

**RESULTS OF NARCOTIC PROBLEM SOLVING OF
THE THIRD ARMY REGIMENT ALONG THAI - BURMA BORDER**




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OF THE REQUIRMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (ADDICTIONOLOGY)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
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2007

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THE THIRD ARMY REGIMENT ALONG THAI - BURMA BORDER



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Captain Sekson Wannasubchue

RESULTS OF NARCOTIC PROBLEM SOLVING OF THE THIRD ARMY REGIMENT ALONG THAI - BURMA BORDER

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ABSTRACT

There are two purposes for this research study: (1) Results of the operations for solving narcotics problems along the Thai – Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment according to the Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 -2008, during the year 2006. (2) Applying the results of the study for improving and using as a guideline for working along with other units involved in order narcotics problems along Thai – Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment. To achieve the maximum efficiency in the research, the sample population used was 171 community leaders along Thai-Burma border. In the analysis of the data, One-Way Analysis of Variance technique was used for finding correlation between independent variables and dependent variables; and for testing the reliability t-test was used.

The result of the study found that in the opinion of most of the community leaders, the results of operations for solving narcotics problems along Thai- Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment was at the level of High. The operation which was the most successful is working on public relationship of the Internal Security Command. It was found also that getting educated or participating in courses on the narcotics problem and ways to solve them arranged by the soldiers affected the opinions of the community leaders on the results achieved by the 3rd Army regiment.

The most important recommendation is that the 3rd Army regiment must coordinate its forms of work and goals clearly and in the form of group determination. The 3rd Army regiment must consider the public relations work as one of the most important works for solving the narcotics problems. It must take seriously the policy of declaring war against drugs and continue. It should support the communities along the Thai-Burma border on various matters seriously and continuously. There should be inspection tours of the area periodically. Soldiers who commit narcotic offences must be severely punished both under law and according to Army regulations. It must also let the communities have a role to participate and organize into a network for solving narcotics problem.

**KEY WORDS: NARCOTIC PROBLEM / SOLVING / THAI - BURMA
BORDER/THE 3rd ARMY REGIMENT**

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ผลการปฏิบัติงานการแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติดของกองทัพนครที่ 3 ตามพื้นที่ชายแดนไทย – พม่า ใน
ความคิดเห็นของผู้นำชุมชน (RESULTS OF NARCOTIC PROBLEM SOLVING OF THE
THIRD ARMY REGIMENT ALONG THAI - BURMA BORDER)

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บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์ของการศึกษานี้ มี 2 ประการ คือ 1) ผลการปฏิบัติงานการแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติดตามพื้นที่ชายแดนไทย-พม่า ของกองทัพนครที่ 3 ตาม Roadmap การเฝ้าระวังและสร้างความยั่งยืนในการเอาชนะยาเสพติด พ.ศ. 2549 – 2551 ในช่วงปี พ.ศ.2549 2) นำผลการศึกษาที่ได้ไปปรับปรุงและใช้เป็นแนวทางการปฏิบัติงานร่วมกับหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องในการแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติดตามแนวชายแดนไทย-พม่าของกองทัพนครที่ 3 เพื่อให้เกิดประสิทธิภาพมากที่สุด ในการศึกษาวิจัยใช้การวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ โดยมีกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่เป็นผู้นำชุมชนตามพื้นที่ชายแดนไทย – พม่า ทั้งสิ้น 171 คนและทำการวิเคราะห์โดยใช้เทคนิคการวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนแบบทางเดียว (One-Way Analysis of Variance) และการทดสอบแบบ t (t-test) โดยใช้โปรแกรมSPSS

ผลการวิจัย พบว่า ผู้นำชุมชนส่วนใหญ่เห็นว่ากองทัพนครที่ 3 มีผลการปฏิบัติงานในการแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติดตามพื้นที่ชายแดนไทย – พม่า อยู่ในระดับสูง โดยพบว่าผลการปฏิบัติงานที่ประสบผลสำเร็จมากที่สุดคือการทำงานด้านมวลชนของกองอำนวยการรักษาความมั่นคงภายใน และพบว่าการทำงานร่วมกับทหารในการกิจกรรมแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติดและการได้รับการศึกษาหรืออบรมเพิ่มเติมจากทหาร มีผลต่อความคิดเห็นในการปฏิบัติงานของกองทัพนครที่ 3

ข้อเสนอแนะที่สำคัญ คือ กองทัพนครที่ 3 ต้องทำงานให้ประสานสอดคล้องกันทั้งรูปแบบการทำงานและเป้าหมายการทำงานให้ชัดเจนและเป็นไปตามแนวทางที่ได้ร่วมกันกำหนดขึ้น กองทัพนครที่ 3 ต้องถือว่าการทำงานด้านมวลชนมีความสำคัญอย่างยิ่งในการแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติด กองทัพนครที่ 3 ต้องดำรงนโยบายการประกาศสงครามกับยาเสพติดอย่างจริงจังและต่อเนื่อง และกองทัพนครที่ 3 ต้องให้การสนับสนุนชุมชนตามพื้นที่ชายแดนไทย – พม่าในด้านต่างๆ อย่างจริงจังต่อเนื่อง รวมทั้งกองทัพนครที่ 3 ต้องมีการปราบปรามกำลังพลที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องกับยาเสพติด สุดท้ายกองทัพนครที่ 3 ต้อง สร้างบทบาทของประชาชนให้เข้ามามีส่วนร่วมและจัดตั้งเป็นเครือข่ายชุมชนในการแก้ไขปัญหายา

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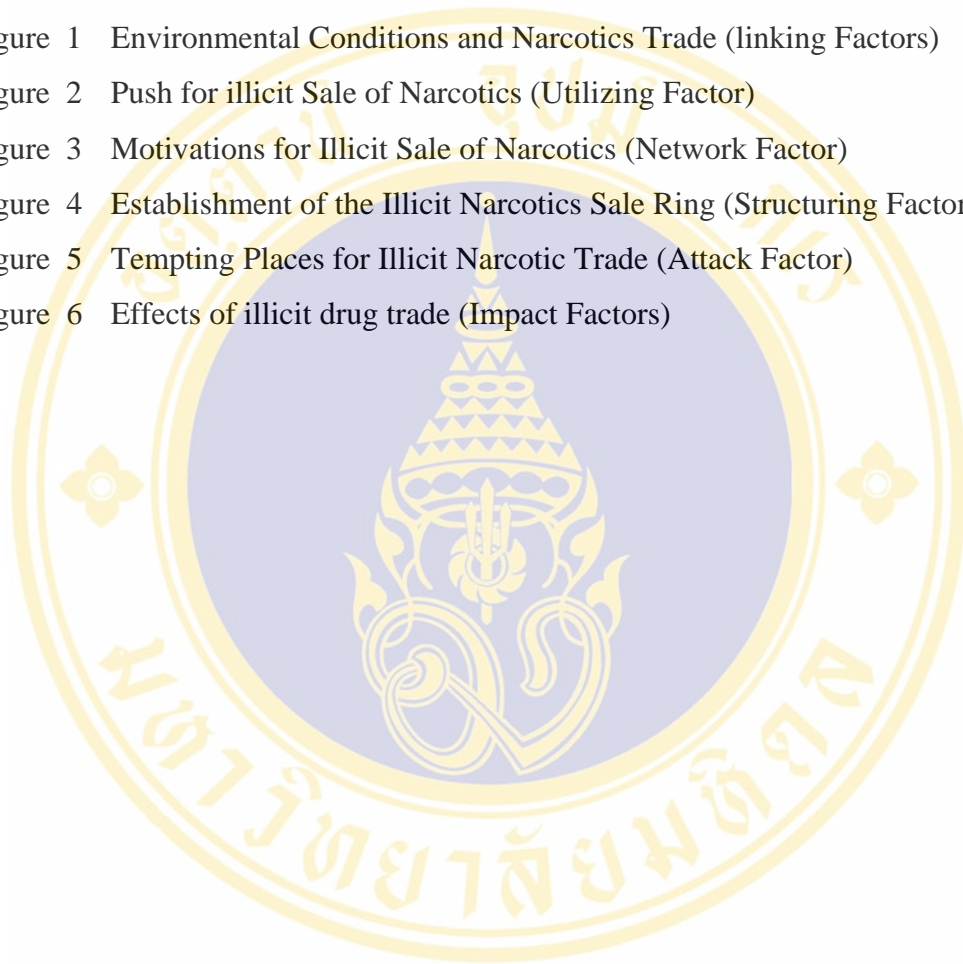
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of Problem

Drug addiction is an important problem for the whole world. Governments of all countries are interested in this problem because everybody can see that it is a problem seriously affecting the security of the nation. All countries make serious efforts to solve this problem; and it is considered a main policy of every nation. The United Nations, which is the most important organization for international cooperation is aware of the dangers of drug addiction for the humanity. It established organizations like United Nations' Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) and various regional cooperation bodies beginning with The Shanghai Conference in 1961 which was amended in 1972. At present the United Nations is aware of dangers of international narcotics smuggling and wants to solve the problem effectively with cooperation and a united guideline for the whole world. It led to the Declaration of Opposition to Narcotics and all substances affecting mind nerves in 1988.

For Thailand, the problem of narcotics is considered the greatest danger for society. In the past, every government tried to solve this problem by determining clear policies and working plans. The work units try their best to suppress drugs as a matter security threat. But the strategy used was a. strategy of defense. Moreover the plans proved to be not flexible enough. It lacked cooperation from all parties in the society; added to that, factors facilitating production and/or spread of drugs were still present and expanding rapidly, like structural problems both of economy and society and immoral places like brothels, entertainment places. These factors made it easy for the

expansion of drug addiction to a level of increasing threat of destruction for Thai society and it affected individuals and society as a whole; especially, the development of body, mind and brain of the children and youth and work force which is an important factor for the future which is an age of new economy which needs intelligence and knowledge for development. Drugs also affect the family warmth, family strength and strength of the community and peace of society. It also affects the fame and honor of the country. These facts made all parties aware of the urgent need for seriously tackling this problem, especially; the government led by Dr. Thaksin Shinavatra made it an urgent policy to solve the problem of narcotics using the slogan "Prevention comes before suppression. The addicts must be treated, dealers must be seriously punished". The narcotics problem was for the first time, included in the 9th National Development Plan. It shows that government gives high importance to prevention and rectification of the problem of narcotics by including it as a strategy for quality development of the people and protection to society.

The important unit for eradication of narcotics is the Army. It is the Army as mentioned in the constitution that provides national security. The problem of narcotics at present is a string threat to national security. Therefore, the Army changed its attention from the threat to security from threats of foreign countries to threat of narcotics. Threats from foreign countries; especially, from our neighbors like Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam and the internal disorder were real threats to national security in the past. At present narcotics smuggled into the country from the western border of the country which comes under the responsibility of the 3rd Army regiment has replaced the external threat. Therefore in order to make the prevention and suppression of narcotics serious and practical, the Army issued the order (Special) number 1273/1998 dated December 17, 1998 ordering the Army Commanding Center to perform the duty as the center for prevention and suppression of narcotics of the Army with the creation of centers for prevention and suppression of narcotics in all regions with the general or other authorized person as the commander to put into effect prevention and suppression of narcotics in the area for which one is responsible. (General Voraphong sanganetr, 2001, page 54)

The Role of the 3rd Army Regiment: The government approved the plan of prevention and suppression of narcotics strategies for the North for the years 1999 - 2001 in order for the units concerned to put them into practice. The government at that time issued a special prime Ministerial order numbered 192/1998 and dated October 9, 1998 establishing command center for prevention and suppression of narcotics for the North under the command of 3rd Army regiment (Amporn Jrathakul, 2001, page 20) with the Commander for the 3rd Army Regiment as Commanding General with the duty of management, administration and coordination for solving drug problems in the northern borders with the goals of ensuring national security from the threats of narcotics which is the duty of soldiers other than the duty of conducting wars.

In order to attain the desired goals in the military operation it was necessary to adapt new ways of thinking and operating by building a social current through imparting knowledge, understanding and awareness of the dangers of narcotics to the people in order for them to cooperate in solving the problem which had to be conducted as whole through integration, stressing on strengthening of the family and community and giving opportunities for all parties in the society to participate in solving the problem under the strategy in the form "People's Power" by making the community, the center for solving the problem concentrating on prevention by creating immunity in children, youth and general public in order to reduce the desire for drugs and seriously stopping the smuggling of drugs from foreign countries in order to reduce the amount of drugs There must be a variety in strategies and measures and be made more flexible according go the area, target groups and changing conditions.

The 3rd Army regiment had to change and adapt itself for solving drug problems in accordance with government policy and conditions that change under the condition of crisis and various national limitations. It had also to adapt to coordinate with other units concerned in solving drug problems in the area under suitable forms to make the operation a reality, in order to attain the goal as prescribed in the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008. The order number 6/2006 dated February 28, 2006 of The Nation Command

Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) is the main plan for every party concerned with solving drug problems to put into practice. It is the reason why the researcher chose the 3rd Army regiment as the unit for research because it can reflect conditions of the problem, obstacles, ways of solution to the problem and integrated operation in coordination with other units better than any other military units in Thailand.

Maesai District in Chiangrai Province is a border district under the responsibility of the 3rd Army regiment which experienced serious problems of spread of drugs. Maesai district is an important route for smugglers of drugs from Burma to Thailand. The Army regiment put Maesai district under its close watch. The statistics of arrests made by the officials of the 3rd Army regiment shows a yearly increase in number. It is a proof the military operation is a success to a certain extent. The researcher thinks that a successful solution to drug problem must receive cooperation from many sides in the form of ideas, knowledge and ability reflecting their opinions and views of the solution on suitability.

The community leader is a mirror reflecting the opinions of the people in the area and is a representative of the government closest to people. People, mostly, follow the thinking of their leader. Community leader has a two-way communication: communication with higher authorities like government officials; and communication at a lower level with the people under his control. . Community leader is, therefore, the middleman between government and people. He is the central piece in any strategy. The researcher thinks that the opinions from the lower structure, the village heads, sub district officer and community leader are very beneficial information showing the real problems and ways to solve them well. They are close to the people making self sacrifices for all by serving the society. Therefore, the researcher made a study of the opinions of the community leaders to know the results of operations for solving drug problems along Thai -Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment in accordance with the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008. According to the order of The Nation Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) No. 6/2006 and dated February 28, 2006. It is a plan of action which everybody involved in drug fight has to follow. This research is a study of ways the

order was put into effect and the results in obtained in attaining the goals according to the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008

1.2 Research Purpose

1.2.1 In order to study the results operation for solving drug problems along the Thai – Burma border under the responsibility of the 3rd Army Regiment in accordance with Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008 from the opinions of community leaders in the district of Maesai in Chiangrai Province.

1.2.2 In order to apply the result of the research to solving drug problems along the Thai – Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment and serve as a guideline for cooperative work with other units in the area where the plan, Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008 are put into effect (2006 -2008) for greater efficiency.

1.3 Research Scope

1.3.1 Subject Matter: This study is only about the results of operation for solving drug problems along Thai – Burma border conducted by the 3rd Army regiment. In the area of Maesai District, Chiangrai Province according to order number 6/2006 dated February 28, 2006 of the National Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) as Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008

1.3.2 Time: The researcher conducted his studies of the results of operations for solving drug problems along the Thai - Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment under the time determined by the order of Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008 in year 2006 only.

1.3.3 The Important Work Unit of the 3rd Army regiment: The researcher chose to reflect the image of the operation along the Thai – Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment for solving drug problems according to order 6/2006 of The National Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) dated February 28, 2006 on Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008 in the opinion of the community leaders of the area. Composed of community leaders of Maesai District, Chiangrai Province under the responsibility of the 3rd Army regiment.

1.4 Definition of Words Used in the research

1.4.1 The 3rd Army Regiment: It means an Army unit under the Ministry of defense with the responsibility for the Northern region of Thailand.

1.4.2 Suppression: The dictionary of Royal Institute defines suppression as creation of peace. It means putting an end to problems without ever reappearing. The word suppression in this research means all measures under the scope of mission along the Thai - Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment undertaken for stopping illegal activities connected to drugs.

1.4.3 Narcotics: The definition given in the Royal Decree on Forbidden Drugs, 1979, is chemicals or any material which is taken in through the body whether it is eaten, smelled, inhaled, injected or in any other way, affecting body and mind whose dose must be increased respectively and it causes withdrawal symptoms and a strong desire to consume. It will lead to physical and mental deterioration. It includes plants or parts of plants used for production of drugs and chemical substances used for drug production. It was announced in the royal gazette. It does not include the common medicines although some medicines contain materials used for production of forbidden drugs.

1.4.4 Drug Sale Process: It means people who benefit from the sale of narcotics whether it is the producer, agent, dealer, addict, the supplier or government officials who support and help in illegal activities concerning narcotics and receive remuneration for the help.

14.5 Spread: It means the expansion of the drug problems in quantity, population and kinds of drugs used to addict which enters homes, communities and educational institutions.

1.4.6 Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008: It means the strategy used for solving drug problems which is produced by The Nation Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) for Victory over Drugs produce.

1.4.7 Organization: It means various units of government sector responsible for solution of drug problems, whether they are soldiers or civilians.

1.4.8 Policy: it means principle or guidelines for the operation of the organization with duties and responsibilities mentioned in order for the people in the organization to practice to obtain the goals.

1.5 Research Concept

This research study has the concept of:

The structure of the 3rd Army regiment concerned with solving the problem of narcotics which has it's the 3rd Army regiment Operation Centre for Combating Drugs is directly in charge of combating drugs with two other units, Pra Munag and Naresuan Task Forces, under the strategy for solving the problem of drug production and the supplier; aiming at eliminating production and making sure that they don't open the plant for production again, import, or sell. Their duty also includes elimination of influential people involved in drug production; especially on the borders. For the success of the above mentioned program the 3rd Army regiment opened the Operation Centre for Combating Drug with the following missions:

1. Keep an eye on the border, set up operation bases, patrol the borders and control the borders
2. Ambush
3. Surround and search
4. Set up check points
5. Watch carefully the target villages

6. Build strong communities

The present research is a study of the above mentioned operations of the 3rd Army regiment in order to produce results according to the strategy for solving drug problems, both the drugs and the supply system, effectively according to the opinions of the community leaders in the area along Thai – Burma border where the soldiers from the 3rd Army regiment are active.

1.6 Research Hypothesis

This research is based on the following hypothesis:

The differences in opinion of the community leaders on the operation of the soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment for solving problems of drug arises from factors of joining community activities for prevention and solution to community drug problems along with soldiers, and getting education or attending courses and seminars on the problem and ways to solve the problem of narcotics.

1.7 Expected Outcome

1.7.1 Know the results of the operation of soldiers under the 3rd Army regiment for solving problems of drug along the Thai - Burma border according to the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008 in the opinion of the community leaders.

1.7.2 Apply the knowledge obtained for improving the drug problems along Thai -Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment who are conducting the operations at present, and making the work more effective and attain the purpose according to the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008

1.7.3 Build wide and deep knowledge on drug problems in Thailand, and serve as a reference for further research in future

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher collected information for the research from various sources. He will present it as shown below.

- 2.1 Concepts on narcotics
- 2.2 Concepts on the structure and sale of narcotics
- 2.3 Concept of power
- 2.4 Concepts on national security
- 2.5 Military Operation other than War: MOOTW
- 2.6 Planning to follow the Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 - 2008
- 2.7 Concepts of public policy
- 2.8 Concepts on application of the policy
- 2.9 Role of Community Leader
- 2.10 The role and structure of the 3rd Army regiment Command Centre for Combating Drugs along the Thai –Burma border
- 2.11 Research works concerned

2.1 Concepts on narcotics

2.1.1 Definition of Narcotics

Article 4 of the Royal Decree on forbidden drugs, 1979, defines “Forbidden drugs are any chemical substance when it enters the body whether by eating, smelling, smoking, injecting or by any other means, it will affect the body and mind in many important aspects like the need to increase the dose regularly, withdrawal symptoms, violent and constant desire, both physically and mentally, to take it, and general deterioration of the body. It also include plants and parts of plants which is , or can be produced into narcotics, or produce drug composites which can narcotics, chemical substances used in the production of narcotics. It is according to the ministerial order announced in the Royal Gazette. But it includes also some kind of common medicines.”

2.1.2 Kinds of Narcotics

Narcotics can be classified into 5 groups:

2.1.2.1 Based on its ability to affect the central nerves system

- 1) Depressants: opium, morphine, heroine, sedative, including inhalants, like thinner, benzene, lacquer, paste etc.
- 2) Stimulants: amphetamine, krathom etc.
- 3) Psychedelic, Hallucinogens: Alkaloids, D.M.T.
- 4) Mixed effects: Ganja

2.1.2.2 Kinds of Narcotics Based on their origin

- 1) Natural: drugs extracted or steamed or parts of several kinds of plants like opium, ganja, cocaine, krathom
- 2) Synthetic: drugs produced by passing through some chemical process like morphine, heroine, ecstasy sedative etc.

2.1.2.3 Classified under Law

Article 7 of the Royal Decree on forbidden drugs, 2522, group's narcotics under 5 headings.

First kind: These are drugs causing very serious effects. They are: Heroin, LSD, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, Ecstasy etc.

Second kind: They are drugs producing general effects like morphine, cocaine, codeine, medical opium etc.

Third kind: Drugs with effects in the form of medicine like mixed with the second group according to the principle announced by the ministry in Royal Gazette

Fourth kind: Chemical substances used in the process of producing narcotics of the first or second kind. Like acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, ethlidinediacetate

Fifth kind: Narcotics included in kinds 1-4 like ganjas, krathom, magic mushroom

According to the announcement of the minister in article 8, clause 1, medical opium means opium passing some process making it usable for medical purposes. It was omitted in the original announcement and added in the amended form later in the Royal decree, (1987).

2.1.2.4 Classifying Narcotics in accordance with the World Health Organization

Under the classification of WHO there are 9 kinds of narcotics based on the seriousness of effects.

- 1) Kinds of opium and morphine including other drugs with effects similar to morphine, for example, heroin
- 2) Kinds of Bithuride and other narcotics with similar effects like secobarbital, am barbital, Paraldehyde, diazepam, meprobamet, Clodiasifoxite
- 3) Kinds of alcohol like whisky, brandy, beer etc.
- 4) Kinds of amphetamine like amphetamine and dexamphetamine
- 5) Kinds of cocaine like coco leaf, cocaine

6) Kinds of ganja like the top of the female ganja, sap of the ganja

7) Kinds of acids like krathom leaf

8) Kinds of psychedelic like LSD, Ecstasy, TMT some kinds of mushroom, morning glory seeds

9) Other kinds which are not able to be grouped like thinner, cigarette, benzene, nail polisher and pain killers

2.1.2.5 Narcotics Grouped under their Effects

Vichai Posayajundha (1978: 68, 69) divides narcotics into 3 groups

1) Narcotics which proved to be addictive and substances forbidden under law like heroin, morphine etc.

2) Narcotics which are addictive, but are not illegal like cigarettes and alcohol

3) Narcotics which are not addictive in themselves but people make the habit of addicting to them like all sorts of inhalants like benzene and thinner

2.1.3 Knowledge about Narcotics

Narcotics which are wide spread in Thailand divided into groups depending on their effects on the central nerves system

2.1.3.1 C.N.S. Stimulants made up of:

1) Amphetamines: Amphetamine is a narcotic with a mixture of amphetamine sulfate, methamphetamine and methamphetamine chloride. In Thailand we see nearly all amphetamines mixed with hydrochloride.

2) Cocaine: Cocaine is extracted from the leaves of coca which is kind of tree secretly cultivated in South America in countries like Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. The leaves of coca contain 2% of cocaine. Cocaine is called coke, snow, and speed pill, crack etc, by people who are addicts. Cocaine found in Thailand is two kinds. The first kind is in the form of powder, white in color, bitter in taste and odorless. The other kind is crystal (free base, crack).

3) Caffeine: It is the most important part of coffee, tea, soft drinks and chocolate which is used drinks and food by everybody on every day until

nobody thinks of the as a narcotic able to addicted although caffeine possesses all characteristics narcotics. Caffeine, by nature, is found coffee seeds and tea leaves. Caffeine has another name chemically. It is trimethylxantine.

4) Cigarettes: Cigarettes are composed of several kinds of substances. But the important property which makes it addicting substance is nicotine. It is a colorless alkaloid. 30 grams of nicotine can kill people. One cigarette contains 15 rams of nicotine. Two cigarettes will have 30 grams, enough to kill a man. But people don't die because very little of the nicotine is inhaled.

5) Krathom: Krathom is a kind of plant, mostly found in Asia, especially in India and Thailand. It is a tree of middle size with branches. The wood is hard. Part of its leaf is used as narcotics. In the leaves of krathom there is a kind of substance called mytrajanin which excites the nerves. Possibility of getting addicted is little.

2.1.3.2 C. N. S. Depressants are composed of:

1) Alcohol: Alcohol in drinks making people drunk is ethyl alcohol. When alcohol enters the body, it will be absorbed very fast. Most of it will be absorbed by the small intestine. Less than 20% is absorbed in the stomach. The absorption begins with in 5 minutes.

2) Sedative: There are many sedative used for wrong purposes. These are medicines for relaxing from stress like diazepam, valium etc. People using this kind of medicine will feel that they need to increase the dose gradually. Although it helps to relax, people must be very careful to follow the doctor's advice.

3) Opium: Opium is got from the sap of the opium. Opium used as narcotics is called cooked opium. They take raw opium and boil it and stir. Opium contains many substances. Like protein, salt, sap, and acids in the form alkaloids. It is the alkaloids which makes it easy to get addicted. . Alkaloids in the opium can be grouped into two kinds: the first group will make people feel drunk, and it is a narcotic which is forbidden under pain of punishment. In pharmacy it is called hypnotic. Morphine is the most important factor affecting body and mind. It is also an alkaloid found in opium. The second group is relaxing to the muscles and body. This

kind of alkaloid will not make people addicts. But it will relax the body because of its papaverine.

4) Morphine and heroin: Morphine is the important alkaloid found in opium to cause drunk. One pound of opium processed will give 0.22 ounces or 6.6 grams. At present morphine can be produced synthetically through a chemical process. Morphine is a white or whitish gray colorless powder with bitter taste. It is more effective and easy to addict.

Heroin is produced synthetically with a mixture of morphine and other substances like acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, and ethylamine dilacerate. It is 4-8 times more powerful than morphine and 30- 90 times of opium. There are 2 kinds of heroin that are wide spread in Thailand. They are mixed heroin or as it is called number 3 heroin; or evaporating heroine or number 4 heroines with less purity than number 3. Heroin number 4 is of high quality purity in the form of fish egg or powder, or in the form of tablets. It is white or cream with no smell. The taste is bitter which is commonly called “white powder”. Usually, people dissolve it in water and inject into the body or mix with cigarettes and smoke.

2.1.3.3 Psychedelic, Hallucinogens

1) Inhalant: Inhalants are substances extracted from petroleum which can evaporate in the air. They are composed of Toluene, acetone, butane, trichloroethane and thylene which are found in latex, thinner, benzene and nail washer. When they are inhaled, they can cause bodily damage.

2) L.S.D. (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide): L.S.D. is extracted from lysergic acid, a kind of moss found in rye. It can be dissolved in water. Sometimes L.S.D. is found in the form of capsule or mixed in toffee. What is found mostly is in the form of absorbing paper coated with L.S.D. and cut into small pieces like stamps. It affects the brain greatly. It is called by many other names like magic paper, L.S. D. stamp etc.

3) Buffalo Shift Mushroom: It is found growing in the dry droppings of buffalos. The head of it will be bright brown, almost black. On the stalk it will have soft tissues, white in color. Its shape is more or less like a ring. It grows almost everywhere in Thailand. Tourists call it magic mushroom. It is widely used by

some groups of tourists like in the South. It can greatly damage the nerves. When it is consumed people will feel drunk and almost crazy.

4) E, Love and Ecstasy: They are similar, but different only in chemical structure. Ecstasy, mostly found in Thailand, contains 3, 4 methylenedioxy methamphetamine, 3, 4 methylenedioxy amphetamine and Methylenedioxy ethamphetamines. It is wide spread among the teens who like to go out at night. At first it will excite he nerves to make the user feel exited all the time and unable to control oneself. It will lead undesirable sexual acts. From researches by both scientists and doctors, it was found that E is a very serious matter. Although it is taken only one or two times, it can destroy the immunity system which will leave the patients at the mercy of disease causing bacteria and gems.

5) Ketamine: Ketara is a very dangerous medicine which will be administered to patients by a doctor only when it is absolutely necessary. It was synthesized for medical use only. Doctors call it Ketamine HCL. K has become a problem because some teens use it for simulating drunkenness by turning it into powder through a process of heat and later inhaling it. Along with other strong narcotics it can cause euphoria and hallucination. It will make one feel hat he/she has supernatural powers.

2.1.3.4 Double Action Narcotics composed of:

1) Cannabis, Marihuana, and Ganja: Ganja can be divided into two kinds. The first kind is cultivated for its fiber to be weaved into clothes. It contains very little narcotic substance. Another kind is a very strong narcotic which affects the nerves. The substance that affects brain and creates sudden changes in the body, mind and emotion is Tetra hydro Cannabin or THC concentrated on the top of the bunch of grass. In the beginning the effect will be exhilaration, making people feel very, happy, talkative and laughing. Later the person will feel slightly drunk, depressed and sleepy.

2.1.4 Addiction to Drugs

Royal Decree (3rd Volume) on narcotics (1987), clause 3, gives the meaning of “addiction” It means letting the narcotic substance enter the body by any means.

The same Royal Decree mentions in article 4 “addiction to drugs means to take narcotics regularly and reaches a stage when it is necessary to depend drugs. This condition can be checked through scientific methods.

The Symptoms of addiction to narcotics according to the World Health Organization: (Viroj Veerachai et al. 2001: 27)

1. There is a strong desire to take and try all means to get narcotics
2. The quantity taken will have to be increased
3. Body and mind is under the influence of drugs
4. The condition becomes dangerous to the addict and society

Four stages of getting addicted to drugs (Songkiat Piaka, chanvijNgensiri thrakul and Savidri Assangkornchai, 2002: 18-19)

1. Trial for knowing the effect and taste of the narcotic
2. Regular use by seeking out for it
3. Obsessed with narcotics; use for the effect and taste of it
4. Addict - it becomes a necessary it avoid torture of mind and body

The condition of addiction begins with using it because one likes the excitement, interest and risk involved. They feel that it helps to get rid of boredom. Family pressure and influence of friends are two important reasons. 80 % of addicts begin before the age of 18. Addiction has its process. It begins with gateway drugs like beer, cigarette and ganja. Then increase the effect of the drug by move on to amphetamine, cocaine, or heroin. Only about 4% of addicts begin with string drugs. When one is addicted, there is enabling system, friends and environment helping them to remain addicted.

2.2 Concepts about the Structure and System of Smuggling Drugs

2.2.1 Smuggling Narcotics into Thailand

From information collected and from studies of the development of smuggling drugs into Thailand in the past, we can synthesize the matter in order to explain the characteristics of smuggling based on the Lunsai model of Sukit Lunsai on “Drug Smuggling into Thailand: Condition of the Problem and Suppression” in detail.

2.2.1.1 Environment and Smuggling (Linking Factor): Environment is greatly related illegal drug activities: production, import, export and spreading

1. Source of Narcotics production (Large Producer): The area close to the source of production will be affected by movement of the products. There will be much illegal trade going on. It is found that the producers of amphetamines will move their factory to places where it is convenient for trade and distribution of the products. The source of production is also the source of distribution.

2. Lot smuggler: They are found in large provinces which are centers of economic and other developments in Thailand. There will be narcotics organization conducting activities at a high and complicated level.

3. Local Distributor: Communities in which there are many addicts will be the motivating force for local distributors to congregate there.

4. Lumsum Financiers: Source of capital without being only the provider of capital will be involved with smuggling.

5. Land Bridge Center: The center of communication is strategically important for narcotics sale. It can be both a meeting place for the middleman and a storage before it is sent to the final destination.

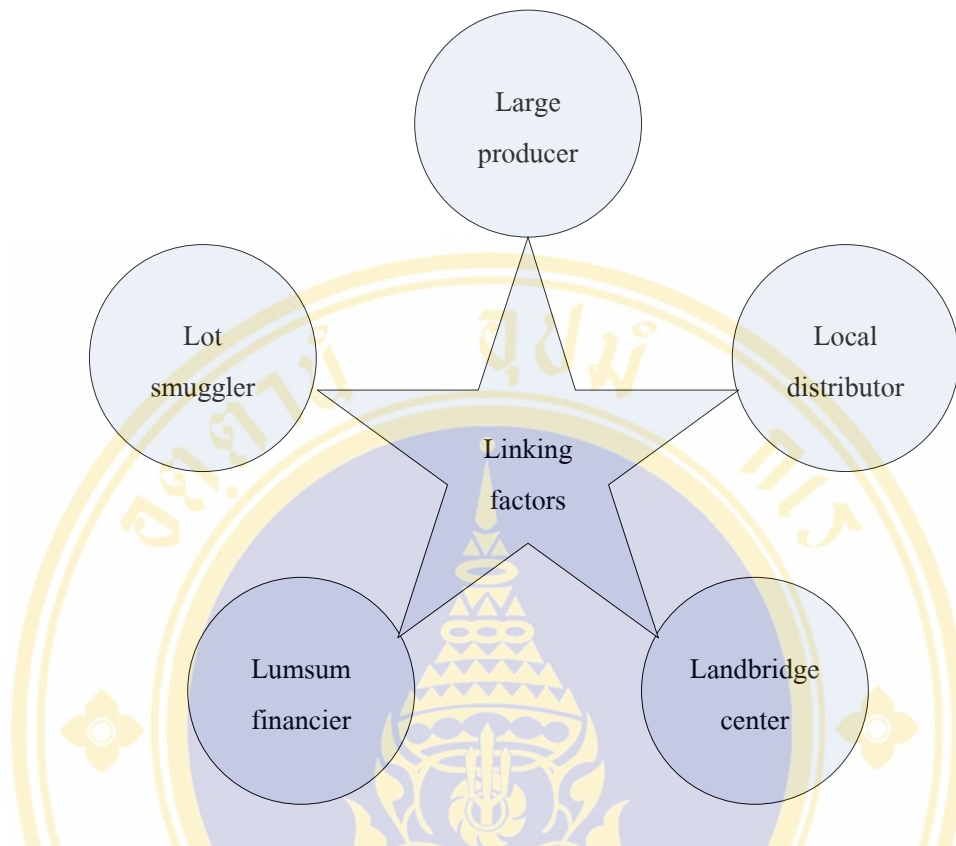


Figure 1 Environment and Illegal Narcotics Trade (linking Factors)

2.2.1.2 Motivating Factors for Narcotics Trade (Utilizing Factor)

1) Motivation for Narcotics Trade (Domestic Supply):

Thailand is situated close to the most important country producing various kinds of narcotics

2) Push and Pull factor (Demand Creation): At present there are many drug addicts of different professions. There is a trend for the drug abusers to become drug addicts. These people will demand drugs continuously, which will in turn promote illegal drug trade

3) Social value (Dominant Value): As the benefits and income from narcotics is very tempting, people who had never had any part in narcotics will be pushed into the narcotics trade.

4) Economic Crisis Factor (Domino Crisis): The economic crisis made it difficult for legal business men to continue with their trade and even to live a descent life. Therefore, they turned to illegal business of selling narcotics. This new group of dealers has no complicated structure.

5) Social Accountability (Desirable Accountability): Even though the duties and roles of the suppression officials are strictly determined in order to avoid their using the legal loopholes for their personal benefits, if there is little external check, there is always a chance of hidden activities in their work.

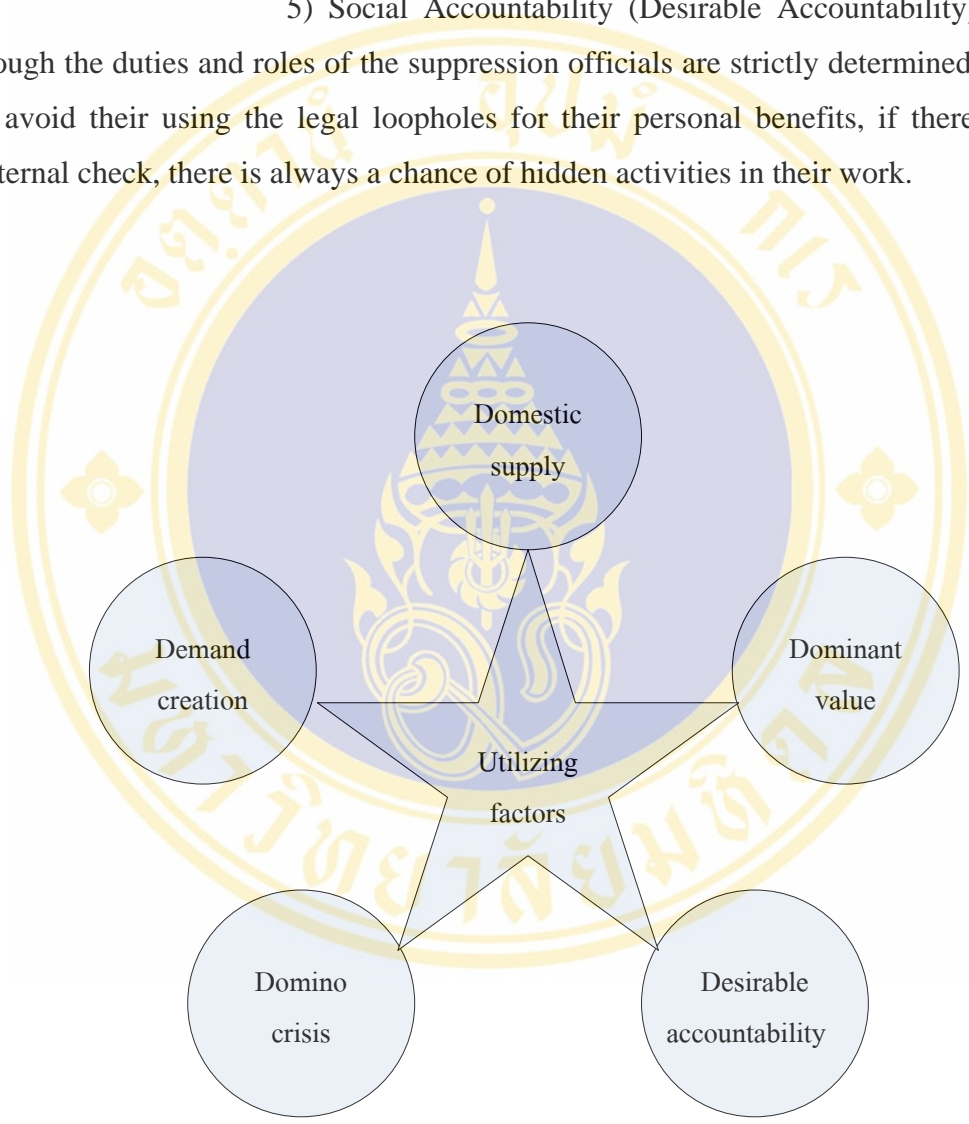


Figure 2 Push for illicit Sale of Narcotics (Utilizing Factor)

2.2.1.3 Motivation for Narcotics Trade (Network Factor): The problem of drug sales at present and its tendency to increase in the future comes from:

1) Income Motivation: The fact that narcotics trade will bring in much money in a short time make some people dare to face the risk of being arrested and turn to the trade.

2) Involvement: It can be noted that people in the illegal trade of narcotics sale are connected to each other in one way or other. May they are family members, relatives, known to each other or at least they share the same problem. Background of each of them has effect on choosing the illegal trade of selling narcotics.

3) Benefits (Interest): Drug Cartels, besides earning large income from sales of drugs, are able to expand their business. They reciprocate generously the services of others and share of the benefits in many ways. The more complicated the network, the more money is found. It will make the people continue selling and being a member of the cartel.

4) Influence: The money got from narcotics is not only a tool for building economic status, but also it is a basis for building and spreading influence. Influence here means the ability to do anything one wants without any body to obstruct. At the end the narcotics cartel and the people of influence support each other.

5) Immunity: When there is a chance, the narcotics trader will move from wealth to stability. Economic stability will lead to social influence. They will try to polish up there image of a narcotics trader by becoming local politicians. Then they will move into national political level. At this stage they are able to use state power to immunize themselves and continue supporting the narcotics cartel or being engaged in the trade directly or indirectly.

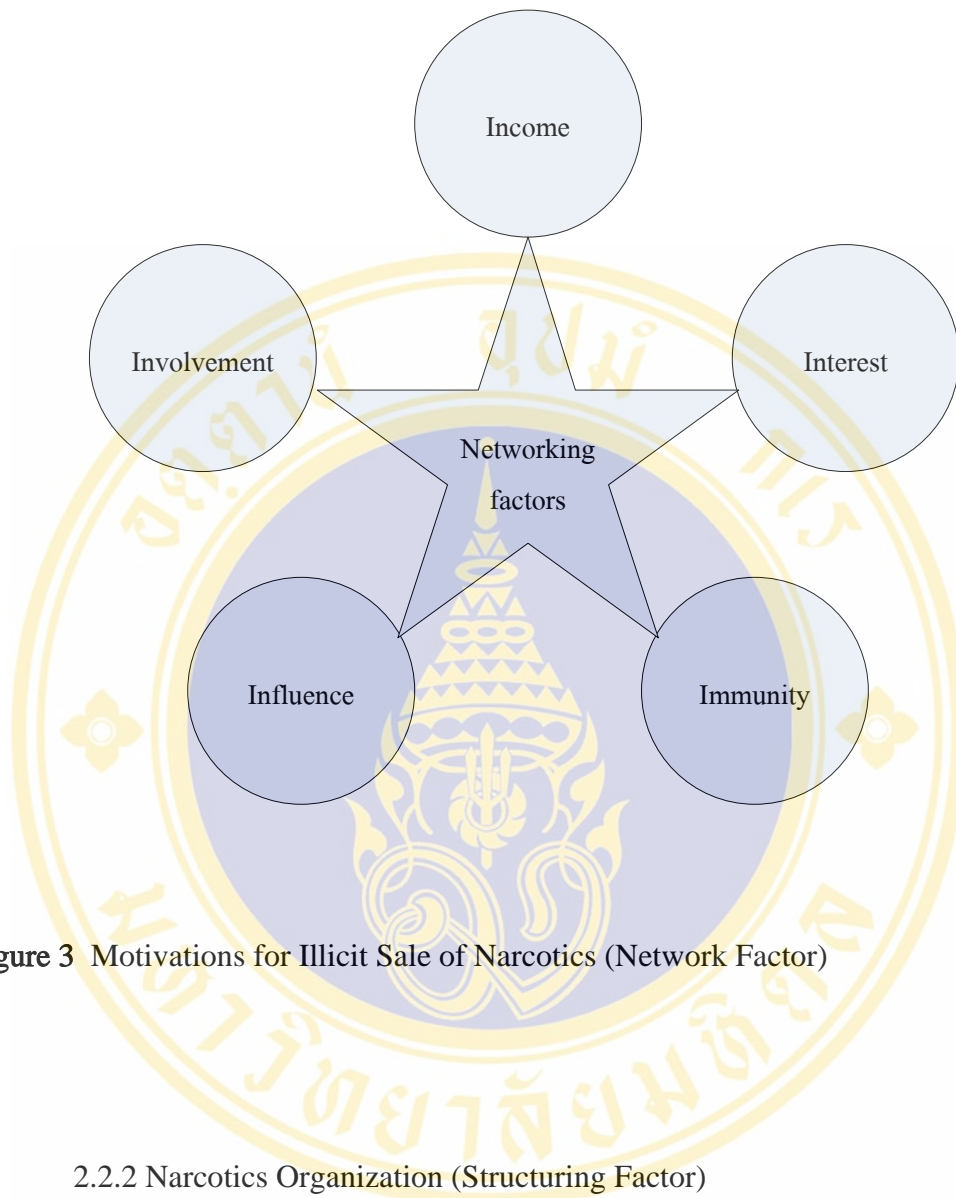


Figure 3 Motivations for Illicit Sale of Narcotics (Network Factor)

2.2.2 Narcotics Organization (Structuring Factor)

Special characteristics of Narcotics Organization for Smuggling
(Nature of Narcotics Smuggling)

2.2.2.1 Criminal Organization

Narcotics smuggling is victimless crime. In the smuggling operation people meet and plan in all details (computational work). People who are trusted meet and contact in the form of net work (Network Crime). The divide the duties among themselves systematically (division of labor); there are people with authority to order (Hierarchical) with mafia-like features. People doing different works have the same purpose and share the income from the sale of narcotics. Besides, there are some narcotics cartels involved in political violence (Narco- terrorism).

2.2.2.2 Clandestine Activities

The producers of narcotics will keep it a secret. People who want to know the procedure of production must use their power of observation and remember the proportion of mixture and methods of production procedure from experience expertise taking many years. The production will take place periodically for avoiding being noticed and followed. The more serious the legal punishment, the more the price for the product is increased. The secretiveness of the organization makes it difficult to catch up with them.

2.2.2.3 Connection

The process of narcotics sale cannot be conducted alone. There must be connections directly or indirectly. Narcotics sales will involve many people in different levels. The duties will be divided into steps, starting with the producer, big traders, small local traders, international narcotics traders, transporters, people issuing orders, capitalists and influential people providing protection.

Apart from that, the narcotic traders will build relationships with politicians by meeting higher authorities in politics to study whether they could be bought with money or offering gifts. And what sort of goods they would be interested in. It is for building a bond between politicians and narcotics traders.

2.2.2.4 Compartmentalization

Narcotics traders build strategies for self defense to avoid being questioned or being informed. The people involved will be cut off from one another by dividing duties into parts without any connection in between.

As each one knows only what he needs to know, when the police question the arrested people involved with narcotics, they cannot tell the police about anybody above them. Some people accept imprisonment in return for the boss caring for their family when they are in prison.

2.2.2.5 Continuity

The process of narcotics sale is done continually without interruption. When one is arrested, another one will take his place. Another thing is that when one prisoner of narcotics sales is released, he will go straight back to his trade. They are, mostly, career criminals.

Recently an interesting fact was found that organization who are in narcotics sale doing not attach themselves to any one particular kind. They are flexible to suit the situation and chances provided, like the capitalists, producers, traders of the North. They produce heroin along with amphetamine. Thus, the producers are able to provide drugs continually.

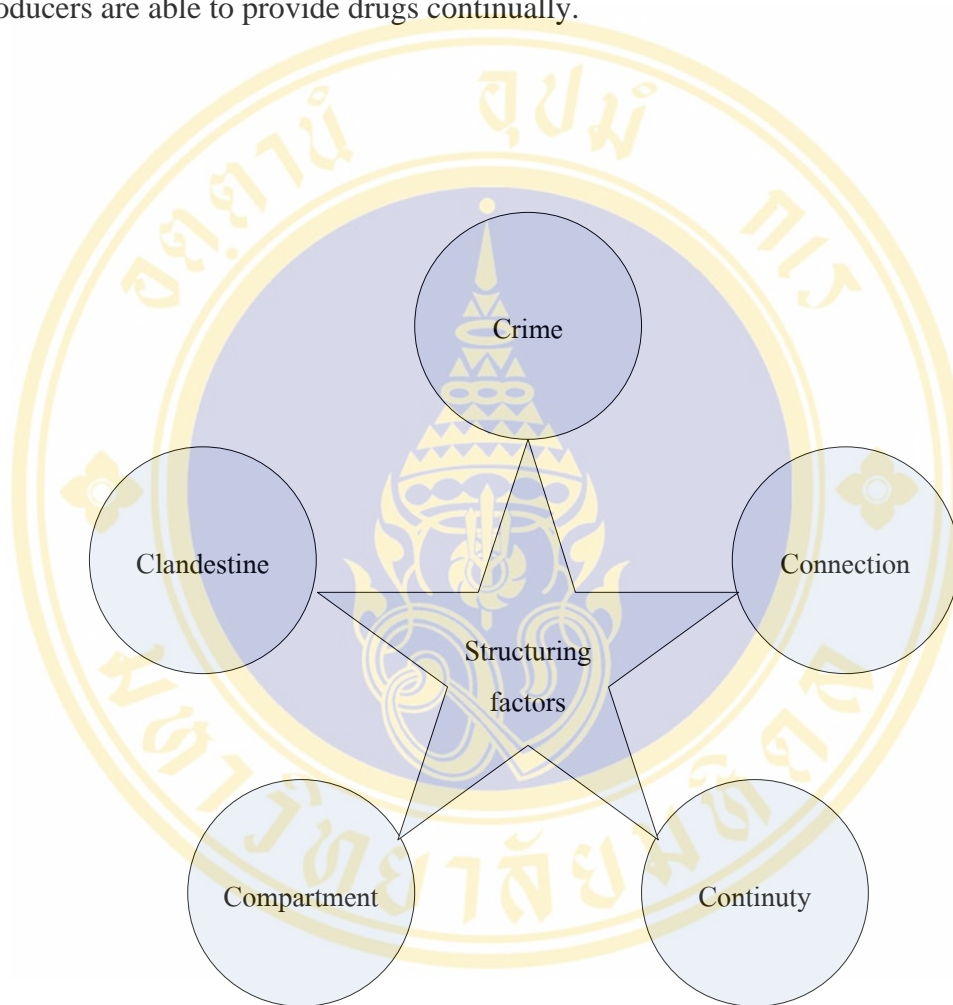


Figure 4 Establishment of the Illicit Narcotics Sale Ring (Structuring Factor)

2.2.3 Attack Factor

2.2.3.1 High Risk

Among the various steps of selling narcotics, the factor of productions is a very high risk area because he producers can be affected by the chemicals used for the production; there is also the risk from sound. The production requires a large area for drying. It is also a risk.

2.2.3.2 High Rate of Punishment

The high rate of punishment provided by law for narcotics offenders is a weak point of narcotics dealers.

2.2.3.3 High Raids

Although it is difficult to suppress narcotics trade, whenever the suppression officials are able to plan and investigate for systematic development of the case, along with correct timing for arresting everybody involved, they are ale to destroy the whole system of narcotics production and sales. It is called high Raids.

2.2.3.4 High Rival

In the market of amphetamines, the power is in the hands of the buyer more than in the hands of the producer. The strategy of pricing will change depending on other factors. The producers must give importance to the network of traders; and they fear also that the competing producers will take over their existing market. Therefore, there are fights over market share, garbing customers, undercutting, and use of unlawful measures of different kinds. When one producer tries to destroy the other, he himself can be decoyed by the other.

2.2.3.5 High Reporting

In an open society, besides various groups, the society will build a system to control each other. It will be a cycle of fear. The reporters fear the public, but the public fear government officials, government officials fear politicians and politicians fear reporters.

Organization of narcotics and people involved are also the same. Besides finding a cover story in order to hide one's real background, they will try to launder their background to make it look good before the public. They fear the history and their narcotics behavior will be revealed. When their background is revealed and reporters watch, know and present it in depth to the public, it is their weakest point. It

is the strongest social action for anybody in narcotics trade; especially, if they have high social or political status

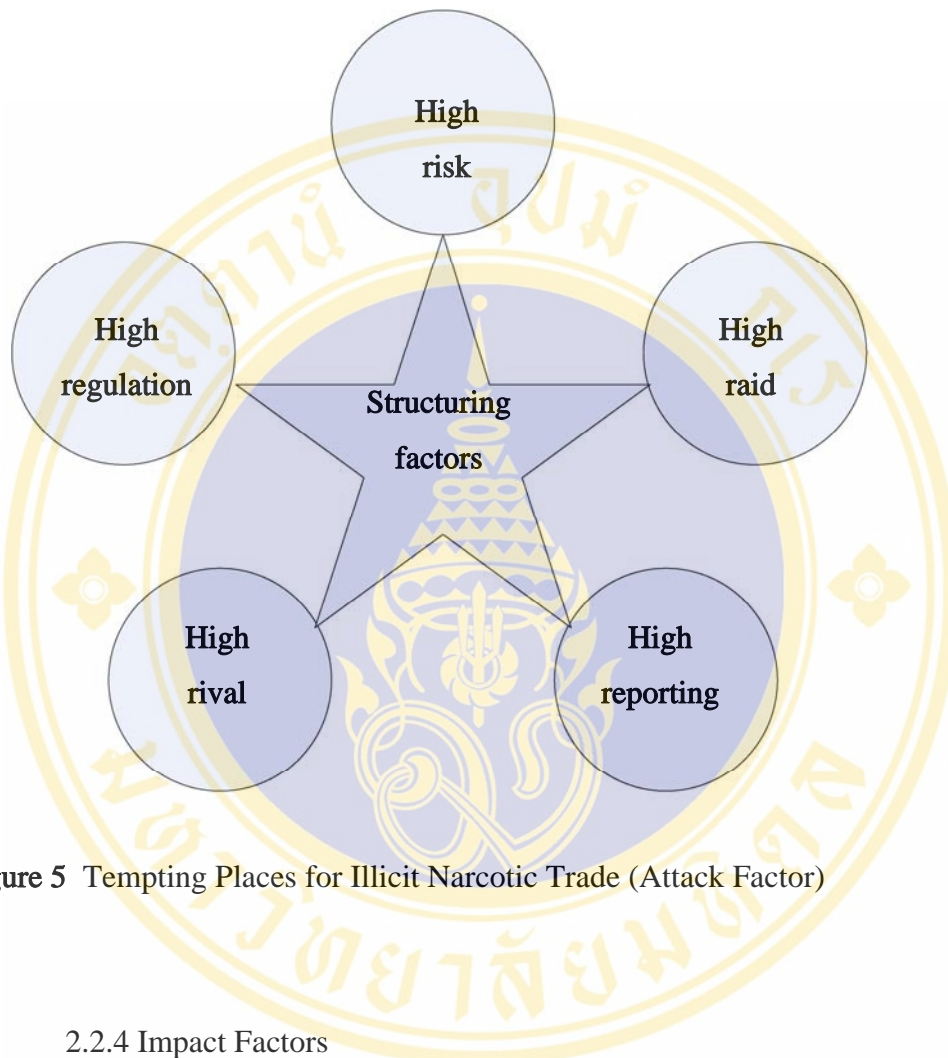


Figure 5 Tempting Places for Illicit Narcotic Trade (Attack Factor)

2.2.4 Impact Factors

2.2.4.1 Informal Economy

For the existence of the organization of narcotics, they need to depend on the indirect cooperation of others just the same way as other sorts of crimes whether it is hired guns, credit collectors, cross-border sale of animals or war weapons sale. There not a few who do other illegal businesses at the same time. We call it parallel economy, for example, the forces of minorities along the border, smugglers of goods. They protect each others interests until it becomes a shadow economy, system of illegal economy.

2.2.4.2 Illicit Convoy

The illicit process at first will look different, for example, bribing the government officials for protecting the convoy of narcotics, more than that, they may hire guns for protection. With people and weapons ready for protection and having a gap between the government officials on the border makes it an ideal place for drug traders and people who are wanted for crimes. They can keep their drugs hidden until they find an opportunity to bring it deeper into the country. It is a situation of challenging the state authority.

2.2.4.3 Corruption

One of the main reasons that aid the existence of the drug dealers is the consent of the state officials in exchange for money. Even more serious is that the drug dealers will push for transfer of officials who obstruct them out of the area.

2.2.4.4 Influential Zone

As mentioned above, people in the organization of drugs must be people of influence making them look good and generous people. They contribute to charities and other causes and wait to take it back through other means. This kind of sponsorship creates mafia system. When these influential people can control all strategic points, the area will come directly under their control without a trace of law enforcement. The sale of drugs will progress smoothly.

2.2.4.5 Illegitimate Necropolises

Democratic system enables people to advance in politics and government. But the rich people will have more of a chance than the poor. At the end the drug lords will find a way to enter politics in order to build their base for wealth beginning with local politics and advancing to provincial and national level. Then it will be difficult to stop. Political procedure is parallel to what is done in drugs organization: self interest protection, lobbying, discrediting, and drug policy.

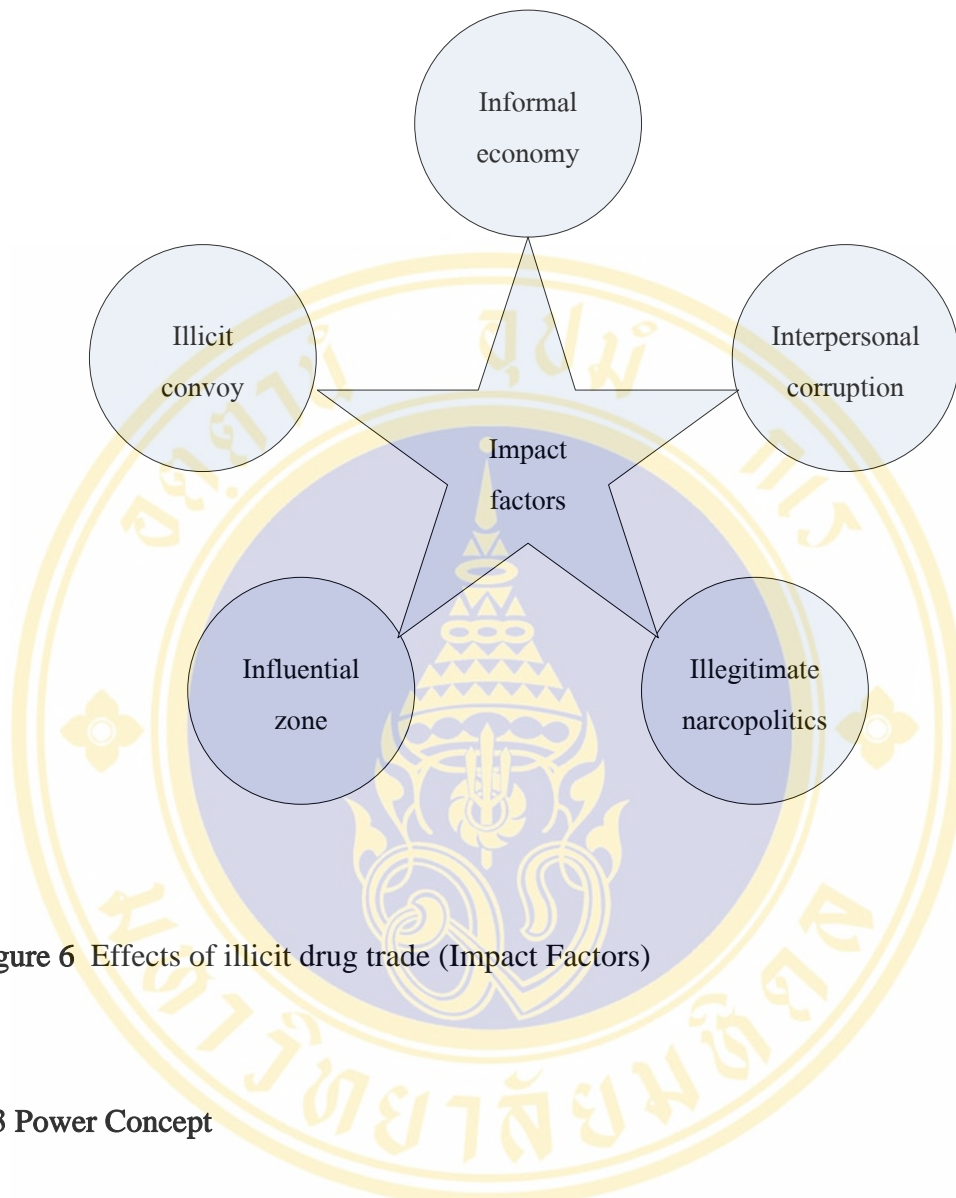


Figure 6 Effects of illicit drug trade (Impact Factors)

2.3 Power Concept

Suphatra Suphap (1998) defines the word “power” as relationship between people. Individual or groups of people with influence over the behavior of another person or group of persons and can force them to behave corresponding to the concept or desire of the person or group of persons with influence.

Power is what makes the officials who conduct operations different from other people. They should behave themselves and conduct the activities under law and sometimes they must behave according to regulations of the society where they work. Apart from that what makes a difference between the public and the officials (police, soldiers, and local administrators) is that they are under law authorized by the

government, the power must be used under the scope determined. Otherwise it will harm the common cause. The use of authority can be practiced by the officials in 3 ways.

1) Force: The government is in a position to force, for example methods of punishments

2) Order: Government is in a position to order or force people. Sometimes, culturally, some people in society have the authority to order others, for example, parents ordering their children, teachers ordering their students etc.

3) Through practice. It means people using their artistic ability or other special quality in order to persuade others to be under the control of oneself; sometimes wife using authority over husband; employer using authority over the employee etc. Therefore, the person using “practice” has authority over the other.

The use of authority by officials involved in the matter of narcotics is considered to be using the right of the state as its representative. If the officials use the authority correctly it will lead to social peace and happiness. But if the authority is used by the officials wrongly or unjustly, it will lead to many troubles for all. But the wrong and unjust use of authority on matters of narcotics is mostly by officials at low level as at the upper level, the officials perform the duty of management, not one of operation. Arrests made of officials who got involved in drug sales are lower level officials, not at the higher levels. The above mentioned fact can be used to explain the theory of the role of the use of authority by lower level officials. The concept of theory is that authority of the organization is distributed to all members of the organization. Everybody has the right to use authority and self consideration. They are good for management techniques, especially in large organizations like government service, People who work closely with the public are the lower level officials, not heads departments or like that.. They are called “Steer Level Bureaucrats”. These officials use their authority without the direct and constant control and follow up by higher level officials. (Damri Chodserth, 1992: 34). Conditions open to doing wrong are coming into close contact with the public with the opportunity to be involved with people under various occasions.; people who are the damaged party or plaintiff and the accused, or people involved with drug offences, including officials like officials in

charge of investigation, interrogation, and suppression of narcotics with the opportunity to be in contact with the accused.

The society of officials who practice their duties about suppression of narcotics is believed to be a society which must have relationship among the officials themselves and people of different occupations both honest and otherwise. On performing their duties, the officials must get involved closely with illicit business in their search for information. This method of seeking information can be called a double edged sword. It may help effective suppression of narcotics but at the same time, if the officials practice the above mentioned duty for long, he will know about the methods, techniques, or loopholes in the law from the narcotics traders who indicate ways to avoid law or they offer much money as bribe. It is a real temptation and the official may succumb to it.

In brief, officials performing their duty of suppressing narcotics at the lower level have the opportunity to come into close contact with the public, both good and bad but mostly the accused. It may make them culprits as well. Another way of handling law and regulations is to use one's consideration in the interpretation and decision of right and wrong. There is a possibility of going wrong in this case.

2.4 National Security Concept

In this research .The researcher used the concept of national security in the analysis for considering whether the spread of narcotics coming in from Burma has its effect on national security or not; and whether it affects social and economic security of the general public or not. For that purpose we need to study the concept of national security before we think of the results of it.

Concept of national security is important because it is connected to everything in a society. Arnold Wolfers says the word national security is too general to be clear because it has many different definitions. The concept of national security is a

European concept after the establishment National State during the 17th to 19th centuries. National security, in a board sense, means the safety of the nation. That is, the ability of the state to protect itself from foreign attacks (Rupert Emerson, 1990: 21). Therefore, national security comes from the use of power of the state in order to gain the purpose of the state in foreign countries to determine its status and certain international conditions as a guarantee and support the security and safety of the up to a satisfactory level. It is called Basic Security. “John Heiz, 1959:35.

It can be seen that national security in the beginning was limited to military activities or the use of state power to attain the goal of remaining a single and complete unit in the times of international conflict or in emergencies. The concept of national security has changed to suit the conditions and passing of time when new situations continually arise, influencing the existence of the state. Now the meaning national security covers international conditions on many aspects like politics, economy and social psychology. Therefore, many people defined the word national security differently.

Klaus Knorr says the concept of national security depends on the vision of the individuals. It is not limited to any particular aspect of the original meaning of using force, but it depends on the purpose use. National security should not be limited military frontier protection and protection for the highest political authority and for the national benefit in foreign countries.

Present sociologists define national security as the ability of a nation to maintain or protect the value system of the nation from external attack. Trager and Simonoc limited the meaning of national security to being part of national policy of the state for the purpose of creating suitable conditions at an international level to protect and expand the national value system and respond to the advances of the enemies (M.L. Phansoon Laddawan, 1990, 25). In the same way Murian D. Irish and Elke Frant (1978) say national security does not mean the ability to protect the nation from foreign invaders only, but it must cover also maintaining security, order and safety within the country, having social regulations, the willing acceptance of the

government and lawfulness of politics. People must take the responsibility on themselves if they do not obey state decisions.

In the Thai context, the word national security is defined in the constitution under the topic of governing the country under emergency conditions, (1952). It says “Security or Security of the Kingdom” means the security and safety of national independence or welfare of the people. It also includes governing the country with democratic principles under the Constitution of the Kingdom” General Sithi Savetsila (1971) says. “National security” means security and safety of national independence, integrity of the frontiers, welfare of the people and democratic government under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.”

General Pot Phongsuvan, (1983) gave a wider definition of the word national security by saying that national security has a wide scope and it covers many matters. In general, people understand that national security is a matter connected to war or defense of the country only. In reality, it cannot be limited to the military or defense alone, but it must include matters like politics, economy, social psychology etc. Various aspects of security are given below.

1. Economic security: Normally the consideration is on economic status on trade, industry, finance and happiness in life of the people.

2. Social security: It means security and safety of the people in their life and property; and sufficient warranty from the state and state officials so that they can live with confidence in their safety without danger, fear and worries. Social justification means the right to receive justice from the state.

3. Political security: It means political security both within the country and outside of the country. Important internal social securities are the devotion and support of majority of the people towards the existing government International political security depends on the benefits obtained on the aspects of economy, politics, military and society through friendship, and avoidance unnecessary enmity. But to have international security, there must be internal security come first.

4. Martial security: It means having soldiers and sufficient weaponry for defense of the country and maintaining peace and happiness of the people with quality, ideals, order, courage, unity and ability to defeat the threat both within and from outside of the country.

The National Security Council (1998) defined National security including three aspects.

1. National security means being independent and permanency
2. Protection and guarantee of the existence of the state, including the attaining of the national purpose. National security covers the aspects of military, politics, economics and social security.
3. According to the Royal Decree on national security, the word national security is explained as a guarantee of independence of the country, unity of the country, and welfare of the people, including the honoring of democratic system of government under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Apart from the above mentioned definitions, many Thai academics and people who study national security defined it. The concept of Somchai Rakvichit (1982) defines National security as a condition in which people can live with confidence in their safety, free from any danger, free from fear and worries. National security must consist of social, economic, political and martial security. Phichet Thongsrinun (1993) defined National security as political peace and order, safety of people in their life and property, free from threats of any sorts from people who do not desire good for the nation and people. Prachuap Chaiasart who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time defined the word National security in his speech in the academy for national defense (1997) as security with in and without, covering many dimensions which at present we call Comprehensive Security, like martial security meaning readiness of the military to protect the country against invaders; political security which means having a secured political system in which the change of government will take place systematically and in an orderly fashion; economic security means growth of the country at high rate, with high personal income; social security which means quality life of the people with wide spread education and having good public health service,

free from ailments and sufficient food to eat. The focus on any particular dimension will differ depending on the country and the times, social environment both within and outside of the country.

In conclusion, the security of any nation must be composed of 4 aspects. They are:

1. Economic security: It means economic conditions under which people have work to do and accept that the national economic system can raise both personal and national economic status at a suitable rate without producing a big gap between people, the nation able to maintain stability in production, trade, finance and price; There is a just and suitable system of taxation able to develop the economy as planned effectively. There is economic freedom, free from foreign interference; there are industrial, commercial and scientific abilities.

2. Social psychological security: It means the conditions under which people can lead a normal life happily. There is safety life and property. People receive justice under the juridical system. There is justice and brotherhood. People have knowledge and ability, culture and morality. They are ware of their responsibilities towards society as citizens. They have the awareness of being a nation and hold on to the national ideals.

3. Political security: It means political conditions under which people respect and trust the system of government and the administrator. People respect and obey the state policies and practice in accordance with the orders of the officials. They believe that the government is able to provide justice to the people and prevent separation between races and prevent disintegration of the nation. The nation will be free and sovereign, free from influence and pressure from other countries on its policies.

4. Martial Security: It means the conditions of the military showing strength, readiness for war, effectiveness of weapons and their use, order and courage. They practice and study stressing strategy and methods for victory over invaders, both inside the country and out.

2.5 Military Operation other than War (MOOTW)

Military operation other than war began to be a matter of interest, spoken of and discussed widely about 10 years ago when the cold war ended. Originally military operation or mission which was assigned to the military by the state was always war. Therefore, preparation of the force and use of force in the cold war was focused solely on war, for using soldiers as a tool to dominate the opposite side and war of defense when preventive measures had failed and the country was invaded. (But some countries used the soldiers to invade other countries for the benefit of their countries.) Thus, various activities of the military in matters of force structure, indoctrination educational training and rehearsals were conducted in the form of war. It focused on attack and defense and operations under special conditions. This kind of operation is called Conventional Warfare. Apart from that it was necessary to engage in warfare other than war, special wars, and guerilla warfare for supporting the conventional warfare so that one's own side will have clear cut victory.

The concept of military operation other than war is found in the documents of Point publication 3- 07. The document defines it as military operation other than war to support the use of other tools of state power and to be used before or after the war. It can be said this new concept that this kind war is a combination of many small operations but separated from the conventional warfare in order to indoctrinate (Suchart Bamrungsuk, 2000: 51). Military action other than war is the maximum ability of soldiers in various operations of the state corresponding to needs of the state as determined (Institute for Higher Military Education, 2001:2)

Concept of Military Operation other than War: It appears in the Field Manual, 100-5, or FM 100-5 of the American Army in the year 1993 which was during the cold war era. Before that the American military used the concept military operation in Low Intensity Conflicts as can be seen in FM 100-2 which explains conflicts with low intensity, meaning, facing each other politically or militarily between two states or parties opposing each other under conventional warfare but other than routine operations apart from peaceful victory (Field Manual, 1900: 20.Operation Head

quarters, Department of the Army and the Air Force, 1900: 1-1). But the wordings created trouble for countries who were receiving operational aids from the United States. For the United States the words low intensity conflict meant that under the consideration of the United States those conflicts taking place various parts of the world is not much of importance. It is the same as saying diplomatically that those problems were not urgent in the policy of national security of the United States. But at the end the concept of low intensity conflict gradually disappeared from the text books of the United States' military. And the words Military Operation other than War appeared instead (Suchart Bamrungsuk, 2000:23).

The differences between conventional war and military operation other than war are that war is at a large scale, operational for a long time, in order to achieve the national goals or for protecting the benefits of the nation. It is the hope of the nation at war. Normally military operation other than war has the same goal as the nation had determined for war operation to begin with the goals assigned by the state, and oppose any conflict that might arise (www.ndsy.nodak.edu, 15 August 2002)

The principles for military operation other than war are:

1. Purpose: The goals of the operation must be specifically and clearly mentioned and they must be realizable.
2. Unity of operation: All efforts must be made to achieve the specific goal
3. Safety: The operation will be independently considered as reaction to the operation of the enemy
4. Scope: The commander will use the military with due consideration. Use of excessive force can be disadvantageous to the assigned mission
5. Diligence: The commander must ensure that the soldiers are fully prepared to support the strategy
6. Just: The operation must be based on clear legality, morality or correctness

Ref. www.ndsv.nadok.edu, August 15, 2002

Types of MOOTW:

The MOOTW can be classified into:

1. Non-Combatant Evacuation operations – NEOs
2. Support to Domestic Civic Authorities
3. Arms Control
4. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
5. Security Assistance
6. Nation Assistance
7. Support to Counter drug Operation
8. Combating Terrorism
9. Peace Keeping Operations
10. Peace enforcement
11. Show of Force
12. Support for insurgencies and Counter Insurgencies
13. Attacks and raids
14. Enforcing Exclusion Zones
15. Protection of Shipping
16. Ensuring Freedom of Navigation

Table 1 Military Operation Classified under the Characteristics, Goals and Mission

Military Operation			Goal	Mission
War			Fight to win	Military operation in war Operations of Attack, Defense, or Retreat
Conclusion	Operations other than war	Oppose war and solve conflicts	Peace Enforcement Defense and Attack Shoe of force/Ambush/Gorilla warfare /Peace keeping/Evacuation of civilians/Help other nations/Assist Drug Eradication	
		Peace Support and encouragement for civilian Government	Aviation/shipping safety/ counter drug operation/Humanitarian Aid/Free navigation/ Help for civilians	

Source: Suchart Bamrungsuk, 2000: 54

Military Operation other than War in Thailand

When we consider the characteristics, scope and forms of military action, both fighting in war and operation other than war in peace time among the developed countries and possess modern army, we can see that they began to give importance to MOOTW 10 years ago after the cold war ended. The occurrence of invasion by other countries seems to have come to an end. There is little or no chance of using the military in a war. The mission for the military now is the mission of peace keeping, relief operations, assisting the victims of natural disasters and helping to build and develop under developed countries. These missions are peace missions;

and mostly it is the military mission in foreign countries. There is only the mission of public disaster relief and assisting the victims of natural disasters are conducted within the country when the situation very serious and civilian organizations are unable to respond to them. These are new missions for the military, unfamiliar, not indoctrinated and unplanned. Thus, these countries stress on the need for adapting to these new situations and situation that might arise in future. However, the operations in which the military in developed countries participate at present are handling narcotics problems, international terrorism, and interracial crimes which are transnational security threats which need to be fought within the country and outside.

Developing and underdeveloped countries may limit these operations to their own country relying on assistance and cooperation of the superpowers. Some countries which are more ready and have far sightedness use military for managing foreign policies by sending the military on duty to foreign countries in order to build a good image before the world community and improve international political power. It is also a way to encourage the military, increase their welfare and experience for keeping ready for war all the time.

Thai military had already taken part some of these missions already; especially assisting in national development and helping the public, relief operations and serious natural disasters, and also for internal security and order when they are requested by civilian government, or assigned by the state. There are many missions Thai military is familiar with, there are guidelines and action plans which are accepted by all as good or fair, and has succeeded, for example, using the army for national development and helping the people psychologically, letting politics lead military to win the hearts of people with conflicts ideas to cooperate in developing the country. This program is called "Hearts and Minds Program". It also includes helping the poor for them to be able to help themselves, have enough to eat in accordance with the Royal Projects. The Thai military used these experiences for peace keeping mission East Timor and succeeded very well.

Although Thai military has experiences in these matters, and has created specific new units like development army, the past operations met with various limitations. Organizing national development unit is not yet complete; they lack apparatus, and budget. In many missions the military must use war units, which may

affect the preparation and use of the military for protection of the country which is the main military function. Narcotics problem is one of the problems affecting national security at present. The military used for suppression of narcotics trade now.

Although the military has no other direct duties than fight the war for protecting the country, they consider them their duties as they are stated in the constitution; and the most important thing is that His Majesty the King has exhorted the generals and soldiers many times about their duty to help the people during disasters, help and encourage national development and to prevent and suppress narcotics. For these purposes the military use their abilities to the maximum capacity. For other matters, the military always follow the development of the situation; especially occurrences which will threaten national security and order of the country.

On the question of using the military as a tool in the hands of the state in order to be used as it wishes in peace time, or use the force without having enough knowledge or ability are issues which must be watched and checked so that politicians will not ignore the military or the military force wrongly in peace times. Politicians in the past said that it is not good to let the generals fight the war alone. They must be controlled by politicians. On the other side, in peace time, it is not good to let the politicians govern the country, develop the nation and manage national security as they want. There must be control and checks in order to have peace and order in the country and regions; especially, on matters of security soldiers must be involved, express their opinions, participate and help and support as much as possible. Dr. William Perry, a former Minister of Defense of the United States said: "Some have said that war is too important to be left solely to the generals. Preventive defense says peace is too important to be left solely to the politicians."

The basic concept is that use of preventive diplomacy in peace time to maintain peace and order is the best way of national protection which cannot be left to politicians undertake solely and use of the military by the state as its tool must be suitable for the maximum effectiveness to prevent war and the use of force at the end.

The Thai military has thought over the matter what form should the use of military as tool of the state take and how it should be done. The military will improve both in personnel, doctrine, and education and war practices in order to be able to respond to all kinds of situations to achieve maximum effectiveness.

2.6 Action Plan according to the Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 - 2008

According to the order from the Office of the Prime Minister numbered 13/2006 and dated January 16, 2006 on the Establishment of The Nation Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) for doing the duties of determining policy, strategy, guidelines, coordination, and evaluate the work in accordance with government policy on narcotics, the meeting of The Nation Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) on February 23, 2006 approved the Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 - 2008

1. Situation: At present the situation of narcotics problem on all aspects, supply – demand and potential demand have reduced in its seriousness to a level where it is not a threat to the general public, but there still exists the threat from producers outside of the country. There are some producers still left. There are new traders, smugglers of narcotics and new narcotics. Therefore it is necessary to attack continuously to eliminate problems still remaining, keep watch, maintain the gain and achieve lasting victory over narcotics.

2. Guidelines in line with strategy: It depends in the strong will of the nation to continuously fight against narcotics by using villages and communities. They must be supported and by the state and local administration fully and continuously.

3. Goals and guidelines for operation:

- 3.1 Solve the remaining problems

- 3.2 Monitor drug trends to prevent return of serious drug problems.

- 3.3 Build up the strength and prolong the fight against drugs.

- 3.4 Make people and the public I satisfy with outcomes of drug control implementation in order to encourage them to take part in fighting against drugs

4. The three phases of Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 - 2008:

4.1 First Phase: Seven months of the financial year 2006 (March 1, 2006. – September 30, 2006) focus on handling the remaining narcotics problems. Build confidence in the people and develop a strategy for surveillance.

4.2 Second Phase: October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007 surveillance and strengthen the people to find lasting solutions for narcotics. In every base area build schools and trade centers to make it possible for them keep the present status without the return of narcotics.

4.3 The 3rd Phase: October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008, because on strengthening the community to fight narcotics continuously and lastingly. Pass the goal indicator for fight against drugs according to the plan for state administration in 2007 and achieve the vision of fighting narcotics to announce that Thailand is free of narcotics.

5. Main Strategy and its Success

5.1 The strategy of solving the problem of narcotics and addicts (Supply) focuses on eliminating production and sale of drugs, and gain a status of freedom from narcotics, import of drugs and evil influence connected to drugs in every area are to be eliminated

5.2 Strategy of solving the problem of addicts (Demand), Focus on people accepting the addicts and give them opportunity for therapy, recovery and training for a profession to find enough income to live happily in society without returning to drugs again.

5.3 Strategy for preventing potential demand, focus on the general public, in the community, in schools, in professional centers, to create good attitude and awareness that fight for victory over narcotics of the people is the strength of the nation, let them be strong and play their role in watching and building immunity in the potential in the potential addicts' and be able to maintain the strength in fighting narcotics, and develop the environment where it is conducive for the spread of narcotics now.

5.4 Strategy for integrated management and administration, focus on unity and integration of plan, budget and work at all levels.

6. Translate the Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 - 2008 into Action

6.1 Arrange for activities to raise awareness of Thai all Thai people to the need for eliminating the remaining narcotics problems, focusing on confidence and cooperation. (March 1 – August 31, 2006)

6.2 All government agencies make action plans and annual budgeting divided into periods, assigning goals and main activities in response to the Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 - 2008 and raises the consciousness of all people for the need for fighting narcotics with he support, adaptation, addition and reduction of budget suited to the mission and corresponding to situation.

6.3 The Office of the Narcotic Control Board, in cooperation with academic institutions arrange to have evaluation of the situation and results of efforts as a whole, and at the area level and individual missions and area level and report to the National Center and the cabinet at the end of each period after he completion of activities

6.4 Let the sub-committee and the special committee for action is responsible for management, checking for suitability of activities to achieve the goal.

7. Establishment of Organizations, Integration and Administration

7.1 The National Center administers, manages, and follows up the putting into practice of the Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 - 2008, strategies on all sides to achieve the goals. And it also evaluates he activities conducted, handles problems and obstacles in putting into effect the strategies along with the sub-committee and work units appointed by The Nation Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) to be responsible for management and ensuring that the work proceeds according to the goal assigned every time.

7.2 The Nation Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD), ministry and central work unit coordinate and work according to the mission which one is responsible for stressing on integration and budgeting and internal integration to create unity and focus on supporting the work dine in the area

7.3 The National Center, Bangkok Metropolis and Provincial centers keep watch and integrate budgeting and provide convenience and take care of activities in the area each one is responsible for along with government agencies, National Narcotic Center, private agencies and local administration boards

7.4 Regional Organizations and special organizations for the area provide coordination and support the activities of prevention and suppression of drugs in the area and the missions they are responsible for.

7.5 The local administration board everywhere joins the attempt surveillance and narcotics problems along with the Provincial Office for Narcotic Control board, and District Narcotic Control Board, government agencies and people's power in the area of responsibility continuously.

8. Let every government units. Local administration boards, and work units try to make everybody understand, trust for joining together for creating lasting stability in the victory over narcotics on the occasion of the 60th anniversary His Majesty the King's ascension to the throne with the goal and highest ideal "In honor of the 60th anniversary of he King the people have stopped narcotics."

2.7 Concepts about Public Policy

Policy here means principle or course of action of an organization who people with authority determine for indicating the direction for the members of the organization to follow in order to achieve its goals of the action

Policy can be at different levels in different forms. Wide policy is the policy of the Central organization focusing on principles or predetermined regulation for using it as wide concept, or use for consideration by the people at work or to be used as a guideline in administration, for consideration and issuing of orders in work units below in order have work units at all levels work for attaining the common goal of the organization.

Public Policy

Policy, besides being important in administration of an organization, state policy, or what we call public policy is even of greater importance in a special way. Besides being tool indicating the direction of the administration of the country or government units at different levels, state policy that determines the ways of sharing benefits or giving valuable things to people and interested groups in the level of political society as Harold D. Lasswell said, “Public policy is the determination of who will get what, when and how.” In other words, state policy involves advantages and disadvantages of everybody in a society.

James Anderson defines public policy as guideline for state actions about any matter, for example, business monopoly or eliminating poverty. Therefore, public policy is concerned with government decisions to do something or avoid doing something affecting something or some one’s interest in one way or another.

David Easton, another academic, explained public policy as distributing values to the society lawfully in general. If we consider the real situation in some countries, person or organizations with legal rights is the government and governmental organizations.

Lyndon Claude Well explains that state policy is the ready made decisions about various activities of the society or avoidance of some activities. This kind of decision can appear in many forms like proclamation, law, regulation or rules

William Greenwood explained the meaning of state policy similarly by saying that state policy is the origin or beginning stage of decision making by determining a wide guideline for correct practice and attain the purpose.

Charles Jacob gave a short definition of state policy that it means principles, plans or guidelines for doing something. Harold Lassell and Abraham Kapan together explain that state policy means plan or structure which is made up of goals, destination, value and practices.

2. 8 Ideas about putting the Policy into Practice

Meaning of Policy Practice

Putting policy to work is a study of whether the organization or individual or the person concerned is able to lead and use all resources available for management in performing the activity to achieve the goal mentioned, or to what extent. Putting the policy to work is interesting. It shows the ability to push every means available to achieve the goal. It is seeking the explanation for an occurrence or reality that has happened in order to study a lesson, develop ways, and builds a strategy in order to improve the policy and put it to work better to attain the goal and success (Voradej Chandharason, 1997, : 193)

Importance of putting Policy to Work

The success of practicing policy is putting the policy to work and work attains the goal as foreseen the policy in a short time; and there is a possibility of producing the same result at a time when it is needed.

Failure of putting the policy to work is the inability to produce results, achieve the desired goals.

There are at least 3 ways to measure the success of putting policy to work. (Randall B. Biple and Grace A Franklin, 1982: 199-200)

First Approach: The success of putting policy to work can be measured from the cooperation between one receives the policy and the one who issues it, or the person whose policy it was. If the level of cooperation is high, the level of success will be high as well. On the other hand, if cooperation between them is low the success also will be low.

The Second Approach: The success of the policy when put to use can be measured from the fact that whether the achievement of the goal by the one putting the policy to work was smooth and without problems. If putting the policy to work was full of conflicts or obstacles, the level of failure is high also.

Third Approach: The success of putting to work a policy can be considered from the fact whether it produced the result desired in the short run and whether it will be the same in the long run.

In the evaluation of the level of success when a policy is put to work we must consider the results in the short run; whether the result was an expected or desired goal of the policy. And also consider the effect of the policy in the long run also whether the same goal can be achieved later. The evaluation of putting policy to work can be done when the work is in progress. But it is an evaluation to find ways to solve problems than a measurement of success. To know the whole result of the project we need to wait for information on the results of the effects is ready.

2.9 Role of Community Leader

For rural and community development we have to depend on community leaders with suitable characteristics and roles to lead the community to the process of development effectively and get cooperation in various development projects. People have studied and evaluated the characteristics and roles of a community leader in detail as shown below.

Chalad Romithananon (1994) saw the importance of having an able leader as an important factor for the success of establishing community organization/ group. He gives a portrait of a good leader here.

1. A person who has an outstanding history of working for the common good
2. A genuine and honest person as can be seen clearly
3. Is interested in improving the life of the life condition in of the village
4. Accepted and respected by the villagers and has a position in other organizations working for the common good

5. Has the purpose and attitude to live for the community; wishes the best for the community

6. Is educated and has lived in civilized culture

7. Has the ability to attract people to the group and is able to let the people understand the problem and seek cooperation from the community to solve the problem

8. Is an able manager and administrator.

From the study it was found that different abilities of the leader who is able to claim devotion from the people in the community will have a share in pushing for the establishment of an organization

Thawat Mocaraphong (1995) says that the important factor for rural development is the cooperation of the people and self dependency. But for the important strategy, one must depend on the leader and local administrators. A community leader, whether he is an official leader or a natural leader, must be one who can get very close to the heart of the people, knows the problem, has the feeling to share joys and sorrows, live together and die together, work with the community, is a representative to demand benefits for the community from outsiders, is in a position to feed himself and his family, the economic status is not much different from other people.

Chaianan Watdhanaphut (1989) explained the scope of his qualitative study by speaking about the concept of a leader who is impartial, able to contact with the world outside, build a network, cause changes in the community and has good relationship with his followers. The case study about village leader did not study only who could be a leader officially or naturally and his personality. But the study was on status power in the village, the relationship of the village with the outside world, decision of the village in choosing a leader and how he got the position.

2.10 Role and Structure of the 3rd Army regiment Command Centre for Combating Drugs along the Thai –Burma border.

The structure of the 3rd Army regiment Command Centre for Combating Drugs along the Thai – Burma border is a duplication of the normal administrative structure of the 3rd Army regiment in their normal duties of security

Thai military has the main duty of protecting the country; and when the country is at peace it has the duty of developing the country as well. It is well known that Thai army is instructed to in communication, information, psychology and rural development. But the work narcotics suppression an additional work later along with the establishment of the 3rd Army regiment Command Centre for Combating Drugs along the Thai – Burma Border. The main duties of this center are:

1. Development of the border with operation bases installed there, patrolling along the border and controlling the border
2. Ambush
3. Surround and search
4. Set up check points
5. Keep close watch on target villages
6. Strengthen communities

The operation shows that the mission of the 3rd Army regiment Command Centre for Combating Drugs along the Thai – Burma Border, is a success to certain extent. Important factors contributing to it was:

1. The institution of military has protection of frontiers as its main mission (Area Approach). The duty of suppression assigned to them could very well complement the work they have already been doing. It is an easy matter for the organization which works constantly with a lot of officials and instruments which can be put to use for managing any unexpected happening immediately.

2. The clear structure of the organization makes it easy and smooth to issue orders through the line of hierarchy. The person responsible for the job is clear and reporting the result of the operation also is through the line of hierarchy

3. Having a meeting of the officials of the 3rd Army regiment every month helps the work to move in the same direction. There is coordination and cooperation.

4. Having a far sighted mission gives rise to good ideas to solve the problem, for example, the army so that the problem of drugs come from the fact that people have no money, no income. If people have regular income they will not have anything to do narcotics. This idea gave rise to cooperation between Thai and Burma (cross boarder cooperation) in order to solve the problem of narcotics. Many villages on the Burmese side are source of drug production; and they transport the produce into villages on the Thai order to store them. Therefore, even if Thailand is able to solve the narcotics problem, in a short time it will return because the source of production still exists as people in those villages have no occupation; no income. Narcotics are their only source of livelihood. Thus, the joint project of cooperation arose.

5. Having an effective system of planning and good understanding of the plan among the people who put the plan into practice makes it easy to achieve the goal in accordance with the national plan.

6. As work units possess ability, and as they are given jobs to suit their ability and expertise, they are, mostly, able to achieve the goals set.

2.11 Concerned Researches

Thongchai Vongchaisuvana and Phisanu Soonthararak (1990) presented the results of the research on Narcotics Law Enforcement Project Evaluation. They say that suppression of narcotics in Thailand still faces many obstacles in practice. One of the important obstacles is the problem of official structuring of the unit of suppression. Although the Thai government gives importance to suppression of narcotics, many units established for the purpose is institutional, ad hoc and task forces with transferring officials from other temporarily. This system leads to constant change of officials and lack of continuity and effectiveness

Likit Thetsathisakdi (1985) studied “Development of Measures and Organizations for Solving the Problem of Narcotics”. The problem was that there is no organization to take direct responsibility. The work of narcotics suppression is seen as an additional work to the main responsibility. Therefore, the officials don’t go all the way out to achieve the goal.

Kraisuk Sinsuk (1989) did a research on “The Policy of Drug Suppression”. The findings of the study were that experts on drug addiction agree that the condition of drug addiction in Thailand now is very serious and it will greatly increase in the decade ahead. At present Thailand has the policy of suppressing the forbidden drugs. The drug suppression policy must change in 10 years ahead. But putting the policy into effect did not meet with success as it should have done because there are many obstacles to putting the policy into effect, for example the system of management, personnel, budget, law, government officials, international cooperation information technology, source of production, transportation, and methods of hiding the product. All these factors affect drug suppression. In the next decade the number of producers and dealers of narcotics will increase. Improvements must be made in duties and responsibilities of the officials, punishment for the criminals, laws concerning drug suppression and drug suppression organization. Although all experts agree on the obstacles to putting the policy into practice, they do not agree on the most important factor obstructing drug suppression. They suggest ways to solve the above mentioned obstacles, for example amending and adding to laws concerning drug suppression, the police establishing a unit directly in charge of drug suppression, having a national organization staffed with experts for research and study, effective planning, serious punishment for narcotic crimes, having public relation reachable to everybody and awarding individuals or institutions. The Office for Narcotics Suppression must share in budgeting for various units involved in drug suppression.

Denny F. Pace and Jimmie C. Styles (1975) researched on “Organized Crimes: Concept and Control”. The finding of the study is that the reason that government official are unable to face and defeat the organized criminals is that the government officials use the normal methods of suppressing crimes which is not

applicable to solving organized crimes. In conclusion, the law enforcement officials still lack knowledge and understanding of organized crimes and limitations of the law. The legislators may think that the existing laws are sufficient. But law enforcement officials find that the laws currently used are limited in application and they are outdated which do not cover modern crimes.

Kaeohta Phan Urai (2001) did a study of laws covering the control of materials and chemical substances used for production of narcotics, a case study regional cooperation among Laos, Burma and Thailand. The study found that at present natural materials are becoming hard to find as they have to depend on area for cultivation and the influence of whether. At the same time science has advanced so fast that it can make narcotics from chemical synthesis to take the place of natural plants and spread to different regions of the world very fast. It gave rise to the concept of control of such substances and chemicals necessary for production of narcotics under the principle that if the producers of narcotics cannot have approach to chemicals used for production, it will disappear eventually. There is a measure of control accepted by whole world. It is the Declaration of the United Nations on illicit trade of drugs and materials affecting mind, 1988 for following up on production, sale, import and export of 23 kinds of chemicals. The United Nations, Europe and America play a leading role in this matter. For the region of Laos, Burma and Thailand the most important narcotics come from nature. But we faced the problem of smuggling of the forbidden chemicals from abroad, especially from China and India. From the study it was found that the measures used prevention by Laos, Thailand and Burma do not possess the same concept and there are many things that do not agree with the Declaration of the United Nations, 1988. There are also many obstacles arising from law enforcement. The important factor met with is politics, economics and society of each country. In the study of cooperation among these countries it was found that there was no official and clear agreement among them. Therefore, it is necessary for international exist for this purpose and be equally applicable in all countries. In future the cooperation can extended to China and India also.

Rasmai Visothvej (2001) studied the Declaration of United Nations on illicit trade of narcotics and materials affecting mind, 1988 and cooperation for prevention and protection against narcotics of Thailand. The finding of the study concluded that during the past two decades international gangs of criminals with their net work of branches spread out throughout the world engaged in secret and complicated activities, with a lot of dirty money and various kinds of influences, political and economical, protecting them. Apart from that, technological advances made it easy from them to communicate and contact. Another reason for the spread of international drug trafficking is that laws of all countries are not the same. When one country enforces drug suppression laws strictly, the criminals will move to another country where the enforcement is not that strict. For these reasons the Declaration of the United Nations on Illicit narcotics trafficking, 1988 was not of much help. In order to fix the loopholes in that declaration, another Declaration was drawn up in 1998 which was approved and signed by 161 countries, 80% the whole world.

Signing the United Nations' Declaration is not important if the mission of fighting drug is not translated into laws by each country and strictly enforced. The declaration is like a policy statement in broad terms. Each individual country has the duty to study and draw up their own laws based on the general principles. The laws can be even stricter than in the declaration depending on the conditions in each country. Besides that, the United Nations encourages bilateral and multilateral agreements between countries facing the same problem to make the law enforcement easier.

Office of the Narcotic Control Board (2001) made a report on the conditions and problems of lasting stability of areas with spread of narcotics if government agency withdraws. The report studied the area of Mae Sot, province of Tak; Chiangkan district of Loei; and Kemaraj district of Ubolrajathani, the areas where large amount of amphetamine is brought in from Burma and Laos. The problem of whole sale will turn into retail sale as reported by local informants. But the important problem arises from whole sale in the interior areas from where no news is received about the movement. The report mentions also areas where amphetamines are sold

very cheap. The spread of drugs in the area, it can be found, is caused by the ideals of some government officials but not the whole system. If there is are changes and transfers of officials it will cause further spread of narcotics as the new officials will lack confidence and support, paving way for the drug traffickers to move in as it happened in the district of Kemaraj in Ubolrajathani where almost all people are now. The time and budget allocation expired and the officials were withdrawn.

Consulting Commission for information and information technology of academics, Office of the Narcotic Control (1998) made a survey of people of the whole country involved with narcotics. The time for the operation was from during July, 2000 – December, 2001. During the first phase of collecting data, March – August, 2001 .The method used was National Household Survey. The area for study was divided into six zones. They composed of Bangkok and suburbs (Nonthaburi, Patumthani and Samuthprakarn,), North, Center, North East and South along with 4 provinces serving as sample population. The population for the study was 39,000 people, the target was people aged 12-16 years focusing on surveying 9 kinds of drugs, amphetamine, heroin, opium, ganja, Krathom, inhalant, E/Love, Cocaine and K. The duration of taking drugs was divided into: have taken (Even once in life); have taken one year before the interview; and take at present (within 30 days before interview). The Total sample population was 44,664,700 people of 12-16 years of age. The number of people who took narcotics classified under the duration of time they took narcotics is as under; The number of people who have taken narcotics is 7,312,200, 16.4%; people who taken narcotics for one year is 1, 942,100, 4.3%; people who had taken narcotics for 30 days 998,700, 2.2% of all the population.

Colonel Vorapjong Sanganetr, (2001) studied “Army and Solving Problems of Narcotics: Structure, Duty and Responsibility” The study found that there is an important weakness in the structure of the organizations in solving the problem of narcotics at present in Thailand. The Nation Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) which is the main organization at each level lacks coordination between government and private agencies. We lack organizations to put the policies really into effect. Apart from that, the personnel working at The Nation Command Centre for

Combating Drugs (NCCD) lack knowledge and motivation in their duties. They lack information and budget, as well. As a result, they do not realize the goal set. The organization attached to the Ministry of Defense seems to have a good organization.

Kanjana Kanlina (2000) studied “the Problem of Receiving Burma as a Member of The South East Asian nations”. The conclusion is that Thailand and Burma do not understand each other which will often lead to conflicts as Thailand and Burma have a frontier of 2,401 kilometers between them. Receiving Burma as a member of the ASEAN will not help solve the past problems between the two countries: the problem of narcotics and the problem of minorities in Burma.

Kasem Srisampan) (2002) gives the opinion that the Burmese government used force to defeat the minorities but it was never a success. On the contrary, the Burmese experienced great loss every year. It made them change their strategy towards minorities. Instead of fighting, they were asked to negotiate and put an end to the fight. Some agreed, but others did not. But Burma used the policy of “divide and rule’ with them. We can see it clearly in the Karen KNU and Karen DKBA. Most of the KNU are Buddhist while the DKBA are Christians. Burma managed to make them to each other. The Buddhist Kareans illegally enter Thailand and attack army bases and villages on the border; especially, in Mae Soth district of Tak province. It is the Buddhist Karen in link with Red WA who smuggle amphetamine into Thailand. The group close to the Burmese government is Red WA. Really, WA is a minority in the North-East of Burma touching China, They were communist. They are, therefore, called Red WA. Burma never succeeded in defeating them. But they were allowed to migrate to the border with Thailand and let them produce amphetamine and smuggle it into Thailand. The Red WA is rich from narcotics sale. They were able to build their city. Both the Burmese government and Karen Buddhist never thought of stopping them from producing narcotics or prevent them from smuggling the narcotics into Thailand.

Saman Srinthr (2002) studied narcotics threatening the security of Thailand. The study showed that the problem of narcotics which is serious and wide spread threat to the nation at present has its origin in Burma. It is they who plant, produce and smuggle the product into Thailand. Although Burma, Thailand and other countries affected know the origin of the problem, nobody does anything about it because each party looks at the problem differently. It leads to the situation where it is each one for himself. Cooperation whether it is bilateral or multilateral is not successful because of the mistrust of each other; and they are not able to separate national problem from personal problem.

Phongchanok Yingviiriya (2003) Studied “Role of the 3rd Army regiment for Elimination of Narcotics along Thai – Burma Border”. The result of the study was that Narcotics entering Thailand from Burma is a direct threat against Security. It is the reason for the 3rd Army regiment to play its role in suppression of narcotics in cooperation with other units. The authority of the 3rd Army regiment at present is enough to handle the problem of narcotics. Political policy on drug suppression and present laws enable the army to fight narcotics efficiently, and at present the communication system to communicate with other units has developed fast. It is a help to coordinate the work with other units and conduct the operation well.

Banthoon Oncome, et al (1997) studied the form of solving narcotics problem locally stressing on the role of the community and strategy if the state and private development agencies providing convenience for fighting narcotics in the community, a case study. The conclusion of the study was that the problem of narcotics in the North is changing and spreading very fast. The factors and conditions for the change are the drug, people and environment. Therefore, both state and private agencies face the same fate. They need to change the whole system, overhaul the role and process of doing the work. In overhauling, we have to consider 5 aspects: (1) Change the way of thinking (Paradigm); (2) change the process of work from being the doer to being the supporter. Create the Process of the Community” for making the community the ‘owner’ of the problem and decide by themselves to be “Collaborators” with state and private agencies; (3) Change the center of attention from opium planting area, narcotic

addict and narcotic dealer into people and Community organization; (4) Build immunity in the community depending on the location and the process: suggest, interfere, support directly and indirectly; (5) the budgeting must come in the form of “Supporting Fund”, instead of conducting activities only once, let there be continuous activities in order to create the process of knowledge, community thinking, and community follow up.

Lt. Captain Orathaya Thonvidhyakarn (2005) studied “The Role of the Commanding Officer for Narcotics Suppression in Future”. The study showed that experts in narcotics suppression in the Police Headquarters are united in suggesting 6 roles for the commander in future: They are:

- 1) Role of drug suppression: Focus on investigation and interrogation of the network of narcotics and important dealers of narcotics, both in the country and out side, including the influential people remaining in the background
- 2) Role of drug prevention: Must in coordination with others but retaining the peculiar characteristic
- 3) Role for improvement of the law and Justice: Should use taxation system in controlling the narcotics network
- 4) Role for International Cooperation: Should be the main personality on international stages supporting suppression of network, international drug trade, prevention of imports, and exports of chemicals, and materials for production of narcotics
- 5) Information Role: Methods of giving news and information must be made international
- 6) Other Roles: Should support the drug investigation and suppression officials at the level of policy and measures, and analyze the narcotic problem accurately, have skills and intelligence for in-depth duties, be able to perform integrated duties

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a Quantitative Research in order to study the result of operation to win victory over narcotics of the 3rd Army regiment along the Thai-Burma border which was conducted according to Order 6/2006 dated February 28, 2006 according to Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008 during the end of the first period 2006 in the opinion of the community leaders on how it was going, what was achieved by the project of narcotic problems along the Thai-Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment. When the problem was concluded, the researcher looked for ways to present the issue systematically, correctly and methodically.

3.1 Sample Population

For this study the researcher studied the results of the operation of the project on solving narcotics problem along the Thai – Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment according to order 2/2006 dated 28 February 2006 on “Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008” in order to know the conditions of the problem and obstacles, suitable forms and methods for maximum efficiency and use the research results for making improvements to the project and making plans for the future. The research was a study of the opinions of community leaders: the leaders of sub-districts, village heads and assistant village heads along Thai – Burma border under the control of the 3rd Army regiment. The area for the research chosen by the researcher is the area under the control of the 3rd Cavalry Army division in the district of Maesai of Chiangrai province which is composed of 8 sub-districts. They were: Maesai, Huay Khrai, Kho Chang, Sri Muang Chum, Viang Fang Dam, Baan Dai and Pong Ngam.

3.2 Research Tools

3.2.1 The documents used for the research were composed of documents of reports and statistics concerning solution to narcotics addiction along Thai- Burma border under the control of the 3rd Army regiment. The study was done under the following stages:

3.2.1.1 Revision of the operation, results of the operation and problems and obstacles to solving the problem of narcotics along Thai- Burma border under the control of the 3rd Army regiment by studying various documents on projects which were put into practice in the year of 2006 according to the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008

3.2.2.2 The trend towards solving narcotics problem according to the concept, goals and strategy of the government policy on Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008

3.2.2 The researcher used questionnaire to collect information directly from the sample population in the area for research by choosing the target population through purposive sampling of community leaders in the area. The questionnaire was divided into 3 parts as shown below.

Part 1: Multiple choice items in order to collect general information about the sample population

Part 2: Multiple choice questions in order to get information about the true facts and conditions of narcotics in the community

Part 3: Multiple choice items to get information about the opinions of the sample population on the results of the operation of solving narcotics problem along Thai – Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment

3.2.3 Participative Observations of the researcher

3.3 Data Collection Method

3.3.1 Study of documents like academic papers, textbooks, reports on researches, magazines and other printed materials concerning the research from reliable sources dividing into headings in order to be used in as information in the conducting of analysis and synthesis

3.3.2 Use of questionnaire for collecting information from the target population who were community leaders in the area of operation of soldiers in the district of Maesai in Chiangrai Province under the following stages:

3.3.2.1 After having completed the creation of the questionnaire, the researcher took it for revision and corrections to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chankanit A. Suriyamanee, Assistant professor Dr Lamduan Srimanee and Prof. Dr. Unisa Lerdtomornsakul. When the revision and corrections were made to the questionnaire, before it was used with the sample population, the researcher tested it in the district of Viang Heng in the province of Chiang Mai which is another district along the Thai – Burma border under the control of the 3rd Army regiment for fighting drugs with similar conditions as the target area for research. The questionnaire was further improved for completeness before using it with the real sample population in Maesai District of Chiangrai.

3.3.2.2 Before the questionnaire was distributed, there was a letter of introduction from the Graduate Studies Project on Addictionology of Mahidol University sent to the District Officer to ask permission to distribute the questionnaire by the researcher himself and ask for convenience for it to be distributed in the monthly meeting of the community leaders in the District Office and wait to receive the filled in questionnaire. The time for this operation was one week.

3.4 Data Analysis

Two methods were used for the analysis of data. They are:

3.4.1 Content Analysis: Arranging the subject matter into headings and each topic presented respectively according to the hypothesis

3.4.2 Statistical Analysis: Dividing the data collected in the Field Research into separate variables as under:

3.4.2.1 Independent variables: The factors affecting directly the operation of solving narcotics problem along Thai- Burma border in accordance with the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008 are the joining activities on solving narcotics of the community along with the soldiers and getting educated or joining courses and seminars for additional knowledge or guidelines for solving the problem of narcotics.

3.4.2.2 Dependent variables: These are factors affecting directly thorough changes in the independent factors. They are opinions of the community leaders on the results of the operation of solving problems of narcotics along Thai - Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment

The researcher used the SPSS program for data analysis. The statistics used for analysis of data for presentation were frequency and percentage. For testing the hypothesis use One-Way ANOVA and t-test with significance variance of 0.05, or reliability level of 95 were used in order to test whether there is a relationship as hypothesized between the independent variables and dependent variables.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS

The research results presented composes of presentation of information from analysis and their interpretation. The method used for presentation is tables along with explanation of each table under the following headings arranged in order as given below.

4.1 General Characteristics Sample Populations

4.1.1 Personal Information

4.1.2 Participation in Activities for Solution to Drug Addiction in the Community.

4.1.3 Information about Solution to Drug Addiction in the Community.

4.2 Opinions on the Conditions of Drug Addiction in the Community.

4.3 Opinions about Drug Eradication Activities on Thai – Burma Border

4.3.1 Opinions about the suitability of actions for Solution to Drugs along Thai-Burma Border.

4.3.2 Opinions about the results of Drug Suppression along Thai-Burma Border by the 3rd Army regiment.

4.3.3 Opinions about Building of Strong Community for Victory the War over Drug along the Thai-Burma Border.

4.3.4 Opinions about Drug Prevention Actions along Thai – Burma Border by the 3rd Army regiment.

4.3.5 Satisfaction and Cooperation of the Community towards solution of Drugs along the Thai- Burma Border.

4.4 Data for Verification of the Hypothesis

4.1 General Characteristics Sample Populations

General Characteristics of Sample Population along with their descriptions is given in Tables 2 -4.

Table 2 Number and percentage of the sample population classified under their personal characteristics

Personal Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Gender		
• Male	159	94.6
• Female	9	5.4
Total	168	100.00
Age (years)		
• Under 30	1	0.6
• 31 - 40	43	25.1
• 41 - 50	81	47.4
• 51 – 60	43	25.1
• 61 and above	3	1.8
Total	171	100.00
Educational level		
• Primary	97	57.1
• Junior High School	45	26.5
• Senior High School or Vocational	19	11.2
• Pre-degree or Higher Vocational	3	1.8
• Bachelor’s Degree and above	6	3.5
Total	170	100.00

Table 2 Number and percentage of sample population classified under their Personal characteristics (Cont.)

Personal Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Occupation		
• General employee	38	22.4
• Agriculture	80	47.1
• Merchant	25	14.7
• Private business	19	11.2
• Civil or state enterprise	7	4.1
• Others	1	0.6
Total	170	100.00
Income (Baht/Month)		
• 5,000 or less	97	57.1
• 5,001 – 10,000	55	32.4
• 10,000 – 15,000	9	5.3
• 15,000 and above	9	5.3
Total	170	100.00
Rank – Community Responsibility		
• District Leader	3	1.8
• Village Head	41	24.1
• Assistant Village Head	121	71.2
• District Inspector	4	2.3
• District Doctor	1	0.6
Total	170	100.00

Table 2 Number and percentage of sample population classified under their Personal characteristics (Cont.)

Personal Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Period of time on the Job (in years)		
• Under 3	57	33.5
• 4 – 6	75	44.1
• 7- 9	19	11.2
• Ten or above ten years	19	11.2
Total	170	100.00

From table 2, we can find that the personal characteristics of the sample population as under

From table 2: we find that most of the sample population, 94.8% is males and only 5.2 are females.

The educational level of most of the sample population, 57.3%, is primary. The next biggest group of sample population is with level of Junior High School, 26.3%. Sample population with the educational level of Senior High school or Vocational Training; Pre-degree or Higher Vocational Training and Bachelor's Degree and above are 26.3%, 11.1%, 3.5%, and respectively 1.8%, respectively.

Most of the sample population, 46%, is Agriculture. The next highest group is general employees with 22.8%. There is 14.6% of the sample population doing private business. Civil servants and state enterprise employees are 11% and 4.1%, respectively.

The income of most of the sample population, 57.2%, is less than 5,000 Baht a month. The next group of the sample population, 32.2% earns an income between 5,000 – 10,000 Baht. The number of sample population drawing income between 10,001 and 15,000 baht and people who earn above 15,000 Baht are equal number, 9% for each group.

The next point to be noted is that most of the sample population are Assistant village Heads, 70.7%. The next highest group is Village Heads with 24%. Other positions are very few in number. All of them added together will account for only 5.3%

The last thing to be noted from table 2 is that most of the sample population, 44.5%, was holding their present posts for 4-6 years. The next group, 33.3%, has been in their posts less than 3 years. The groups with 7-9 years of service and the group of 10 years and above are equal in number, 11.1 %.

Table 3 Number and percentage of the sample population classified in accordance With the time they helped solving the problem of community’s drug addiction program.

Joining Activities within the last one year	Number	Percentage
Joining Activities for Solving community Drug Addiction		
• Never	5	3.0
• Ever	164	97.0
Total	169	100

Table 3 Number and percentage of the sample population classified in accordance with the time they helped solving the problem of community's drug addiction program. (Cont.)

Joining Activities within the last one year	Number	Percentage
Joining Activities with Soldiers in solving Community Drug Addiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Never ● Ever 	68	40.7
	99	59.3
	Total 167	100

The 3rd Army regiment table shows the number of the community members participated in activities for suppression of drug addiction in the community.

Most of the sample population, 97%, participated in activators for suppression of drug addiction arranged by the community. People who have not joined are only 3.0%. Sample population who has joined the soldiers to solving drug addiction is 59.3%. The percentage of the sample population who had no share in activities arranged by the soldiers to solve drug addiction in the community were 40.7%.

Table 4 Number and percentage of the sample population classified under their Reception information about drugs

Knowledge and information about solving the problem of drug addiction	Number	Percentage
Sources of information about drug addiction		
• Newspapers	101	25.5
• Television	133	33.6
• Radio	75	18.9
• Government Announcements/ Tower Broadcast	87	22.0
Total	396	100
Frequency of reception of information about drug addiction		
• Most	44	25.7
• Much	74	43.3
• Medium	51	29.8
• Little	2	2.2
Total	171	100

Table 4 Number and percentage of the sample population classified under their reception information about drugs (Cont.)

Knowledge and information about solving the problem of drug addiction	Number	Percentage
Classes or course attended about solving the problem of drug addiction		
• Never	20	12.1
• Ever	145	87.9
Total	165	100

Table 4 shows the reception of information by the community members about solving drug addiction.

Most of the sample population (33.6%) follows news about drugs from the television. People who read about drugs in the newspaper are 25.5%. 22.0% of the people listen to the broadcasts from the Tower Broadcast. The last group, listening to radio is 18.9%.

From table 4 we found that majority of the people, 43.3%, follow news about drug addiction. The frequency is rated as much. 25.5% of the sample population rated themselves as following information about drugs to the scale of very much, or very high. Medium frequency is for 29.8%, and the frequency of 1.2 % is little.

From the table, it can still be found that 87.9% of the members of the sample population took classes or attended seminars and courses on the way to solve drug problem. Only 12.1% had no additional study.

4.2 Opinions on the Conditions of Drug Addiction in the Community

Following up on topic 4.2, the incidents of drug addiction in the community and details and explanations for them can be found table 5.

Table 5 Number and percentage of sample population classified under their opinion about drug addiction

Incidents of Drug Addiction	Number	Percentage
Community members with the problem of drug addiction		
• Very much	12	7.1
• Much	19	11.2
• Medium	41	24.1
• Little	44	25.9
• Least	54	31.8
Total	170	100

Table 5 Number and percentage of sample population classified under their opinion about drug addiction (Conts.)

Conditions of drug addiction in the community	Number	Percentage
The degree of violence of drug addiction in the community		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The violence is constantly on the increase ● Remains the same, no difference ● There is a trend for reduction in violence ● Other opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 50 96 9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.6 30.1 57.8 5.4
Total	170	100
Community facing the problem of drug addiction		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Very much ● Much ● Medium ● Little ● Least 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 19 41 44 54 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 11.2 24.1 25.9 31.8
Total	170	100

Table 5 Number and percentage of sample population classified under their opinion about drug addiction (Conts.)

Conditions of drug addiction in the community	Number	Percentage
Main leaders for solving the problem of drug addiction in the community		
• Community Members	31	18.3
• Community leader	33	19.5
• District Officer/ Government	14	8.3
• Police	20	11.8
• Soldiers	30	17.8
• Others (Cooperating with all parties)	41	24.3
Total	169	100
Do you agree or not, if soldiers are the main leaders for suppression of drug addiction in the community		
• Agree greatly	76	45.0
• Agree	65	38.5
• Not sure	17	10.1
• Disagree	9	5.3
• Disagree much	1	0.6
• Others	1	0.6
Total	169	100

Table 5 Number and percentage of sample population classified under their opinion about drug addiction (Conts.)

Conditions of drug addiction in the community	Number	Percentage
How easy or difficult it is to solve the problem of drug addiction		
• Very difficult	7	4.1
• Difficult	65	39.4
• Easy	70	42.4
• Very easy	12	7.0
• Other opinions	11	6.4
Total	165	100
The effects of drug addiction on people and community society		
• Very high effect	66	40.0
• High effect	54	32.7
• Medium effect	23	13.9
• Little effect	15	9.1
• Least effect	6	3.6
• Other answers	1	0.6
Total	165	100

From table 5 we can explain the incidents of drug addiction in the community as below:

Most of the sample population is of the opinion that their own community is facing least incidents of drug addiction, 31.8%. The next highest group thinks that the effect is little, 25.9%. Those who experience problems of drug addiction to a medium level are 24.1%. The group with experience of much and very much is 11.2% and 7.1% respectively.

Most of the sample population, 57.8%, is of the opinion that the violence of drug problem of drug addiction in the community has reduced. 30.1% of the population is of the opinion that the violence of drug problem remains the same, no reduction. 6.6% finds the trend towards gradual increase. People who are not sure are 5.4%

The people are of opinion that the best way to solve the problem is for everybody to cooperate, 24.3%. The second highest score goes to the community leader. Those who and the community leader to play the main part is 18.3%. Those who opt for the soldiers are 17.8%. Police and district officer is given consideration by 11.8% and 5.4%, respectively.

Most of the sample populations agree with fact that soldiers must be main arm of drug suppression, 45%. 38.5% is not sure. 10.1 % are not sure. 5.3% disagree, and 0.6% greatly disagrees.

Among the sample population, 42.4% think that the problem of drug addiction is easy to solve. 39.4 find the problem is hard to tackle. Only 7.3 agree with the statement it is very easy to solve drug problem. 4.2% think that it is the hardest thing to do.

Most of the sample population, 40.0%, thinks that drug addiction affects the community greatly. The second group of 32.7% thinks the problem of drug addiction has much effect on society. 13.9% is of the opinion that it has a medium effect. 9.1% said it has a little effect. Only 3.6% said that it has the least effect on society.

4.3 Opinions about Drug Eradication Activities on Thai – Burma Border

Table 6-10 can explain the opinions of the sample population on the actions taken by the 3rd Army regiment in dealing with the problem of drugs along Thai-Burma border as mentioned in 4.3.

The principle of allocating scores for the opinions of the respondents about the measures taken by the 3rd Army regiment in dealing with the problem of drugs along Thai – Burma border:

Very much	is	given	5	scores
Much	is	given	4	scores
Medium	is	given	3	scores
Little	is	given	2	scores
Least	is	given	1	score

From the principle of scoring as mentioned above, we can rank the opinions of the respondents on the measures taken in dealing with drug along Thai- Burma border conducted by the 3rd Army regiment, the measures taken to strengthen the community, the effects from the activities to prevent drugs coming into Thailand along Thai – Burma border and cooperation of the people with the army measure to handle the problem of drugs along Thai-Burma border. The scores for the opinions of the sample population are as under:

A score of 4.51 to 5.00	is	very high level
A score of 3.51 to 4.50	is	high level
A score of 1.51 to 2.59	is	low level
A score of 1.00 to 1.50	is	very low level

On the topic of 4.3.1 about the opinions of the sample population on the suitability of activities for solving problems of drugs along the Thai- Burma border conducted by the 3rd Army regiment can be explained in detail from table 6.

Table 6 Percentage, average, and standard deviation of the of the sample population classified under their opinions about the suitability of activities conducted by the 3rd Army regiment for dealing with problems of drugs along Thai – Burma border

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
1. Importance given to the problem of drugs by the government at present	16.5	23.8	35.4	22.0	24	3.30 (Medium)
2. Soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment is effective in solving drug problems	16.0	36.8	31.3	14.1	1.8	3.51 (High)
3. The number soldiers of the 3 rd army regiment conducting activities for solving drug problems in the community is suitable	8.1	27.5	41.3	20.0	3.1	3.18 (Medium)
4. Letting the soldiers to solve the problems of drugs is really the right thing to do matching to the problems at present	31.5	44.6	18.5	42	1.2	4.01 (High)

Table 6 Percentage, average, and standard deviation of the of the sample population classified under their opinions about the suitability of activities conducted by the 3rd Army regiment for dealing with problems of drugs along Thai – Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
5. The war on drugs conducted by the soldiers up to now was able to stop the soared drugs	15.5	41.1	34.5	7.1	1.8	3.61 (High)
6. The war on drugs conducted by soldiers reduced the rate of arrests made by the police	8.3	29.2	48.2	12.5	1.8	3.30 (Medium)
7. Satisfied with the results of activities conducted by the soldiers	22.3	36.1	34.9	5.4	1.2	3.73 (High)
8. Want the Soldiers to make arrests continuously to reduce the need for dependence on drugs which leads to other problems in the locality also	58.4	27.7	9.6	3.0	1.2	4.49 (High)

Table 6 Percentage, average, and standard deviation of the of the sample population classified under their opinions about the suitability of activities conducted by the 3rd Army regiment for dealing with problems of drugs along Thai – Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
9. Want the soldiers to stop completely smuggling of drugs from Burma to Thailand	8.6	13.9	4.8	0.6	0	4.75 (Very High)
10. Want the soldiers to capture all the international drug dealers	77.4	19.0	3.0	0.6	0	4.73 (Very high)
11. Want the soldiers to capture all politicians, capitalists, influential people and state officials who conduct wrong doings about drugs	81.7	13.6	4.1	0.6	0	4.76 (Very High)
12. Agree with the soldiers sending experts to schools as it is done at present to instruct the students	48.8	39.2	8.4	2.4	1.2	4.32 (High)

Table 6 Percentage, average, and standard deviation of the of the sample population classified under their opinions about the suitability of activities conducted by the 3rd Army regiment for dealing with problems of drugs along Thai – Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
13. The soldier's coming in to instruct students in the locality will help reduce drug problems in the community	43.7	42.5	11.4	1.8	0.6	4.27 (High)

Mean = 3.8839

Standard Deviation = 0.62534

From table it can be found that as a whole the level of opinions about suitability the soldiers conducting activities to solve the problem of drugs along Thai – Burma border is at the level of high with a mean of 3.8839, and when we consider individual items, it can be found that the need for arresting politicians, capitalists, influential people and government officials who behave wrongly about drugs is to the level of 4.76. The desire for the soldiers to stop smugglers across the border is 4.75. The need for the soldiers to arrest international drug trades gets a score of 4.73. It is at the level of the highest. Besides that it can be noted that the 3rd Army regiment is effective in solving the problem of drugs with a score of 3.51. On the point of suitability of soldiers coming in to solve the problems under present conditions, the sample population gives a score of 4.01. The question whether the activities of the soldiers in the past was able to stop spread of drugs gets an average score of 3.73. The

need for the soldiers to arrests of drug takers in order to prevent other sorts of crimes in the locality gained a score of 4.49.

The sample population agrees with sending soldiers experts to the schools to instruct the students scoring an average of 4.32. It is at the level of high. The present government's paying attention to solving drug problems gets an average score of 3.30. The question on whether the number of soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment sent for drug suppression is suitable to the conditions or not was answered with an average score of 3.18. Whether the results of arrests made on drug cases reduced in he past because of the soldiers activities the score was 3.30, at the level of medium.

For 4.3.2 on the results of the 3rd Army regiment conducting war on drugs as find by the sample population can be described in details by studying table 7.

Table 7 Average and percentages of the opinions of the sample population on the drug Suppression activities along the Thai- Burma border

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
1. The act of soldiers surrounding and searching the locality is able to stop spreading of drugs	29.2	47.6	14.9	6.0	2.4	3.95 (High)
2. Is the act of soldiers surrounding and searching the suspected are suitable to your locality?	21.6	50.3	19.2	7.2	1.8	3.83 (High)

Table 7 Average and percentages of the opinions of the sample population on the drug Suppression activities along the Thai- Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
3. Soldiers are polite enough to the local people when they surround and search the suspected area	13.9	44.8	35.8	3.6	1.8	3.65 (High)
4. The Soldiers ambushing the drug Smugglers can solve problems of drug in your locality dealers	27.4	41.5	20.1	4.3	6.7	3.79 (High)
5. The frequency with which soldiers ambush drug soldiers goes in line with the drug problems in your locality	15.2	26.2	28.0	21.3	9.1	3.17 (Medium)

Table 7 Average and percentages of the opinions of the sample population on the drug Suppression activities along the Thai- Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
6. The ambushing of drug smugglers suits the purpose and solves the problems of your locality with drugs	21.7	34.8	19.9	16.1	7.5	3.47 (Medium)
7. The soldiers' ambushing the drug smugglers have good effects on the local people inhibiting them from dealing with drug	26.6	38.6	17.7	10.1	7.0	3.68 (High)

Mean = 3.4979

Standard Deviation = 0.94841

From table 7 we found that as a whole the level of the opinions of the sample population on the results of the war or on drugs conducted by the soldiers along Thai-Burma border is at medium level with a mean of 3.4979. When we consider the individual items, we can find that on the matter of soldiers surrounding the area suspected of involvement with drugs can prevent the spread of drugs. The average score for it was 3.95. On the point of soldiers surrounding the area suspected of involvement with drugs is in agreement with and suitable to the local conditions. The

score on that point was 3.83. Soldiers being polite to the locals in surrounding the area got a score of 3.65. The point that ambush of drug smugglers by the soldiers can solve the spread of drugs got an average score of 3.79. The point that the soldiers ambush the drug smugglers will dissuade the local people from joining the drug caravan scored an average of 3.68. It is at the level of high. The point that the soldiers' attacking the drug smugglers was suitable to the conditions got a score of 3.7. The last point on the frequency of ambush got 3.17. at a level of medium.

4.3.3 Opinions of the sample population on the results attained by the project of strengthening the community to win war against drug along Thai-Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment including the explanation for it can be found in table 8.

Table 8 Percentage and average of the sample population classified under their Opinions on the results obtained through the project of strengthening Community to win war against drugs of the 3rd Army regiment.

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
1. The activities of the soldiers for public relationship of community can solve drug problem of the community	18.3	39.6	26.2	9.8	6.1	3.54 (High)
2. Spreading of the evils and dangers of drug by the soldiers in the project of public relationship is able to solve drug problem of the community.	21.1	34.8	31.7	8.1	4.3	3.60 (High)

Table 8 Percentage and average of the sample population classified under their Opinions on the results obtained through the project of strengthening Community to win war against drugs of the 3rd Army regiment. (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
3. Cooperation between the public relationship soldiers and community in various activities to fight against drugs can solve the drug problems of the community	14.7	46.0	28.2	6.7	4.3	3.60 (High)
4. The activity of being watchful of the public relationship soldiers in order not to let anybody in community involved in narcotics do anything wrong can help with the problems of drug	17.8	47.2	25.8	7.4	1.8	3.72 (High)

Table 8 Percentage and average of the sample population classified under their Opinions on the results obtained through the project of strengthening Community to win war against drugs of the 3rd Army regiment. (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
5. Seeking news about drugs trade by the public relationship soldiers in the area can solve the problem of drugs in the community	12.9	39.9	35.6	9.8	1.8	3.52 (High)
6. Building good understanding between the community and public relationship soldiers can solve the problem of drugs in the community	14.9	39.8	31.1	11.8	2.5	3.53 (High)
7. Activities of the public relationship soldiers in the community corresponds to the conditions and real needs of the community	18.1	35.0	36.3	7.5	3.1	3.58 (High)

Mean = 3.5842

Standard deviation = 0.90559

From table 8 we can find that as a whole the practice of the public relationship soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment for victory over drugs along the Thai - Burma border according to the opinions of the sample population is successful. The score is to the level of high with a mean of 3.54. On the point of spreading the message about evils and dangers of drugs through the public relationship soldiers gets an average score of 3.60. Cooperation between the community and public relationship soldiers for victory war against drugs was awarded a score of 3.60 . On the point of keeping a watchful eye on the community members so that they may not get involved in drugs trade scored 3.72. On the point of soldiers seeking news about drugs in the community, it was awarded a score of 3.52. Building good understanding between the community and the soldiers for public relationship was a score of 3.58 to the level of high.

About 4.3.4 on the opinions of the sample population about the results of activities to prevent drug trade along the Thai - Burma border by the soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment along with details can be studied from table 9.

Table 9 Percentage and averages of the opinions of the sample population on the Activities of drug trade prevention by the soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment along the border between Thailand and Burma

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
1. Setting up check points to check vehicles on the roads in order to suppress drug in the community by the soldiers can solve the problem of drugs	32.1	40.1	19.1	6.2	2.5	3.93 (High)

Table 9 Percentage and averages of the opinions of the sample population on the Activities of drug trade prevention by the soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment along the border between Thailand and Burma (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
2. The number check points set up by the soldiers in the locality is sufficient and corresponds to the real problem	10.1	33.3	34.0	18.9	3.8	3.27 (Medium)
3. The soldiers manning those check points are strict in their duty of checking vehicles	11.9	47.2	32.1	5.7	3.1	3.59 (High)
4. The soldiers manning the check points for vehicles are polite enough	23.3	45.3	27.0	1.9	2.5	3.85 (High)
5. The check points set up to check vehicles can help reduce the spread of drugs	29.8	36.6	29.2	3.7	0.6	3.91 (High)

Table 9 Percentage and averages of the opinions of the sample population on the Activities of drug trade prevention by the soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment along the border between Thailand and Burma (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
6. Soldiers are polite when they surrender and search areas they suspect are involved in drug trade	16.8	40.4	38.5	3.1	1.2	3.68 (High)
7. Setting up bases by soldiers along the Thai-Burma border can reduce smuggling of drugs across the border	41.4	36.4	16.7	4.9	0.6	4.13 (High)
8. The setting up of bases for action by the soldiers along the Thai- Burma border corresponds to conditions of drug problem and geography of area through which smuggling takes place	39.4	43.6	12.7	3.6	0.6	4.18 (High)

Mean = 3, 6834

Standard Deviation = 0.85253

From table 9 it can be found that the opinions of the sample population on the activities of the soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment on the Thai- Burma border for prevention of drugs is on the whole high with an average score of 3.6834. When we consider the individual points set up of check points to search vehicles entering and leaving the suspected area, we can find that the opinions are quite satisfactory with an average score of 3.93. The strictness of the soldiers in the search of vehicles gets a score of 3.59. Politeness of the soldiers in surrounding and searching suspected area is given a score of 3.85. The opinion of the sample population on the effectiveness of the soldiers' activity to prevent smuggling of drugs across the border is given a score of 4.13. The geographical and social suitability of the bases set up along the border for prevention of drug smuggling gets a score of 4.18 at the level of high. On the point of the number of check points set up for searching vehicles the sample population gives score of 3.27 to the level of high.

Topic 4.3.5 about satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards the soldiers from the 3rd Army regiment combating drug problem along Thai- Burma border can be studied in detail from Table 10.

Table 10 Percentage and averages of the opinions of the sample population on Satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment combating drug problems along Thai- Burma border

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
1. Do you agree with letting the citizen work with soldiers to solve drug problems?	37.3	46.4	14.5	1.2	0.6	4.19 (High)

Table 10 Percentage and averages of the opinions of the sample population on Satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment combating drug problems along Thai- Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%) (%)	Medium (%) (%)	Little (%) (%)	Least (%) (%)	Average (Opinion level)
2. If you have the opportunity, will you participate in soldiers' activities to solve drug problems?	32.3	42.7	21.3	2.4	1.2	4.02 (High)
3. People accept the role of soldiers in fighting to solve drug problems	33.9	45.5	15.8	3.6	1.2	4.07
4. Soldiers must have greater role than others in stopping the smuggling of drugs into the country	38.6	41.0	16.9	3.0	0.6	4.14 (High)
5. Soldiers have the duty of maintaining the country's sovereignty more than fighting drug problem	51.2	23.8	21.3	3.7	0	4.23 (High)

Table 10 Percentage and averages of the opinions of the sample population on Satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment combating drug problems along Thai- Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
6. Soldiers have the role of suppressing drug abuse instead of the police	33.1	38.8	24.4	2.5	1.3	4.00 (High)
7. Soldiers have role to play in solving the problem of influential people in the locality involved in drugs	46.0	40.5	1.7	1.2	0.6	4.30 (High)
8. Soldiers a role to play in stopping illegal workers entering the kingdom, especially people who are involved with drugs	49.4	39.2	7.2	3.0	1.2	4.33 (High)
9. You have experienced problems with soldiers in their conducting activities of drug eradication	7.4	8.0	13.0	24.1	47.5	2.04 (Little)

Table 10 Percentage and averages of the opinions of the sample population on Satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment combating drug problems along Thai- Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
10.Soldiers must form a net work with other units involved in drug fight	36.5	47.3	14.4	1.2	0.6	4.18 (High)
11. The soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment must seek out new strategies for fighting drugs other than what are in use now.	33.1	50.0	15.1	1.2	0.6	1.14 (High)
12. soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment must depend on help from the grass roots, the community, in their fight against drug for works like getting information and keeping watch	41.3	39.5	17.4	1.8	0	4.20 (High)

Table 10 Percentage and averages of the opinions of the sample population on Satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment combating drug problems along Thai- Burma border (Conts.)

Opinions	Very much (%)	Very (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)	Least (%)	Average (Opinion level)
13. The soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment must build strong communities in the form of attachment, counseling, traditions or way of life for fighting for lasting solution to drug problems	46.1	40.6	10.9	2.4	0	4.30 (High)

Mean = 3.8882

Standard deviation = 0.69943

From table 10 we can find that the satisfaction he community feels and they cooperation they offer to soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment in conducting their activities to solve problems drug along the Thai- Burma border is to a high level with an average score of 3.8882. When we consider the individual items we find that the community must cooperate with soldiers for solving drug problems. This item was given an average score of 4.19. On the point that the people must cooperate with soldiers in solving drug problems when they have an opportunity, the score was 4.02. For the acceptance by the people of the soldiers in conducting activities to combat drugs the score was 4.07. For the point of soldiers having greater role than others in preventing smuggling and transportation of drugs the score was 4.14. The point of

soldiers playing greater role in maintaining sovereignty of the country ore than drug combat the score was 4.00. As for the role of soldiers in suppressing the influential people involved in drug trafficking he average score was 4.30. The duty of soldiers to stop illegal workers, especially, those who are involved in drug trades, from entering the kingdom the average score was 4.33. The suggestion that soldiers must build a net work with other units involved in drug suppression got an average score of 4.18. The necessity for soldiers to seek out new strategies, other than being used now, for drug suppression scored 4.14. The next point was that soldiers must rely on community for spying, sending news and watching. The average score for it was 4.20. The suggestion that the soldiers must strengthen the community to make them attached to the country, give them counseling and establish good traditions etc. will for help lasting drug combats. The average score for it was 4.30 at a high level. On the point whether the people were disturbed by the combat of drug by soldiers, the score was Only 2.04 at a low level.

4.4 Test of Hypotheses

This research study began with the following hypothesis

The opinion of the community leaders on the results achieved in the combat for eradication of drug problems along the Thai - Burma border by the soldiers from the 3rd Army regiment, will differ in accordance with their joining the activities conducted by soldiers for solving drug problems and getting additional education on drug problems and ways of solving them.

After having analyzed all the data received, the researcher can prove the above hypothesis from the responses to the questionnaire, using statistics: testing of average of many groups of sample population by the use of One-Way Analysis of Variance and t-test, with variance of significance 0. 05 or a reliability level of 95 in order to test whether there is relationship between the independent and dependent variables. For opinions of the sample population on the suitability of the activities for

solving the problem along Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment soldiers, the opinions on activities for suppression of drug by the 3rd Army regiment, the opinion on building strong community to combat drugs along Thai- Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment, opinions on the results obtained from drug combat along Thai- Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment, and people’s satisfaction and cooperation with the 3rd Army regiment combating drug along Thai- Burma border is as under:

For proving the hypothesis of suitability of activities for solving drug problems along Thai- Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment, the sample population can be grouped according to whether they have joined the activities for the solution of drug problem in the community with the soldiers or not. We can consider the details and explanations for them from table 11 given below.

Table 11 The summary of analysis of differences, T-Test, of the suitability of Activities for solving drug related problems along Thai- Burma border by The 3rd Army regiment. The sample population is classified into groups Depending on their joining the activities arranged by the soldiers for solving Drug problems in the community.

Question	Have Joined		Never joined		t	P- Value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
1. Do you want the soldiers to stop completely the smuggling of drugs from Burma?	4.66	0.67	4.87	0.38	2.241	0.012*
2. Do you want the soldiers to arrest politicians, capitalists, influential people and state officials who do wrongs involving drugs?	4.67	0.66	4.91	0.29	3.215	0.002*

Variance Significance (P) \leq 0.05

From table 11 we can find that there are differences of opinion among the sample population about the suitability of measures for solving drug problems along the Thai - Burma border conducted by the 3rd Army regiment according to whether they have ever joined the activities or not.

The sample population who have joined the soldiers in activities for solving drug problems has different opinion about stopping completely the smuggling of drugs across the border into Thailand (P-value = 0.012*), their desire for arresting the politicians, capitalists, influential people and state officials who are involved in drug trade, (P-value = 0.002*) from those who have never joined in activities for solving drug problems in the community with soldiers to significance variance.

It can be found that the group of sample population who had joined the soldiers in conducting activities to solve drug problems has more desire for the soldiers than those who have never joined the soldiers in solving drug problems. But the desire as mentioned before is still at the same level. It can be summarized that the result of this research still supports the thesis.

For proving the thesis that satisfaction and cooperation with soldiers of the community towards activities of soldiers to solve drug problems along Thai - Burma border, the sample population should be divided into 2 groups: the ones who have ever joined the soldiers in their activities to solve drug problems in their communities and those who never joined. The details and explanation can be found in table 12.

Table 12 The summary of analysis of differences in T-test about satisfaction and Cooperation of the community towards soldiers combating drug problems along Thai - Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment of the sample population divided into those who have joined activities for solving drug problems in the community and those who have never joined.

Question	Have Joined		Never joined		t	P-Value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
1. Should he soldiers have role in solving the problem of local influential people involved with drugs?	4.19	0.78	4.47	0.74	2.203	0.029
2. Have you received troubles from the soldiers in solving the problem of drug in your community?	2.28	1.38	1.66	1.00	-3.283	0.001*

Variance significance; $p \leq 0.05$

From table 12, we can find that there is difference between satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards activities conducted for solving drug problems along the Thai – Burma border by the 3rd army regiment of the sample population classified under their joining the community activities for stopping drug problems.

Sample population who has joined in solving drug problems with the soldiers differ in their opinion in the matter of letting the soldiers have a role in solving the problem of local influential people involved with drugs. (P-value = 0.029*) and troubles from the soldiers in conducting their duty of drug problem solution in the community (P-Value = 0.001*) from the group which has never joined activities in

solving drug problems in the community. (P-value = 0.0018) to variance of significance.

In summary, the group of sample population who has joined the Army to conduct activities for solving drug problems in the community wants soldiers to have a role in arresting local influential people involved with drugs more than those who have never joined. But the desire as mentioned above is still at the same level. Moreover, being disturbed by soldiers on duty for solving drug problems is more acceptable to the group which has joined the soldiers in activities for solving drug problems. But it is still in the same level. In summary, the research result can accept the above hypothesis.

For proving the hypothesis about the suitability of soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment army regiment conducting activities to solve problem of drug along Thai-Burma border, the sample population was classified into groups on the basis of their attending class, course or seminars to improve their knowledge on drugs with in the last one year. We can study the details in table 13.

Table 13 The summary of the analysis of differences, t-test, in the suitability of soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment in solving drug problems along Thai – Burma border of the group of sample population who had received additional knowledge about drugs in classes, seminars and course within the last one year

Questions	Ever		Never		t	P-value
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S.D.		
1. Do you think the number of soldiers from the 3 rd Army regiment in your community for solving drug problems corresponds to the real need?	3.25	0.92	2.76	1.15	-1.98	0.049*
2. Are you satisfied with the results of the solution to drug problems in the past?	3.79	0.86	3.35	1.14	-2.04	0.043

Significance variance: (p) = ≤ 0.5

From table 13 we can summarize the difference of suitability of working to solve problems of drugs along Thai- Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment of the sample population dividing them into two groups: the group which had the opportunity to obtain additional knowledge in class, seminars, course etc. about drugs and drug related problems within the last one year and those who did not.

The sample population who received additional education or attended courses about drug problems and ways to solve them has differences in opinion with those who did not have any additional education, or course on drugs and ways to solve drug problems within the last one year. The first group finds the number of soldiers who take responsibility for solving drug problems in the community is suitable and corresponding to conditions more than the second group. (P-value = 0.049). The group which had received education or attended seminars about the problem and ways to solve them will differ in their opinion about satisfaction about the results of the past activities to solve drug problems by soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment (P-value = 0.043*) with the group that had had no additional education on drugs solution to drug problems. The first group will be more satisfied with the efforts of soldiers to solve drug problems than the second group who had no additional education on drugs and solution to drug problems within the last one year. The satisfaction of the first group was to the level of high; while for the second group it was medium.

We can conclude that the result of this thesis can accept the hypothesis as mentioned.

To prove the hypothesis about opinions on the conduct of building a strong community to achieve success in drug combat along Thai- Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment of the sample population classified by their gaining additional knowledge through seminars or classes of various sorts on drugs and ways to solve drug problems can be studied in detail in table 14 below.

Table 14 Summarizes the differences in opinion of the sample population on building strong community to achieve success in the fight against drug along Thai-Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment based on the factor of receiving further knowledge on drugs and ways to solve drug related problems in the last one year

Questions	Ever		Never		t	P-value
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S.D.		
1. Can the activities of public relationship soldiers reduce the drug problems in your community?	3.64	1.03	2.79	1.27	-3.27	0.001*
2. Can the dissemination of evils and bad effects of drugs by the public relationship soldiers solve problems drug addiction in your community?	3.72	0.96	2.84	1.34	-2.74	0.013*
3. Can the activities conducted by public relationship soldiers in cooperation with the community solve drug problems in your community?	3.71	0.86	2.74	1.33	-3.12	0.005*

Table 14 Summarizes the differences in opinion of the sample population on building strong community to achieve success in the fight against drug along Thai-Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment based on the factor of receiving further knowledge on drugs and ways to solve drug related problems in the last one year (Conts.)

Questions	Ever		Never		t	P-value
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S.D.		
4. Is keeping watch over the people so that people in your community who are involved in drugs will not do anything wrong successful?	3.78	0.86	3.21	1.18	-2.60	0.010*

Variance significance: (p) = ≤ 0.05

From table 14 we can conclude the differences on the opinion towards the results of activities conducted by public relationship soldiers in the 3rd Army regiment along Thai-Burma border to build strong communities for victory the war over drugs of the sample population classified under the factor that they have had education or courses on drugs and ways to solve drug problems within the last one year or not.

The group of sample population who has received education or additional knowledge through special courses or seminars on drugs and ways to solve drug problems will have different opinion about public relationship soldiers from the group who had no further education or knowledge about drugs and ways to solve drug problems. Their opinion is that the public relationship soldiers' efforts made it possible to reduce drug problems. (P-value = 0.001*) with significance of variation. Their opinion about the ability of the public relationship soldiers to reduce the drug problems was at the level of high. The opinion of the group which had no additional education or courses on drugs and ways to solve drug problems within last one year

had the opinion that the ability of the public relationship activities of the community public relationship soldiers was medium.

The sample population who had received education or attended course on drugs and ways to solve drug problems had different opinions on spreading of the evils punishments of drug problems from that of the sample population who had no further education or courses on drugs and ways to solve drug problems. The first group was of opinion that it can reduce drug problems. (P-value = 0013*.) The ability to reduce drug problems according to their opinion was high; where as the group with no further education or course on drugs and solution to drug problems put the public relationship soldiers' efforts to reduce drug problems at a medium level.

The group which received education on drugs and ways to solve drug problems differed in their opinion about the program of the public relationship soldiers keeping watch on people involved with drugs so that they would be persuaded not to do anything wrong from the opinion of the sample population who had no further education or courses on drugs and ways to solve drug problems. (P-value = 0.010*.) Their rating for the ability of the program of keeping watch was high. The rating of the sample population with no further education on drugs and ways to solve drug problems was medium.

In conclusion, the results of this thesis support the original hypothesis.

To prove the hypothesis that the opinions on activities for prevention of drugs along the Thai - Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment of the sample population divided into two groups based on the fact of their receiving additional education or courses on drugs and ways to solve drug problems and those who did not had education within the last one year. The details including explanation can be studied in table 15.

Table 15 Summary of the analysis on the differences, t-test, on the opinion on the results of activities on prevention of drugs along the Thai- Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment of the sample population based on the fact that one group received further education on drugs and solving drug problems while the other group did not have any additional education within the last one year.

Questions	Ever		Never		t	P-value
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S.D.		
1. Soldiers are polite when they Surround and search the area suspected of having involvement in drugs.	3.74	0.80	3.25	0.97	-2.46	0.015*
2. Setting up army bases along the Thai – Burma border can stop smuggling of drugs across the border into your community.	4.20	0.86	3.70	1.08	-2.34	0.020*

Variance significance: (p) = ≤ 0.05

From table 15 we can find that there are differences of opinions about the war to prevent drugs along the Thai- Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment among the sample population who had additional education and courses on drugs and ways to solve drug problems within the last one year and those who did not have further education or curses on drugs and ways to solve drug problems.

The group of sample population who has received further education on drugs and ways to solve drug problems differ in their opinions about the soldiers' politeness when they surround and search the area suspected of having involvement with drugs from those who did not have any additional education.(P-value= 0.015*). The opinion of the sample population who had received additional education had a high opinion on this matter. At the same time sample population without further education on drugs and ways to solve drug problems gave a rating of medium for this question.

The sample population who received additional education on drugs and solving drug problems within the last one year differed in their opinion on setting up bases by the army along the Thai-Burma border. (P-value = 0.129*), to stop smuggling of drugs across the border with significance variance statically from those who did not have further education on drugs and solving drug problems. The first group rated the level of performance of the army higher than the second group. But the opinion as mentioned above is still at the same level.

CHAPTER V

RESEARCH DISCUSSION

For this research, the researcher studied the opinions of the community leaders towards the operation to solve narcotic problems along Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment according to the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008, of order 6/2006 dated February 28, 2006 from the National Center for Fight against Narcotics. In this study, the researcher focused on studying the target area, Maesai District of Chiangrai Province which is under the responsibility of the Special Unit of the Cavalry Division 3 of the 3rd Army regiment as the researcher when he started on this thesis was in operation in the area of Maesai District as a soldier on regular duty for border coordination along the Thai – Burma border and at present he is working as the chief of the unit of public relationship 3205, Administration Headquarters for Internal Security in the 3rd Army regiment division, second part, and posted in the sub-district of Thathon, Mae Ai District in Chiangmai Province with mission of building strong communities for victory over narcotics. In that duty it is necessary to work closely with the community leaders and the public along the Thai – Burma border. It made the researcher interested in studying the results of the past operations for the solution of drug problems of the 3rd Army regiment.; especially, the work of the soldiers at the borders along with community leaders and the peephole of the locality. It can be considered a research thesis on the results of military organization for managing narcotics problem along the frontier which is important in stopping transportation of narcotics from neighboring countries into Thailand which will be beneficial to other researchers in future for citation or collection of concepts or public relationship of policies that can be put into effect in action of fighting against drugs of the 3rd Army regiment. The results of the research on each aspect are given below.

1. Present Narcotic conditions on Thai-Burma border: It was found the level of problems has come down and the tendency is that the problems will gradually reduce in its violence. The impact on the public is very little compared to the past both in sale and addiction. The reduction of violence might have been the results of various measures of the government of Prime Minister Taksin Shinawatarara. Apart from that at present the community leaders feel confident that fighting narcotics is easy.

2. The main leader for solving narcotics problems: The community leaders are of the opinion that the work of various units must be integrated instead of having any particular unit as the leader. next in importance is acceptance of the communities of the soldiers and police for being the principal leader. The soldiers got a score of 17.8%, while the police got only 11.8%. It may be because police work mainly in towns. They are not able to work in distant communities or the borders as well as soldiers. Normally keeping watch over the frontiers is the duty of soldiers. The district officer got acceptance for being the leader only 8.3%. It is because district officer has not had any outstanding performance about solution to drug problems along the border.

3. Letting the soldiers be the principal leader for solving narcotic problems: This point was accepted by the community leaders to high level. It is because soldiers had played a leading role along the border for a long time. In their duties, the soldiers do not only suppress narcotics but also engage in supporting activities like psychological warfare, public relation and other strategies to get closer to the public passing through the Internal Security Division like establishing community public relationship center by public relationship unit and academic experts along the frontier.

4. Suitability of the 3rd Army regiment for operation of solving narcotic problems along Thai - Burma border: It was found that community leaders trust in the suitability to a high level on the aspect of the effectiveness in suppressing narcotics dealers and arresting politicians, capitalists, people with influence in the locality and government officials who do wrong about narcotics. It is because the community leaders firmly believe that soldiers are able to conduct this duty better than any other

units. The next point was stopping completely, illicit entry of narcotics into the country because it is seen as the duty of soldiers and soldiers possess the necessary tools and war materials to do the work better than any other unit. But they find that the present government gives less importance to this function. The score for government performance was only to a medium level. The number of soldiers performing duty is at a medium level. On the impact of duty of the soldiers in their operation to solve narcotic problems in the past that the soldiers were able to suppress illicit entry drugs from neighboring countries into the country to great level. It can be seen the arrests of culprits for narcotic crimes is only at a medium level

5. Results of narcotic suppression activities along the Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment: From the research it was found that the results of narcotic suppression by the soldiers along the border were of a high level. It can be considered under topics as below.

Surrounding and searching of areas suspected of involvement with narcotics: It is a method to suppress the spread of narcotics in the community to a high level. For the behavior of soldiers on duty of searching it is necessary to show toughness and sometimes it will look disrespectful. The community leaders are satisfied and know the reasons for so in performing the duty of surrounding and search.

Another method used for suppression of narcotics is to patrol and ambush the narcotics caravan along the border. The community leaders are of opinion that it is a highly effective method to suppress and prevent drugs coming into the community and the community members getting involved. But its suitability to community conditions is at medium level. It may be because the community leaders are afraid that the soldiers will misunderstand their frequent crossing the border between Burma and Thailand in their daily lives. They find that the level of frequency for patrol of soldiers is of medium level. It may be because the government has the policy of reducing the number of soldiers on Thai - Burma border as more soldiers need to be sent to the three southern provinces.

6. Building strong communities along the Thai – Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment: The community leaders are of the opinion that this project has succeeded to a high level. We will consider them under the following headings.

Public relationship unit: They conducted activities of broadcasting dangers of and punishments for drug involvement and conducted activities to suppress drugs. It resulted in suppressing and preventing people from repeating their old mistakes to a high level. Cooperation from the people for the above-mentioned activities was also high.

Other achievements: The achievements of the Public relationship Unit are getting Information and creating good understanding between soldiers and the community to a high level. It may be that the people began to look at the soldiers as their friends and the soldiers were able to be part of the community in knowing and solving the problems together as one of them until it helped to make the soldiers to become the leaders of the community. When the soldiers are considered leaders, it is easy to lead the followers in the right direction. In turn solving narcotics problem will become easy.

7. The work of narcotics prevention along the Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment: Soldiers used many measures to prevent and suppress of narcotics like setting up road blocks to check the vehicles, surrounding and searching areas suspected of involvement with narcotics to prevent the movement of the involved people, setting up of bases for patrolling and preventing narcotics smugglers across the border. All these measures helped much in preventing and suppressing narcotics and prevent criminals from doing anything wrong.

8. Satisfaction and cooperation of the public with soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment in solving narcotics problem along Thai – Burma border: The community leaders accepted the soldiers coming to work and were happy to join in activities to solve narcotic problems to high level. At the same time they accepted the main duty of soldiers is to protect sovereignty of Thai soldiers from invaders more than solving drug problems.

For other operations like stopping narcotics being smuggled into the country, solving narcotic problems of the locality, bringing in illicit laborers, especially people who are connected to drugs, the community leaders are of the opinion that soldiers are much better than the police. Although soldiers have many duties to perform along Thai – Burma border, the community leaders find that soldiers have little conflict with the public. For suggestions for improving the effectiveness of fight against narcotics, the community leaders suggested soldier's must build a network with other units involved; or work for integration. Soldiers also must seek for better and new strategies along with what is being done now; they must depend on the cooperation of the people to build strong communities and create attachment depending on the way of life of the people or traditions for preventing narcotics and solve the problem of narcotics once and for all.

9. Test of Hypothesis

From the result of the research as mentioned above, we can find that the opinions of the community leaders do not differ in any way because it is looking at the mission of the 3rd Army regiment as a whole. But when the opinions were analyzed according to the hypothesis, it was found that the opinions of the community leaders differ according to the factor whether they have joined in activities with soldiers to be educated; or received additional instruction on problems and guidelines for solving the narcotics problems, which is considered the independent factor for this research work. We can find there are differences as shown below in detail.

9.1 Factor of whether the community leaders have attended activities with the soldiers for solving narcotics problem or not.

9.1.1 It was found that the opinions differ about the suitability of the mission of the soldiers for solving narcotics problem along the Thai – Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment; especially on the matter of stopping completely the smuggling of narcotics from Burma to Thailand. In the matter of people wanting the soldiers to arrest politicians, capitalists, influential people and government officials who do commit narcotics offences, it was found that the community leaders who joined activities with the soldiers for solving narcotics problem desire the arrests as mentioned above more than the community leaders who have never joined the

activities with the soldiers. But the desire mentioned above is still at the same level. It is because the community leaders' joining the activities with the soldiers made the community leaders understand better the role and mission of the soldiers and firmly believe in the ability of the soldiers. In conclusion, this research work proves the predetermined hypothesis.

9.1.2 It was found that there are differences of opinion on satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards the operation for solving narcotics problems along the Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment, especially, in the matter of letting soldiers have a role in handling the problem of people with influence in the locality who are involved with narcotics; and in the matter of effects on the people from the operations of the soldiers for solving narcotic problems.

The community leaders who had additional knowledge or have attended seminars and courses on narcotic problems and ways to solve them would give more cooperation to the soldiers in solving narcotic problems than those who had any further education in narcotic problems and ways to deal with them; especially, in letting the soldiers have the role of dealing with local influential people involved with narcotics and the impact on people from military operations

As a whole community leaders who join in activities with the soldiers will want soldiers to have a role in solving the problem of local influential people more than community leaders who have never joined activities arranged by the soldiers. But still the above mentioned difference is still at the same level. On the matter of the public being affected by soldiers' activities in solving problems of narcotics, it was found that community leaders who have attended course or received additional education will be affected more as their having attend activities continually may affect their daily lives and they will be looked up on as spies of the soldiers to get information which will lead to being threatened or made disadvantageous. But that difference also remains at the same level. In brief, the result of the research coincides with the hypothesis set.

9.2 The factor of having the community leader receive additional education
Or attend seminars and courses about narcotic problems and ways to solve them:

9.2.1 It was found there were differences about the suitability of the operations for solving narcotics problems along Thai - Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment, especially on the number of soldiers on duty of solving narcotics problems. It was found that the community leaders who have attended course or received additional education on problems of narcotics and ways to solve them along the Thai - Burma border found that the number of soldiers involved in the operation suits the conditions of the problem more than the community leaders who have not attended course or had any additional knowledge about problems of narcotics and ways to solve them. But the difference still is at the same level. There are differences of satisfaction with the results of soldiers in solving narcotics problems in the past one year. The community leaders who have received additional knowledge or attended course on the problem of narcotics and ways to solve them are highly satisfied with the result; at the same time the group of community leaders who have not attended any courses or had any additional knowledge were satisfied to medium level.

9.2.2 It was found that there was difference between opinions on strengthening of the community to win victory over narcotics along Thai - Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment. The public relationship unit was able to reduce the narcotic problems in the matter spreading knowledge about dangers and harms from taking drugs through public relations unit, and also reduce the gap between the soldiers and the people through conducting activities for suppressing narcotics and keeping watch so that narcotics will not spread in the community

People who have received additional knowledge on evils of narcotics and ways to solve the problem had high level of opinion on the result; at the same time, the level of opinion of the other group was medium.

Thus, studying or attending courses for additional knowledge about narcotics and ways to solve the problem of narcotics made the people understand the role of soldiers and their responsibility and mission better and trusted the resources of the soldiers. The soldiers had the opportunity to explain and build understanding in order to attract the people to cooperate with them and led to creating trust among them. It

made it possible to achieve better results in fighting narcotics. In brief, the results of this research correspond to the hypotheses.

The results of this research agrees with the hypothesis that the factor of joining in preventive activities for prevention and finding solution to narcotic problems of the community leader with soldiers, and the community leaders receiving additional knowledge about narcotics and ways to solve the narcotic problem, affects the opinions of the community leaders towards the results of operations for solving narcotics problems of the 3rd Army regiment along the Thai – Burma border in minor points as mentioned above.



CHAPTER VI

RESEARCH SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Purpose of the Research

6.1.1 In order to study the results of the operations for solving the problems of narcotics along Thai – Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment following the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008 during the first year of operation (2006) from the points of view of the community leaders in the district of Maesai in Chiangrai Province.

6.1.2 In order to apply the results of the study to improve the operations for solving problems of narcotics along Thai – Burma border under the control of the 3rd Army regiment and use it as a guideline for operating in cooperation with other units involved in the area in accordance with the Roadmap of Drugs Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006-2008, for the year 2007- 2008 for the maximum efficiency.

6.2 Target Population and Sample Population

The target population used in this research is community leaders composing of sub- district officer, village heads and assistant village heads under the control of the 3rd Army regiment. The area used for the research was the district of Maesai in the province of Chiangrai. For the choice of the sample population the researcher used purposive sampling technique and collected information from 171 samples. The researcher used SPSS program for statistical analysis. It is presented in the form of percentages. For testing the difference, the system of One-Way Analysis of variance and t-test with significance of variance of 0.05, or with The level of reliability of 95%

in order to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables and dependent variables as stated in the thesis.

6.3 Research Summary

6.3.1 Personal Factors: It was found that most of the sample population was males with an educational level of primary. Most of them were Agriculture. The monthly income was less than 5,000 Baht with the position of Assistant Village Head. The duration of holding the position was 4-6 years.

6.3.2 About joining the activities for solving the problem of narcotics in the community, it was found that most of them joined activities held in their communities, 97.0 %. In joining activities with the soldiers for solving narcotics problem, it was found 59.3% has attended the activities for solving narcotics problems. Community leaders who have never joined the activities were 43.3%.

6.3.3 On receiving news and information about solving narcotic problems in the community, it was found that most of them follow news about narcotics on the television 33.6%. There was high frequency of 43.3% for watching narcotics news on television. Most of them 87.9% have received added knowledge or attended course son solving narcotics problems.

6.3.4 On the opinion towards the condition of narcotics problem in the community, most of the community leaders 31.8% stated that there are very little narcotics problems in their communities. 57.8% said that there is a tendency for the number of addicts to down. On the question easiness or difficulty of solving narcotics problems, most of the community leaders 42.4% gave the opinion that it is easy. Most of the community leads 40% agreed that if there is spreading of narcotics there communities will be affected the most. On the matter of the principal leader for the solving narcotics problem, 24% of the community leaders are of the opinion that there should be coordinated effort. For the question of letting soldiers remain the principle leader 45% agreed greatly.

6.3.5 Opinions of the community leaders towards operations to solve narcotic problems along Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment

6.3.5.1 Opinions of the community leaders towards the suitability about operations to solve narcotics along the Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment: As a whole the opinion on this matter is high with an average value of 3.8839. In considering the individual items it was found that on the matter of soldiers arresting local politicians involved in drug trafficking, arresting the capitalist, the influential people, and dishonest government officials and in the matter of arresting the international traders of narcotics to absolutely stop the entry of narcotics into Thailand from Burma, the level of agreement was the highest. Besides, it was found the 3rd Army regiment is efficient in solving narcotics problem. The opinions on the matter of whether bringing in soldiers to solve the problem of narcotics is suitable and in line with the present drug condition, in the matter of soldiers coming in to solve narcotics problem in the past could help stop the spreading drug problem, the matter of satisfaction with the results of the operations of soldiers, matter of wanting the soldiers arrest the addicts for reducing the drug problem and having academic experts to teach the children in schools about evils of narcotics were awarded high level. The present government's giving attention to narcotic problems, the matter of suitability of the number of soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment coming to solve narcotic problem and the past activities of the soldiers, made the statistics of arrest by police for drug offences came down, all got a medium score.

6.3.5.2 Opinions of the community leaders towards narcotics suppression along the Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment: In general the opinions on these matters score medium with an average score of 3.4979. When considering individual items it was found on the matter of whether the soldiers surrounding and searching area suspected of being involved with narcotics can help reduce the spread of narcotics, whether the surrounding and searching of the suspected area involved in narcotics is suitable and corresponding to the narcotic problem, the matter of good behavior on the part of the soldiers conducting the search for narcotics, whether the soldiers ambushing narcotic caravan can solve the problem of narcotic trafficking and preventing the community members from getting involved with

narcotics got a high score. Apart from that the frequency and suitability of soldiers ambushing narcotics caravan got a score of medium.

6.3.5.3 Opinions of the community leaders towards the results of operations on the part of strengthening communities along Thai – Burma border of the 3rd Army regiment: In general the level of the opinion is high with a score of 3.5842. When we consider the individual items whether the activities of public relationship unit can help solve the problem of narcotics, whether the broadcast of evils and punishments of the offences connected to narcotics by the public relationship unit in their various activities for suppression of narcotics can help solve the narcotics problem, whether the public relationship unit and public relations unit's policy of keeping watch over the community so that they won't be able commit any narcotic offences can solve narcotic problem, whether the public relations officials encouraging good understanding between the soldiers and community can solve narcotics problem and whether the activities of the public relationship unit and public relations officers are suitable and corresponding to the needs to solve narcotic problems, the answer is yes. The opinion of the community leaders is high

6.3.5.4 Opinions of community leaders on narcotic suppression activities along the Thai – Burma border by the 3rd Army regiment: As a whole the level of opinion on this matter is high with an average score of 3.6834. When we consider the individual items it was found the in the following mattress the score was high: the setting up check points on roads for prevention of drugs getting into the community, the strictness of soldiers in checking the vehicles, the good behavior of soldiers while they are searching, the good behavior of soldiers in surrounding and searching he area suspected of being involved with narcotics, the soldiers setting up operation bass along the Thai – Burma border to stop he smugglers of narcotics, and the suitability and corresponding to the needs of the time. On the matter of having enough soldiers to do the searching and checking, the score was medium.

6.3.5.5 Satisfaction and cooperation of the people towards the operations for solving narcotics problem along the Thai – Burma border under the 3rd Army regiment: As whole opinions on this aspect at the level of high with an average score of 3.8882. When we consider he individual aspects on which the community should cooperate with the soldiers for solving narcotics problem such as soldiers

having a greater role than other units, soldiers having greater role in not letting foreigners violate our sovereignty than solving narcotics problem, the ability of soldiers to handle locally influential people, the matter of stopping cross border trade of narcotics,, illegal entry of laborers; especially, those who are connected to narcotics, , the matter of soldiers working in unity with other units, building a network for solving narcotics problem , the need for the 3rd Army regiment to search for new strategies other than the ones used now, giving greater share of work to the public like acting as informants, and strengthening the communities based on attachment, tradition and way of life of the people, the score was at the level of high. But the factor of inconvenience for the community in the matter of surrounding the suspected areas and searching, the opinions of the community leaders was at the low level.

6.4 From the results of the research it can be proved that the hypothesis is correct

6.4.1 The factor of the community leaders joining activities with the soldiers for solving narcotic problems affects the opinions of the community leaders in the following matters.

Opinion about the suitability of from the 3rd Army regiment conducting operations for solving narcotics problem, the need for soldiers stop the smuggling of narcotics from Burma to Thailand, the need for soldiers arrest politicians, capitalists, influential people in the area who are involved with narcotics and government officials who commit offences involving narcotics differed to a significant level at significance variance of 0.5.

The results of opinion on the matter of satisfaction and cooperation of the community towards the operations of the 3rd Army regiment in solving narcotics problem in the matter inconveniences caused by the operations of soldiers differed significantly at a variance significance of 0.5.

6.4.2 The fact that the community leaders have had additional knowledge or attended course on narcotics problem and ways to solve the problem affects their opinions in the following matters: the suitability of the number of soldiers of the 3rd Army Regiment conducting operations for solving narcotics problems, the matter of

being satisfied with the results of the soldiers activities in the last one year. The difference is significant at the significance of variance of 0.5.

On the aspect of the activities of public relationship unit was able to reduce the problem of narcotics in the matter spreading the message about the evils of narcotics addiction by the public relationship unit was able to reduce narcotics problems, cooperation of the public with the soldiers in the public relationship unit and the public relationship units' keeping watch so that community members will not be able to commit any narcotics crimes were able to reduce narcotic problems in the community, the opinions of the community leaders who attended courses and gained additional knowledge on narcotics and ways to solve problems of narcotics differed significantly from those who did not attend courses or gained additional knowledge to a significant level of 0.5.

The opinions on the activities of the 3rd Army regiment for strengthening the community through the public relationship unit was able to reduce narcotic problems in the matter of spreading messages about the evils of drug addiction was able to prevent and reduce narcotics problems, cooperation between the public relationship unit and the community was able to reduce narcotics problem and the matter of keeping watch to prevent community members from getting involved with narcotics were able to reduce narcotic problems with a significance variance of 0.05 between the community leaders who attended courses and gained additional knowledge on the evils of narcotics and those community leaders who did not attend.

In the matter of soldiers behaving well while they conduct surround and seraph areas suspected being involved with narcotics, in the matter of soldiers setting up operation bases along Thai –Burma border for suppressing narcotics trade the opinions of the community leaders who had attended courses on the narcotic problems and ways to solve them and those who did not differed to a significance of variance of 0.05.

6.5 Recommendations from the Research

From this research and experience in working of the researcher it was found that the work of solving narcotic problem is a work involving high risk of danger, and achieving the goal successfully is difficult, and will take a long time. Many forms of activities should be combined. Therefore, this work needs knowledge and special ability. The official must have a firm intention, high level of patience to face problems and obstacles on the number of the soldiers to be involved, budget needed, tools for action, keeping away from being bribed, constancy and taking the mission seriously.

6.5.1 The 3rd Army regiment must take declaration of war on narcotics seriously. Strategy of action of the people on duty and policy of coordination at the higher level with Burma need improvement as production of narcotics and smuggling them into Thailand still exist.

6.5.2 Solving of narcotics problem in the village/community must be done through network of village/community opposing narcotics by integrating the village/community and being broadly flexible like using religious, social or relatives to enforce regulations and measures for the protection of the village/community etc. It requires planning; methods beginning at the grass root level with the smallest unit and will be much beneficial both directly and indirectly.

6.5.3 The 3rd Army regiment need urgently to encourage the role of the community for the public to participate to solve the narcotics problem seriously, covering all villages/communities along Thai- Burma border in cooperation with the local administration for them to be responsible for the conduct of the operation by making the operation convenient; whether it is in the matter of budget, workers or increasing the quality of experience. It will make for the continuity of the project and get closer to the problem.

6.5.4 The 3rd Army regiment must deal with the soldier officials who get involved with narcotics severely, both legally and through discipline, and let the local people know of it to let the result of getting involved with drugs be known to all. Apart from that, The 3rd Army regiment should develop strategy, policy and regulations to encourage soldiers who work willingly and seriously continue with their work on the frontier by providing opportunities for them to work there continuously.

6.5.5 The 3rd Army regiment must have a system of periodical inspection of the area and advice the officials looking after the village/community to operate effectively.

6.5.6 The 3rd Army regiment should have deep a study conducted to have the basic information of the area on the border as the structure, the people, their attitude; way of thinking etc. are much different from the people in other areas. The above n mentioned study will indicate weak and string points, human resource, limitations and attitude and ideals of those people. It is important for drawing up of policy or planning to know the people in the village/community contest.

6.5.7 An important obstacle which makes the result of operation for solving narcotic problems of the 3rd Army regiment along Thai – Burma border during the last one year, 2006, not achieve much success, in the opinion of the community leaders, is the fact there are sources production narcotics still left over in Burma close to the Thai border. Other problems are problems of basic infrastructure, poverty, discontinuity of budget, community leaders without knowledge and ability with wrong value system and attitude about narcotics, welfare of the people on duty, joined efforts of all units etc. Besides, there are basic problems that can be seen everywhere arising from the topography. Most of the border areas are hilly, not convenient for transportation. As it is on the border, villages / communities face lack of infrastructure, lack of land for making a living, and using the village/community area in the North for establishing secured bases of minority groups engaged in illegal activities composes of Burmese and Chinese army.

6.6 Suggestions for Further Researches

The present research is a study of the results of operations to solve narcotics problems by the 3rd Army regiment along the Thai – Burma border in the opinion of the community leaders during last year, 2006.

It was a study of only army units who work in the area of Maesai district in the province of Chiangrai. It was limited to the special unit directly under the 3rd Cavalry Division, the 3rd Army regiment only.

On the part of the subject matter, the researcher focused only on the results of the duties and responsibilities assigned to the soldiers. There are other interesting details for further study. The researcher hopes that the interested people, especially soldiers or soldier units, enlarge on matters mentioned or other interesting matters on solving narcotics problems on the Thai – Burma border or other matters which can be applied for making the solving of narcotics problem more effective and develop it into a policy of attack to eliminate the problem of narcotics from Thailand.

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Questionnaire

On

The Results of Narcotic problem solving of the 3rd Army Regiment along the Thai –Burma Border in the Opinion of the Community Leaders

In this study the researcher chose to research on the results of the operation by the 3rd Army regiment along the Thai – Burma border according to the Roadmap of Drug Surveillance and Establishment of Sustainable Victory over Drugs 2006 - 2008 appearing in order 2/2006 of The Nation Command Centre for Combating Drugs (NCCD) dated February 28, 2006.

As the community leader with units of soldiers from the 3rd Army regiment operating for solving the problems of narcotics in your area, your opinions can well reflect the image of units. As the community leader who is a representative of a person of the area, the researcher makes this request of you to kindly indicate your opinion freely. Your opinions will not be revealed but it will be used as information for considering along with the opinions of other community leaders where soldiers of the 3rd Army regiment operate. The researcher is a student of Addictionology Project in the Graduate School of Mahidol University, and is not connected to any government or private agency.

The researcher hopes you would oblige this request because your opinions are the most valuable and meaningful for this study. The researcher takes this opportunity to thank you very much for your cooperation.

Mr. Sekson Wannasubchue
Graduate Student, Addictionology Project.
Mahidol University
January, 2007

No.

**Questionnaire
On**

**The Results of Narcotic problem solving of the 3rd Army
Regiment along the Thai –Burma Border in the Opinion of the
Community Leaders**

First Part: General information

Please mark the items which is correct for you by putting mark in front of your choice

1. Gender:

	<input type="checkbox"/> Male
	<input type="checkbox"/> Female

2. Present Address:

	Sub-District.....
	District.....
	Province

3. Your Age:

	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 30 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 - 40 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> 41 -50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 – 60 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> 61 years and above

4. Educational Level:

	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary (P 1-6)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Junior High School
	<input type="checkbox"/> Senior High School/ Lower Vocational Training
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Degree/ Upper Vocational Training
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bachelors Degree and above
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Write)

5. Occupation:

	<input type="checkbox"/> General Employment
	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Merchant
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Business
	<input type="checkbox"/> Professional/Civil Servant/
	<input type="checkbox"/> State Enterprise Employee
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Write)

6. Income

	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower than 5,000 Baht/Month
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 - 10,000 Baht/Month
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 – 15,000 Baht/Month
	<input type="checkbox"/> 15,001 Baht/Month and above

7. Community Duties – Responsibilities:

- Sub-district Officer
- Village Head
- Assistant Village Head
- Others (write)

8. Period of time in Position:

- Less than 3 years
- 4 – 6 years
- 7 -9 years
- 10 years and above
- Others (Write)

9. Have you ever joined in activities on prevention and solving of narcotics Problems in your community?

- Yes
- No

10. Have you ever joined in activities for prevention and solution to problems of narcotics in your community with soldiers?

- Yes
- No

11. At present, do you join activities for prevention and solution to problems of narcotics in your community with soldiers in any form?

- No
- Yes

If you join please mention the status:

- Committee Member
- Sub-Committee member
- Supporter
- Others (Write)

12. From what sources do get news about narcotics?

(You can choose more than one)

- Newspapers
- Television
- Radio
- Government announcements/Village Amplifier for news broadcast
- Others (Write)

13. How often do you follow the news on narcotics?

- Very often
- Often
- Sometimes
- Not Often
- Seldom
- Other answers (write)

14. Have you ever studied or joined in additional courses about problems and guidelines for solving problems of narcotics?

- Never
- Yes. Times

Part 2: Opinions of the respondents to the questionnaire on the condition of addicts in their communities

Put a \surd mark in front of the item you think agrees with your opinion

1. In your opinion, how much or little does your community experience problems of narcotics?

- Very much
- Much
- Medium
- Little
- Least
- Others (write)

2. In your opinion, how serious is the problem of narcotics in your community?

- there is gradual increase of seriousness
- Stable. No changes from what it was before
- there is a tendency for the seriousness to reduce gradually
- Others (Write)

3. Who do you think should be the leader in solving the problem of narcotics in your community?

- Community Members
- Community Leader
- District Officer/ Governing Department
- Police
- Soldiers
- Others (Write)

4. Do you agree to soldiers being the leader for solving problems of narcotics in your community?

- Agree Greatly
- Agree
- Not sure
- Disagree
- Disagree greatly
- Others (Write)

5. How easy or difficult, do think, is it to solve problems of narcotics in your community?

- Very difficult
- Difficult
- Easy
- Very easy
- Others (Write)

6. In your opinion, if there are problems of narcotics in your community, how much will the people, how much will the people and the community affected?

- Greatly affected
- Much affected
- Medium Effect
- Little affected
- Very little affected
- Others (Write)

Part 3: Opinions of the respondents on military operation for solving narcotics Problem by the 3rd Army regiment.

Please put \checkmark in the column which agrees most with your opinion

No.	Statements	Your opinion level towards the statements				
		Very Much	Much	Medium	Little	Very little
The opinions about the operation for solving the narcotics problem by soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment in the last year						
1.	In your opinion, how much or little importance is paid by the present government in tackling the problems of narcotics in your community.					
2.	In your opinion, how effective is the operation of the soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment in your community for solving problems of narcotics?					
3.	In your opinion, are the number soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment operating in your community for solving problems of narcotics sufficient or not?					
4.	In your, how suitable and corresponding to the condition of the problem is the arrival of the soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment in your community to tackle problems of narcotics?					
5.	How much or little was the effect the operation of the soldiers in your community for stopping the problems of narcotic?					
6.	Did the operation of the soldiers in your community to solve narcotics problems reduce the number of your community members being arrested by the police?					

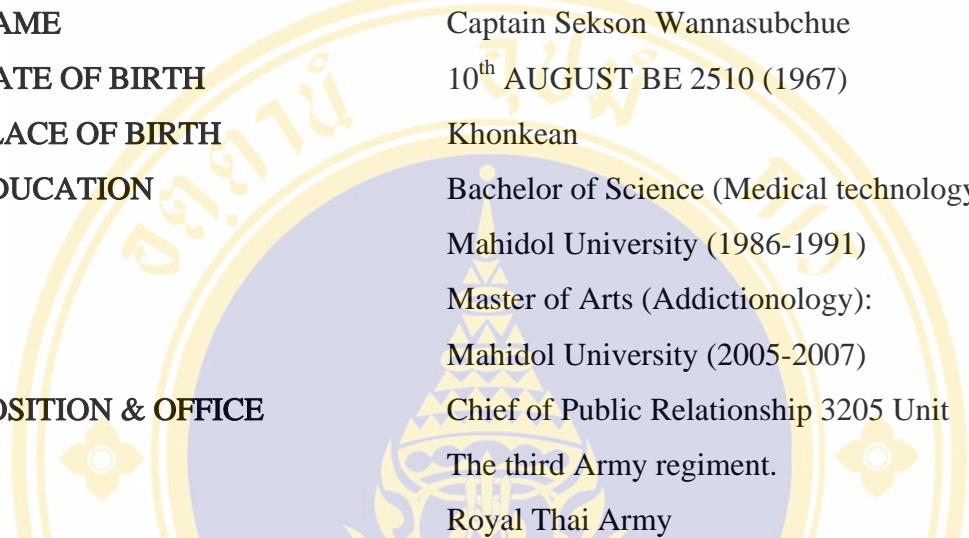
No.	Statements	Your opinion level towards the statements				
		Very Much	Much	Medium	Little	Very little
7.	How much or how little satisfied are you with the results of the operation of soldiers in your community for solving narcotics problem?					
8	How much or little do you want the soldiers to arrest the addicts in your community which will affect other local problems?					
9.	How serious are about soldiers arresting smugglers of narcotics from Burma to Thailand?					
10	How much do you want the soldiers to arrest international narcotics?					
11	How much do you want the soldiers to arrest politicians, capitalists, influential people and government officials who are involved in narcotics trade?					
12.	How much do you agree with the soldiers bringing in experts to instruct the children in the community schools?					
13.	In your opinion, how much or little can experts coming to teach children in the community school help reduce the problem of narcotics?					
The results of military operation by the soldiers of the 3 rd Army regiment in the last year on suppression of narcotics						
1.	How much or little effective is the surrounding and searching of areas suspected of being involved with narcotics in your community for suppression and solving narcotic problems?					
2.	How suitable and proper is the conditions of the area in your community for the operation of soldiers in suppression of narcotics?					

No.	Statements	Your opinion level towards the statements				
		Very Much	Much	Medium	Little	Very little
3.	How polite are the soldiers in their surrounding and searching of the area in your community suspected of being involved in narcotics?					
4.	How much can the ambushing of the narcotic dealers in your community by the soldiers help in reducing the problem of the spreading of narcotics?					
5.	How much does the frequency of ambush correspond to the problem of narcotics in your community?					
6.	How much is the ambushing of drug dealers by the soldiers corresponding to and suitable for solving problems of narcotics in your community?					
7.	Does the ambushing of drug dealers by the soldiers help much in preventing people of your community getting involved in narcotics					
The results of strengthening the community by the soldiers of the 3 rd Army Regiment in the last year						
1.	How much or little has the operation of public relationship unit of soldiers working in your community helped in reducing narcotics problem?					
2.	How much has the spreading of evils and punishment for drug dealers by the communication units of soldiers helped reduce the narcotic problem in your community?					
3.	How effective is the activities jointly done by the communication unit of soldiers and community members in helping reduce the narcotic problem in your community?					
4.	How much is keeping watch so that none of the community members will be involved with drug in your community able to prevent and solve narcotic problems in your community?					

No.	Statements	Your opinion level towards the statements				
		Very Much	Much	Medium	Little	Very little
5.	How much can the duty of public relationship soldiers seeking information about narcotics in your community help prevent and narcotics problem in your community?					
6.	How much can the efforts of building good relationship between public relationship soldiers and the community help prevent and solve problems of narcotics in your community					
7.	How relevant are the activities of public relationship soldiers responding to the real situation in your community?					
The results of the operations of soldiers from the 3 rd Army regiment for prevention of rugs in the last year						
1.	How much is the setting up of check points to check vehicles by soldiers on the roads for suppression of narcotics in your community is able to prevent narcotics problems					
2.	How suitable and corresponding to needs are the number of check up points set by the soldiers, and do they help reduce narcotics problems in your community?					
3.	How serious are the soldiers in searching the vehicles passing you community?					
4.	How polite are the soldiers searching vehicles in your community?					
5.	How much or little can the searching of vehicles help the spread of narcotics in your community?					
6.	How polite are the soldiers when they search areas they suspect are involved in drug dealing?					
7.	How helpful are the activities of soldiers along the Thai - Burma border to stop smuggling narcotics across the border in preventing drugs coming into your community?					

No.	Statements	Your opinion level towards the statements				
		Very Much	Much	Medium	Little	Very little
8.	How suitable is the setting up operation bases along Thai - Burma border to stop smuggling drugs geographically and helpful to your community to reduce narcotics problem?					
Satisfaction and Cooperation of the Community towards solution of Drugs along the Thai- Burma Border.						
1.	Do you agree with people having a role with the soldiers to solve narcotics problems in your community?					
2.	If there is a chance will you join the soldiers to help solve narcotic problems?					
3.	How much are the soldiers who come in to help solve narcotics problems accepted in your community?					
4.	Do think that soldiers must have a greater role in stopping narcotics smuggling across the border than other agencies involved?					
5.	In your opinion what is more important role of soldiers between retaliating violation of sovereignty and smuggling drugs across the border?					
6.	Do you think soldiers should have the role of suppressing narcotics instead of the police?					
7.	In your opinion, should the soldiers have the role of solving problems of local influential people who get involved in narcotics trade?					
8	Do you think the soldiers should have the role of suppressing workers entering country illegally, especially those who are involved with narcotics?					
9.	How much trouble have received from soldiers operating in your community to suppress narcotics?					

BIOGRAPHY



NAME	Captain Sekson Wannasubchue
DATE OF BIRTH	10 th AUGUST BE 2510 (1967)
PLACE OF BIRTH	Khonkean
EDUCATION	Bachelor of Science (Medical technology): Mahidol University (1986-1991) Master of Arts (Addictionology): Mahidol University (2005-2007)
POSITION & OFFICE	Chief of Public Relationship 3205 Unit The third Army regiment. Royal Thai Army