to prevent drug problem in province.

Member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Drugs Problem Prevention is the person who comes from election. These people have duty to administer the organization and watch over peace in province. Being a member of this organization must hold the position not less than 6 month.

Income per month means amount of money that received from working before it was deducted.

Period of holding position means the number of years that held the position in Tambol Administration Organization Councillor.

Period of living in district means the number of years that lived in that district.

Being a member of other organization means member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor being a member of other organization which were not related with this organization such as gathering party, assembly of other organization.

Getting information about drugs problem is the frequency of getting information about drugs of each member from public release such as television, radio, newspaper, friends, and family.

Experienced about drugs problem prevention means member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor have ever or never participated in activity related to drug problem prevention.

Knowledge about drugs means fact, information, policy of government, law and other information about drug that member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor had received from research, seminar, observe and study.

Participation in seminars about drugs means frequency of times for one year when participated in seminar about drug problem prevention.

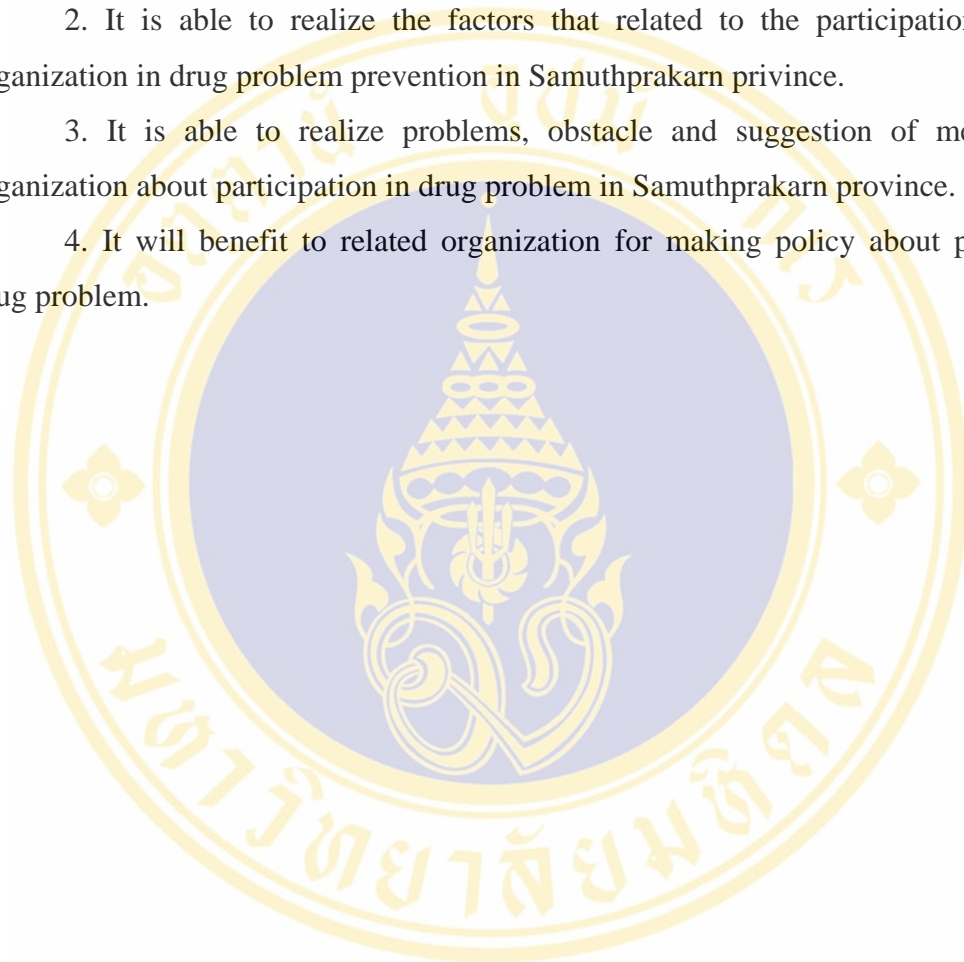
1.10 Expected Usefulness of the Study

1. It is able to know the level of participation of member in drugs problem prevention in Samuthprakarn province.

2. It is able to realize the factors that related to the participation of this organization in drug problem prevention in Samuthprakarn prvince.

3. It is able to realize problems, obstacle and suggestion of member in organization about participation in drug problem in Samuthprakarn province.

4. It will benefit to related organization for making policy about protecting drug problem.



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research, the researcher has studied the ideas, theories, documents, and the other relating research to the participation of Tambol Administration Organization Councilor in Drug Problem Prevention to assist in considering the following topics

- 2.1 The ideas and theories of participating
- 2.2 Drug Prevention Policy
- 2.3 The relating law about prevention drug problems and the meaning of drug
- 2.4 Structure and role of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor
- 2.5 The relating researches

2.1 The ideas and theories of participation

2.1.1 The meaning of participating

The researcher has discovered that there are many scholars giving the meaning of participating which are the same and difference because it is up to the attitude background knowledge of each scholar:

Erwin (Erwin, 1976: 138) said, “The participation of people is a process in which let people to concern about being in progress of development, thinking, resolving the problem by themselves, creating the expertise for the suitable knowledge, and supporting and following the result of the organization and the staff.”

United Nations (United Nations, 1978: 4) give the meaning of participation is joining a process enthusiastically and people involve in each process :

1. The process of determining the aim of society and allocating the resources in development for reaching the aim
2. The process of practicing the plans or the projects willingly, this process involves with the idea of Hay (Hay, 1951 : 285-186) in which defining the willing of

participating is the relationship between individual and group, between group and group in which is the element of activity of the group formally or informally.

Niran Jongwuttiwate (2527 : 183-186) said, “the participation of people means the concerning of mental and emotional involvement of the individual in the group situation which the result of the above concerning is the contribution to the aim of that group, it also create the feeling of responsibility for that group and the conditions of participating at least 3 conditions :

1. People must have the freedom to participate
2. People can participate
3. People must be willing to participate”

Office of the National Research Council of Thailand(1994 : 17) explained, “the meaning of participation is people or community develop their own ability in management, control, and allocation of resources and factor of production in society for the benefit to support life according to the needs and the position in the society. In the participation, people has developed the acknowledge and the knowledge in deciding their own way of life.”

Taweewong Sriburi (1996 : 100) said, “the participation of people means giving a chance to government section, privates, organizations, and group of people or people to receive the news, listen, and express their own opinion in many way for preparing the future project or activity.”

Arpornphun Junsawang (1979 : 19) said, “the participation is the result of the same idea about need and direction of changing and the ideas should be the same in order to start the project is the most of people must have the same idea in order to participate and should be aware about changing.”

Yuwat Wuttimaytee (1983 : 26) said, “the important purpose for developing rural areas is increasing the product and income, support the self-governed administration and more participating in local people.” As the participating of people is a strategy idea of the principle of community development which will create people to have confidence in themselves and feeling of the owner of the projects in community which will lead to the ability and capacity in self-governed in the democracy.

From the opinion of scholars, we can conclude that the meaning of participation is the individual and the group should have the same idea of need and changing which will have an effect directly to themselves and public, they begin to do something in order to have changing by using the available resources to achieve the goal.

1.1.2 Participation Theory

Participation theory is theories of psychology and sociology due to the participation concern directly to individual and society. For individual, theory of psychology explain the behavior of human that result from the idea, desire, inducement, memory, and consciousness by studied human as the individual factor which have difference in psychology. Theory of sociology explain about the human's behavior that result from human interaction by studied human as the member of different group in society. Theories that concern with the participation theory are :

1. Theory of action analyze explain the cause of human's behavior. Fritz Heider (Fritz Heider refer to Sittichoke Waranusunti, m.p.p. : 89-90) divide the cause into 2 types which are : the cause of individual and the cause of environmental condition. These 2 conditions is in both positive and negative relation which means if one will do any action according to their own need, one will do more easily in the suitable environment, but it will be more difficult if the environment is the obstruction. The cause of individual can be divided into 2 causes are the cause of trying and the cause of ability which will cause the behavior. Skill and effort that will do these 2 causes have relationship which cannot be separated means one won't do any behavior if without trying and ability.

2. The theory of action : Parsons (Parsons refer to Gasorn Wongwattanakij, 1999 : 34) explained action of human in manner that can be adapted to a general theory of action means any action depend on :

- Personality
- Culture in society that one belongs to and this culture can determine the ideas or believes, primary of interest, and system of value orientation

3. Communication Theory

Roger (Roger refer to Chunejai Buchathum, 1999 : 14) had concluded the relationship between accepting the new things and communication that one will accept the new thing is depended on communications which are channel of communication and individual related factors :

- Individual factors are age, status, economic position including income, size of land, owning land, and one own ability including level of education
- Channel of communication, knowledge, or communication including sender or source of communication, channel of communication, and receiver

Channel of communication is a method that the sender send the message to the receiver into 2 ways:

- Mass media channel is a mean that passes on the information related to public such as newspaper, magazine, journal, or other printing such as radio and television.
- Interperson Channel is a mean that communicate between the individual for passing on information between sender and receiver.

Roger said, “mass media is important for increasing knowledge, spreading the information including ability to changing the individual’s attitude and the media has more affect on changing of the individual’s attitude.

We can conclude from theory of action analyze, theory of action, and communication theory that one will participate in activity if there is inducement and ability, and also the environment must permit, including people in society have a chance to participate in society’s activity, must have the knowledge to understand a way of life, value, tradition, and attitude. The good factor will lead the member in community to participate the activity willingly and the participation of individual involves the communication that affect knowledge, ability to change individual’s attitude, which can increase the knowledge and understanding to individual that lead to participate in any activity in community, channel of communication, and individual factor is one factor that the researcher has studied.

1.1.3 Level and Type of Participation

Chinrat Somsube (2539 : 58-61) had divided the participation into 9 types

- Join or Force

People participate because of threats or coercion from outside factor. The methods of threats or coercion are different that result from the benefit of work.

- Push Cart Participation

People are pushed by the authority of interested people. The benefit from the project of interested people can be the development of personnel officer by receiving the reward in promoting to higher position for the success of the project. People who can use this authority are leader and canvasser.

- Trick or Participation by Gimmickry

People are employed to participate in the activity which are not their own problem. Deviation of interest to other things is the relaxation of people for temporary period from their own real problem.

- Monologue

It is a one-way communication by sending the information to the receiver only. This method does not make any machine to listen the information back and there is no negotiation. This method pass on the mass media such as radio, television, printed matter, and etc.

- I ask-I decide

People will be asked about their own opinions and suggestions but their opinions and suggestions do not be assured to consider in planning and doing the project. This method will be done through the meeting, local council, research, question, and public asking but in the reality, this method has been involved very few.

- Peace Pipe

People's opinions and suggestions will be asked for participating in planning and execute the project. People will have the real participation in planning but deciding and existing of the project is the right of the owner of the project.

- Handclasp

People are involved in setting until progressing the project. The deciding between people and designer of the project, the problem and other issues will be corrected by negotiating and exchanging the ideas. The participation between the benefit receiver and the project sender are real exist.

- Vox Populi

The voice of people will be listened and considered, ideas, opinions, suggestions, and the consciousness of people are weight in deciding process. People will really participate in deciding from setting until evaluating the project. If there is any problem, the owner of the project and the benefit receiver must listen to the voice of people.

- Vox Populi Ext Lex

The participation is the method in which people want the most. People can decide the project by themselves since the type of project, the direction of project, sources of raw material, users, and period of time. This participation can be done formally and informally.

1.1.4 Steps to Participate

The participation of only one person in any activity may involve only one or many steps, or every steps by dividing each step according to the type of activity differ from the opinion of scholars :

Chunejai Buchathum (1999 : 19) had concluded that the steps of participation are 4 steps : the participation of studying the problem and cause, the practice to protect the environment, the support of practicing is donating money and resources, and the last step is maintaining.

World Health Organization (WHO refer to Marisa Sutjaritjit, 1996 : 18) had offered the steps of participation which had already been approved including 4 steps :

1. Planning : people must participate in analyzing the problems, arranging the importance, setting the goal, determining the use of resources, determining the method of evaluation, and deciding.

2. Implementation : people must participate in handling and executing the use of resources, be responsible in allocating, controlling the use of money and services.

3. Utilization : people must be able to make the activity be useful in order to increase the ability of self-reliance and control the society.

4. Obtaining Benefits : people must be allocated the mutual benefit in the same standard even though personal interest or object.

Jermal Pinthong (1984 : 36) had divided the steps of participation according to the characteristics :

1. The participation of finding the problems and causes
2. The participation of planning the activity
3. The participation of investing and performing the duty
4. The participation of following and evaluation

We can conclude that the participation of people is giving an opportunity to people to know the problem, finding the solution by deciding and planning , performing the activity or project, and evaluation.

1.1.5 Forms of Participation

The participation of individual can be divided in many forms according to the type of activities :

Cohen and Uphoff: (1980) had explained and analyzed the forms of participation into 4 forms :

1. Decision – making can be decided since the beginning, in the period of activity, and practicing the activity.

2. Implementation can be the form of participation by supporting the resources, participation in executing, and collaborating by pulling together.

3. Benefits can be an object, in society, or in public.

4. Evaluation can be controlling and evaluating the activity, and adapting oneself to participate.

Kannika Chomdee (1981) had divided the forms of participation into 10 forms

1. Participation in meeting
2. Participation in donation money
3. Participation to be a committee
4. Participation to be a leader
5. Participation in interviewing
6. Participation to be a persuader
7. Participation to be a consumer
8. Participation to be an initiator
9. Participation to be a worker
10. Participation in donation raw material

Niran Jongwuttiwate (1984 : 188) said, “the form of participation can be divided into 3 types according to the characteristics of participation” :

1. Direct participation can be done through the industrial organization such as the group of juvenile.
2. Indirect participation can be done through the representative organization such as the committee of the group or community, committee of village.
3. Open participation can be done through the non-representative organization such as the institution which invite or giving the opportunity for people to participate at any time.

Akin Rapeepat (1982 : 78-79) had divided the form of participation into 5 forms :

1. People can participate in finding the cause of problem and the needs of community, and arranging the importance of problem with the organizer.
2. People can participate in analyzing the cause of problem and resolution.
3. People can participation in considering and resolution, and planning to solve the problem with the organizer.
4. People can participate in practicing the resolution.

5. People can participate in following the result of practicing with the organizer.

1.1.6 The Process of Participation

The process of individual's participation has divided into many processes :

White (1982) said, "participation consists of 3 dimensions" :

First dimension : participation in decision making what to do and how

Second dimension : participation in sacrificing in development, and doing according to decision making

Third dimension : participation in sharing the benefit

Another important issue is participation in evaluating.

Patan Suwanmongkol (1984 : 81-91) said, "the steps of people's participation should begin since thinking, finding the problem and causes, participation in planning and practicing, participation in benefit, and participation in evaluation."

From the meaning and the process of participation, we can conclude that people's participation is giving the opportunity to people to improve their potentiality, ability, the use of resources to develop that may affect to themselves, community, and society. Participation should be done since studying the problem, finding the resolution, making the decision and planning, participating in any activity and project, following and evaluation, and also being responsibility for all system.

1.1.7 Factor Affect the Participation

People can decide to participate in practicing and being responsible in any activity depend of many factor such as economic and social factor which can be internal characteristics both individual and group, and communication factor which can be receiving the information from external :

1.1.7.1 Individual Factor

Individual's participation depend on their ability to understand the situation by observing and understanding the influence that can present by themselves and participate in consideration. These 4 steps had explained by Weber (Weber refer to Jumnong Apiwattanasit. 2523 : 63) :

1. Rational is performed by the suitable method to reach the goal rationally in politic, economic, or society.
2. Valuable is performed by the suitable method to reach highest value in life perfectly to head for ethics, religion, and morals for society.
3. Traditional is performed without any change by adopting the past action without any reason.
4. Affective is performed by presenting mental emotion between doer and the goal of action is action without any reason except the private.

1.1.7.2 Social and Economical Factor

Tuddao Bupal (1987) said, "individual's participation in society are social status, economical status, occupation status, and address by one who has low in both social and economical status to participate is less that one who has high in both social and economical status. Except economical status and education, social characteristics such as believe, value, habit, and tradition in individual or group that can affect to the participation which agree to Glock (Glock refer to Narong Srisawat. 1985 : 42) and Hay (Hay refer to Tuddao Bupal. 1987 :33) is one who has high social and economical status and high income will participate in any activity higher that one who has lower social and economical status.

Reeder (1974) had concluded factors that can affect the people's participation into 11 kinds :

1. Practice according to the believe : individual or group will choose a method that agree with or same as the believe.
2. Valuable standard : individual and group will practice in the same way that agree with their value standard.

3. Goal : individual and group will support, protect, and maintaining their goal.
4. Abnormal experience of individual or group : sometimes foundation come from abnormal experience.
5. Expectation : individual and group will behave as what they expect in that situation, and also do to others what they want others to do to them.
6. See only oneself : individual and group will do everything according to their opinion.
7. Pressure : individual and group will do everything with feeling of pressure.
8. Habit and Tradition : individual and group will do everything by habit.
9. Opportunity : individual and group always participate to the society especially, when concerns about the amount and type of opportunity and depend on social structure.
10. Ability : individual and group always participate in any activity according to their ability.
11. Support : individual and group will practice when they get support.

We can conclude from economical status that income and social status such as education, believe, value, habit, tradition, opinion, including acceptance and support from others is internal characteristics of individual or group of people that affect to public.

1.1.7.3 Communication Factor

Communication is an exchanging the information which can help to increase understanding between individual or group of people. Communication between Tambon Administration Organization Councilor and people is increasing understanding between two sides. This can affect people to understand the practice of Tambon Administration Organization Councilor which can create confidence in practice, and intention of Tambon Administration Organization Councilor, and

readiness to support the word, and participate in any project of Tambon Administration Organization Councilor.

Scholars and psychologist has explained about communication differently. Bungorn Chinkullakijniwat (1982) had explained the meaning of communication :

1. Communication is a process means the activity that has changing and being in progress all the times, and replying.
2. Communication is a system consists of many relating elements.
3. Communication is an action or action that cause a result such as understanding, changing emotion, and etc.
4. Communication can be both intention and non-intention.

Bungorn Chinkullakijniwat (1982) had explained about the elements and types of communication :

1. Communication process consists of sender, channel of communication, receiver, and result of communication.
2. 4 types of communication :
 - 2.1 Dividing by number of people is communication between two persons, communication of sub-group, and communication of big group.
 - 2.2 Dividing by direction of sending message is one-way communication and two-way communication.
 - 2.3 Dividing by characteristics of communication is traditional form, public form, and participation form.
 - 2.4 Dividing by the used language is verbal and non-verbal.

Rogers and Schumaker (Rogers and Schumaker. 1971 : 81-86 refer to Chukiat Pailee, 1993 : 21) had explained about the new knowledge consisted of 5 steps :

1. Realization step is realizing or knowing the new knowledge but do not seek any additional information.
2. Interest step is interested in new knowledge and also seeking additional information.

3. Decision making step is consideration in both pros and cons of existing knowledge before experiment.

4. Experiment step is bringing new knowledge to practice in order to see the result before accepting.

5. Acceptance step is deciding to use new knowledge.

The above 5 steps has 4 factors that can affect the accepted result :

1. Form of deciding to accept new knowledge
2. Channel of communication to distribute the new knowledge, or characteristics of media and method to use, private and public media
3. Nature of society according to the level of acceptance
4. Leader who has high potentiality to induce

We can conclude that communication is a process and exchanging the information between individual and group of people both opinion, consciousness, attitude, or fact from individual or group of people to another through the social process such as speaking, writing, or using the different signs to create knowledge and understanding, and this will have an affect to the goal of communication, or practice. Factor of communication is the factor that individual or group of people can exchange the information, news from individual or other group, and this also affect to knowledge and understanding, and also consciousness of individual or group of people that can affect the participation of that group.

1.1.8 Limitation of Giving Opportunity to Participate

Riordon (refer to Supparaporn Thummachat, 1998 : 22) had pointed out the limitation of giving opportunity for people to participate that nature of human is expressing the opinion differ from the fact because :

1. Nature of human does not like to express the opinion
2. Human do not to like to help each other except when they are in the same situation
3. Human can adapt themselves by using defense mechanism that can create the acceptance or avoid the affect

4. People always pass the authority of decision making when it is complicated to the government or the expert

We can conclude that the affect of participation always comes from the relationship in community, wanting to develop the community, and inducement from the leader of community, or etc. These things are important elements that can encourage people to participate in their community.

2.2 Drug Prevention Policy

2.2.1 Policy of Organizing Drugs Users Treatment Area Institution

The government has declared the war of drugs and determined the policy for solving the problem by using defending ahead of vanquishing policy, drugs users must get treatment and seller must get a crackdown. The way of fighting and conquering the drugs problem by brainstorming from all parties through the workshop that has a resolution which everyone in the society must unite to be the power of reign to conquer the drugs problem. The Prime Minister has issued an order of Office of the Prime Minister 119/2544 and an order of Office of the Prime Minister 120/2001 on 31 May 2001 “the way to use power of reign to conquer the drugs”, and the results are :

The Stimulation of the Power of Reign and Protection

In this method, all people must participate to solve the drugs problem through the process of family and community. The resolution will concentrate on the area of village/community where is the source of the problem and support the mechanism of the process in people’s section in order to be in progress with government section efficiently. The stimulation of conscience and creativity of value judgment in behavior to oppose the drugs in every target especially children and juveniles who never use drugs both inside and outside education place, and the important results are :

1. Village/Community Enhance the King's Prestige Get Rid of Drugs Project

The way that brings the protection measurement, elimination, and remedy to include with the process of supporting the strength of community. Now, the number of villages/communities that have shown their attention to participate is 36,602 villages/communities as 50.78% of all villages/communities. There are 9,276 villages/communities which have been approved as 12.86% of all villages/communities, and there are also 11,129 villages/communities that the province has submitted to be approved and announced to be the villages/communities without drugs.

2. Quick Solution of Drugs Problems Project

The objective is the province must send a lecturer to each village/community in order to motivate people to get rid of drugs forever, the leader of each village/community must receive the flag of village/community without drugs, and planning for solving the drugs problem in border area for 109 villages.

3. Leading District to Solve the Drugs Problem Project

The government has supported a budget for progressing to each for 125,000 baht for 250 districts all over the country by sending the lecturer to perform in the village/community area where the drugs problem is severe/moderate according to the plan of conquering the drugs.

4. White Community Project

This project is concentrated on protect and solve the problem of distributing the drugs to juveniles and people who live in home community of the nation for 55 communities all over the country , 110,000 units, and 600,000 people.

5. The Campaign and Promoting

This activity can create the strength and power of the society, strengthen the immunization and be aware, and reduce the condition that can create the drugs problem and distribution.

2.2.2 Controlling Medicine and Chemical Substance

The strictness in controlling the outflow of importing and exporting chemicals and substances is for protecting not to use in producing the drugs. Controlling medicine or product that used in stead of the important drugs are issuing ministerial regulations according to the act measure in eliminating a culprit about drugs B.E. 2534 which has determined the substance that is toxic characteristics to the physical body or mind, or the substance that can be used to produce the drugs adding 4 types. Destroying the drugs material evidence and source of producing, and also controlling chemicals and substance in border area has been processed seriously.

2.2.3 Elimination

The government has accelerated the elimination of crime, trading drugs network, the important drugs suppliers and sellers, including the government official who involve in drugs to get the punishment according to a measure in regulation emphatically and seriously, and also crating a unite and motivation to eliminate drugs from people and government official in order to make the elimination work more efficiently.

2.2.4 Remedy and Reviving Ability

The mechanism of joining and remedying and reviving the ability of addicts is separating the addicts, drugs users, and risky group out of trading cycle, supporting, following up, helping, and encouraging them back to family, community, and society, and also developing and preparing the readiness the number of place to be adequate in everywhere.

2.2.5 Information

Receiving the information can point out the target and the movement of problem situation and target correctly, rapidly, and promptly with the process is necessary for development in information and organization, and administer information systematically and efficiently.

2.2.6 Administration and Compromising

The settlement of compromising office in solving the drugs problem of Ministry of Interior for acting as administrative section to protect and solve the drugs problem. Improvement the duty and mission of protecting and eliminating the drugs center in a province and district to be more effectively, including the strengthening power of community and role of village chief, village headman, and volunteer members to participate in the process.

2.2.7 Improvement Regulation and the Course of Justice

2.2.7.1 Improvement Regulation

There has been improved in many regulations such as the act of protecting and eliminating drugs B.E.2519, the act of drugs B.E.2522, the act of There has been improved in many regulations such as the act of protecting and eliminating drugs B.E.2519, the act of drugs B.E.2522, the act of reviving the ability of addict B.E.2534, and the act of measure in eliminating the culprit about drugs B.E.2534.

2.2.7.2 Consideration of Drawing Up New Regulation

The new regulations have been drawn up such as regulation of Plea-Bargaining, protecting witness, slowing down the sue, approaching to the information of intercepting regulation.

2.2.7.3 Verifying Asset and Washing Money

The sequestering according to the act of eliminating the culprit about drugs.

2.2.7.4 Zoning Amusement Place

The situation of society in present time, amusement places and any service places have settled in the place where is not suitable due to there are children and juveniles can travel to those place and this is one factor that can create the drugs problem. The government has started to administer the society by “Zoning” for determining the limiting area (forbidding amusement places to locate near temple, school, mosque, community, and residential area) in a province for allowing or not allowing to settle amusement place according to measure 5 and 7 in the act of amusement place B.E. 2509 in which every province must process.

2.2.8 Collaboration between Countries

The fighting with drugs problem must get the collaboration closely with the neighbor country in the same sub-region and organization between countries through the process follow the frame of collaboration of the government.

2.2.9 Research, Development, and Evaluation

There is a research about drugs, including following up and evaluating the process in order to develop a strategy in processing the protection and solving the drugs problem to make the elimination of drugs be more effectively and efficiently.

2.3 The relating law about prevention drug problems and the meaning of drug

There are regulations of solving drugs problem in Thailand for 10 copies :

2.3.1 Act of Protecting and Eliminating Drugs B.E. 2519

Issues: - determining the committee of protecting and eliminating drugs to have the duty in determining the policy of solving drugs problem

- determining Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

to perform as secretary of Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

- determining the authority of the committee of Office of the Narcotics Control Board in order to command the amusement place 6 types where violate the action about drugs

- determining the officers of Office of the Narcotics Control Board to perform the duty in eliminating the drugs through the authority of investigating, searching, and arresting the culprit

- prime minister must do according to this law

2.3.2 Act of Drugs B.E. 2522

Issue : - mother law that determine the define of “drugs” for 5 types, and what kind of drugs for each type

- determining the fault about producing, selling, exporting, importing, and possessing for selling or using drugs in each type

- determining the sentence to imprisonment and fine for the culprit

- minister of public health must do according to this law

2.3.3 Act of Substance that Affect Mind and Brain B.E. 2518

Issue : - mother law that determine the define of “substance” for 4 types, and what kind of substance for each type

- determining the fault about producing, selling, exporting, importing, and possessing for selling or using substance in each type

- determining the sentence to imprisonment and fine for the culprit

- minister of public health must do according to this law

2.3.4 Act of Measure in Eliminating the Culprit about Drugs B.E. 2534

Issue : -giving authority to verify the property and culprit about drugs in order to offer to the Criminal Court to confiscate the property to be the fund of protecting and eliminating drugs

- verifying committee can check and decide a case in verifying the property before offering to a public prosecutor to submit to the Criminal Court

- giving authority to the committee or the secretary of Office of the Narcotics Control Board to investigate the property, culprit, and sequester or withhold the property in order to investigate

- officer should perform the duty in gathering the evidence in the case of verifying the property to offer to the committee

- determining the fund of protecting and eliminating the drugs for supporting those property to be useful in solving drugs problem

- determining the fault in case of conspiring with and supporting

2.3.5 Act of Protecting the Use of Inhalant B.E. 2533

Issue : - determining controlling clause of producing, importing, and selling Inhalant in order to protect the use of Inhalant in a wrong way

- determining the fault and punishment about violating, producing, importing, or using inhalant to assuage the desire

- determining the punishment for those who support or lead others to use inhalant to assuage the desire of body or mind

2.3.6 Act of Reviving the Ability of Addict B.E. 2534

Issue : - mother law in remedy the addict in system of “controlling remedy”

- determining the addict who is an alleged offender in a lawsuit in order to back up the remedy according to this law

- this law is in improving period in order to conform with constitution and improving the method in remedying and reviving to conform with the truth

2.3.7 Act of Controlling Commodity B.E.2495

Issue : - determining a standard in controlling commodity that has been smuggled to produce the drugs

- forbidding to bring, move, sell, possess, use or change the conditions of chemicals in these following area, exception for getting a permit from a governor :

1. Diethyl ether chemical solution, Chloroform chemical solution, and pure acetic acid in the north area of 8 provinces in every districts : Chiang Rai,

Chiang Mai, Nan, Phayao, Phrae, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Lamphun, and 5 provinces in the south in every districts : Narathiwat, Pattanee, Yala, Songkhla, and Satun

2. Caffeine in the north area of 6 provinces (especially border district 32 districts) : Tak, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Phayao, and Nan

- determining a punishment for those who violate the law both sentence to imprisonment and fine

2.3.8 Act of Giving the Authority to Navy Eliminate Making a Mistake through Sea B.E. 2534

Issue : - giving authority to navy to investigate, arrest the culprit about drugs in a sea, waterway to a sea, or waterway which connect with foreign country

2.3.9 Act of Protecting and Eliminating Money Laundering B.E. 2524

Issue : - giving authority to sequester the property which can be conduct as money laundering and that property will be property concern with the fault foundation (this regulation determine for 7 bases)

- determining money laundering as a penalty
- determining the committee of protecting and eliminating money laundering - determining the committee of administration for performing in investigating, sequestering in order to offer to a public prosecutor to submit to a civil court order that property to belong to dynasty
- determining the officer to gather the evidence to offer to administrative committee.

2.3.10 Act of Controlling the Goods in Border B.E. 2524

Issue : - a regulation give authority to military side in order to control the goods that can be harmful to the security of the nation

- this regulation has determined the chemicals or equipment of producing drugs to be controlled goods

Office of the Narcotics Control Board has joined with army in order to determine the chemicals or equipment of producing drugs to be controlled goods (work in process)

2.3.11 The Meaning of Drugs infliction

Measure of drugs B.E. 2522 has divided the meaning of drugs infliction as follow : chemical substance or any object which take into the body in any way such as eating, smelling, smoking, injecting, or others that can create the affect to body and mind in the important characteristic such as (Voravit Auttagovittatree. 1999 : 17)

- Addict must taking more and more
- Addict will have withdrawal reaction when stopping to take drugs
- Addict will have a desire to take drugs both body and mind severely all the times
- Addict will be less healthy

2.3.12 Type of Drugs infliction

1. According to a measure of drugs infliction B.E. 2522 has divided the drugs into 5 types : (Voravit Auttagovittatree. 1999 : 17)

- **First type** : heroin, etorphine, Acetorphine, etc (severed drugs)
- **Second type** : opium, morphine, Codeine, Coarine, Difenoxelate , Ethylmorphine, etc (general drugs)
- **Third type** : Cough syrup, Antidiarrheoals that has morphine, Codeine, or Difenoxelate as ingredient, etc (drugs as medicine which there is drugs second type as ingredient)
- **Fourth type** : Acetic and Hydry, Acetichloride (chemical substance in producing drugs infliction first and second type)

- **Fifth type** : Cannabis, Kratom, Magic Mushroom (drug infliction that are not in 1-4 type)

2. According to the way that affect to central nerve system has been divided into 4 types :

- Depressants such as Opium, Medicine, Morphine, Heroin, Secobarbital Amobarbital, Diapine, Lacquires, Chlordiacepoxide, Thinners, glue, etc
- Stimulants such as Amphetamine, ephedrine, kratom, Codaine, etc
- Hallucinogen such as LSD, DMT, PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS MUSHROOM
- Mixture such as CANNABIS (It will depressants, stimulants and hallucinogen)

2.4 Structure and role of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor

2.4.1 Structure of Sub-district Administration Organization

Sub-district administration organization is an organization that govern in the local area which set by a measure of district council and sub-district administration organization B.E. 2537 as juristic person position. The structure of administration of sub-district administration organization includes 2 sections (Administration Committee, 1999) :

1. Council of sub-district administration organization consists of members of the council of sub-district administration organization which have been elected by people in each village in that district, 2 persons from each village

2. Committee of sub-district administration organization consists of 1 president, and 2 administrative committee which council of sub-district administration organization can choose 1 member from members of sub-district administration organization, and offer a district officer to appoint

2.4.2 Area under Responsibility of Sub-district Administration Organization

Authority under the regulation concern with sub-district administration organization has announced in government gazette, decree version 111 section 53 n. On 2 December 2537 and can be used since 2 March 2538 in the area of district under the regulation about the characteristics of governing an area under the jurisdiction of an administrator and residential areas out of local administration border are municipality, public health, exception for sub-district administration organization.

2.4.3 Income of Sub-district Administration Organization

The source of income of sub-district administration organization come from 3 sources which are :

1. Sub-district administration organization collect by itself from local maintenance tax, property tax, land tax, signboard tax, permit fee and fine, and income from public utility property and business of sub-district administration organization
2. Other unit has duty to collect additionally from value added tax, business tax especially alcoholic beverage tax, excise tax from car tax and wheeled vehicle duty, and allocate from the use of natural resource in the area from swallow's nest revenue, ground water duty, fisheries duty, forest duty, petroleum duty, registering tax and land deed, and national park duty
3. Subsidy from the government

2.4.4 Level of Sub-district Administration Organization

Level of sub-district administration organization has been determined from income that sub-district administration organization collect in each year :

1. Big sub-district administration organization will have income from collecting not less than 20 million baht per year.
2. Middle sub-district administration organization will have income from collecting not less than 5 million baht and not exceeding 20 million baht per year.
3. Small sub-district administration organization will have income from collecting not exceeding 5 million baht per year.

2.4.5 Authority of Sub-district Administration Organization

Act of district council and sub-district administration organization B.E.2537 has determined the authority of sub-district administration organization as follow :

Measure 66 : sub-district administration organization has authority to develop the district both economic, society, and culture.

Measure 67 : under the regulation, sub-district administration organization has duty to perform in the area of sub-district administration organization as follow :

1. Providing and maintenance both water and land
2. Keeping cleanliness of streets, water, walking road, and public, including elimination of rubbish and filth
3. Preventing disease and stopping contagious disease
4. Preventing and relieving public hazard
5. Supporting education, religion, and culture
6. Supporting the development of lady, children, juvenile, aged people, and handicap people
7. Protecting, looking after, and maintaining natural resource and environment
8. Maintaining art, tradition, local knowledge, and local culture
9. Taking charge on other duty that the government has assigned

Measure 68 : under the regulation, sub-district administration organization can perform the activity in the area of sub-district administration organization as follow :

1. Water for consuming, drinking, and agriculture
2. Providing and maintenance electricity or light by other method
3. Providing and maintenance draining water way
4. Providing and maintenance meeting place, sport game, relaxing place, and park
5. Providing and supporting the farmer group and cooperation business
6. Supporting family industry
7. Maintaining and support occupation of local people

8. Protecting and maintaining property that belong to the dynasty
9. Seeking the benefit from the property of sub-district administration organization
10. Providing market, port, and ferry crossing
11. Trading business
12. Traveling
13. City plan

Measure 71 : sub-district administration organization may issue the regulation of district for controlling the district as soon as not against the law or authority of sub-district administration organization. In this case, the fee will be collected and determined the punishment for the violator, but the fee will not exceed 500 baht

Measure 73 : sub-district administration organization may perform the activity out of area of sub-district administration organization or cooperate with district council, sub-district administration organization, province administration organization, or local administration unit in order to perform the activity together when get the permit from district council, sub-district administration organization, province administration organization, or relating local administration unit, and the activity must be necessary to perform and relate to the existing activity in their hand.

2.4.6 Authority of Sub-district Administration Organization

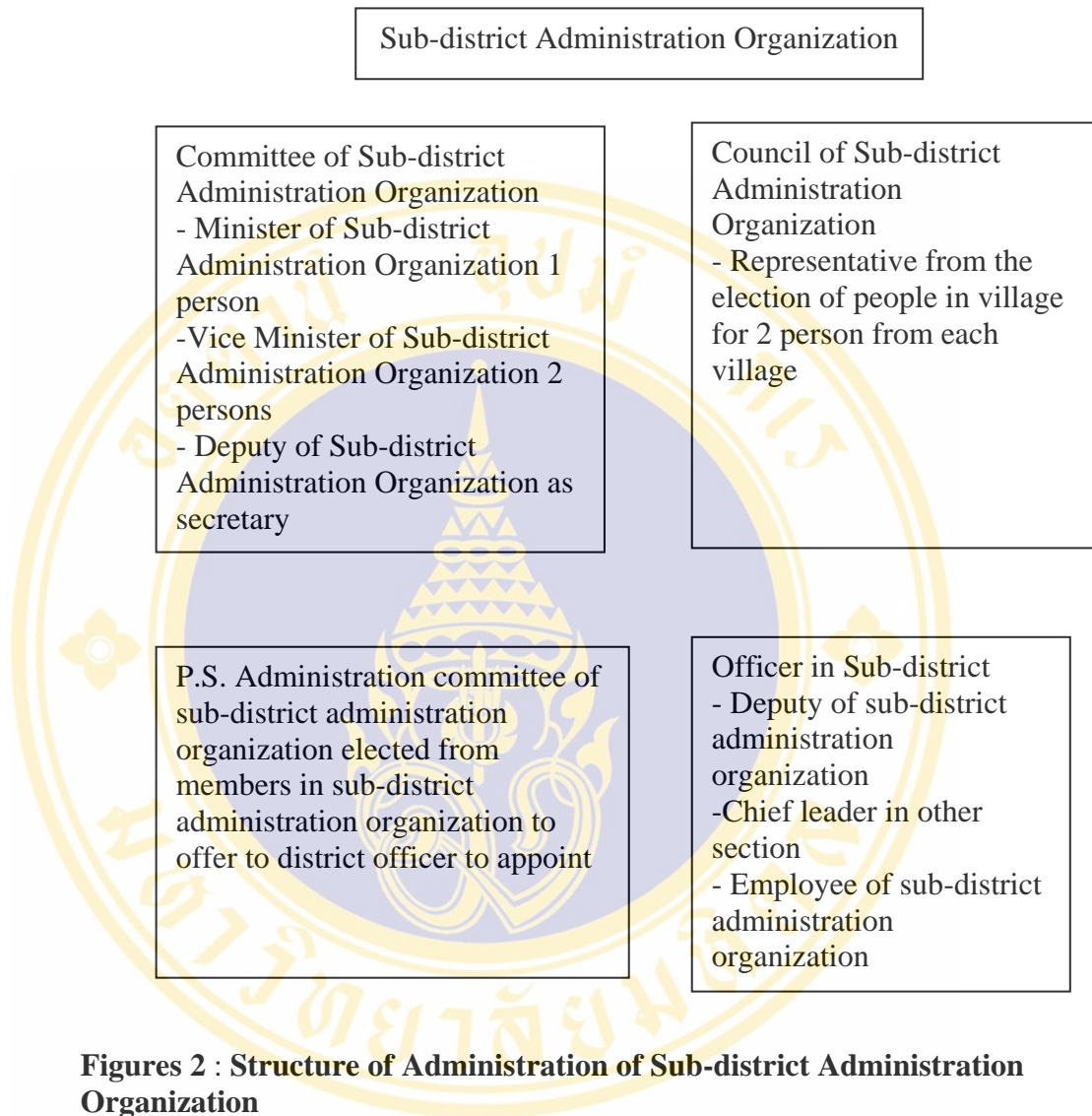
Measure 46 has determined Sub-district Administration Organization to have the authority as follow :

1. Giving the opinion about planning district development to be the way in administrating the activity of sub-district administration organization
2. Considering and giving the opinion about district regulation, draft budget regulation, estimate the expenses for annual, and draft additional expenses
3. Controlling the practice of the committee to be as policy and planning district development, and regulation of the government

2.4.7 Authority of the Committee of Sub-district Administration Organization

Measure 59 has determined the committee to have authority as follow :

1. Administrating the activity of sub-district administration organization to be as a resolution, regulation, and planning district development, and responsible for administrating the activity of sub-district administration organization to the council of sub-district administration organization
2. Planning district development and expenses annual budget in order to offer to the council of sub-district administration organization to consider
3. Reporting the result of activity and use of budget to the council of sub-district administration organization at least 2 times per year
4. Taking charge on other duty that the government has assigned



2.5 The Relating Research

From the study of the many documents and researches, we have discovered that the researchers conducted the research about the participation of target population by dividing into the following factors:

2.5.1 Age

From the study of Nongyao Lheephun (1994:198) “the participation of local people in improving a small water resource in Chanthaburi”, we have discovered that the differences between ages of people do not differ in the desire of participation in the project with the statistics of 0.05.

From the study of Walaiporn Daosuwan (1990:95) “the participation of local people in protecting the environment of Khun Ta Lae”, we have discovered that the differences between ages do not differ in the desire of participation in the project with the statistics of 0.01.

From the study of Udom Yamchunepong (1994:abstract) “the participation of district committee in protecting water resource in Ta Jeen river: only the case of Ta Jeen river Nakorn Chaisri district Nokorn Prathom”, we have discovered that the differences between ages of district committee have a positive relationship with the participation in the project.

From the study of Sanchai Sutipunviharn (1996:96) “the participation of local people in problem of pollution of water resource in community: case of Phuket municipality”, we have discovered that the variable of ages has a relationship with the participation of local in every activities with the statistics of 0.01; means differences between ages has an affect to the participation differently.

2.5.2. Occupation

From the study of Suparaporn Thummachart (1998:124) “the participation of local people in protecting the shore resource: case of La Nuge district Satun”, we have discovered that the participation of local people depend on their occupation with the statistics of 0.01.

From the study of Walaiporn Daosuwan (1996:64) “the participation of local people in protecting the environment of Khun Ta Lae”, we have discovered that the differences between occupations do not differ in the desire of participation in the project with the statistics of 0.001.

From the study of Sanchai Sutipunviharn (1996:96) “the participation of local people in problem of pollution of water resource in community: case of Phuket municipality”, we have discovered that the occupations has a relationship with the participation of local in every activities with the statistics of 0.05; means differences of occupations has an affect to the participation differently.

From the study of Udom Yamchunpong (1994: abstract) “the participation of district committee in protecting water resource in Ta Jeen river: only the case of Ta Jeen river Nakorn Chaisri district Nokorn Prathom”, we have discovered that the main occupation of district committee has a positive relationship with the participation in the project which the result has participated in protecting water resource in Ta Jeen river of district committee of Suphan Buri; in conclusion the differences in occupation of members of district committee have the same opinion with protecting Ta Jeen river.

From the study of Nongyao Lheepun (1994: abstract) we have discovered that the period of living in village will differ in the level of participation in the project of developing a small water resources with the statistics of 0.01.

2.5.3 Income

From the study of Chairoj Thanasanti(1992:119) “the participation of district committee in protecting the natural resource: case of Ubon Ratchathani”, have tested the relationship by analyzing the changing together with spreading the variables that the differences in income have an affect to the participation in the project with the statistics of 0.05.

From the study of Udom Yamchunpong (1994: abstract) “the participation of district committee in protecting water resource in Ta Jeen river: only the case of Ta Jeen river Nakorn Chaisri district Nokorn Prathom”, we have discovered that income per year of district committee have a positive relationship with the participation in the project.

From the study of Walaiporn Daosuwan (1990:95) “the participation of local people in protecting the environment of Khun Ta Lae”, we have tested by analyzing the changing together with spreading of variables that the differences in economics can have an affect to the participation in the project with the statistics of 0.001.

Sanchai Sutipunviharn (1996 : 142) has concluded that income does not have any relationship with the participation of people in the project with the statistics of 0.05; means that the people who have lower income have a desire of participation in every steps more than those who have higher income.

Nevertheless, the study of Kannika Prakobsuk (1997 : abstract) concluded that the differences of income per year do not differ in opinion of participation in protecting Ta Jeen river which conform with the study of Prasobsuk Deein (2531) concluded that income do not have an affect to the participation of protecting forest resources of the village chiefs.

2.5.4 Level of Education

From the study of Suriya Yeekhun (1991) “the participation of local people in managing the forest resource in forest system of community: only the case of Sri Ma Kok, Jakkraj district Nakhon Rachasima”, the example of 300 households have been collected the questionnaires by Multi-Stage Sampling. The result of analysis the changing has shown that the differences in level of education will differ in participation of people to the project with the statistics of 0.01.

From the study of Somchart Jewwattananaruk (1992: 128) “the participation of village chiefs in protecting the environment in rural area in Northeast” have concluded that level of education have an affect to the participation of village chiefs in many activities such as water activity: building a well, connecting tap water, land activity: promoting the use of chemical fertilizer, the use of chemical substance in agriculture, forest activity: the benefit of forest, managing the environment in community in rural area activity: supporting to build the house which the wall can be eaten.

Nevertheless, the study of Suparaporn Thummachart (1998:124) “the participation of local people in protecting the shore resource: case of La Nuge district Satun”, concluded that the level of education and the participation of local people are independent or do not have any relationship with the statistics of 0.05.

2.5.5 Period of Positioning

From the study of Adisak apisakulwong (1992:82) “the participation of supporting the activity of studied population to people of teacher in elementary education school in Nakon Prathom”, we have discovered that the teacher of elementary education have the difference in the period of positioning will have an affect in participation of the project with the statistics.

From the study of Prasobsu Deein (1988: abstract) studied the participation of village chief in the north in protecting the environment of forest, we have discovered that the period of positioning have an affect to the participation in the project.

From the study of Udom Yamchune (1994: abstract) we have discovered that the period of positioning of district committee have a positive relationship with the participation in the project.

From the study of Kannika Prakobsub (1997: 108) we have discovered that the period of position will differ in expressing the opinion of the participation in the project differently.

2.5.6 Period of Living in District

From the study of Nongyao Lheepun (1994: abstract) we have discovered that the period of living in village will differ in the level of participation in the project of developing a small water resources with the statistics of 0.01.

From the study of Chairoj Thanasanti (1992: abstract) we have discovered that the period of living in district have a positive relationship with the participation in protecting the environment.

2.5.7 Being a Member

From the study of Pensri Rattana (1993: abstract) “the participation of local people in developing the environment of community: only the case in Ubon Rachatani”, we have discovered that being a member of a group have an affect to people to participate in the project different with the statistics of 0.05.

From the study of Udom Yamchunepong (1994:abstract) “the participation of district committee in protecting water resource in Ta Jeen river: only the case of Ta Jeen river Nakorn Chaisri district Nokorn Prathom”, we have discovered that being a member of village scout, cooperation that has an affect to participate in the project with the statistics of 0.001.

From the study of Pensri Rattana (1993: abstract) has studied the participation of local people in developing the environment of community: only the case in Ubon Rachatani, we have discovered that being a village committee has a relationship with the participation of people.

From the study of Nongyao Lheephun (1994: abstract) “the participation of local people in improving a small water resource in Chanthaburi”, we have discovered that the economic situation can differ in the level of participation in the project with the statistics of 0.001.

From the study of Prasobsu Deein (2531: abstract) “the participation of village chief in the north in protecting the environment of forest”, we have discovered that being a member of society does not have any affect to the participation of protecting forest resource.

2.5.8 Information

From the study of Pensri Rattana (1993:113) concluded that receiving the information is a variable that can make people to participate in developing the environment differently in every activity; which people who receive more information will also participate more than those who receive less information.

From the study of Wilaiporn Sombunchai (1991:110) concluded that receiving the different information can create the difference in participation of protecting natural resources with the statistics of 0.01.

From the study of Suriya Yeekhun (1991: abstract) concluded that receiving the different information of managing natural resource can create the participation of people in the project with the statistics of 0.05.

From the study of Nongyao Lheephun (1994:195) concluded that receiving the information can create the difference in the level of participation in making the project of developing a small water resource with the statistics of 0.001 same as the study of

Walaiporn Daosuwon (2533: abstract) discovered that receiving the different information can create the difference in participation of protecting Khun Ta Lae fen with the statistics of 0.001.

From the study of Sanchai Sutipunviharn (1996: 143) has concluded that receiving the information has a relationship with the participation in every steps with the statistics of 0.05. Receiving the information of people has a positive relationship with the participation in separating leavings before washing the dishes and desire of participation in every step.

2.5.9 Experience with Protecting Drugs Problems

From the study of Anan Sumpakijjorn (1986) has studies about the participation in controlling a crime of dwellers in a village Bang Ka Pi district Bangkok discovered that people who had experience with crime will participate in controlling a crime more than those who never have experience with any crime.

From the study of Nongyao Lheephun (1994:202) discovered that participating in the activity of different community can create the difference in the level of participation in making a project of developing a small water resource with the statistics of 0.001.

2.5.10 Knowledge about Drugs

From the study of Punya Thanasumbun (1990) has studied about the factor that has an affect to the participation of people in the project of developing rural area and community according to the proposal of Members of Parliament only the case of Pathumthani discovered that factors can affect to the participation of the project means income, meeting with local leader and government officer, knowledge, understanding with project, and expecting the benefit from the project. Problems and difficulties of the project are responsibility of occupation, and lacking of promoting from local leader, officer, and government unit.

2.5.11 Getting a training

From the study of Kannika Prakobsub (1997:108) discovered that getting different trainings will have not a different opinion for a participation in preventing Ta Jee river.

From the study of Chairoj Tanasunti (1992:99) discovered that a district committee who participates 2 times or above will participate more in preventing the natural resource than a district committee who participates 1 time per year or less.

From the study of Vilaiporn Somboonchai (1991:83) discovered that a local leader community who participates in the different preventing of soil, water, forest trainings will have different participation in term of natural resources with the statistic of 0.005

From the relating research, the researcher has brought a variable from the previous research to use in this study such as age, occupation, income per month, level of education, period of position, period of living in district, and being a member of other organizations.

Society factor such as receiving the information about drugs problems, experience with protecting drugs problems, knowledge about drugs, and getting the training.

The participation in protecting drugs problems of members of sub-district administration organization such as role of protecting drugs problem and opinion about the participation in protecting drugs problems.

In this research, researcher has added more variables are: private factor such as gender, and married status factor.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Format

This research had studied under the topic the participation in drugs problem prevention of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn province. It used the method of survey research and collect data from questionnaires. It is include study document and search for research word in order to be added in questionnaire. For this research, it indicates the method that uses for the collection and analyze of data by this following

3.2 Population and Sample

3.2.1 Population

It composes of member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn. It consists of 32 Tambol Administration Organization in 6 district in which it is totally 638 members.

3.2.2 Sampling

Probability Theory was used to divide according to sectors in which from the population 638 people. Then, the researcher uses samples selection of TARO YAMANE and indicates the miss-adjusting rate in sample random at level 0.05

Formular
$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

- n = size of sample group
N = size of all population
e = the miss-adjusting rate in sample random at level 0.05

$$\frac{638}{1 + 638(0.05)^2} = 247$$

Therefore, there are 247 samples in this research.

After the researcher had samples for this research, he applied probability theory in which it divided according to sector of Tambol Administration Organization. It composes of 32 places in Samuthprakarn. Then, random samples by proportion of population method in each sector and random by chance in each area of Tambol Administration Organization.

From YAMANE formula when uses to compute, there are 247 samples in this research but for some mistakes that could be happened from giving questionnaires. The researcher would like to add more samples which are 264 samples. This samples come from random samples that use the rule of three arithmetic to calculate. The result are shown in the table 2

Population and sample

Table 2. Size of sample sampling in which it divided by the condition of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn.

District/Sub-district	Tambol Administration Organization Councillor	Population	Sample
Samuthprakarn	Theparak	8	3
	Bangduan	16	7
	Bangprong	8	3
	Bangmueng	10	4
	praekasa	12	5
Phrasamuthchedi	Naglor	16	7
	Naiklongbangplakod	26	11
	Banklongsuan	8	3
	Laemfapar	18	7
Bang Plee	Bangpleeyai	46	19
	Bangkaew	32	13
	Bangpla	30	12
	Bangchalong	22	10
	Rachatheva	30	12
	Nongpreu	6	2
Bang Bo	Klongdan	26	11
	Klongniyomyatra	12	5
	Klongsuan	8	3
	Bang Bo	22	10
	Bangpleenoi	22	10
	Bangpriang	12	5
	Banrakad	20	8
	Preng	18	7

Table 2. Size of sample sampling in which it divided by the condition of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn.(cont)

District/Sub-district	Tambol Administration Organization Councillor	Population	Sample
Prapadaeng	Songkanong	26	11
	Bangkachao	18	7
	Bangkasorb	22	10
	Bangkorbia	26	11
	Bangnumpeung	22	10
	Bangyow	20	8
Bangsaothong	Bangaothong	34	13
	Srisajarakaenoi	24	10
	srisajarakaeyai	18	7
Total	32	638	264

Source: Ministry of Interior (2002)

1. Mueng Samut Prakan district has 5 sub-district administration organizations
2. Bang Plee district has 6 sub-district administration organizations
3. Bang Bo district has 8 sub-district administration organizations
4. Phra Pra Dang district has 6 sub-district administration organizations
5. Phra Samut Jaedee district has 4 sub-district administration organizations

Bang Sao Thong sub-district has 3 sub-district administration organizations

3.3 Research Instrument

From this study, the researcher uses questionnaires in collecting information and evaluating details as the following steps.

3.3.1 Create questionnaires

The researcher had created questionnaires by the following steps.

3.3.1.1 Review literature relating to the research in term of theory, journal, research and other document that concern with the participation in drugs problem prevention.

3.3.1.2 Study the research method in form of Public Administration and techniques in forming questionnaires.

3.3.1.3 Indicated the gist in questionnaires and variables of questions in order to cover the detailed research according to the purposes of the study.

3.3.1.4 Create questionnaires in term of step by step. Then, bring to the expert to correct the content validity and improve in order to use questionnaire for measuring the purposes of the study.

3.3.1.5 Bring questionnaires to the gist and for reliability by using the formula of Kuder – Richardson (KR-21) Then, bring questionnaire to improve in order to collect an appropriate data.

3.3.2 Questionnaire Form

Questionnaire was divided into 4 parts.

3.3.2.1 Part 1 It asks for the personal factor of sampling who are the member of Tambol Administration Councillor, in term of gender, age, marital status, occupation, income per month, period of positioning, period of living in district and being a member of other organization. The types of questions are closed and opened question.

3.3.2.2 Part 2 Ask for social factors such as getting information about drugs problem, Experienced about drugs problem prevention, Knowledge about drugs, Participated in seminar about drugs in which the question in the form of closed question. These are the following questions.

Part 2.1 Ask for the getting information about protection in drugs problem such as getting information from public and person to person. These questions in term of

closed question by using marks given from mass communication and person to person.

It has 6 levels by using marks allocation standard as follow

Never	Mark given	0	Marks
Once in a long while	Mark given	1	Marks
1-2 times per month	Mark given	2	Marks
1 – 2 times per week	Mark given	3	Marks
3 – 4 times per week	Mark given	4	Marks
Everyday	Mark given	5	Marks

From 9 questions when give marks about getting information concern with drugs problem prevention from mass communication and person to person according to the standard of mark allocation. Then, bring to manage the group of getting information in which it divided into 3 groups

Marks	Percentage	Level of getting information	
0 – 22		15.2 and lower	Low
23 – 33		17.9 – 79.5	Middle
34 – 45		79.6 and higher	High

Part 2.2 Ask for the questions about experienced in drugs problem prevention which is the closed questions. It uses marks allocated for this question. It has 5 levels as the following

Never	Mark given	0	Marks
Rarely	Mark given	1	Marks
Seldom	Mark given	2	Marks
Usually	Mark given	3	Marks
Always	Mark given	4	Marks

As questions have totally 5 questions, it gives marks about experienced in protection drug problem by following the standard of mark allocated. Then, it brings

to group the level of participation in drug problem prevention. It divided into 3 groups by these following

Marks	Percentage	Level of participation in drug problem prevention	
0 – 13	17.8 and lower	Low	
14 – 21	17.9 – 79.5	Middle	
22 – 25	79.6 and higher	High	

Part 2.3 Ask for knowledge about drug. The type of question is closed in form of 2 choices which are yes and no. It uses the following standard of mark given

Question numbers 1,2,3,5,6,7,9,10

No Mark given 0 Marks

Yes Mark given 1 Marks

Question numbers 4,8

No Mark given 1 Marks

Yes Mark given 0 Marks

As questions have totally 10 questions. the criterion that use to divide the group of knowledge about protecting drugs problem by considering from an average. It divided into 3 level of knowledge as the following

Marks	Percentage	Level of knowledge	
0 – 6	17.8 and below	Low	
7 – 8	17.9 – 77.3	Middle	
9 – 10	77.4 and higher	High	

Part 2.4 Ask for the participation in seminars about drug. It is a closed question in term of 2 choices which are participated and never participated in seminars. These are the following standard of mark allocated.

ever	Mark given	0	Marks
1 times	Mark given	1	Marks
More than 1 times	Mark given	2	Marks

Questions concern with seminar have totally 7 questions. After it had already given the marks about the participation in seminar about drug by following the standard, it will group it by considering an average. The level of the participation in seminar divided into 3 level as the following

Marks	Percentage	Level of participation in seminars about drug	
0 – 4	19.7 and lower	Low	
5 – 13	19.8 – 75.8	Middle	
14 – 21	75.9 and higher	High	

3.3.2.3 Part 3 Ask for the participation in drugs problem prevention. It is a closed questions. For marks allocated, it divided into 3 levels as the following.

ever	Mark given	0	Marks
sometimes	Mark given	1	Marks
every time	Mark given	2	Marks

As questions have totally 12 questions. After it had already given the marks about the participation in drug problem prevention by following the standard, it bring to group it by considering an average. The level of the participating in seminar divided into 3 levels as the following

Marks	Percentage	Level of participation in drug problem prevention	
0 – 14	19.3 and lower	Low	
15 – 27	19.4 – 77.7	Middle	
28 – 36	77.8 and higher	High	

3.3.2.4 Part 4 Ask for problems and recommendations about the participation in drug problem prevention. The types of questions are opened and closed questions in order to support people who answer this questionnaires suggest and recommend it freely.

3.4 Research Instrument

Research instrument for this research, the researcher uses as the following

3.4.1.1 Bring questionnaires to the evaluation of the expert to correct and improve and then bring to pretest for collecting population data which has similar characteristic that the researcher would like to study which is member of Tambol Administration Organization in Nakornchaisee subdivision of Nakornprathom. It composes of 30 people by using accidental sampling.

3.4.1.2 After the researcher had received questionnaires, it brought to evaluate for reliability by using the formula of Kuder – Richardson (KR-21). It has a reliability equal to 0.782. After that, he brings to use for collecting data.

3.5 Gathering the Information

The researcher has gathered the information from the members of sub-district administration organization in the area of Samuthprakarn province by himself through the assistance of Deputy of sub-district administration organization of each district in coordinating with the members of sub-district administration organization as sampling group. Before gathering the information, the researcher must explain about the importance of the research and method to answer the questionnaires to the sampling group so that the researcher can analyze the information correctly.

3.6 Data Analysis

After the researcher has already collected the information and checked all the questionnaires in order to test the hypothesis:

3.5.1 Editing the information to check the completeness, accuracy, and unity

3.5.2 Determining the number to each copy of the questionnaire

3.5.3 Determining the code according to the coding guide which the researcher has made and been approved by the expert, and coding form

3.5.4 After finishing coding, the researcher will bring the code to save in the diskette through computer by using SPSS FOR WINDOWS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), and then analyze the information

3.7 Research Statistic

In this research, the researcher has used statistic to explain the characteristics data of population and find the relationship between variables:

3.6.1 Using statistic, percentage, means, and standard deviation to explain the information about private factor and the participation in protecting drugs problem of members of sub-districts administration organization of sampling group

3.6.2 Using statistic to test the hypothesis and evaluate in order to find the value that related between independent variables and dependent variables. It uses statistic for evaluation Chi-Square.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

The study of participation of members of sub-district administration organization in protecting the drug problem, case study of Samut Prakan by gathering the information through distributing questionnaire to members of sub-district administration organization as sampling group of 264 persons. The researcher has used that information to analyze the statistic and present the result through the lecture with table by dividing into 3 sections:

Part 1: Presenting the result of analyzing the information of the population about the private characteristics, receiving the information about protecting drugs problem, level of receiving the information about drugs, experiences of protecting drugs problem, level of experience about protecting drugs problem, level of knowledge about drugs, getting training about drugs, level of training about drugs, participation in protecting drugs problem of the members of sub-district administration organization, level of participation in protecting drugs training of the members of sub-district administration organization by using statistics such as frequency, percentage, means, and standard deviation

Part 2: Presenting the result of testing the independence between independent variable and dependent variable means participation in protecting drugs problem of the members of sub-district administration organization by using statistics of Chi-Square

Part 3: Presenting the problems, difficulties, and recommendations from the population by using statistics such as frequency and percentage

4.1 Characteristics of Population

4.1.1 Characteristics of Population

From the study of population (Table 3), we have discovered that male is 73.1% and female is 26.9%.

Age, most of population are age between 41-50 years old (35.6%), second is age between 31-40 years old (28.8%), and age between 51-60 years old (21.6%) respectively. The average age of population is age between 45.2 years old, the oldest is 70 years old, and the youngest is 20 years old.

Married status, most of population is married as 72%, second is single as 13.3%, and divorced as 5.3%.

Average income per month, most of population has average income per month is between 10,000 baht and lower as 70.1%, second average income is between 10,001-20,000 baht as 18.9%, and average income between 20,001 baht and higher as 11.0% respectively. The average income of people is 12,035.1 baht, the highest income is 180,000 baht, and the lowest income is 1,000 baht.

Level of education, most of population are graduated with secondary education for 46.6%, second is graduated with primary education for 29.9%, and bachelor degree for 14.4%.

Period of holding a position, most of population have period of taking a position for 1-5 years as 73.9%, and period of taking a position between 5 years for higher 26.1%. Average period of taking a position is 4.62 years, maximum is 10 years, and minimum is 1 year.

Period of living in a local, most of population have lived in a local between 21 years as higher than 78.8%, second is between 11-20 years as 14%, and between 10

years as lower than 7.2% respectively. Average period of living in a local is 35.4 years, maximum is 67 years, and minimum is 1 year.

Being a member of other organization, population is a member of other organization as 57.6% and not being a member of other organization as 42.4%.

Table 3. Percentage of Sample Group Divided by Private Information

Characteristics of Population	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Gender		
Male	73.1	193
Female	26.9	71
Age		
30 years old and younger	6.1	16
31 – 40 years old	28.8	76
41 – 50 years old	35.6	94
51 – 60 years old	21.6	57
61 years old and older	8.0	21
$\bar{X} = 45.2$, S.D. = 9.8 , Max = 70.0 , Min = 20.0		
Married Status		
Single	13.3	35
Married	72.0	190
Widow	4.9	13
Divorced	5.3	14
Separate living	4.5	12
Occupation		
Do nothing	12.1	32
Own business	32.2	85
Work for hire	26.1	69
Agriculture/Fishery	27.3	72
Others	2.3	6

Table 3. Percentage of Sample Group Divided by Private Information

Characteristics of Population	Percentage	Amount
Average income per month		
10,000 baht and lower	70.1	185
10,001 – 20,000 baht	18.9	50
20,001 baht and higher	11.0	29
$\bar{X} = 12,035.1$, S.D. = 15,508.0, Max = 180,000.0, Min = 1,000.0		
Total	100.0	264
Level of education		
Secondary education	29.9	79
Primary education	46.6	123
□□□ □□ □ □		8.3
22		
Bachelor degree	14.4	38
Higher than bachelor degree	0.8	2
Period of taking a position		
5 years and lower	73.9	195
6 years and higher	26.1	69
$\bar{X} = 4.6$, S.D. = 3.6, Max = 10.0, Min = 1.0		
Period of living in a local		
10 years and lower	7.2	19
11 – 20 years	14.0	37
21 years and higher	78.8	208
$\bar{X} = 35.4$, S.D. = 15.8, Max = 67.0, Min = 1.0		
Being a member of other organization		
Yes	57.6	152
No	42.4	112

4.1.2 Getting the Information about Protecting Drugs Problems

From the study (Table 4), most of population gets the information about protecting drugs problems from television everyday for 62.1%, second is 3-4 times a week for 20.8%, and 1-2 times a week for 10.2% respectively.

Radio, most of population get the information about protecting drugs problem everyday for 32.2%, second is 3-4 times a week for 28.4%, and 1-2 times a week for 18.6% respectively.

Newspaper, most of population get the information about protecting drugs problem everyday for 42.2%, second is 3-4 times a week for 26.5%, and 1-2 times a week for 14.8% respectively.

Journal/Magazine, most of population get the information about protecting drugs problem rarely for 32.6%, second is 1-2 times a month for 25.8%, and 1-2 times a week for 17.8% respectively.

Brochure, most of population get the information about protecting drugs problem rarely for 37.5%, second is 1-2 times a month for 30.3%, and 1-2 times a week for 15.2% respectively.

Broadcasting Tower, most of population get the information about protecting drugs problem rarely for 46.0%, second is everyday for 36.0%, and 1-2 times a month for 14.0% respectively.

Government Officer, most of population get the information about protecting drugs problem rarely for 36.7%, second is 1-2 times a week for 21.6%, and 1-2 times a month for 21.6% respectively.

Chatting with neighborhood, most of population get the information about protecting drugs problem everyday for 36.7%, second is 3-4 times a week for 31.1%, and 1-2 times a week for 15.2% respectively.

Billboard, most of population get the information about protecting drugs problem rarely for 38.6%, second is everyday for 19.7%, and 1-2 times a month for 15.9% respectively.

Table 4. Getting the Information about Protecting Drugs Problems

Getting the Information about Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Television		
Everyday	62.1	164
3 – 4 times per week	20.8	55
1 – 2 times per week	10.2	27
1 – 2 times per month	2.7	7
Seldom	3.0	8
Never	1.1	3
Radio		
Everyday	32.2	85
3 – 4 times per week	28.4	75
1 – 2 times per week	18.6	49
1 – 2 times per month	7.6	20
Seldom	12.5	33
Never	0.8	2
Newspaper		
Everyday	42.4	112
3 – 4 times per week	26.5	70
1 – 2 times per week	14.8	39
1 – 2 times per month	5.3	14
Seldom	9.8	26
Never	1.1	3

Table 4. Getting the Information about Protecting Drugs Problems (cont.)

Getting the Information about Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Journal/Magazine		
Everyday	13.3	35
3 – 4 times per week	9.1	24
1 – 2 times per week	17.8	47
1 – 2 times per month	25.8	68
Seldom	32.6	86
Never	1.5	4
Brochure		
Everyday	10.6	28
3 – 4 times per week	6.4	17
1 – 2 times per week	15.2	40
1 – 2 times per month	30.3	80
Seldom	37.5	99
Never	0.0	0
Broadcasting Tower		
Everyday	33.0	87
3 – 4 times per week	9.5	25
1 – 2 times per week	7.6	20
1 – 2 times per month	14.0	37
Seldom	36.0	95
Never	0.0	0

Table 4. Getting the Information about Protecting Drugs Problems (cont.)

Getting the Information about Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Government Officer		
Everyday	10.6	28
3 – 4 times per week	18.2	48
1 – 2 times per week	21.6	57
1 – 2 times per month	21.6	57
Seldom	28.0	74
Never	0.0	0
Chatting with Neighborhood		
Everyday	36.7	97
3 – 4 times per week	31.1	82
1 – 2 times per week	15.2	40
1 – 2 times per month	8.7	23
Seldom	8.3	22
Never	0.0	0
Billboard		
Everyday	19.7	52
3 – 4 times per week	12.9	34
1 – 2 times per week	12.9	34
1 – 2 times per month	15.9	42
Seldom	38.6	102
Never	0.0	0

The adjustment of level of receiving the information about protecting drugs problem, the researcher will bring the score from receiving the information about protecting drugs problem including all 9 things. The full score is 45 and for the regulation that used to divide the experiment group about protecting drugs problem by considering from the means (\bar{X}) consist of the compatible when using the standard of score compare with the percentage:

- 15.2% and below (22 scores and below) means low experience
- 15.3% - 80.7% (23-33 scores) means moderate experience
- 80.8% and higher (34 scores and higher) means high experience

The result is most of the population has a moderate level of receiving the information about protecting drugs problem for 65.5%, second is a high level of receiving the information about protecting drugs problem for 19.3%, and a low level of receiving the information about protecting drugs problem for 15.2% respectively. Group of population has a mean score of receiving the information about protecting drugs problem as 28.25, standard deviation is 6.0, maximum is 43, and minimum is 13 (Table 5).

Table 5. Level of receiving the information about protecting drugs problem

Level of receiving the information about protecting drugs problem		
	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Low level(15.2% and lower)	15.2	40
Moderate level(17.9% – 79.5%)	65.5	173
High level(79.6% and higher)	19.3	51
$\bar{X} = 28.2, S.D. = 6.0, Max = 43.0, Min = 13.0$		

4.1.3 Experience about Protecting Drugs Problem

From (Table 6), study of experience about protecting drugs problem is characterized as closed question with 5 choices: always, usually, seldom, rarely, and never for 5 questions as the following results:

Question 1, patrolling together with the police for protecting drugs problem discovered that most of population answered usually for 32.2%, second was seldom for 28.0%, never for 21.3%, rarely for 9.8%, and always for 8.7% respectively.

Question 2, guiding, persuading, and supporting to deliver the drugs users in community to treat discovered that most of population answered usually for 42.0%, second was seldom for 25.4%, always for 19.3%, never for 7.6%, and rarely for 5.7% respectively.

Question 3, participating in activities or project of protecting drugs problem such as village without drugs project and white community project discovered that most of population answered usually for 42.0%, second was always for 33.7%, seldom for 17.4%, never for 3.8%, and rarely for 3.0% respectively.

Question 4, when you see a person in community break the law such as buy, sell, or use drugs, you have warned that person discovered that most of population answered usually for 39.0%, second was always for 28.8%, seldom for 17.4%, never for 10.6%, and rarely for 4.2% respectively.

Question 5, paying attention to and inform the information or clue of those who break the law about drugs to the police in order to arrest discovered that most of population answered usually for 35.6%, second was always for 27.3%, seldom for 17.4%, never for 13.7%, and rarely for 6.1% respectively.

Table 6. Experience about Protecting Drugs Problem

Experience about Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Patrolling together with the police or protecting drugs problem		
Always	8.7	23
Usually	32.2	85
Seldom	28.0	74
Rarely	9.8	26
Never	21.3	56
$\bar{X} = 2.9$, S.D. = 1.3, Max = 5.0, Min = 0.0		
Guiding, persuading, and supporting to deliver the drugs users in community to treat		
Always	19.3	51
Usually	42.0	111
Seldom	25.4	67
Rarely	5.7	15
Never	7.6	20
$\bar{X} = 3.6$, S.D. = 1.1, Max = 5.0, Min = 1.0		
Participating in activities or project of protecting drugs problem such as village without drugs project and white community project		
Always	33.7	89
Usually	42.0	111
Seldom	17.4	46
Rarely	3.0	8
Never	3.8	10
$\bar{X} = 4.0$, S.D. = 1.0, Max = 5.0, Min = 1.0		

Table 6. Experience about Protecting Drugs Problem (cont.)

Experience about Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
When you see a person in community break the law such as buy, sell, or use drugs, you have warned that person		
Always	28.8	76
Usually	39.0	103
Seldom	17.4	46
Rarely	4.2	11
Never	10.6	28
$\bar{X} = 3.7$, S.D. = 1.2 , Max = 5.0 , Min = 1.0		
Paying attention to and inform the information or clue of those who break the law about drugs to the police in order to arrest		
Always	27.3	72
Usually	35.6	94
Seldom	17.4	46
Rarely	6.1	16
Never	13.7	36
$\bar{X} = 3.6$, S.D. = 1.3 , Max = 5.0 , Min = 1.0		

The adjustment of the level of experience about protecting drugs problem, the researcher has brought the scores for experience in protecting drugs problem include all 5 questions. The full score is 25 score and the criterion that use to divide the group of experience about protecting drugs problem by considering from the mean (\bar{X}) consist of the consistency when using the standard score compare with the percentage as follow:

17.8% and below (13 scores and below) means low experience

17.9% - 79.5% (14-21 scores) means moderate experience

79.6% and higher (22 scores and higher) means high experience

The result is most of the population has a moderate level of experience about protecting drugs problem for 61.7%, second is a high level of experience about protecting drugs problem for 20.5%, and a low level of experience about protecting drugs problem for 17.8% respectively. Group of population has a mean score of the experience about protecting drugs problem as 17.8, standard deviation is 4.43, maximum is 25, and minimum is 5 (Table 7).

Table 7. Level of experience about protecting drugs problem

Level of experience about protecting drugs problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Low level(17.8% and lower)	17.8	47
Moderate level(17.9% – 79.5%)	61.7	163
High Level(79.6% and higher)	20.5	54
$\bar{X} = 17.8$, S.D. = 4.4 , Max = 25.0 , Min = 5.0		

4.1.4 Level of Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem

From (Table 8), study of knowledge about protecting drugs problem is characterized as closed question with two choices: yes and no for 10 questions as the following results:

Question 1, the thing that the members of sub-district administration organization must do to protect drugs problem is holding a meeting for planning discovered that most of population answered yes for 92.4% and no for 7.6% respectively.

Question 2, members of sub-district administration organization must conduct a research about using drugs in community discovered that most of population answered yes for 84.1% and no for 15.9% respectively.

Question 3, members of sub-district administration organization should coordinate with other institute such as the police in protecting drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered yes for 94.7% and no for 5.3% respectively.

Question 4, providing a staff to give the knowledge to people in community is not necessary, just study from the document is enough discovered that most of population answered yes for 38.3% and no for 61.7% respectively.

Question 5, drugs problem has an affect to the economy, society, and stability of the nation discovered that most of population answered yes for 95.1% and no for 4.9% respectively.

Question 6, the thing that the members of sub-district administration organization must do to protect drugs problem is holding a meeting for determining drugs policy discovered that most of population answered yes for 86.7% and no for 13.3% respectively.

Question 7, nowadays, there is a treatment for drugs users in the system of “controlling treatment” discovered that most of population answered yes for 62.9% and no for 37.1% respectively.

Question 8, protecting drugs problem is the duty of the police only discovered that most of population answered yes for 76.9% and no for 23.1% respectively.

Question 9, nowadays, those who misbehave about drugs will be forfeiture of property to belong to the nation discovered that most of population answered yes for 88.3% and no for 11.7% respectively.

Question 10, members of sub-district administration organization will be leader in solving drugs problem in the society discovered that most of population answered yes for 87.5% and no for 12.5% respectively.

Table 8. Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem

Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
The thing that the members of sub-district administration organization must do to protect drugs problem		
Yes	92.4	244
No	7.6	20
Members of sub-district administration organization must conduct a research about using drugs in community		
Yes	84.1	222
No	15.9	42
Members of sub-district administration organization should coordinate with other institute such as the police in protecting drugs problem in community		
Yes	94.7	250
No	5.3	14
Providing a staff to give the knowledge to people in community is not necessary, just study from the document is enough		
Yes	38.3	101
No	61.7	163
Drugs problem has an affect to the economy, society, and stability of the nation		
Yes	95.1	251
No	4.9	13
The committee of the Narcotics Control Board has a duty to determine the policy to solve drugs problem		
Yes	86.7	229
No	13.3	35

Table 8. Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem (cont.)

Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Nowadays, there is a treatment for drugs users in the system of “controlling treatment”		
Yes	62.9	166
No	37.1	98
protecting drugs problem is the duty of the police only		
Yes	23.1	61
No	76.9	203
nowadays, those who misbehave about drugs will be forfeiture of property to belong to the nation		
Yes	88.3	233
No	11.7	31
members of sub-district administration organization will be leader in solving drugs problem in the society		
Yes	87.5	231
No	12.5	33

The adjustment of the level of knowledge about protecting drugs problem, the researcher has brought the scores for knowledge in protecting drugs problem include all 10 questions. The full score is 10 score and the criterion that use to divide the group of knowledge about protecting drugs problem by considering from the means (X) consist of the consistency when using the standard score compare with the percentage as follow:

17.8% and below (6 scores and below) means low knowledge

17.9% - 77.3% (7-8 scores) means moderate knowledge

77.4% and higher (9 scores and higher) means high knowledge

The result is most of the population has a moderate level of knowledge about protecting drugs problem for 59.5%, second is a high level of knowledge about protecting drugs problem for 22.7%, and a low level of knowledge about protecting drugs problem for 17.8% respectively. Group of population has a mean score of the knowledge about protecting drugs problem as 7.5, standard deviation is 1.46, maximum is 10, and minimum is 2 (Table 9).

Table 9. Level of Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem

Level of Knowledge about Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Low level(17.8% and lower)	17.8	47
Moderate level(17.9% – 77.3%)	59.5	157
High level(79.6% and higher)	22.7	60
$\bar{X} = 7.5$, S.D. = 1.4 , Max = 10.0 , Min = 2.0		

4.1.5 Training about Drugs Problem

From (Table 10), most of population never gets training about drugs problem form Office of the Narcotics Control Board for 57.1%, second is 1 time for 26.5%, and more than 1 time for 16.3% respectively.

Office of the Narcotics Control Board, most of population never gets training about drugs for 42.4%, second is 1 time for 40.9%, and more than 1 time for 16.7% respectively.

Agency of Royal Thai Police, most of population never gets training about drugs for 59.9%, second is 1 time for 30.7%, and more than 1 time for 9.5% respectively.

Agency of Ministry of Public Health, most of population never gets training about drugs for 39.8%, second is 1 time for 39.4%, and more than 1 time for 20.8% respectively.

Agency of Ministry of Justice, most of population never gets training about drugs for 81.4%, second is 1 time for 12.1%, and more than 1 time for 6.4% respectively.

Agency of other government section, most of population never gets training about drugs for 64.8%, second is more than 1 time for 20.5%, and 1 time for 14.8% respectively.

Agency of private section, most of population never gets training about drugs for 77.7%, second is more than 1 time for 17.0%, and 1 time for 5.3% respectively.

Table 10. Participation in seminars about Drugs

Participation in seminars about Drugs	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Office of the Narcotics Control Board		
More than 1 time	16.3	43
1 time	26.5	70
Never	57.1	151
Office of the Narcotics Control Board		
More than 1 time	16.7	44
1 time	40.9	108
Never	42.4	112
Agency of Royal Thai Police		
More than 1 time	9.5	25
1 time	30.7	81
Never	59.9	158
Agency of Ministry of Public Health		
More than 1 time	20.8	55
1 time	39.4	104
Never	39.8	105

Table 10. Participation in seminars about Drugs (cont.)

Training about Drugs	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Agency of Ministry of Justice		
More than 1 time	6.4	17
1 time	12.1	32
Never	81.4	215
Agency of other government section		
More than 1 time	20.5	54
1 time	14.8	39
Never	64.8	171
Agency of private section		
More than 1 time	17.0	45
1 time	5.3	14
Never	77.7	205

Getting training about drugs, the researcher will bring the score from training about including all 7 things. The full score is 21 and for the regulation that used to divide the experiment group of training about drugs by considering from the means (X) consist of the compatible when using the standard of score compare with the percentage:

19.7% and below (4 scores and below) means low level of training

19.8% - 75.8% (5-13 scores) means moderate level of training

75.9% and higher (14 scores and higher) means high level of training

The result is most of the population has a moderate level of getting training about drugs for 56.1%, second is a high level of getting training about drugs for 24.2%, and a low level of getting training about drugs for 19.7% respectively. Group of population has a mean score of getting training about drugs as 8.9, standard deviation is 5.2, maximum is 21, and minimum is 0 (Table 11).

Table 11. Level of Getting Training about Drugs

Level of Getting Training about Drugs	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Low level(19.7% and lower)	17.8	47
Moderate level(19.8%-75.8%)	61.7	163
High level(75.9% and higher)	20.5	54
$\bar{X} = 8.9$, S.D. = 5.2 , Max = 21.0 , Min = 0.0		

4.1.6 The Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem of Members of Sub-district Administration Organization

From (Table 12), study of participation in protecting drugs problem is characterized as closed question with 3 choices: every time, sometimes, and never for 12 questions as the following results:

Question 1, participation in planning for protecting drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 42.8%, second was never for 37.5%, and every time for 19.7% respectively.

Question 2, participation in planning for solving drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 46.2%, second was never for 34.1%, and every time for 19.7% respectively.

Question 3, participation in planning about allocating the budget for protecting drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered never for 42.1%, second was sometimes for 40.5%, and every time for 17.4% respectively.

Question 4, participation in planning the activity to support the protection of drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 47.3%, second was never for 34.1%, and every time for 18.6% respectively.

Question 5, being a leader in community to participate in any activity of protecting drugs problem discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 53.0%, second was never for 30.7%, and every time for 16.3% respectively.

Question 6, being a coordinator with the staff who relate to set up the activity of protecting drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 41.3%, second was never for 31.8%, and every time for 20.1% respectively.

Question 7, participating in any activity that relate to protection of drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 50.4%, second was never for 31.8%, and every time for 17.8% respectively.

Question 8, donating money, material, and equipment to the activity of protecting drugs problem discovered that most of population answered never for 51.1%, second was sometimes for 39.4%, and every time for 9.5% respectively.

Question 9, participation to control the process of protecting drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 47.3%, second was never for 37.2%, and every time for 15.5% respectively.

Question 10, participation in following up the process and evaluating the result of the activity of protecting drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 46.2%, second was never for 39.4%, and every time for 14.4% respectively.

Question 11, participation in allocating the budget for the activity of protecting drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered never for 45.1%, second was sometimes for 40.9%, and every time for 14.0% respectively.

Question 12, participation in solving drugs problem in community discovered that most of population answered sometimes for 47.0%, second was never for 30.7%, and every time for 22.3% respectively.

Table 12. Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem

Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Participation in planning for protecting drugs problem in community		
Every time	19.7	52
Sometimes	42.8	113
Never	37.5	99
$\bar{X} = 1.8, S.D. = 0.7, \text{Max} = 3.0, \text{Min} = 0.0$		
Participation in planning for solving drugs problem in community		
Every time	19.7	52
Sometimes	46.2	122
Never	34.1	90
$\bar{X} = 1.8, S.D. = 0.7, \text{Max} = 3.0, \text{Min} = 0.0$		
Participation in planning about allocating the budget for protecting drugs problem in community		
Every time	17.4	46
Sometimes	40.5	107
Never	42.1	111
$\bar{X} = 1.7, S.D. = 0.8, \text{Max} = 3.0, \text{Min} = 0.0$		
Participation in planning the activity to support the protection of drugs problem in community		
Every time	18.6	49
Sometimes	47.3	125
Never	34.1	90
$\bar{X} = 1.8, S.D. = 0.7, \text{Max} = 3.0, \text{Min} = 0.0$		

Table 12. Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem (cont.)

Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Being a leader in community to participate in any activity of protecting drugs problem		
Every time	16.3	43
Sometimes	53.0	140
Never	30.7	81
$\bar{X} = 1.8$, S.D. = 0.7 , Max = 3.0 , Min = 0.0		
Being a coordinator with the staff who relate to set up the activity of protecting drugs problem in community		
Every time	20.1	53
Sometimes	41.3	109
Never	38.6	102
$\bar{X} = 1.7$, S.D. = 0.8 , Max = 3.0 , Min = 0.0		
Participating in any activity that relate to protection of drugs problem in community		
Every time	17.8	47
Sometimes	50.4	133
Never	31.8	84
$\bar{X} = 1.8$, S.D. = 0.7 , Max = 3.0 , Min = 0.0		
Donating money, material, and equipment to the activity of protecting drugs problem		
Every time	9.5	25
Sometimes	39.4	104
Never	51.1	135
$\bar{X} = 1.5$, S.D. = 0.7 , Max = 3.0 , Min = 0.0		

Table 12. Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem (cont.)

Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Participation to control the process of protecting drugs problem in community		
Every time	15.5	41
Sometimes	47.3	125
Never	37.2	98
$\bar{X} = 1.7, S.D. = 0.7, Max = 3.0, Min = 0.0$		
Participation in following up the process and evaluating the result of the activity of protecting drugs problem in community		
Every time	14.4	38
Sometimes	46.2	122
Never	39.4	104
$\bar{X} = 1.7, S.D. = 0.7, Max = 3.0, Min = 0.0$		
Participation in allocating the budget for the activity of protecting drugs problem in community		
Every time	14.0	37
Sometimes	40.9	108
Never	45.1	119
$\bar{X} = 1.6, S.D. = 0.7, Max = 3.0, Min = 0.0$		
Participation in solving drugs problem in community		
Every time	22.3	59
Sometimes	47.0	124
Never	30.7	81
$\bar{X} = 1.9, S.D. = 0.7, Max = 3.0, Min = 0.0$		

Participation in protecting drugs problem, the researcher will bring the score from participation in protecting drugs problem including all 12 things. The full score is 36 and for the regulation that used to divide the experiment group of participation in

protecting drugs problem by considering from the means (\bar{X}) consist of the compatible when using the standard of score compare with the percentage:

19.3% and below (14 scores and below) means low level of participation

19.4% - 77.7% (15-27 scores) means moderate level of participation

77.8% and higher (28 scores and higher) means high level of participation

The result is most of the population has a moderate level of participation in protecting drugs problem for 58.3%, second is a high level of participation in protecting drugs problem for 22.3%, and a low level of participation in protecting drugs problem for 19.3% respectively. Group of population has a mean score of participation in protecting drugs problem as 21.1, standard deviation is 7.3, maximum is 36, and minimum is 2 (Table 13).

Table 13. Level of Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem

Level of Participation in Protecting Drugs Problem	Percentage	Amount
Total	100.0	264
Low level(19.3% and lower)	19.3	51
Moderate level(19.4%-77.7%)	58.3	154
High level(77.8% and higher)	22.3	59
$\bar{X} = 21.1$, S.D. = 7.3, Max = 36.0, Min = 2.0		

4.2 Analyzing the Relationship between Independent and Dependent Variable

From the study, the researcher has chosen the independent variable to test the independence of participation in protecting drugs problem by using Chi-Square to test the independent variable such as gender, age, married status, occupation, average income per month, level of education, period of taking a position, period of living in a

local, being a member of other organization, getting the information about protecting drugs problem, knowledge about drugs, and getting training about drugs respectively as shown in table 14:

Table 14. Analyzing the relationship between the participation of protecting drug problem and gender

Gender	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Male	41 (15.5)	114 (43.2)	38 (14.4)	193 (73.1)
Female	10 (3.8)	40 (15.2)	21 (8.0)	71 (26.9)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 3.714 df = 2 Significance = 0.156

Table 14 has presented that differences between gender do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drugs problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 15. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and age.

Age	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
30 years and lower	1 (0.4)	14 (5.3)	1 (0.4)	16 (6.1)
31 – 40 years	8 (3.0)	55 (20.8)	13 (4.9)	76 (28.8)
41 – 50 years	21 (8.0)	49 (18.6)	24 (9.1)	94 (35.6)
51 – 60 years	13 (4.9)	30 (11.4)	14 (5.3)	57 (21.6)
61 years and higher	8 (3.0)	6 (2.3)	7 (2.7)	21 (8.0)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 22.594 df = 8 Significance = 0.004

From table15, the researcher found that the different age had related to different participation in protection drugs problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 16. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and marital status

Marital Status	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Single	4 (1.5)	28 (10.6)	3 (1.1)	35 (13.3)
Married	39 (14.8)	104 (39.4)	47 (17.8)	190 (72.0)
Widow	3 (1.1)	6 (2.3)	4 (1.5)	13 (4.9)
Divorced	3 (1.1)	9 (3.4)	2 (0.8)	14 (5.3)
Separate living	2 (0.8)	7 (2.7)	3 (1.1)	12 (4.5)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 9.411 df = 8 Significance = 0.309

From table 16, the researcher found that different marital status had unrelated to different participation in protection drugs problem prevention with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 17. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and occupation

Occupation	Low	Moderate	High	Total amount
	participation (%)	participation (%)	participation (%)	
Do nothing	10 (3.8)	21 (8.0)	1 (0.4)	32 (12.1)
Own business	12 (4.5)	51 (19.3)	22 (8.3)	85 (32.2)
Work for hire	10 (3.8)	41 (15.5)	18 (6.8)	69 (26.1)
Agriculture/fishe ry	19 (7.2)	39 (14.8)	14 (5.3)	72 (27.3)
Others	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)	4 (1.5)	6 (2.3)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 20.348 df = 8 Significance = 0.009

From table 17, the researcher found that the different between occupations do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 18. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem and income per month

Income per month	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
10,000 baht and lower	40 (15.2)	96 (36.4)	49 (18.6)	185 (70.1)
10,001 – 20,000 baht	8 (3.0)	35 (13.3)	7 (2.7)	50 (18.9)
20,001 baht and higher	3 (1.1)	23 (8.7)	3 (1.1)	29 (11.0)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 11.519 df = 4 Significance = 0.021

From table18, it found that the different income had related to different participation in protection drugs problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 19. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and level of education

Educational Level	Low	Moderate	High	Total amount
	participation (%)	participation (%)	participation (%)	
No education	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Primary education	24 (9.1)	33 (12.5)	22 (8.3)	79 (29.9)
Secondary education	24 (9.1)	68 (25.8)	31 (11.7)	123 (46.6)
University certificate	1 (0.4)	20 (7.6)	1 (0.4)	22 (8.3)
Bachelor's degree	2 (0.8)	31 (11.7)	5 (1.9)	38 (14.4)
Bachelor's degree higher	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 30.312

df = 8

Significance = 0.000

From table 19, It found that the differences between educational level had related to different participation in protection drugs problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 20. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and period of holding the position.

Period of positioning	Low	Moderate	High	Total amount
	participation (%)	participation (%)	participation (%)	
5 years and lower	43 (16.3)	110 (41.7)	42 (15.9)	195 (73.9)
6 years and higher	8 (3.0)	44 (16.7)	17 (6.4)	69 (26.1)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 3.577 df = 2 Significance = 0.167

From table 20, it found that the difference between period of holding the position do not have any relationship of protecting drugs problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 21. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and period of living in province

Period of living in province	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
10 years and lower	6 (2.3)	42 (15.9)	8 (3.0)	56 (21.2)
11 – 20 years	19 (7.2)	61 (23.1)	18 (6.8)	98 (37.1)
21 years and higher	26 (9.8)	51 (19.3)	33 (12.5)	110 (41.6)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 21.532 df = 10 Significance = 0.018

From table 21, it found that differences between period of living do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 22. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and being a member of other organization

Being a member of other organization	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Yes	26 (9.8)	92 (34.8)	34 (12.9)	152 (57.6)
No	25 (9.5)	62 (23.5)	25 (9.5)	112 (42.4)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 1.204 df = 2 Significance = 0.548

From table 22, it found that differences between being a member of different organization do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 23. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and getting information from television.

getting information from television.	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Never	1 (0.4)	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.1)
Seldom	2 (0.8)	3 (1.1)	3 (1.1)	8 (3.0)
1 – 2 times per month	0 (0.0)	4 (1.5)	3 (1.1)	7 (2.7)
1 – 2 times per week	6 (2.3)	17 (6.4)	4 (1.5)	27 (10.2)
3 - 4 times per week	4 (1.5)	40 (15.2)	11 (4.2)	55 (20.8)
Everyday	38 (14.4)	88 (33.3)	38 (14.4)	164 (62.1)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 14.280 df = 10 Significance = 0.161

From table 23, It found that differences between getting different information from television had relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 24. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and getting information from radio

getting information from radio.	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Never	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)
Seldom	6 (2.3)	24 (9.1)	3 (1.1)	33 (12.5)
1 – 2 times per month	9 (3.4)	10 (3.8)	1 (0.4)	20 (7.6)
1 – 2 times per week	5 (1.9)	33 (12.5)	11 (4.2)	49 (18.6)
3 - 4 times per week	10 (3.8)	47 (17.8)	18 (6.8)	75 (28.4)
Everyday	20 (7.6)	39 (14.8)	26 (9.8)	85 (32.2)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 25.129 df = 10 Significance = 0.005

From table 24, It found that differences between getting different information from radio had related to participation in drugs problem prevention with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 25. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and getting information from newspaper

getting information from newspaper	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Never	1 (0.4)	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.1)
Seldom	4 (1.5)	15 (5.7)	7 (2.7)	26 (9.8)
1 – 2 times per month	6 (2.3)	8 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (5.3)
1 – 2 times per week	6 (2.3)	25 (9.5)	8 (3.0)	39 (14.8)
3 - 4 times per week	11 (4.2)	39 (14.8)	20 (7.6)	70 (26.5)
Everyday	23 (8.7)	65 (24.6)	24 (9.1)	112 (42.4)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 11.102 df = 10 Significance = 0.350

From table 25, It found that getting different information from newspaper had related to participation in drugs problem prevention with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 26. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drugs problem prevention and getting information from journal or magazine

Getting information from Journal or magazine	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Never	4 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.5)
Seldom	19 (7.2)	41 (15.5)	26 (9.8)	86 (32.6)
1 – 2 times per month	8 (3.0)	46 (17.4)	14 (5.3)	68 (25.8)
1 – 2 times per week	5 (1.9)	37 (14.0)	5 (1.9)	47 (17.8)
3 - 4 times per week	5 (1.9)	13 (4.9)	6 (2.3)	24 (9.1)
Everyday	10 (3.8)	17 (6.4)	8 (3.0)	35 (13.3)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 34.599 df = 10 Significance = 0.000

Table 26 has presented that difference of getting information from journal and magazine have relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 27. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from brochure

getting information from brochure	Low	Moderate	High	Total amount
	participation (%)	participation (%)	participation (%)	
Never	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Seldom	19 (7.2)	55 (20.8)	25 (9.5)	99 (37.5)
1 – 2 times per month	13 (4.9)	50 (18.9)	17 (6.4)	80 (30.3)
1 – 2 times per week	7 (2.7)	22 (8.3)	11 (4.2)	40 (15.2)
3 - 4 times per week	1 (0.4)	12 (4.5)	4 (1.5)	17 (6.4)
Everyday	11 (4.2)	15 (5.7)	2 (0.8)	28 (10.6)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 12.167 df = 8 Significance = 0.126

Table 27 has presented that difference between getting information from brochure do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 28. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from broadcasting tower

getting information from broadcasting tower	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Never	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Seldom	14 (5.3)	61 (23.1)	20 (7.6)	95 (36.0)
1 – 2 times per month	5 (1.9)	28 (10.6)	4 (1.5)	37 (14.0)
1 – 2 times per week	5 (1.9)	12 (4.5)	3 (1.1)	20 (7.6)
3 – 4 times per week	7 (2.7)	13 (4.9)	5 (1.9)	25 (9.5)
Everyday	20 (7.6)	40 (15.2)	27 (10.2)	87 (33.0)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 14.280 df = 8 Significance = 0.075

Table 28 has presented that difference between getting information from broadcasting tower do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 29. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from government officers

Getting information from Government officers	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Never	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Seldom	12 (4.5)	44 (16.7)	18 (6.8)	74 (28.0)
1 – 2 times per month	14 (5.3)	28 (10.6)	15 (5.7)	57 (21.6)
1 – 2 times per week	8 (3.0)	38 (14.4)	11 (4.2)	57 (21.6)
3 - 4 times per week	8 (3.0)	31 (11.7)	9 (3.4)	48 (18.2)
Everyday	9 (3.4)	13 (4.9)	6 (2.3)	28 (10.6)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 8.144 df = 8 Significance = 0.420

Table 29 has presented that difference between getting information from government officers do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 30. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from chatting with neighborhood

getting information from chatting with neighborhood	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Never	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Seldom	5 (1.9)	16 (6.1)	1 (0.4)	22 (8.3)
1 – 2 times per month	4 (1.5)	17 (6.4)	2 (0.8)	23 (8.7)
1 – 2 times per week	11 (4.2)	21 (8.0)	8 (3.0)	40 (15.2)
3 – 4 times per week	14 (5.3)	53 (20.1)	15 (5.7)	82 (31.1)
Everyday	17 (6.4)	47 (17.8)	33 (12.5)	97 (36.7)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 17.745 df = 8 Significance = 0.023

Table 30 has presented that difference between getting information from chatting with neighborhood has relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 31. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and getting information from billboard

getting information from billboard.	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Never	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Seldom	15 (5.7)	63 (23.9)	24 (9.1)	102 (38.6)
1 – 2 times per month	11 (4.2)	23 (8.7)	8 (3.0)	42 (15.9)
1 – 2 times per week	3 (1.1)	23 (8.7)	8 (3.0)	34 (12.9)
3 – 4 times per week	7 (2.7)	19 (7.2)	8 (3.0)	34 (12.9)
Everyday	15 (5.7)	26 (9.8)	11 (4.2)	52 (19.7)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 8.362 df = 8 Significance = 0.399

From table 31 has presented that difference of getting information from billboard do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis.

Table 32. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of getting information

Level of getting information	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Low level (15.2 percentage and lower)	10 (3.8)	25 (9.5)	5 (1.9)	40 (15.2)
Middle level (17.9 – 79.5 percentage)	26 (9.8)	105 (39.8)	42 (15.9)	173 (65.5)
High level (79.6 percentage and higher)	15 (5.7)	24 (9.1)	12 (4.5)	51 (19.3)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 8.457 df = 4 Significance = 0.046

Table 32 has presented that difference level of getting information has relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 33. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of experienced in this problem

Level of experienced in protecting drug problem	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Low level (17.8 percentage and lower)	17 (6.4)	24 (9.1)	6 (2.3)	47 (17.8)
Middle level (17.9 – 79.5 percentage)	32 (12.1)	93 (35.2)	38 (14.4)	163 (61.7)
High level (79.6 percentage and higher)	2 (0.8)	37 (14.0)	15 (5.7)	54 (20.5)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 17.876 df = 4 Significance = 0.001

Table 33 has presented that difference level of experienced has relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

Table 34. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of knowledge in this problem

Level of knowledge in drug problem prevention	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Low level (17.8 percentage and lower)	13 (4.9)	21 (8.0)	13 (4.9)	47 (17.8)
Middle level (17.9 – 77.3 percentage)	26 (9.8)	99 (37.5)	32 (12.1)	157 (59.5)
High level (79.6 percentage and higher)	12 (4.5)	34 (12.9)	14 (5.3)	60 (22.7)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 5.347 df = 4 Significance = 0.253

Table 34 has presented that difference level of knowledge about drug problem do not have any relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which reject the hypothesis

Table 35. Analyzing the relationship between the participation in drug problem prevention and level of participating in seminar about drug

level of participating in seminar about drug	Low participation (%)	Moderate participation (%)	High participation (%)	Total amount (%)
Low level (19.7 percentage and lower)	24 (9.1)	28 (10.6)	0 (0.0)	52 (19.7)
Middle level (19.8 – 75.8 percentage)	27 (10.2)	106 (40.2)	15 (5.7)	148 (56.1)
High level (75.9 percentage and higher)	0 (0.0)	20 (7.6)	44 (16.7)	64 (24.2)
Total	51 (19.3)	154 (58.3)	59 (22.3)	264 (100.0)

Chi – Square = 127.703 df = 4 Significance = 0.000

Table 35 has presented that difference level of participating in seminar about drug has relationship in participation of protecting drug problem with the significance of 0.05 which accept the hypothesis.

4.3 Problem, Difficulties, and Recommendation about Protecting Drugs Problem

In section of closed question about problem about difficulties, and recommendation about method of protecting drugs problem, members of Sub-district Administration Organization has offered the ideas about the problems and difficulties in processing as follow:

4.3.1.1 The relating officers have worked slowly, ignored the duty, and not proceeded the law strictly to punish those who relate to drugs problem.

4.3.1.2 Lack of cooperation between government agencies including the relating private organization such as police, administered officer, health officer, sub-local administration organization, and people.

4.3.1.3 Members of Sub-district administration organization lack of knowledge, understanding about the duty of themselves in participation in protecting drugs problem, including lack of budget and no authority in punishing those who relate to drugs problem.

Recommendations about Method of Protecting Drugs Problem as Follow:

1. The relating organizations should control and examine the drugs problem in community strictly by proceeding continually and strictly.
2. The relating organizations should teach and advise the disadvantages of drugs since childhood and also increasing the varieties of media to promote such as broadcasting through broadcasting tower of village, billboard, document/brochure, and public relation to people in community in order to know the cause and danger of drugs.
3. Members of Sub-district administration organization must know the role and duty of participation in protecting drugs problem in community so that there should be seminar about the method of planning the process in protecting drugs problem in order to have more participation in protecting drugs problem in community.
4. Government agencies should support the budget and distribute the authority of law to the members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem.
5. Government agencies should be more cooperate between each other, especially with private organization in protecting drugs problem.
6. There should be network of protecting drugs problem in community and increase more relaxing activities in community such as park, sport field in order to reduce and protect drugs problem in community.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION

From the study about the participation of members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem in case of Samut Prakan, we can answer to the purposes of this research as following:

5.1 Level of Participation of Members of Sub-district Administration Organization in Protecting Drugs Problem

From the study, level of participation of members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem in Samut Prakan province is in moderate level and this may due to the members of Sub-district administration organization have already been a leader in community. Even though the community has done any activity, members of Sub-district administration organization do not necessary to participate in any process of that activity. This has an affect to the participation of members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem is in moderate level which conform with the study of Suriya Yeekhun (1991 : abstract) that studied about the participation of people in administering forest resource in community forest system : case of Srilakor district Jakkaraj provine Nakorn Rachasrima discovered that level of participation in supporting and curing the quality of environment in rural areas of the developer was in moderate level with the level of statistics for 0.05.

5.2 Factors that have a Relationship to the Participation of Members of Sub-district Administration Organization in Protecting Drugs Problem

5.2.1 Differences in Private Factors of Members of Sub-district Administration Organization in Protecting Drugs Problem

Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1 differences in private factors will have a relationship with the participation of the members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem differently.

From the study, differences in private factors will have a relationship with the participation of the members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem differently (exception for gender, married status, period of taking a position, and being a member of other organization that do not have any relationship with the participation of members of Sub-district administration organization) has a result as the testing hypothesis by dividing the private factors as following:

1. The participation in protecting drugs problem do not have any relationship with gender due to the members of Sub-district administration organization have participated in protecting drugs problem in role as planning the allocation of local budget. So that gender do not have any relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem which conform with Suriya Yeekhun (1991 : 146) that studied about the participation of people in administering forest resource in community forest system : case of Srilakor district Jakkaraj provine Nakorn Rachasrima discovered that gender do not have any relationship with the participation in supporting and curing the environment in rural areas of the developer with the statistics of 0.05.

2. The participation in protecting drugs problem has a relationship with age. From the study, we have discovered that if members of Sub-district administration

organization are older, they will participate more in protecting drugs problem. This may be due to those who are older will have more experiences in working or doing any activity in community so that age has a relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem which conforms with the study of Somchart Jellattanakul (1992 : 61) that studied about the participation of village chief and village headman in protecting the environment in rural areas of the north east region discovered that village chief and village headman who had different ages had a relationship with the participation in building public place differently with the statistics of 0.05.

3. The participation in protecting drugs problem does not have any relationship with married status due to the members of Sub-district administration organization are those who are living in that community. So that the participation in any activity does not have any effect on the married status in processing activity in community which conforms with the study of ร.ต.ท. Paisarn Thumjaruswong (2001 : 61) that studied about the participation of taxi driver in protecting criminal problem discovered that married status did not have any relationship with the participation in protecting criminal problem with the statistics of 0.01.

4. The participation in protecting drugs problem has a relationship with occupation and average income per month. This may be due to the process of activity in community must have an expense even though there would be budget from government agency, sometimes it is necessary to use private budget to support the processing of that activity in community which conforms with the study of Somchai Wiriphiromkul (2000 : 146) that studied about the participation of people in administering the forest community in case of Koke Suntisuk forest community Wungmhee district Wung Num Kheaw province Nakorn Ratchasima discovered that the sample group who had different occupation and family income would have participated in administering forest community differently as the statistics of 0.05.

5. The participation in protecting drugs problem has a relationship with level of education. This may be due to the members of Sub-district administration organization who have high level of education will have prospective and understand the duty,

government policy including the steps of plan development more than other members of Sub-district administration organization who have low level of education which conform with the study of Suriya Yeekhun (1991 : 146) that studied about the participation of people in administering forest resource in community forest system : case of Srilakor district Jakkaraj provine Nakorn Rachasrima discovered that level of education had a relationship with the participation of people with the statistics of 0.05.

6. The participation in protecting drugs problem do not have any relationship with taking a position and being a member of other organization due to the members of Sub-district administration organization have taken similar position with similar conscience to do good thing to the public and especially the role of members of Sub-district administration organization that force everyone to perform their own duty including the private characteristics that can realize to their own duty which conform with the study of Chumnan Wongwinijorn (2002 : abstract) that studied about knowledge, attitude, and the participation of members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting the environment at Khao Hinpun : case study of Maprang province Phitsanulok discovered that the difference in period of taking a position and being a member of other organization do not differ in knowledge, attitude, and participation with the statistics of 0.05.

7. The participation in protecting drugs problem has a relationship with period of living in a local. This may due to the members of Sub-district administration organization have lived in community for a long time so that any activity will be processed with the processing from community or activity from any government agencies which conform with Wachira Jaruensri (1999) that studied about the participation in protecting criminal problem of the members of Sub-district administration organization : case study of the members of Sub-district administration organization in Chuntaburi discovered that period of living in a local had a relationship with the participation in protecting criminal problem with the statistics of 0.05.

5.2.2 Differences in Society Factor of Members of Sub-district Administration Organization in Protecting Drugs Problem

Hypothesis

Hypothesis 2 differences in society factors will have a relationship with the participation of the members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem differently.

From the study, differences in society factors will have a relationship with the participation of the members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem differently (exception for knowledge about drugs) has a result as the testing hypothesis by dividing the society factors as following:

1. The participation in protecting drugs problem has a relationship with getting information about drugs problem. This may due to the members of Sub-district administration organization must follow up in every information in both planning, government policy, or other information in local. So that getting the information has a relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem which conform with the study of Suriya Yeekhun (1991 : abstract) that studied about the participation of people in administering forest resource in community forest system : case of Srilakor district Jakkaraj provine Nakorn Rachasrima discovered that getting information of people in administering forest resource differently can cause the difference in participation of people in administering forest resource in community forest system with the statistics of 0.05.

2. The participation in protecting drugs problem has a relationship with the experience about drugs problem. This may due to the members of Sub-district administration organization have some experience about protecting drugs problem in community and are the leader in processing the activities in protecting drugs problem in community which conform with the study of Chaiporn Phanichauttra (1990 : 120) that studied about the participation of people in protecting criminal problem Mueng province Pitsanulok discovered that the experiences to participate in activity or

training about different criminal problem that caused the participation in protecting different criminal problem with the statistics of 0.05.

3. The participation in protecting drugs problem do not have any relationship with knowledge about drugs due to knowledge factor do not have any affect in participation in any activity. This may due to the duty of the members of Sub-district administration organization as the direct duty in taking a position to participate in activity of community and from reality. The members of Sub-district administration organization have already lived in community so that have a relationship with community or that local area which conform with the study of Settapong Pu6chakarn (1998 : 99) discovered that knowledge and knowledge do not have any relationship with the participation in administering the rubbish in community of the members of Sub-district administration organization with the statistics of 0.05.

4. The participation in protecting drugs problem has a relationship with getting training about drugs. This may due to the members of Sub-district administration organization use to get training about drugs will know the issues and problems in processing activity in protecting drugs problem so that getting training has an importance in protecting drugs problem which conform with the study of Prasobsuk Deein (1988 : 116) that studied about the participation of village chief and village headman in protecting the environment in rural areas of the north region discovered that village chief and village headman who used to get training was an important variable that affected to village chief and village headman to participate in the steps of protecting the environment differently with the statistics of 0.01.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This research has a purpose to study about the level of the participation of members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem and factors that have relationship to the participation of members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem. The population that use in this research are the members of Sub-district administration organization in Samut Prakarn consist of members of Sub-district administration organization for 32 places in 6 provinces with sample group for 264 samples.

The equipment that use to gather the information is the questionnaire that consist of 4 sections are private factor, score from society factor such as getting information about drugs problem, experiences about protecting drugs problem, knowledge about drugs, getting training about drugs, score of participation in protecting drugs problem of members of Sub-district administration organization, and problems and recommendations in protecting drugs problem. The researcher has gathered the information from the complete questionnaires 264 sets, analyzed and evaluated by SPSS program, the used statistics are percentage, means, and standard deviation that explain the information about private factor and also the participation in protecting drugs problem with members of Sub-district administration organization of sample group and used the statistics to find Chi-square in testing the hypotheses and analyzing the relationship between independent and dependent variable.

6.1 Conclusion

1. From general information discovered that sample group is male for 73.1%, age between 41-50 years old for 35.6%, married for 72.0%, trading/ business owner for 32.2%, average income per month lower than 10,000 baht for 70.1%, level of

education is primary education for 46.4%, period of taking position lower than 5 years for 73.9%, period of living in a local more than 20 years for 78.8%, and being a member of other organization for 57.6%.

1. Most of sample group has society factor in moderate scores are getting information about drugs problem for 65.5%, having experience about protecting drugs problem for 61.7%, having knowledge about drugs for 59.5%, and getting training about drugs for 56.1%.

2. The participation in protecting drugs problem of members of Sub-district administration organization in most of sample group discover that level of score in participation in moderate level for 58.3%.

3. Private factor have a relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem of members of Sub-district administration organization except gender, married status, period of taking a position, and being a member of other organization do not have any relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem of members of Sub-district administration organization.

4. Society factor have a relationship with the participation of protecting drugs problem of members of Sub-district administration organization except knowledge about drugs do not have any relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem of members of Sub-district administration organization.

5. Problems and difficulties of members of Sub-district administration organization such as the relating officers have worked slowly, ignored the duty, and do not proceeded the law strictly to punish those who relate to drugs problem, lack of cooperation between government agencies including the relating private organization, lack of budget and no authority in punishing those who relate to drugs problem. The members of Sub-district administration organization have given the recommendations to protect drugs problem are the relating organizations should control and examine the drugs problem in community strictly by proceeding continually and strictly, teaching

and advising the disadvantages of drugs since childhood, the relating organizations should and also increasing the varieties of media to promote, government agencies should support the budget and distribute the authority of law to the members of Sub-district administration organization in protecting drugs problem, government agencies should be more cooperate between each other, and there should be network of protecting drugs problem in community and increase more relaxing activities in community to reduce and protect drugs problem in community.

6.2 Recommendations for this research

From the research, we discovered that the participation in protecting drugs problem of members of Sub-district administration organization in Samut Prakarn do not participate completely in protecting drugs problem in community as people expect due to there are problems and limitations of the participation. The researcher has widely studied about the characteristics of the participation of members of Sub-district administration organization in Samut Prakarn that has a result as the above. The researcher has given recommendations as following:

1. From the research, getting the information about protecting drugs problem has a relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem so that there should be a presentation of news and promote about drugs problem and planning of drugs in every channel of communication as much as possible to make the society be enthusiastic and consider about drugs problem.

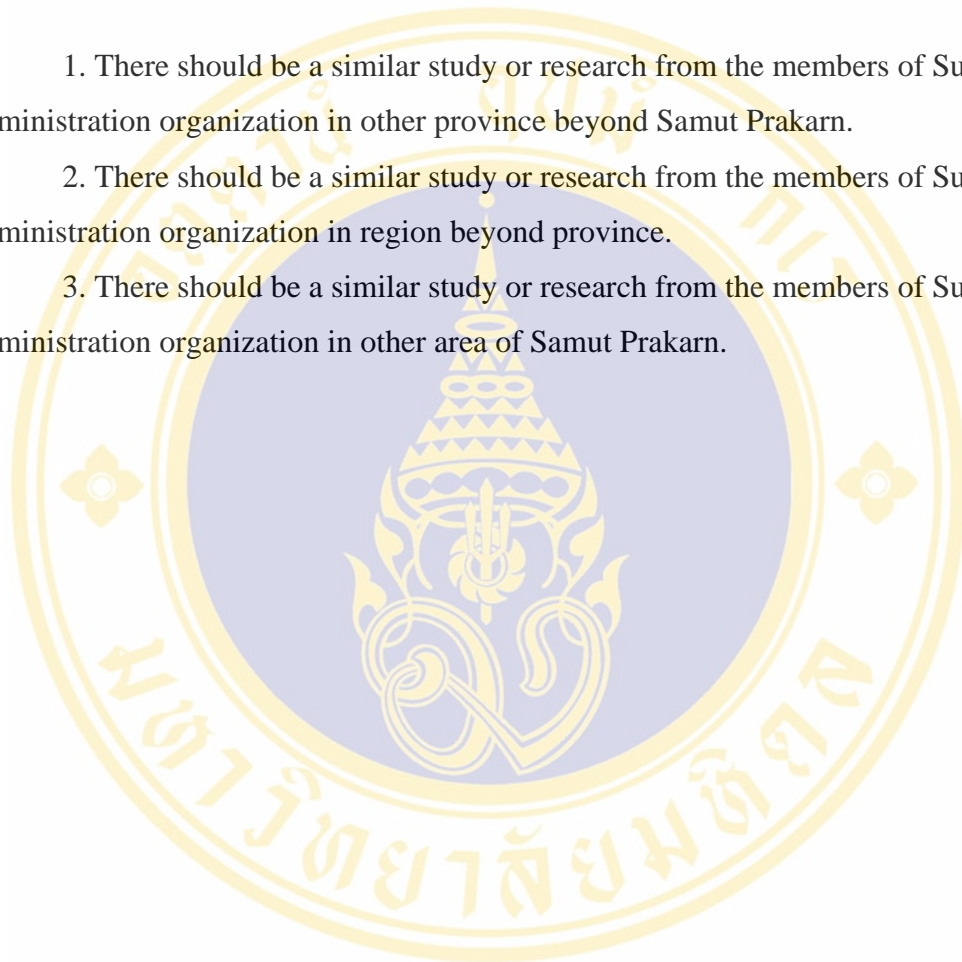
2. From the research, experience about protecting drugs problem has a relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem so that there should be a support to make members of Sub-district administration organization be more participate in protecting drugs problem in community to facilitate members of Sub-district administration organization to be more in participating in protecting drugs problem of their community.

3. From the research, getting training about drugs has a relationship with the participation in protecting drugs problem so that the relating agencies should facilitate and support the training about protecting drugs problem to members of Sub-district

administration organization continually and strictly to be more in participating in protecting drugs problem in their community.

6.3 Recommendation for the Next Research

1. There should be a similar study or research from the members of Sub-district administration organization in other province beyond Samut Prakarn.
2. There should be a similar study or research from the members of Sub-district administration organization in region beyond province.
3. There should be a similar study or research from the members of Sub-district administration organization in other area of Samut Prakarn.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

In English

- Cohen, John M. and Uphoff, Norman T. (1980). Participation's Place in Rural Development : Seeking Clarity Through Specificity. World Development. 6.
- _____. Uphoff, Norman T. "Rural Development Participation : Concepts and Measures for Project Design Implementation and Evaluation" Rural Development Monograph No. 2 Rural Development Committee Center for International Studies, Cornell University January 1977.
- Delen, Corazon Alma G. (1977) "People Participation" Philippine Encyclopedia of Social Works.
- Erwin, William. (1976). Participation Management : Concept Theory and Implementation.
Atlanta, Ga : Georgia state University.
- Hay, D. G. (1951). Social Participation of Individual in Four Rural Community of the Northeast Rural Sociology. June 29.
- Reeder, W.W. (1974). Some Aspect of the Informal Social Participation of Farm Families. New York : Cornell University Press.
- United Nations. (1978). Popular Participation in Decision Making for Development.
New York : United Nations Publication.
- White, Alastair T.(1982). "Why Community Participation ? A discussion of the argument go, Community Participation : Current issue and lesson learned."
United Nations Children's Fund.

In Thai

- กรมการปกครอง. (2542). กฎหมายระเบียบและข้อบังคับองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบล. กรุงเทพมหานคร: โรงพิมพ์อสาธิตศึกษาดินแดน.
- _____ (2538). คู่มือการปฏิบัติงานสภาตำบลและองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบล. กรุงเทพมหานคร: โรงพิมพ์ส่วนท้องถิ่นกระทรวงมหาดไทย.
- _____. กองราชการส่วนตำบล. (2538). การกระจายอำนาจการปกครองสู่ท้องถิ่น. อุดรธานี.
- _____. กระทรวงมหาดไทย. (2545). อบต. [Online] เข้าถึงได้จาก : <http://www.dola.go.th/local/sawan.html> [1 มิถุนายน 2546]
- _____. กระทรวงมหาดไทย. (2545). สมุทรปราการ. [Online] เข้าถึงได้จาก : <http://www.dola.go.th/local/sawan.html> [1 มิถุนายน 2546]
- กรรณิกา ชมดี. (2524). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนที่มีผลต่อการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจ : ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีโครงการสารภี ตำบลท่าช้าง อำเภวารินชำราบ จังหวัดอุบลราชธานี. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาพัฒนาสังคม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์.
- กรรณิกา ประกอบทรัพย์. (2540). การมีส่วนร่วมในการอนุรักษ์แม่น้ำท่าจีนของสมาชิกสภาตำบลในจังหวัดสุพรรณบุรี. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาสังแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- กองบังคับการตำรวจภูธรจังหวัดสมุทรปราการ. (2545). สถิติผลการจับกุมคดียาเสพติดจังหวัดสมุทรปราการ จำแนกตามชนิดของยาเสพติด พ.ศ. 2544 – 2545.
- เกษร วงศ์วัฒนากิจ. (2542). ความคิดเห็นและการมีส่วนร่วมของกรมการปกครององค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลต่อการพัฒนาสาธารณสุขในระดับท้องถิ่น. วิทยานิพนธ์ศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาประชากรศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- จ่านอง อภิวัฒน์สิทธิ์. (2523). ประวัติแนวคิดทางสังคม. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์โอเดียน สโตร์.
- เจิมศักดิ์ ปิ่นทอง. (2527). การระดมประชาชนเพื่อการพัฒนาชนบท. คณะเศรษฐศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์.
- ณรงค์ ศรีสวัสดิ์. (2528). จิตวิทยาการเมือง. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์ดวงกมล.

- ชูเกียรติ ภัยลี, พ.ศ.อ. (2536). การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการป้องกันและปราบปรามอาชญากรรม ระหว่างเขตพื้นที่ที่มีการปฏิบัติงานกับเขตพื้นที่ที่ไม่มีการปฏิบัติงานของตำรวจชุมชนและมวลชนสัมพันธ์ในเขตจังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา. วิทยานิพนธ์ศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์.
- ชัยโรจน์ ชนสันติ. (2535). การมีส่วนร่วมของคณะกรรมการสภาตำบลในการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ : ศึกษากรณีจังหวัดอุบลราชธานี. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทศึกษาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- ชัยพร พานิชอัตรา.ร.ต.ท. (2533). ความร่วมมือของประชาชนในการป้องกันอาชญากรรม ในเขตอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดพิษณุโลก. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทศึกษาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาอาชญาวิทยาและงานยุติธรรม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- ชำนาญ วงศ์วินิจสร. (2545) ความรู้ เจตคติ และการมีส่วนร่วมของสมาชิกองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลในการอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวดล้อมเขาหินปูน : กรณีศึกษาอำเภอนิคมพัฒนา จังหวัดพิษณุโลก. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทศึกษาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาเทคโนโลยีบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- ชินรัตน์ สมสืบ. (2539). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการพัฒนาชนบท. กรุงเทพมหานคร : โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมธิราช.
- ชื่นใจ บุญชาธรรม. (2542). การมีส่วนร่วมอนุรักษ์สภาพแวดล้อมของผู้ประกอบการธุรกิจท่องเที่ยว บริเวณชายหาดบางแสน จังหวัดชลบุรี. วิทยานิพนธ์ศึกษาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- ทวิวงศ์ ศรีบุรี. (2539). สิ่งแวดล้อม เศรษฐกิจ และการศึกษา. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย.
- หัตถดาว บุญपाल. (2530). ปัจจัยบางประการที่มีผลต่อการเข้ามีส่วนร่วมในกิจกรรมทางการศึกษาของหัวหน้าครัวเรือนในเขตพื้นที่ตำบลสวาท อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดน่าน. วิทยานิพนธ์มหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์.
- นงเยาว์ หลีพันธุ์. (2537). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการจัดทำโครงการพัฒนาแหล่งน้ำขนาดเล็กในจังหวัดจันทบุรี. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทศึกษาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- นิรันดร์ จงวุฒิเวศย์. (2527). กลวิธี แนวทาง วิธีการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในงานพัฒนาชุมชน. ใน ทวีทอง หงษ์วิวัฒน์ (บรรณาธิการ), การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการพัฒนา. หน้า (183 - 186). กรุงเทพมหานคร : สักดิ์โสภากการพิมพ์.

- บังอร ชินกุลกิจนิวัติ. (2525). จิตวิทยาทั่วไป. กรุงเทพมหานคร : มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์.
- ปธาน สุวรรณมงคล. (2527). ทัศนะบางประการในเรื่องสภาพลกับการมีส่วนร่วมของชุมชน.ใน
ทวิทอง หงษ์วิวัฒน์ (บรรณาธิการ), การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการพัฒนาชุมชน. หน้า
(81 - 91). กรุงเทพมหานคร : สักดิ์โสภากการพิมพ์.
- ประสพสุข ดิอินทร์. (2531). การมีส่วนร่วมในการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรป่าไม้ของกำนันผู้ใหญ่บ้านใน
ภาคเหนือ. วิทยานิพนธ์สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- ปัญญา ธนะสัมบุญ. (2535). ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในโครงการพัฒนาชนบท
และชุมชนตามข้อเสนอของสมาชิกสภาผู้แทนราษฎร ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีจังหวัดปทุมธานี.
วิทยานิพนธ์มหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์.
- เพ็ญศรี รัตนะ. (2536). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในงานพัฒนาสิ่งแวดล้อมของกรมการพัฒนา
ชุมชน ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีจังหวัดอุบลราชธานี. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
สาขาบริหารธุรกิจ บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- ไพศาล ชรรจรังสรรค์.ร.ต.ท. (2544). การมีส่วนร่วมของผู้ประกอบอาชีพขับรถแท็กซี่รับจ้าง
ในการป้องกันปัญหาอาชญากรรม. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาสังคมศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
สาขาวิชาอาชญาวิทยาและงานยุติธรรมบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- มาริสา สุจริตจิตร. (2539). คริสเตียนกับการมีส่วนร่วมในการอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวดล้อม : กรณีศึกษา
คริสเตียนในคริสตจักรที่สังกัดสภาคริสตจักรในประเทศไทย เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร. วิทยา
นิพนธ์ปริญญาสังคมศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาสังแวดล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัย
มหิดล.
- ยุวัฒน์ วุฒิเมธี. (2526). หลักการพัฒนาชุมชนและหลักการพัฒนาชนบท. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนัก
พิมพ์ไทยนครแห่งประเทศไทย.
- วชิระ เจริญศรี. (2542). การมีส่วนร่วมในการป้องกันอาชญากรรมของสมาชิกสภาองค์การบริหาร
ส่วนตำบล : ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีสมาชิกสภาองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบล จังหวัดนนทบุรี.
วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาสังคมศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาอาชญาวิทยาและงานยุติธรรม
บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- วรวิทย์ อรรถโกวิทชาติ. (2542). การมีส่วนร่วมของผู้ปกครอง โรงเรียน และชุมชนต่อการป้องกัน
การเสพยาบ้าของนักเรียนชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 5-6 ในเขตตลิ่งชัน กรุงเทพมหานคร. วิทยา
นิพนธ์มหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์.

- วลัยภรณ์ ดาวสุวรรณ. (2533). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นต่อการอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวดล้อม บึงขุนทะเล. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- วิไลพร สมบูรณ์ชัย. (2534). การมีส่วนร่วมของผู้นำอาสาพัฒนาชุมชนในการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ จังหวัดลำปาง. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- วุฒิชัย จำนงค์. (2523). พฤติกรรมกรตัดสินใจ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์โอเดียนสโตร์
- ศุภราภรณ์ ธรรมชาติ. (2541). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรชายฝั่งกรณีศึกษาอำเภอละงู จังหวัดสตูล. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- สมชาติ จิววัฒนารักษ์. (2535). การมีส่วนร่วมของกำนันผู้ใหญ่บ้านในการอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวดล้อมในชนบทภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- สมชาย วิริภิมย์กุล. (2543). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการจัดการป่าชุมชน กรณีศึกษา : ป่าชุมชนบ้านโลกสันติสุข ตำบลวังหมี อำเภอลำทะเมนชัย จังหวัดนครราชสีมา. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- สัณชัย สุนทรพิพิธ. (2539). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนต่อปัญหามลพิษทางน้ำจากชุมชน : กรณีศึกษาเทศบาลเมืองภูเก็ต. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- สุริยา ยี่ขุน. (2534). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการจัดการทรัพยากรป่าไม้ในระบบป่าชุมชน. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- สำนักงานคณะกรรมการวิจัยแห่งชาติ. (2537). รายงานการวิจัยเรื่องขีดความสามารถในการพึ่งตนเองเกี่ยวกับการอนุรักษ์แหล่งน้ำของชาวชนบทภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : ม.ป.ท.
- สำนักงานป้องกันและปราบปรามสิ่งเสพติด. (2545). สถิติผลการจับกุมคดียาเสพติดทั่วประเทศ จำแนกตามชนิดของยาเสพติด พ.ศ. 2544 – 2545.
- สำนักงานป้องกันและปราบปรามสิ่งเสพติด. (2544). กฎหมายที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติด (เอกสารประกอบการประชุม).

- สำนักเลขาธิการคณะรัฐมนตรี. (2545). รายงานแสดงผลการดำเนินการของคณะรัฐมนตรีตามแนวนโยบายพื้นฐานแห่งรัฐ รัฐบาลพันตำรวจโททักษิณ ชินวัตร ปีที่ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร : โรงพิมพ์สำนักเลขาธิการคณะรัฐมนตรี.
- สิทธิโชค วรรณสันติกุล. (ม.ป.ป.). ทฤษฎีและปฏิบัติการทางจิตวิทยาสังคม. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์พิทักษ์อักษร.
- อกิน ระพีพัฒน์, ม.ร.ว. (2525). “ทำไมต้องพูดถึงการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชน”. การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในงานพัฒนา. กรุงเทพมหานคร : ศักดิ์โสภากการพิมพ์.
- อาภรณ์พันธ์ จันทร์สว่าง. (2522). คำบรรยายลักษณะวิชาทฤษฎีและหลักการพัฒนาชุมชน. (อัดสำเนา).
- อนันต์ สรรพกิจกำจร. (2529). การมีส่วนร่วมในการควบคุมอาชญากรรมของที่พักอาศัยในหมู่บ้านจัดสรรเขตบางกะปิ กรุงเทพมหานคร. กรุงเทพฯ : วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทมหาวิทาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์.
- อดิศักดิ์ อภิสกุลวงศ์. (2535). การมีส่วนร่วมในการส่งเสริมกิจกรรมประชากรศึกษาแก่ประชาชนของครูโรงเรียนประถมศึกษาในจังหวัดนครปฐม. วิทยานิพนธ์ศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาประชากรศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- อุดม เข้มชื่นพงศ์. (2537). การมีส่วนร่วมของคณะกรรมการสภาตำบลในการอนุรักษ์แหล่งน้ำแม่น้ำท่าจีน : ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณี แม่น้ำท่าจีน เขตอำเภอนครชัยศรี จังหวัดนครปฐม. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาศึกษาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาสิ่งแวดล้อมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.



Generality of Samuthprakarn

1. History of Samuthprakarn

Samutprakarn or called as “Mueng Pak Nam” is a border town to the sea in the olden days means wall of seaside built in the period which Ayuthaya was capital city. In the period of Songtham who is the king of Ayuthaya, Ayuthaya was near Pla Kod canal on the right side of Chao Pra Ya river, later in the beginning of Bangkok period, Buddha Yodfa Chulalok had built Samut Prakan as a new town in the area of Bangkok where is Pak Nam district in present time, located between Pak Nam canal and Mahawong canal. Due to the location of Samut Prakan was not strong enough to defend the enemy, and burying city pillar custom on Sunday B.E.2365. The location where buried city pillar called “shrine of the city-god”, it is a sanctuary of Samut Prakan till present time. Later in B.E. 2475, Phra Pra Dang province was dissolved to be one part of Samut Prakan so that Phra Pra Dang province has changed to be Phra Pra Dange district located near Chao Phra Ya estuary. Later in B.E. 2485, Samut Prakan was dissolved to be one part of Phra Nakorn province till the year B.E.2489, the government had decree to set up Samut Prakan to be a province again till the present times.

2. Geography

Samuthprakarn located near Chao Pra Ya river by the end of Chao Pra Ya and above the gulf of Thailand between latitude 13-14 degree of North and longitude 100 – 101 degree of East, the area about 1,004.092 square kilometre or about 627,557.50 square metres. It is far from Bangkok on southeast about 30 kilimetres and territory connect with:

- North connect with Bangkok
- South connect with Gulf of Thailand
- East connect with Chachoengsao
- West connect with Bangkok

3. Characteristics of Geographical Feature

Geographical feature is low plain terrain; Chao Pra Ya pass through the centre by dividing into west side and east side where is suitable for agriculture such as rice farming, garden, and fishery due to there are many canals such as natural canals, irrigation canals, and canal which people dig. Geographical feature of Samut Prakan can divide the area into 3 sections:

1. Chao Pra Ya area on both sides are low plain terrain
2. South area near shore of sea, sea can flood and land will be salt in dry season
3. Plain areas on the north and east sides are low plain terrain connect with many irrigation canals.

4. Economic and Society

There are people in Samut Prakan about 1,024,672 people; male 497,851 and female 526,821 (30 September 2545). The area in Samut Prakan is low plain area so that people earn living by gardening, inland fishery, and breeding shrimp. Since development plan volume 5: Samut Prakan must support the expanding of Bangkok both in producing: industry and spreading population from other areas into the province by those who immigrate to Samut Prakan are both changing and not changing residence registration so that the number of living population in the province are higher than the number of population in residence registration. Nowadays the development in industry is increasing so that people in Samut Prakan tend to work in industry for both big and small industries.

5. Administration

Samut Prakan has managed the local administrative organization into 3 structures: province administration organization, municipality, and sub-district administration organization by consisting of 1 province administration organization, 16 municipalities (1 city municipal, 2 local administration, and 13 district municipals), and 32 sub-district administration organizations, by local administration organization is in the area of 5 districts 1 sub-district as follow:

1. Mueng Samut Prakan district has 5 sub-district administration organizations
 2. Bang Plee district has 6 sub-district administration organizations
 3. Bang Bo district has 8 sub-district administration organizations
 4. Phra Pra Dang district has 6 sub-district administration organizations
 5. Phra Samut Jaedee district has 4 sub-district administration organizations
- Bang Sao Thong sub-district has 3 sub-district administration organizations



QUESTIONNAIRE

“The participation of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in drugs problem prevention: A case study of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn province”

Explanation

Purpose of this questionnaire is for studying the level of participation, factors, problems, and obstacle of member of Tambol Administration Councillor in which it concerns with protection drug problem in Samuthprakarn province. The researcher would like to use all information from this questionnaire to be added in the research. Therefore, your reply will be treated as strictly confidential and all answers will be used for analysis only. It will not affect to your work. Moreover, it acts as useful instrument for planning and setting policy in order to protect drug problem in Samuthprakarn.

1. People who answer this questionnaire are member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor in Samuthprakarn.

2. Questionnaire was divided into 4 parts as follows:

Part 1 Questions relating to factors about personal

Part 2 Questions relating to factors about social

Part 3 Questions relating to level of participation about protecting drug problem of member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor.

Part 4 Questions related to problems and recommendations about participation in drug problem prevention in your community according to role of member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor.

1. Please fill in every questions eith your opinion.

2. Member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor means person who gets appoited in order to administer Tambol Administration Organization. It also has duty to govern and look for peaceful in those area. They have to holding a position not less than 6 month in Samuthprakarn province.

Thank you for your replying this questionnaire

Part 1 Questions relating to factors about personal

Explanation: Please put in the Sign / in the box with your opinion.

- 1. Gender () 1. Male () 2. Female
- 2 Age years
- 3. Marital Stutus () 1. Single () 2. Couple () 3. Widow
 () 4. Divorce () 5. Separate living
- 4. Occupation () 1. Do nothing () 2. Own business
 () 3. Work for hire () 4. Agriculture/fishery
 () 5. Others (specify).....
- 5. Income per month..... baht
- 6. Most educational level () 1. No education
 () 2. Primary education
 () 3. Secondary education
 () 4. University certificate
 () 5. Bachelor degree
 () 6. More than Bachelor degree
- 7. Period of holding a position years
- 8. Period of living in local years
- 9. Being a member of other organization () 1. Yes() 2. No

Part 2 Questions relating to factors about social

2.1 Getting information about drug problem prevention.

Explanation: Please put in the Sign / in the box with the truth; just one answer is necessary for each question about source of information that you has received.

How frequency did you receive information and what did the source of getting information about drug problem prevention in Samuthprakarn last year?

Source of information	Frequency of watching/listening/speaking/reading					
	Everyday	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	1-2 times per month	Seldom	Never
1. Television						
2. Radio						
3. Newspaper						
4. Journal/Magazine						
5. Brochure						
6. Broadcasting tower						
7Government officers						
8. Chatting with neighborhood						
9. Billboard						

2.2 Experienced about protecting drug problem.

Explanation: Please put in the Sign / in the box with the truth; just one answer is necessary for each question.

Statement	Always	Usually	Seldom	Rarely	Never
1. Patrolling together with the police for protecting drugs problem.					
2. Guiding, persuading, and supporting to deliver the drugs addicts in community to treat.					
3. Participating in activities or project of protecting drugs problem such as village without drugs project and white community project					
4. When you see a person in community break the law such as buy, sell, or use drugs, you have warned that person.					
5. Paying attention to and inform the information or clue of those who break the law about drugs to the police in order to arrest					

2.3 Knowledge about protecting drug problem.

Explanation: Please put in the Sign / in the box with the truth; just one answer is necessary for each question.

Knowledge of member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor towards protecting drug problem and law that relate to drug problem amendment.	Yes	No
1. The thing that the members of sub-district administration organization must do to protect drugs problem is holding a meeting for planning.		
2. Members of sub-district administration organization must conduct a research about using drugs in community.		
3. Members of sub-district administration organization should coordinate with other institute such as the police in protecting drugs problem in community		
4. Providing a staff to give the knowledge to people in community is not necessary, just study from the document is enough.		
5. Drugs problem has an affect to the economy, society, and stability of the nation.		
6. The thing that the members of sub-district administration organization must do to protect drugs problem is holding a meeting for determining drugs policy.		
7. Nowadays, there is a treatment for drugs addict in the system of “controlling treatment”.		
8. Protecting drugs problem is the duty of the police only.		
9. Nowadays, those who misbehave about drugs will be forfeiture of property to belong to the nation.		
10. Members of sub-district administration organization will be leader in solving drugs problem in the society.		

2.4 Participation in seminars about drug problem.

Explanation: Please put in the Sign / in the box with the truth; just one answer is necessary for each question.

Have you ever participated in seminars about drug problem? How many times did you participate in seminars last year?

Organization that give seminar	Number of times for participation in seminar		
	More than 1 times	1 times	Never
1. Office of the Narcotics Control Board			
2. Agency of Ministry of Interior			
3. Agency of Royal Thai Police			
4. Agency of Ministry of Public Health			
5. Agency of Ministry of Justice			
6. Agency of Other Government Sector Specify.....			
7. Agency of Private Organization Specify.....			

Part 3 Questions relating to level of participation about protecting drug problem of member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor.

Explanation: Please put in the Sign / in the box with the truth; just one answer is necessary for each question.

Statement	Participation		
	Every times	Sometimes	Never
1.Planning			
1.1 Participation in planning for protecting drugs problem in community.			
1.2 Participation in planning for solving drugs problem in community.			
1.3 Participation in planning about allocating the budget for protecting drugs problem in community.			
1.4 Participation in planning the activity to support the protection of drugs problem in community.			
2. Implement by following the plan			
2.1 Being a leader in community to participate in any activity of protecting drugs problem.			
2.2 Being a coordinator with the staff who relate to set up the activity of protecting drugs problem in community.			
2.3 Participating in any activity that relate to protection of drugs problem in community.			
2.4 Donating money, material, and equipment to the activity of protecting drugs problem.			
3. Evaluation			
3.1 Participation to control the process of protecting drugs problem in community.			
3.2 Participation in following up the process and evaluating the result of the activity of protecting drugs problem in community.			

Statement	Participation		
	Every times	Sometimes	Never
3.3 Participation in allocating the budget for the activity of protecting drugs problem in community.			
3.4 Participation in solving drugs problem in community.			

Part 4 Questions related to problems and recommendations about participation in drug problem prevention in your community according to role of member of Tambol Administration Organization Councillor.

4.1 Problems and suggestions in term of person.

.....

.....

.....

.....

4.2 Problems and suggestions in term of budgeting.

.....

.....

.....

.....

4.3 Problems and suggestions in term of administration.

.....

.....

.....

.....

4.4 Other problems and suggestions

Thank you for your complete replying this questionnaire.

Table 37. Statistic record of arresting drugs in the country by dividing the type of drug between the year of 2001-2002

Drugs	Number of cases in 2001	Number of cases in 2002
1. Heroin	3,452	1,484
2. Opium	2,282	1,498
3. Cannabis	20,453	10,744
4. Amphetamine	167,017	107,806
5. Inhalant	10,633	9,588
6. Ephedrine	378	281
7. Other drugs	2,529	2,022
Total	205,202	132,509

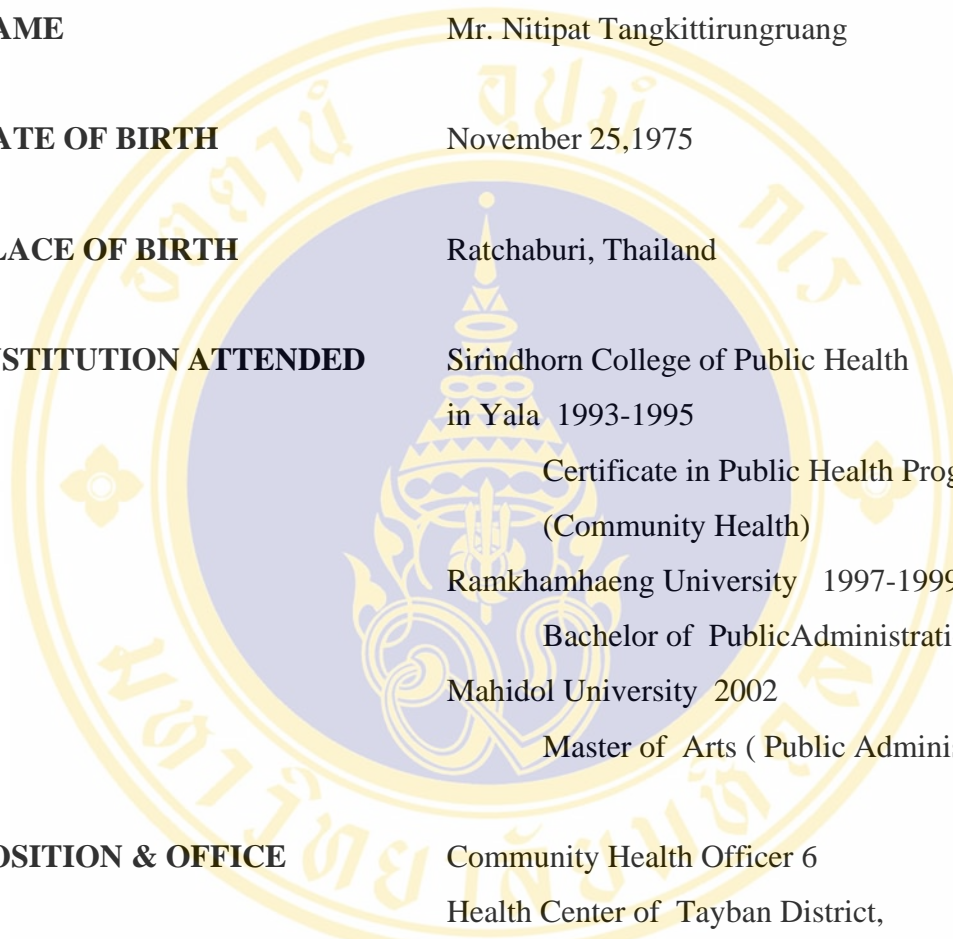
Source : Office of the Narcotics Control Board (2002)

Table 38. Statistic record of arresting drugs in Samuthprakarn province by dividing the type of drug between the year of 2001-2002

Drugs	Number of cases in 2001	Number of cases in 2002
1. Heroin	285	225
2. Opium	25	13
3. Cannabis	223	181
4. Amphetamine	12,011	10,302
5. Inhalant	94	140
6. Ephedrine	5	3
7. Other drugs	61	48
Total	12,704	10,912

Source : Samuthprakarn provincial police headquarter (2002)

BIOGRAPHY



NAME	Mr. Nitipat Tangkittirunguang
DATE OF BIRTH	November 25,1975
PLACE OF BIRTH	Ratchaburi, Thailand
INSTITUTION ATTENDED	Sirindhorn College of Public Health in Yala 1993-1995 Certificate in Public Health Program (Community Health) Ramkhamhaeng University 1997-1999 Bachelor of PublicAdministration, Mahidol University 2002 Master of Arts (Public Administration)
POSITION & OFFICE	Community Health Officer 6 Health Center of Tayban District, Mueng, Samuthparkarn