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SKILLS AND STRATEGIES IN CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION : A STUDY OF THE SUPPRESSION POLICE OFFICERS IN METROPOLITAN POLICE STATIONS

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Thesis

Entitled

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was submitted to Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University for the degree of Master of Arts (Criminology and Criminal Justice) on May 20, 2002

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Pol. Capt. Kriangsak Peangyuok

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This study has been carried out to investigate factors affecting skills and strategies in crime prevention and suppression. 146 suppression officers assigned to metropolitan stations were chosen as a sample group, using random sampling method and program of SPSS in analysis.

It was found that personal background of the suppression police officers affect, skills and strategies in crime prevention and suppression among officers. However, such differences do not reduce the effectiveness of work because different personal backgrounds cause different thinking and methods of work. Further, it was also found that this unit of police requires higher knowledge, experience, discernment, wits and discipline for the purpose of better effectiveness in controlling crimes and law enforcement.

It is recommended that

1. The National Police Bureau should encourage and support the work of crime prevention and suppression.

2. People should collaborate, help and support the police work on the basis that police are the persons who prevent crime and suppress social order offenders.

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ร้อยตำรวจเอกเกรียงศักดิ์ เพ็งหยวก : ทักษะและยุทธวิธีในการป้องกันและปราบปรามอาชญากรรม : ศึกษาจากเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจสายงานป้องกันและปราบปราม สถานีตำรวจนครบาล กองบัญชาการตำรวจนครบาล (SKILLS AND STRATEGIES IN CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION : A STUDY OF THE SUPPRESSION POLICE OFFICERS IN METROPOLITAN POLICE STATINS) : คณะกรรมการควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์ : อัศวิน วัฒนวิบูลย์, สค.ม., นภ กาญจนกันติ , M.S. 100 หน้า ISBN 974-04-1802-3

การศึกษาวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงทักษะและยุทธวิธี ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อทักษะและยุทธวิธีในการป้องกันและปราบปรามอาชญากรรม โดยเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจสายงานป้องกันและปราบปราม ประจำสถานีตำรวจนครบาล โดยวิธีการสุ่มตัวอย่าง จำนวนที่เก็บข้อมูลได้ 146 คน โดยใช้โปรแกรม SPSS

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ข้อมูลภูมิหลังส่วนบุคคลของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจสายงานป้องกันและปราบปราม มีผลก่อให้เกิดความแตกต่างในทักษะและยุทธวิธีในการป้องกันและปราบปรามของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจแต่ละคน แต่ความแตกต่างนั้น ไม่ทำให้ประสิทธิภาพการทำงานลดลง เพราะภูมิหลังส่วนบุคคลที่แตกต่างกัน ย่อมทำให้ความคิดและการปฏิบัติแตกต่างกันได้ นอกจากนั้นจากข้อมูลพบว่าเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจสายงานนี้ จะต้องมีความรู้ ประสบการณ์ ไหวพริบ ปฏิภาณ ระเบียบวินัย สูงกว่าปกติ จะทำให้การควบคุมอาชญากรรมและการบังคับใช้กฎหมายมีประสิทธิภาพดียิ่งขึ้น

ผู้วิจัยเสนอแนะดังต่อไปนี้

1. สำนักงานตำรวจแห่งชาติ ต้องให้การส่งเสริมและสนับสนุนงานด้านป้องกันและปราบปรามให้มากขึ้น เพราะผลของงานในการควบคุมดูแลปัญหาอาชญากรรมบางส่วนเป็นผลโดยตรงจากการปฏิบัติงานด้านนี้

2. ประชาชนต้องให้ความร่วมมือและช่วยเหลือ สนับสนุนการทำงานของตำรวจ เพราะตำรวจเป็นผู้ป้องกันและปราบปรามผู้กระทำผิดต่อกฎหมายที่ละเมิดระเบียบของสังคม

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LIST OF CONTENTS

		Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		**III**
ABSTRACT		**IV**
LIST OF TABLES		**VIII**
CHAPTER I:	**INTRODUCTION**	**1**
1.1	Nature of the Problem	1
1.2	Research Objectives	2
1.3	Scope of Study	3
1.4	Hypothesis	3
1.5	Definition of Terms	3
1.6	Research Variables	4
1.7	Criteria of Measurement	5
1.8	Research Conceptual Framework	6
1.9	Benefits of the Study	6
CHAPTER II:	**LITERATURE REVIEWS**	**7**
2.1	Structure of the Metropolitan Police Division	7
2.2	Policy in Prevention and Suppression of Crime and Significance of Patrol Police	14
2.3	Probing	22
2.4	Theories Related to Research	36
2.5	Related Researches	44

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LIST OF CONTENTS

		Page
CHAPTER III:	**METHODOLOGY**	**48**
3.1	Research Instrument	48
3.2	Nature of Questionnaire	49
3.3	Population and Sampling	49
3.4	Statistical Application	50
CHAPTER IV:	**RESULTS**	**51**
4.1	Data of Social Background	51
4.2	Environmental Factors in Prevention and Suppression of Crime	54
4.3	Data of Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression	58
4.4	Tests of Hypothesis 1	63
4.5	Tests of Hypothesis 2	75
CHAPTER V:	**DISCUSSION**	**80**
CHAPTER VI:	**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**	**82**
6.1	Research Conclusions	82
6.2	Recommendations from Research	83
6.3	Recommendations for Further Studies	84
BIBLIOGRAPHY		**85**
APPENDIX		**87**
BIOGRAPHY		**91**

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LIST OF TABLES

Tables		Page
1	Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Social Background	53
2	Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Environmental Factors of Prevention and Suppression of Crime	56
3	Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression	60
4.	Test of Hypothesis 1:	64
5	Test of Hypothesis 2:	76

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Nature of the Problem

Thailand has rapidly grown in economy, social, politics and technology. Such changes turn to remarkable progress. On the contrary, it also affects social problems, particularly, the crimes. It is observed that criminal problems pair with societies and they are unavoidable to encounter. Crime prevention and suppression, therefore, affect societies in aspects of economy, social and politics including both directly and indirectly impact people.

Criminal rates in Thailand tend to increase by the rapid social changes or "globalization". Such changes propel Thailand into the borderless relation under the influences of communication systems and advanced technology. They turn criminal problems and new criminal tactics follows. Social changes bring drastic gaps of social classes and the social earning dissemination. The increase of the population is also another cause of social problems e.g. jobless, homeless, and new slums, which are the hub of immoralities i.e. gambling houses and narcotics, and etc. All these are critical causes of crimes. It is observed that crime is the social phenomenon i.e. crime must unavoidably happen in society. There are no societies without crimes but crimes are controllable and reducible.

Police in the unit of criminal justice is the forefront that is close in contact with people and play the important role in being responsible to the peace and security of the people. It is the direct responsibility in crime prevention and suppression. With the actual state of the problems, The National Police Bureau is aware to enhance security of life and property of the people to be effectively imposed. Police focus on sharp crime prevention and suppression. The operation must be congruent i.e. relation in law enforcement including crime control and the protection of people's

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freedom and rights. Police operation is therefore inevitable to adhere to honesty and equally protect justice for the people. Actually, environments, causes and conditions of criminal behavior happened the unit of crime prevention and suppression requires individuals of knowledge-edged, capability, skills and tactics in handling offenders and involved people because the Royal Thai Constitution BE 2540, in the present situation, strongly imposes principles of securing people in the rights and freedom. The unit of prevention and suppression is the forefront that encounters problems. The commissioned police officers as responsible leader to the subordinates must accommodate skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression otherwise it will be met with both life and property.

By the reasons above, the researcher as a student in Master of Arts, Program of Criminology and Criminal Justice and being an officer in the unit of suppression perceives their significance to study the skills and tactics of the suppression unit to bring about the advantages of the research to be applied in crime prevention and suppression. It is also to enhance job effectiveness in crime prevention and suppression as well as for further studies of criminal justice.

1.2 Research Objectives

1.2.1 To study skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression of the unit of prevention and suppression, in the Metropolitan stations, the Metropolitan Police Division

1.2.2 To study factors affecting skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression of the unit of prevention and suppression, in the Metropolitan stations, the Metropolitan Police Division

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1.3 Scope of Study

515 officers are respondents and sampling is used in the study of skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression: a case study of the suppression police officers in metropolitan stations.

1.4 Hypothesis

1.4.1 Police of prevention and suppression unit with different factors of social background have different skills and tactics in the crime prevention and suppression

1.4.2 Police of prevention and suppression unit with different factors of environments have different skills and tactics in the crime prevention and suppression

1.5 Definition of Terms

1.5.1 ***Skills*** is referred to expertise (dictionary of the Royal Institute BE 2525) and in this research it refers to wit, discernment, and ability to remarkably handle immediate problems

1.5.2 ***Tactics*** is referred to methods and strategies (dictionary of the Royal Institute BE 2525. In this research it is referred to all methods and strategies in handling immediate problems. Each happens are different in solutions, which depend on the situation ad the expertise of each police

1.5.3 ***Prevention*** is referred to methods of the prevention and suppression unit blocks the offense by supervision, seeking data, methods of offense and not to allow offenses happen

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1.5.4 ***Suppression*** is referred to arrestment of law violators under penalty. Arrestment might begin with probing or by immediate arrestment on the spot

1.5.5 ***Factors of Social Background*** is referred to personal data of police assigned to the prevention and suppression unit i.e. age, educational level, marital status, salary, years of service, previous domicile, family promptness, residence, work experience, training on crime prevention and suppression, hours of work in the station and years of works in suppression unit.

1.5.6 ***Factors of Environments*** are referred to climates that affect operations i.e.

Internal Factors i.e. potentials, training, remuneration, attitudes of works, police force, budget, devices, relation with colleagues, relation with superior, communication between units

External Factors i.e. coordination with involved units, relation with police of the same job in station level.

1.5.7 ***Family Promptness*** is referred to affection, warmness, harmony, quarrel and difficulties.

1.6 Research Variables

1.6.1 ***Independent Variables*** i.e.

1) *Factors of Social Backgrounds* are Age, Educational Level, Program of Studies, Police Academy, Marital Status, Position, Family Promptness, Work Experience, Years of Work, and Training of Suppression

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2) *Factors of Environments* i.e. Knowledge, Ability, Remuneration, Work Attitudes. Police Force, Budget, Devices, Relation with Colleagues and Communication within Units

External Factors are Coordination with Related Units, Relation with Colleagues at Station Level.

1.6.2 ***Dependent Variables*** are skills and tactics in suppression e.g. knowledge, expertise, responsibility, devices/ arms in operations

1.7 Criteria of Measurement

Variables	Criteria of Measurement
Independent Variables	
Factors of Social Backgrounds	
Age	Interval
Educational Level	Ordinal
Program of Studies	Nominal
Police Academy	Ordinal
Marital Status	Interval
Position	Interval
Family Promptness	Nominal
Work Experience	Interval
Years of Work	Interval
Training of Suppression	Nominal
Factors of Environments	
Knowledge and Ability	Ordinal
Remuneration	Ordinal
Work Attitudes	Ordinal
Police Force	Ordinal
Budget	Ordinal
Devices	Ordinal
Relation with Colleagues	Ordinal
Communication within Units	Ordinal
External Factors	
Coordination with Related Units	Ordinal
Relation with Colleagues at Station Level.	Ordinal
Dependent Variables	
skills and tactics in suppression	Likert's Scale

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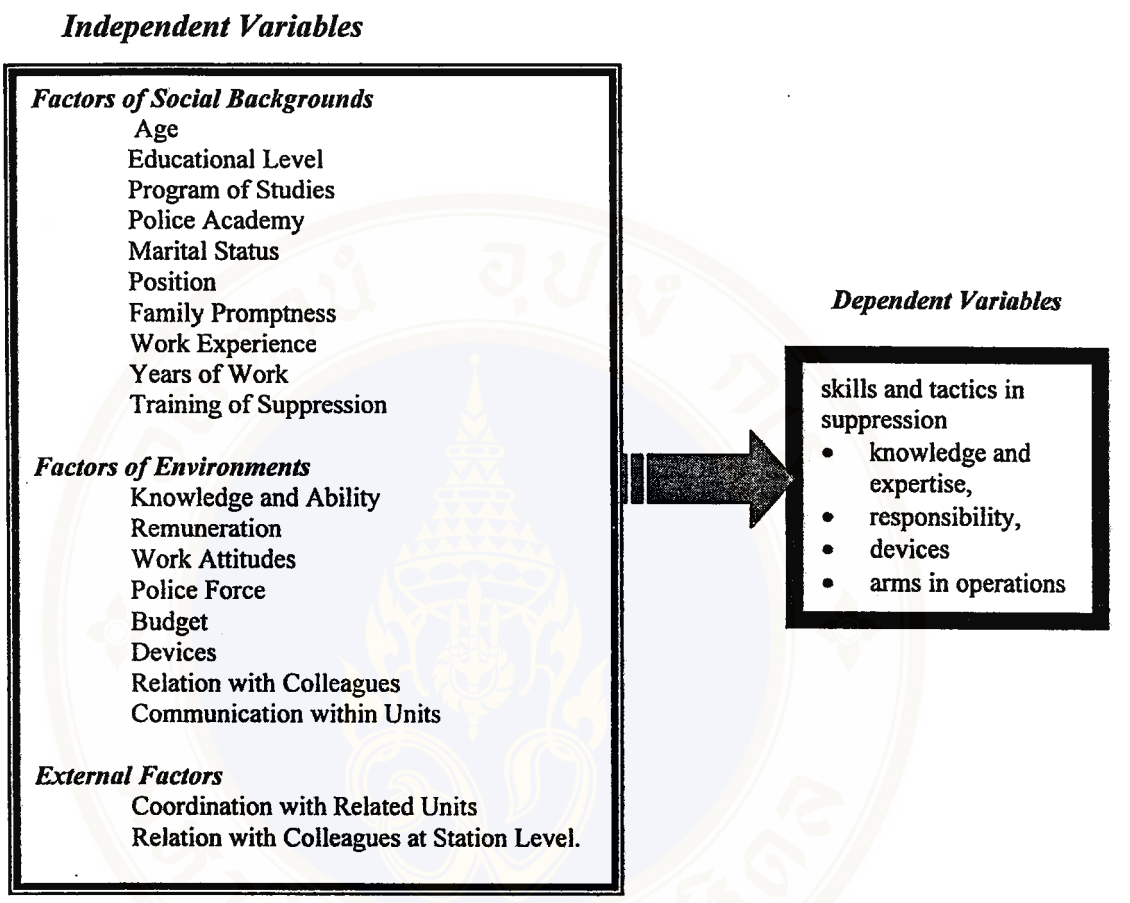
1.8 Research Conceptual Framework



1.9 Benefits of the Study

1.9.1 To know the skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression of the unit of prevention and suppression,

1.9.2 To know factors affecting skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression of the unit of prevention and suppression

1.9.3 To be as approaches in application of data and solutions related to work of the unit of prevention and suppression, including pattern improvement into the same direction leading to highest effectiveness in the operation of the suppression.

19.4 Research results will help as guidelines for further studies.

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CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Structure of the Metropolitan Police Division

2.2 Policy in Prevention and Suppression of Crime and Significance of Patrol Police Probing

2.3 Theories Related to Research

2.4 Related Researches

2.1 Structure of the Metropolitan Police Division

The Metropolitan Police Division is a unit in The National Police Bureau and the Ministry of Interior containing 13 subdivisions and 1 section i.e.

1. Administration Division
2. The Metropolitan Subdivision 1
3. The Metropolitan Subdivision 2
4. The Metropolitan Subdivision 3
5. The Metropolitan Subdivision 4
6. The Metropolitan Subdivision 5
7. The Metropolitan Subdivision 6
8. The Metropolitan Subdivision 7
9. The Metropolitan Subdivision 8
10. The Metropolitan Subdivision 9
11. The Patrol and Special Task Subdivision
12. The Traffic Subdivision
13. The Fire Brigade Subdivision
14. The Juvenile Welfare Section

The nature of the Metropolitan Police Division is divided into 2 types i.e.

1. Office Works-responsibility in planning the police force and budget

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2. Operation – responsibility in suppression and local mission of each subdivision, which is also divided into superintendence and section or station

However, Subdivisions 1-9, which control local operational units and the least unit is the Metropolitan Police Station, that is the forefront unit to contact people and being responsible in crime suppression including social services e.g. traffic, keeping peace and order and etc.

There are 87 Metropolitan police stations covering Bangkok premises.

The task covers 1,569 square kilometers with the 10 million population by approximation (Office Of Demographic Registration, BE 2536) and the is divided into

Routine Tasks

1. Crime suppression
2. Traffic Facilitation
3. Criminal justice in investigation and the criminal case filing.
4. People services

Special Tasks

1 Security to His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen including Royal and Very Exclusive Persons

2. Defense and antiriot
3. Keeping peace and order and security of not directly happen from crime

7 Roles of the Metropolitan police, which the Division has determined its natures of work, practices and properly conduct to meet the situation and the priority as follows

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1. Crime Prevention and Suppression

Bangkok is the capital and the center of the national major sites, which turn Bangkok the center. It attracts congestion both population and establishments significantly, the rapid increase of the population. By this, it provokes problems i.e. economic problem, unemployment problem, communication and traffic problem, and demoralized societies, which are critical factors leading to more violent crimes.

The Metropolitan Police Division has been aware in relative to criminal problems in Bangkok Metropolis, which are different from other parts of the country. There are development and improvements in the tactics of crime prevention and suppression. Units or special task centers are established by recruiting specialists for the purpose of controlling criminal conditions.

2. Criminal Investigation

Crime investigation is significant for prevention and suppression, i.e. when there is arrestment; it is necessary to rapidly and precisely follow the procedures of criminal justice with the effective investigation by collecting evidences to be submitted to the court for its discretion of its punishment.

The procedure is significant to the Metropolitan Police Division. It is therefore consistently emphasizing the quality development to f the investigation officers. Teamwork is allotted to investigate the critical cases and the selected are knowledge-edged officers that makes the charges are effective.

3. Traffic Control

Bangkok traffic is one of the most critical problems comparing to another countries. Thailand is the 5th. in traffic congestion and tends to increase rigorously. (Academic Reports of Mahidol University, BE 2532)

The Metropolitan Police Division attempt to solve the problem by collaborating with related units whether in traffic engineering e.g. the imbalance between the people and the number of cars, incorrect and insufficient traffic signs and

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other problems related to other units. There are analysis studies of traffic condition and accidents to improve the flows, and signals. There are public relations for the people to realize and understand problems as well as openings to the opinion of all parties to effectively solve the problem.

4. Public Service

The Metropolitan Police Division on this task has emphasized it on rapidity of the service, particularly in the level of police stations, which are the units, that contact people. The station must be aware of the duty, which therefore, must friendly and politely express and considerate to the victims by giving the good guides.

Besides, there are open opinion organized in many ways to know the wants of people and the data is optimized in the improvement.

5. Police Community Relation

The Metropolitan Police station attach to the enhancement of the god relation between police and people to make them understand, trust and confidence in the police work. The Committee of the Police Community Relation contains officers and experts from many professions to collaborate in setting the action plans of many projects e.g. Youth Relations, Crime Report Members, Joint of Volunteers and Police, Volunteering Suppression Unit, Community Police and the Training of he Hired Motorcycles for the purpose of the cooperation in the advantages of crime prevention.

6. Image and Welfare

The Metropolitan Police Division determines to build good image of police emphasizing both quality and virtues of police including encouraging the cultivation of morals and strictness of the conduct, police disciplines and also promoting outstanding good conduct and disciplinary police.

Welfare, which is the core of morale supports for police living, is treated in the improvement of the residence, low price shops, fund for low interest loans in form of cooperatives.

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7. Management and Administration

The management and the administration of the Metropolitan Police Division have been always being improved to meet the velocity of the situation and the changing environments. Technique of brainstorming and using advanced technology to support the administration of every division to be dexterous and effective. Improvement has been dealt with organizational systems, personnel management, and material management, the management of budgeting and finance and the improvement of obligations and order to facilitate effective operation.

The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 1 contains 9 police stations i.e.

1. Dusit
2. Phayathai
3. Makkasan
4. Huay Kwang
5. Nang Lerng
6. Samsen
7. Chanasongkram
8. Bangpho
9. Dindaeng

The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 2 contains 11 police stations i.e.

1. Bangsue
2. Towpoon
3. Kannayow
4. Toongsonghong
5. Sudthisan
6. Prachachuen
7. Bangkhen
8. Donmuang
9. Phaholyothin
10. Kokkram
11. Saimai

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The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 3 contains 11 police stations i.e.

1. Minburi
2. Lampakchi
3. Prachasamran
4. Chalongkrung
5. Nimitmai
6. Suwinthawong
7. Ladkrabang
8. Jorakhenoi
9. Lamhin
10. Nongjok
11. Romklao

The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 4 contains 8 police stations i.e.

1. Huamak
2. Chokechai
3. Praves
4. Ladprao
5. Buengkum
6. Udomsook
7. Wangthonglanf
8. Bangchan

The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 5 contains 8 police stations i.e.

1. Wat-prayakrai
2. Lumbhini
3. Prakhanong
4. Bangphongpang
5. Thonglor
6. Bangna
7. Toongmahamek
8. Klongtan

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The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 6 contains 8 police stations i.e.

1. Pra Ratchawang
2. Plabplachai 1
3. Plabplachai 2
4. Pathummwan
5. Jakkrawad
6. Yannawa
7. Samranrad
8. Bangrak

The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 7 contains 11 police stations i.e.

1. Bangplad
2. Bangkok-noi
3. Bangyikhan
4. Bangkok-yai
5. Ta pla
6. Bangkhunnon
7. Bangsaothong
8. Taling chan
9. Dhamma sala
10. Sala daeng
11. Borvornmongkol

The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 8 contains 9 police stations i.e.

1. Bang yirue
2. Bukkalo
3. Ratchaburana
4. Pakklongsan
5. Talad plu
6. Sam le
7. Bangmod

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8. Bangkorlaem
9. Toong kru

The Metropolitan Police Subdivision 9 contains 10 police stations i.e.

1. Ta kam
2. Bangkhuntian
3. Lak song
4. Nongkangplu
5. Samaedam
6. Bangbon
7. Petchkasem
8. Tianta-le
9. Phasi charoen
10. Nongkhaem

2.2 Policy in Prevention and Suppression of Crime and Significance of Patrol Police Probing

The protection of life and property for the people to establish social order is the key duty in the management of the national level. The direct work unit is the National Police Bureau that plays the important role in enforcement of the state power, counting from the enforcement of laws, regulations and obligations in controlling and encouraging individual to follow the social norms or criteria. It is also included the crime prevention and suppression for the peace of the societies, which is the key duty of the state towards civilians, societies and he nation, in general. IT is therefore observed that security by crime prevention is the key in the National Police Bureau. It is witnessed by the announcement of the Police BE 2534 of the Police General Director that

In the area of protection, it emphasizes police patrol of inner Metropolis, inner city and rural. In particular, the inner city patrol police of the communities should be

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seen prevailing, ready to take action upon happenings and should be clearly set in patterns of patrolling effective to crime prevention and suppression. Besides, advanced technology should be used in the patrolling and being able to communicate, order, control and check the operation including effectively support the data for the patrol police.

It is therefore observed that crime prevention and suppression based on theory of law enforcement is the direct key mission of the police and its priori is Patrol Police. It is accepted that

"Organizing Patrol Police is Key in Prevention and Suppression "

2.2.1 Patrol Job and Locale Patrolling

It is generally said, " patrol job is the backbone of the National Police Bureau". On the basis that patrols operation is the earliest form of public services in police organization in general. Whether it is the small size of the police organization at local level or the national level, thy must have patrol units. When it is needed, people shall call for patrol police from worries about crime to and oppression of suffering. Patrol police has to work 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

The objective of patrol police is unfixed. However, in general, it is meant for crime prevention and suppression, news seeking, cession of happenings, social aids and building relations with society.

To achieve the objective of the patrol police, many techniques have been used i.e. presentation, securing property of the people, public services and providing centers of complaints.

2.2.2 Principles of Locale Inspection

Locale inspection directly involves in crime prevention and protection. It is the fundamental duty of the unit to patrol the authorized areas on the objectives of

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1. To secure the life and property of the people – patrol police must follow the principles by presenting themselves in the public, and being always seen. It is protection of the honest people not to suffer from crime, prevention of the intervention of rights according to laws. It also helps ordinary people in daily living feeling secured from crime. The police presence may reduce or avoid offense on the basis that upon seeing the police the offenders will feel scared fearing to be interfered and arrested. Locality must be selected and appropriate in the police presence using the data of criminal statistics in each period e.g. the locality and time of criminal repetition, the more frequency of presence is required. When there is less number of patrol police, it is necessary to demand supports from car patrol police by parking in communities, which is one of the techniques of police presence.

2. Semi protection-service public helps not only secure life and property of people but also provide service for people i.e. clearing critical traffic caused by car accident, guarding the criminal spots or unoccupied houses to prevent theft, and it is the service for people who have to leave home for outside activities. The Metropolitan patrol police frequently find many vacant homes during successive festival holidays that there is the project of "Secure the Home with Police" to meet such situation.

3. Service so with/ without petition, where police unexpectedly finds even it is not crime e.g. the sick, the lost, broken water supply pipe, and the traffic signals. Some services are involving with crime e.g. light out in the dark lane helps more opportunity to criminals and broken telephone boots, which paralyze communication with police when people finds some emergencies

2.2.3 Advantages of Locale Inspection

Locale inspection principles as mentioned above are guides to be followed by police in each authorized area. Further it is advantageous to patrolling works as in following details.

1. Prevention of mishaps and crimes
2. Initial impeding of offense

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3. Psychological effect i.e. people feel secure and trust in the welfare of life and property security
4. Tracing clues of both before and after crimes happen
5. Opportunity to work on community relations to enhance understanding and collaboration from people.

Patrolling is to meet people in every community of the authorized areas both during normal and urgent situation and even when the urgencies have been handled.

Routine patrolling helps gaining news in community relation operation, during the unlikely peaceful situation is to prevent and impede crimes while during the urgencies and after being handled will lead to overall advantages as above mentioned.

With such advantages of preventing and impeding offenses during operation e.g. people or group of peoples encountering, and criminals seeking to harm life and property of others, might help to hinder such behavior. Even though the cession of the behavior might indefinitely or temporarily affected, there are many different factors e.g. situation, types of happenings and personal behavior of the offender. It is concluded that patrolling operation affects crime prevention and help initially impeding opportunity to commit crime while being able to indefinitely or temporarily impede depends much on personal behavior. Temporary impeding makes offenders time consuming with being ungratified by police, at all the time and causing the reduction in numbers of offense, which is difficult to think of its statistically intrinsic values.

Patrol police have definitely followed law enforcement methods. At present, police methods and techniques should be changed as the social has been changed to meet social situation leading to the objective achievement and for the utmost advantages in operation, which will later be discussed in the duty and role of patrol police.

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2.2.4 Weakness of Patrol Works n General

Patrolling principles is the appearance to frighten the offenders and the secure good persons. However, it is difficult to distinguish between the good from the bad. Further, there is shortage of police force in every unit, it finds difficulty to present wholly at the same time. Therefore, there will be gaps to criminal offense. Most operation is general patrolling and if there is offense or being notified of the offense, the patrol police will hasten to the spot. It is mostly found that offender has escaped and the urgency has already happened. Police presence helps only encouraging people. If police do not go or be late even, the people will wide spreadly blame them. Even the offenders has escaped, the police still have to meet the notifier. It is unlikely that police ignore to reach the spot when being notified thinking that it is unimportant since the offender has left the spot already. Most problem of the patrol police is different outcomes i.e. parts of people satisfy but other part do not. For example, to remarks the noisy person, who is disturbing other people, might be dissatisfied. In some cases, police can not remark but arrest because police is not authorized to whereas the people see it as light matter and when being arrested they or their relative will be dissatisfied.

Perfect patrolling is complicated and uneasy to be achieved even more police forces are added still it is insufficient to the increasing number of population. Additional techniques are required to meet the patrolling objective e.g. the police community relations, etc.

2.2.5 Pre-patrolling

Before operation, he supervisor of the patrolling at the level of inspector of suppression and deputy is require to reviews and prepare police force in patrolling. It is to find promptness, arouse patrolling and establish the good relation between the superiors and subordinates. The preparation can be divided into 2 natures i.e.

1. *Reviewing promptness outside the operation room*

Patrol police must arrive at the station at least 15 minutes before time for:

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1.1 Number checking to reorganize the proper operation and review the absentee

1.2 Checking the expeditiousness of devices both personal and impersonal e.g. arms, wireless communication devices, vehicles, torch, hand-cuffs and etc, including uniforms and physical neatness e.g. hair beard and moustache etc.

2. *Briefing in the operation room*

2.1 Check every document needed in patrolling e.g. visiting format, inspection plan, critical operation plan, personal notebook, etc.

2.2 Patrol leader must hold the meeting on the following agenda;

a) Criminal situation within 24 hours happened in the authorized and other areas of connection to allow police to know the movement of the surrounding crime before patrolling.

b) Emphasizing inspection plan for the police to accurately follow and any other thing further this emphasis must be recorded in the remarks of the inspection plan.

c) Checking news from the petitions on the interested and urgent news for checking and following what has been ordered.

d) Instruct the new techniques and general knowledge necessary to patrol police.

e) Concerns on problems and barriers during patrolling

Beside instruction, there must be checking of the personal notes, which is important to record the happenings and the orders of the superior. Arms should be checked on their expeditiousness and commencement must later be followed.

2.2.6 Patrol Operation

Pattern of patrolling

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1. Organizing patrol police to meet their potentials

As it is mentioned that core duty of police is the prevention and suppression of crime and the direct effect is patrolling. However, the geographical of the locality are different. Some areas accommodate rivers and canals, some are paddy fields, and some are e advanced with routes. It is therefore necessary to allot patrol police to meet the locality and criminal situation. Patrolling and Potentials are divided as follows (Pol. Maj, Gen. Chaisit Kanjanakit, BE 2533)

1.1 Car patrol
1.2 Motorcycle patrol
1.3 Boat patrol
1.4 Walk patrol
1.5 Horse patrol
1.6 Police dog patrol
1.7 Bicycle patrol

Reflecting the appropriateness of organizing patrol police to meet place and time critically depends on locality, criminal conditions and polices potentials. Had organizing been irrelevant, it would have been wasted and leading to the life risk of the police.

2. Organizing Pattern of Patrolling

There are many patterns in determining preventive plans, which depends on environment, police force, devices, and vehicles and criminal condition as stated

2.1 The fixe area inspection is the arrangement of patrol police to supervise any authorized areas and at all time. This practices can cover the whole areas because the police have been immobile and being able to get familiar with local people. However, the fix area inspection might have some defects on the boredom because it is restricted besides when other areas have asked helps and without knowledge of the locality might have been causing the lateness and insufficient knowledge to handle. Finally, familiarity with the areas might lead to less patrolling since most of the time have been spent in conversing with people and the

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suppression will be less effective since it is because of the consideratedness. However, the fix area inspection is effective with police community relation to handle problems and barriers rather than imposing other methods.

2.2 Rotation inspection is the circulation of inspection by restricted in time frame e.g. within 1 hour or 2 hours and taking turns to the attached area by having other team to replace till duty has been fulfilled.

Advantages of this pattern are all patrol police accumulate expertise covering all areas and being able to patrol any area with no boredom by being rotated. Principally, it is easier to check rather than the first pattern, particularly in the record since patrol police have to initial in the restricted period of time. When there is rotation to the other areas, there will be no time to return to sign the previous inspection (in the case of not following the plan). It restriction is that it is difficult to establish expertise and get familiar with the area unlike the pattern 1. However, prolonging operation might help develop knowledge and expertise in such practices.

2.3 Cross station inspection – it is known that the border of the attached area in each station is the hub of the criminal because it is difficult to access and being in the remote areas and people are unlikely feel secure. The solution is therefore turning the fewer force into the greater ones by using the cross station inspection method at the peripheral areas by determining the check points intruding into the attached authorized area and allowing the responsible patrol police to inspect such peripheral inspection to fill up the gap where the peripheral areas will be always inspected.

2.4 Net Inspection is the allotting patrol police in each spot and inspects the surrounding areas. After fulfilling the inspection they will be shifted to the other areas. Such practices are proper with the communities or villages in each remote spot. Vehicles are required to handle this inspection.

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The either 4 mentioned each station might select pattern or integration of the pattern might be used to gain the highest effectiveness in crime prevention and suppression.

2.3 Probing

(A) Personal Probing

1. Definition

Probing is the exercise of authority stated y law to search and seek or confiscate things to be used as evidence or to find out and help the illegally confined person or to find out person under warrant to be further charged.

2. Significance of Probing

2.1 to find out and confiscate used devices in offending

2.2 to find out and confiscate things gained by offending

2.3 to find out and confiscate illegal things or illegal possession

2.4 to find out the offender and pursue criminal justice

2.5 to draw suppression of offending

3. Basic Principles of Probing

3.1 search the utmost information of location, person

3.2 present elf and warrant

3.3 demonstrate honesty both before and after probing

3.4 witness presence during probing

3.5 Public probing should not interfere or disturb public

3.6 Personal probing should handle with c5re

3.7 Probing person in public should be properly handled not to humiliate and disgrace the probed

3.8 Probing must be well equipped e.g. to probe female should be handled by female police.

3.9 No carelessness and strictly follow tactics.

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4. 3 Types of Probing

4.1 Personal probing

4.2 Establishments probing

4.3 Vehicles probing

5 Tactics of Personal Probing

5.1 one-on-one probing of the accused

Tactic 1: Stretch arms and feet

Step 1: Demand the accused to cover the head and turn the back to the police ordering the feet is stretched for the weakness in balancing.

Step 2: Approach the accused from the back using the weaker hand to hold the accused' s belt with stretch hand and using the other hand to search area from the waist to toes following by from waist to head using the weak hand to hold the collar at the stretch arms and man the hand to search from the waist to the head.

In case of the reverse searching, the police reverse the action of the hands and feet

Tactics 2: Kneeling and covering head

Step 1: Demand the accused to kneel with hands covering the head

Step 2: Approach at the back of the accused

Step 3: Use the weaker hands to stretchy hold the collar of the accused and use the other hand to search and with the other side do reverse the action.

Crossing the legs of the accused upon observing the retaliation or escape, and using a foot to press the accused during to ding the search

Tactics 3: Hand stretch to the wall or a car

Step 1: Demand the accused to leave the car and order to stretch both hands to the car or the wall at 45 degree leaning with stretched feet.

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Step 2: Approach the accused from the back using the weaker hand to hold the accused' s belt with stretch hand placing the weak leg between the accused and using the other hand to search area from the waist to toes following by from waist to head using the weak hand to hold the collar. If the accused turn to retaliate or seize the arms it is possible to hook the accused legs to fall or using the knee to crash between the accused legs.

In case of the reverse searching, the police reverse the action using the hand to hold the accused's belt and stretch out the hand step the leg between the legs of the accused and use the other hand to do searching.

Caution: Incase of carry gun at right, to reverse the searching to the left and more precaution must be taken on the seizing of gun at the right

Tactic 4: *Lay prostrate with stretching arms and feet*

Step 1: Demand the accused to lay prostrate with stretch arms and feet

Step 2: Take the right side of the accused for searching by using the right foot presses on the upper left leg of the accused, while the left hand straightly holds the belt, then use the right hand to search the trunk of the accused and when searching the upper trunk, use the left hand to hold the collar, instead.

Taking the reverse method when searching the left side by using right foot presses on the upper right leg of the accused, while the straight right hand holds the belts of the accused and then take the thorough searching.

Caution: When pressing the upper leg of the accused, avoid totally weighting on the accused, if the accused takes sharp turn, the searcher will lose the balance.

5.2 One against two tactic in probing the accused

Step 1: Demand the accused to lay prostrate with stretching arms and feet in line with average space

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Step2: Search the last first by following the Tactic 4, after finishing the search, demand the accused to lay prostate with stretch arms and leg. Then the second accused will be searched, respectively.

Caution: This probing is used only in emergency focusing on the arms carry on the basis of the accused is the criminal and might be used to retaliate the police. Deciding on probing many accused, requesting for supports from other police should be taken first for safety. A police should not probe 3 accused at the same time.

5.3 Two against one tactic in probing the accused

Step 1: The first police must hold coverage by standing at rear back and taking caution to clear the shooting range against the buddy if there is open fire

Step 2: The second police takes duty to probe using Tactics 1-4 as appropriate.

5.4 Two on two Probing

Method 1: Reverse the duty i.e. the first police probes the first accused while the second police takes coverage at the back of the second accused, and then the second police must probe the second accused while the first police must take coverage at the rear back of the first accused.

Method 2: Reverse the position i.e. the first police probes the first accused while the second police takes coverage at the rear back of the second accused. When the first police takes further probing, the second police change the position of coverage to the rear back of the first accused.

Use Step 1-4 in both methods as appropriate

5.5 More than two against more than two accused

Equally divide into 2 groups at least for probing and coverage. Each group number is under the discretion of the probing leader critically considering the safety of the police then using the Tactics 1-4 as seen appropriation.

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(B) Establishments Probing

1. Definition

Establishments probing are the entry of the buildings of the authority or police for the purposes of searching, and confiscating the illegal things illegally acquired, or used in offending or for the purpose of evidence in offense, or for finding and helping the illegally confined individuals or for the individuals under warrant or offender to be charged in criminal justice.

2. Significance of Establishments Probing

2.1 To use the tactic principles for police safety when taking establishments probing

2.2 To allow probing police to understand role and duty during establishments probing including knowing how to correctly and securely behave

3. Principles of Establishments Probing

3.1 Follow the laws and conditions stated in the police regulations of probing

3.2 Search information of the establishment design and the numbers, nature, records and behavior criminal whether with arms or not from the establishment owner or the eyewitness or from the wireless center.

3.3 Park the vehicles a distance from the establishments not allowing the approach of the police and to reduce casualties in the shootdown by the criminal.

3.4 Report and evaluate the situation and at Firsts arrival at the destination. Immediately ask for supports if the situation is at stake and lesser in force. No probing is taken if not in emergencies or if the establishments are too large and complicated

3.5 At least divide police into 2 team – coverage and the probing designating the communication and keeping full contact

3.6 Search the offender or to clear the stake probability situation first, then turn to find the illegal things, or material evidence in each room or

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the corner spots e.g. rest room, ceiling, or the basement before probing illegal things or material evidence.

3.7 Either top-ward or downward probing is taken with Establishment with many floors, and walks the wall while taking the stairs or halls not allowing being the target for the offender.

3.8 Any suspected must be searched and confined before superset the probing of the establishments.

4. Tactics in Establishment Probing

4.1 The protection unit should take cover at the spot of circumflex the establishment or at the spot of the escape e.g. back door. If there is only 2 police, one must be on each side using speculation within the establishment, the movement, cautioning, and cover the probing unit and preventing the escapees or throwing out the illegal things from the windows.

4.2 The following methods must be followed if the situation is unclear of criminal: -

Sept 1: 2 police of probing unit to take cover at each door side by one stand and another one kneels holding guns at ready posture

Step 2: The second police open the door and smash in if in case of the in-open door for protection if the criminal is at the back door.

Step 3: Keep timing before entry to prevent the shoot back, later the first police charge in to approach the insiders and speculate the situation while being ready at arms position.

Step 4: The second police imitate the first police but at the opposite side of the room or the establishment

Step 5: The second police join the first police allowing the first to seek evidences while the second take coverage and probing the rooms and establishment according to pattern of probing the spot

Charge the criminal at both sides to make complications to the criminal to find target of shoot out, if there is large gate when charging the skill criminal.

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(c) Vehicle Probing

1. Definition

Probing the vehicle is the probing at any checkpoints or at the blockages. And when the vehicles being halted in the public whether it is in the parking of the department store or of the establishments

2. Significance of Vehicle Probing

2.1 Using tactics to secure the police during vehicle probing

2.2 The principles of probing will be similar standard including the people will understand and collaborate during probing

3. Basic Principles in Vehicle Probing

3.1 Follow the laws and conditions stated in the regulations of the police in relative to the case of probing

3.2 Follow the principles of safety and building advantages in the situational control by demanding the passengers to leave the vehicles and following by probing inside the vehicles regarding illegal things and material evidence in details.

3.3 There should be at least 2 police during the car probing or divide into 2 teams – the probing and the coverage and both teams should not block the gun range to harm each other. The coverage team should consider the proper use of arms position e.g. ready to open fire during risk situation.

4. Police Tactics of Vehicle Probing

4.1 Vehicle probing in public – after giving the signal for the vehicle to move to the side way or left side, the police car should park at the rear back straight or half of the car body. Both team of probing and coverage should observe the movement of the passengers inside and begin the probing.

Steps 1: The coverage team takes position at the rear left with average adjacent

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Step 2: The probing team approach (right hand at the pistol handle ready to fire) and stop at the back of the driver door (keep distance to prevent the smash from the car door). If the driver does not lower down the glass, use the left hand to knock the glass demanding the driver to lower it and scan the inside cabin

Step 3: Demand the driver to stop the engine and withhold the key from the socket

Step 4: Demand the driver to place both hands on the wheel while the other place their hands in front and ask for documents e.g. car registration. The Police must use the unhandy hand to pick the documents.

4.2 Upon deciding to thoroughly probe the car, follow the following details

Sept 1: Demand everyone to cover the occiput

Step 2: Hand stretch to open the car door

Step 3: Demand all to leave the car beginning from the driver, showing him to stand against the right side of the car with stretch legs allowing the coverage team from the rear left, taking position on the right side at the rear preventing the open fire to harm the team. Ready at arms while probing. It is unsafe to probe among the congested traffic, therefore, take action at the left side of the car.

Step 4: Allow at first the probing team to search thoroughly at individuals for the arms

Step 5: Separate the suspected after individual search and allowing the coverage team to take close surveillance. The car trunk shall be probed from the rear back at first and during opening the rear trunk the police must stand at the side of the car and followed by probing the suspected spot respectively.

In case of night probing – allowing the front light of the police car be opened to help in probing. The probing principles is considered to apply properly meeting the nature of the existing vehicle and situation

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(d) Arrestment

1 Definition

It is referred to the authority or police as authorized by laws confine offenders or he suspected criminal or by warrant in the pursuit of criminal justice

2. Significance of Arrestment

2.1 To subject offender under the criminal justice

2.2 To allow offenders or the aspirant to offend fear and ignore offending

2.3 To allow police know the tactics of arrestment and soundly and securely implement

3. Basic Principles of Arrestment

3.1 A prevention not allowing the offender to escape or retaliate during the arrestment of the authority

3.2 A measures to prevent and secure the life and property of ordinary people

3.3 the police must realize the all possible data and behavior of offender

3.4 The arrested should be inform of the arrestment during the action and demand the arrested to report at the office of the police

4. Tactics of Arrestment

Tactic 1: Wrist Break or overturn the palm

Step1: Approach the accused at front or at right, using right

hand to hold the right hand of the accused with thumb pressing on the little finger of the accused by standing with right leg at front

Step 2: Close the left leg to the accused and turn the body to right with overturning the palm of the accused to the back using the left arm to press the upper right am of the accused

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Step 3: Push the accused to be prostrated on the ground and fold the arms of the accused at the back to be scuffed

Tactic 2: Weaving the arm at back

Step 1: While walk confronting, using the left hand to weave between the trunk and right hand of the accused at the belt level while the right hand hold the upper arm of the accused.

Step 2: Turn to right using the right hand to pull the right hand of the accused in helping the turning while the left hand weave and pull the lower right arm of the accused to weave to the back.

Step 3. Pressing the accused to prostrate on the ground the cross the arms at the back for scuffing.

Tactics 3: Arm Holding

In case of observing that the offender is stronger than the arrest and the tactics 2 is inapplicable, the turning tactics should be sued in arrestment as follows

Step 1: While walk confronting, use left hand to hold the right of the accused allowing the palm to turn to rear and the thumb of the arrester should press on the lower thumb of the accused while weave right arm into the armpits of the accused.

Step 2 : Sharp turn to right pushing the accused to be prostrated on the ground

Step 3: Fold the arms at the back for scuffing

Tactic 4: Overturn Wrist Break

Step 1: Hold the right hand of the accused with left hand and use the thumb to press between the ring finger and the little finger and then turn the palm of the accused to the left assisted by right hand to press at the back hand f the accused. The pressing should be at the position of helping to turn to left

Step 2: Press the back hand of the accused while turning to the left allowing the accuse to fall

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Step 3: Walk to the head of the accused and weave the hands and the back for scuffing.

Tactic 5: *Covered Wrist Break*

Sstep1: Use right hand to hold the accuser's right palm from the rear while weaving left hand into the right armpit of the accused

Step 2: Use booth hand to press the right wrist of the accused to turn to cover and use the right elbow of the accused to close to the trunk of the arrester

Step 3: Press the right wrist o of the accused to lean forward and swift the arms of the accused to the rear back.

Step 4: Press the accused to be prostate and fold the hand s for scuffing

Tactic 6: *Twisting the Cloth*

Step 1: Approach the accused at back or right side using the left hand to hold the right arm of the accused and twist the back hand to the front using the right hand to cover the palm of the accused by intrusion of the thumb between the thumb and the pointed finger of the accused.

Step 2: Use left hand to lift the right hand of the accused while the right hand twist he right hand of the accused. Use the thumb to be turned from the trunk while the little finger turns to the trunk using the arm of the accused to be pulling all he time.

Step 3: Step forward with the right turn pressing the accused to fall and fold the hand for scuffing

Tactic 7: *Hand Break for Throwing*

Step 1: Approach the accuse at front and use left leg to close to the right leg of the accused while hold right hand of the accused with both hands using the palm to the front

Step 2: Stretch right arm of the accused over the shoulder and turn to right by using the head passes under the armpit of the accused

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Step 3: pull the hand of the accused to the ground and turn to prostrate while taking the step to the head folding the hands for scuffing

Tactic 8 *Front Leg Hooked for Throwing*

Step 1: Approach the accused at the back or the side using right hand to hold the collar or the neck wile the left hand holds the left wrist of the accused allowing the stretch arms

Step 2: Turn and pull the accuse to the left and step to the right to hook the left leg of the accused to be pushed to the back and turn the accused to be prostrate

Step 3: Fold the arms of the accused for scuffing

Tactic 9 *Back Leg Hooked for Throwing*

Step 1: Approach the accused at front using left hand to hold the right hand of the accused or the collar or the neck

Step 2: Lean forward using right hand to press the throat of the accused , if there is retaliation the right elbow may be used to chop the throat of the accused while left hand is used to pull the accused to the left and step the right leg to hook the right leg of the accused to the back while throwing the accused to be prostrate

Step 3: Step to the head and prostrate the accused by using the elbow closes to the face of the accused and folds the arms for scuffing.

Tactic 10 *Neck Lock from the Back*

Step: 1 Approach the accused from the back using left arm to lock while the right hand hold high the right arms of the accused and pull the accused to lean back.

Step 2: Pull the accused to fall back and if being retaliated use the feet to smash the joint of the accused

Step 3: Turn with the left elbow to the right to spin the accused to prostration and then fold the arms at the back for scuffing

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Tactics 11: *Grip when Hand Being Held*

Step 1: When hand being held, use left handgrip the hand of the accused.

Step 2: Weave right hand under the right arm of the accused and turn to hook at the upper arms with leaning forward while sharply press the right hand and spin back the arms of the accused backward

Step 3: Press the accused to prostration and fold the arms for scuffing

Tactic 12: *Grip when Collar Being Held*

Step 1: When the collar being held, sue right hand grip the back hand of the accused with palm while the left hand press over the right attached firm to the chest.

Step 2: Turn to right and step right leg to attach with the left leg of the accused while using left elbow press the lower arm of the accused.

Step 3: Move right hand to grip over the right elbow of the accused while the left hand holds the right wrist of the accused and turn to right by stepping the right leg back ward with over turn the arm of the accused backward for scuffing or control by pressing the accused in prostration and fold the accused's arms for scuffing.

Tactics 13: *Grip when Neck Being Locked*

Step 1: Use the left hand grip the wrist that locks the neck while the right hand grip the elbow the hand lock loosely to prevent the accused withdraw the hand for severing the neck incase of the criminal possesses the knife

Step 2: Bend forward with the left leg step back and swiftly go under the elbow by still holding the hands of the accused.

Step 3: Turn to right by step back the right leg while pressing the arm to force the accused to prostration catch hold the arms across to the back if still holding arms and disarm for scuffing

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(e) Arrestment of Criminal with Arms or Capital Crime

1. Definition

Arrestment of criminal with arms or capital crime is referred to tactics in arrestment during the criminal possesses arms and encountering the police or the capital criminal is probably or ever behave shooting against police when being charged for arrestment. This tactics is used when criminal being found whether in public, or privacy e.g. establishments and residences by charging for arrestment with scuffing.

2. Significance of Arrestment of Criminal with Arms or Capital Crime

2.1 To reduce danger to police during criminal arrestment

2.2 A tactic that the criminal puts down arms during encountering police

3. Basic Principles of Arrestment of Criminal with Arms or Capital Crime

3.1 To approach the spot for cession of the incident or where the offender exists, the police must park the car far off and silently walk to the spot

3.2 Follow the legal condition stated in the police regulations on probing and arrestment

3.3 Divide into 2 teams if there are more than 2 police, i.e.

3.3.1 the coverage team to protect the charge team and leading or solely impose order

3.3.2 The charge team is to immobile the arms, scuffing and body searching

3.4 During charging for arrestment, both teams must not be at the direct fire range of each other

3.5 The shoot out must be on the basis the " to protect police from offenders or others at reasonable to cause only". Shooting the offender is

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prohibited if the offender flees or retaliates exempted only the offender shoots out or violently harms police.

4. Tactics of Arrestment of Criminal with Arms or Capital Crime

Step 1: The coverage team or the leading team will present as the authority to order " Freeze, Police." or other order e.g. " Hands up." by allowing the offender slowly follows.

Step 2: Demand the widening of the leg to prevent movement and attack.

Step 3: Demand the offender to cover the skull back and if by notice of arms possession, demand to lower the arms to grounds that the charge team shall move away arms from where the offender stands

Step 4: Demand kneeling with the right arm to back center

Step 5: Police to arrest approach by 45 angle from back, holding the scuff chain with less skill hand to scuff the right hand of the offender.

Step 6: Demand left hand to the back center for scuffing

Notes: if there are no scuffs for immobility, other means on the spot can be replaced e.g. towel, binding thread, shoes lace or tape-strip, and etc.

2.4 Theories Related to Research

2.4.1 Theory of Motivation and Maintenance

Frederic Herzberg, found the theory of working motivation named "Two Factors". It is found out from the studies that Two Factors influence human behavior in working i.e. the first factor is the drive and the second is the maintenance as detail follows

Drive Factor is directly related to work that it is the incentive for individual to be attentive to work and to arouse satisfaction leading to the satisfaction of working.

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Had this factor been numerous, the work satisfaction would be more increased. Such factors are:

1. Work achievement
2. Recognition
3. Work nature
4. Responsibility
5. Advancement

Maintenance Factor is related to work environments or part of the work. This factor will discriminate dissatisfaction but never arouse work satisfaction i.e. had this factor not existed, there would be dissatisfaction. Had this factor existed, there would be satisfaction. Maintenance factors contain:

1. Salary
2. Relation with subordinates
3. Relation with superiors
4. Relation with colleagues
5. Career status
6. Supervision
7. Policy and management
8. Working condition
9. Privacy
10. Working security

2.4.2 Theory of Rime Prevention

Even though the academicians are not able to clearly find out the exact cause of crime, however, concept of crime prevention exists for thousands of years. Caesar Baccaria an Italian criminologist empirically cites the concept of crime prevention and it is concluded as follows

1. Crime prevention must have foundation established by wiseman of intelligence, and fairness including just code of laws

2. Crime prevention depends on just law keepers and the fair interpretation

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3. Crime prevention must cover support of goodness in the society by recognition and reward for the good conduct person

4. Crime prevention signifies perfect educational promotion (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2526:7)

Police has direct duty to prevent crime. Every country prioritizes the crime prevention based on prevention rather than suppression. Where there is crime there will be casualties of life and property even offender being suppressed and arrested. Such damages are not reconcilable. Sir, Robert Peel the Father of Modern Police and founder of London Constables, in 1829 cited, " Crime prevention is the core duty of police and it is more important than investigation, arrestment or penalizations".

In Thailand, nature of law in governing during the late Ayudhya Jor.Sor. 1114 set crime prevention as follows

The head of the village is authorized to admonish villagers and to prevent the robbers by

a) Organize villagers to patrol the village by rotation

b) Fix the signal for mobilization in confining offenders

c) Set team of pursuit and blockage robbers proper to situation for arrestment, when there is happening

Besides, the National Police Bureau has set the principles in crime prevention and suppression under the Police Regulations on nature of case Type 24 Chapter 1 Section 1 that

Prevention not to allow crime to happen is better than allowing it happens to be suppressed on the basis that where there is mishaps there will be casualties to people and the state.

Suppression is only lessen casualties or reduction parts of the casualties, even it is better for some but casualties had already been happened.

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2.4.3 Theory of Law Enforcement

Content of this theory can be concluded that the presence of police might bar the tendency of crime committing under the fear of being arrested. It is therefore the patrol police must be in uniform and the police patrol car must be easily notices to terrify criminal. Further, the frequent inspection of the authorized areas allows community members feel the present of police in everywhere. Under the theory of Law Enforcement, the presence of police and the spread of the police force to cover community might help prevention of crime by lessen the gap of law violation. Nevertheless, area inspection can be both routine and event. As a routine work, the police will be assigned to the responsible area in crime prevention and to cede the incidents in each shift, while as an event, all the patrol police are the force ready to be mobilized upon the order of the headquarter for the urgent mission.

Later, tactics of crime prevention using area inspection, turns to be the issues that academicians take interest in studies. The conclusion of the studies from United States and Britain finds out that many criminologists and police administrators suspect in the effectiveness and efficiency of crime prevention under the theory of Law Enforcement. In particular, among the communities those are severely affected from crimes against properties. I other words, the wireless car patrol and walk patrol can not reduce crime against properties or cannot reduce fear of crimes in residential community. Even though the walk patrol might be effective enough to reduce crime on streets and public places. The area patrol is therefore against the mentioned above in the further application of the crime prevention. However, had the measures not been totally a failure, the point was to what extend the theory of law enforcement be the scope and the limitation in the application of the crime prevention. (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2526:10)

2.4.4 Theory of Community Relation

Though theory of law enforcement has been remarkably developed during the early and middle of the 20th. Century, however, the popularity of the theory has been deescalated. Another type of crime prevention has been increased in its popularity and likely to replace the law enforcement theory. It is the Theory of Community Relation

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Approach, which is based on the findings of the group of criminologists from Chicago alias Criminologist Park. This office is under the leading of Robert E. Park, who attempts to motivate criminologists to realize the significance of urban environmental factors, which affect criminal behavior.

Criminologist group of Chicago finds out that crime is the indefinite phenomenon according to the nature of the locality. Where there is repetition of crime there will be crime. Nonetheless, in some slum, even the residents rotate overtime by individuals of different race or religion, the statistics of crime still similarly high. However, Criminologist group of Chicago does not mentioned that locality is the cause of crime but factors which support crime might be concealed in those environments on account of the location of high frequency of crime is different from the location of low frequency of crime, physically, economically, and socially.

Criminologist group of Chicago concludes that there is Social Disorganization caused by community changes. Criminal and social problems are led by the pre industrial growth to the industrial era. In other words, social disorganization dissolves social mechanism that supports individual relation, collaboration and morale of social members. (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2526:13)

Theory of Community Relation is therefore, meant to prevent crime by organizing general condition of urban, community and locale in the nature of relation building among individuals, which is easier for inspection without interfering the personal rights. It is also aimed at encouraging community to participate in the prevention of its and other life and property to be free from crime. However, this theory does not ignore the police role in crime prevention but proposes to revise new role of locale police to adopt theory of Community Relation. Police is the planner and supporter and advisor to the community in crime prevention. Police is not subject to the major responsible person in crime prevention. (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2526:16)

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2.4.5 Theory of Crime Control through Environmental Design (CED)

About 1,800 BC, there was the evidence of the Hammurabi's Code stated, " Anyone builds residence of instability and the it happens to collapse causing the owner death, the constructor is subject to execution". This Code is counted as the origin of CED (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2526:7)

Most current academicians who focus on studying crime prevention believe that theory of Community Relation Approach can replace the Theory of Law Enforcement totally or likely. Bayley, therefore, cites, "Manning patrol police, rush to the spot and street queries cannot be the proper measures in crime prevention with procedures as police practices, all are therefore not worth investing." Citation of Bayley indicates the attempts to argue with theory of Law Enforcement. It is still diverted from the present findings on the basis that actually many measures under the theory of Law Enforcement are advantageous if being properly adapted rather than termination and totally adopt the Theory of Community Relation. The third theory is therefore originated and called "Theory of Crime Control through Environmental Design: CED.

The CED is the combination between the Theory of Law Enforcement and the Theory of Community Relation. CED proposes that both theories are resourceful in theories and applications. However, in different situation and location, it is therefore applying both theories and measures for mutual supports rather than arguments and attacking each other. CED not only focuses on both theories but also develop concepts to explain phenomenon of criminal behavior, which attempts to connect criminology to behaviorism.

CED has been developed under the following grounds

1. CED principles emphasizes to reduce the gap of opportunity to commit crime in the environment but not ignoring the individual significance who tends or is cognizant to violate or not violate laws

2. CED principles are ample in control of crime against property to be in the acceptable scope.

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3. CED principles are high value in implementation and encourage morals and humane.

4. CED principles focus on encouraging mobility and relationship between honest persons in the society to arouse anti dishonest persons who are the minority in the law frame.

5. CED principles view "laws" as for a good cause statement coded for all

Environmental arrangement is meant to block law violation, which can be distinguished into 2 dimensions: Tangible Environment and Intangible Environment

Tangible Environment is referred to surroundings of individual where it can be physically touched and applicable in reducing the gap of opportunity to commit crime. Such environment can be distinguished according to 3 natures of personal possession or individual group i.e. Primary Space, Secondary Space and Public Space.

Primary Space is referred to locale of possession and productivity of limit individual or limit group and being able to perpetually control such locality e.g. residence. In such space the ownership is identified the public passing is prohibited except being allowed by the owner.

Secondary Space is referred to locality where individual or group can identify right of possession including controls of the advantage in using space of strangers in some level incomparable to the primary space. In other words, the secondary space is the space, which connects between the primary space and the public space, e.g. a street in the housing project, lanes of the residential areas, passage in front of the rooms in flats and etc. Such space is highly significance in crime prevention in the setting of tangible environment by free traffic. The using of the secondary space is at least under the views of the residents, who are compared to the owners.

Public Space is referred to open areas where all can rightfully use or travel freely under the law frame and regulation, e.g. the park, the railway station, and etc.

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Public space is not under the control of any individual or group in particular. (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2526:24-26)

The arrangement of the tangible environment for crime prevention contains many measures e.g. city and community planning, street lighting and establishment designs etc.

Intangible Environment is another dimension of crime control from environment. By focusing on only tangible environment might not achieve effectiveness in crime prevention of the community. Most will be found in the low effectiveness in views of community or individual might spend in materials in order to secure the high price property but cannot reduce crime, as it should be. Over reinforcement by materials for security sake might not mean being secured from crime. In contrary, isolation from community absorb the reflective effect i.e. loneliness rather than security, and terror and generally more disconnection with general community members. When the community members ignore and becoming selfish with less cooperation in crime prevention, it can be witnessed in the urbanized phenomena at present i.e. criminal problems are the responsibility of the police solely. When such situation happens, it means that every community member waits to be criminally victimized sooner or later.

It is generally accepted that criminal problem is one of the social problems. Had the word "social problem" by simple expression is referred to basic problem that every social member must share the responsibility including seeking ways and measures to solve and control them under the proper scope. Currently, even the crime prevention and suppression is the major responsibility of police but it is not different from " The single unit to control crimes". Police can not singly control crimes; it is inevitable to seek help from all community as much as possible. People are significant to share in crime prevention, particularly crime against property in residence. The shared responsibility of all people can help supervising security within residential community and raising income areas including notifying the urgencies to police which is the key in crime prevention

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Relation in community or intangible environment is counted as another dimension in controlling crimes from environment. It is also necessary in the significance of improvement in the nature that both dimensions aim at the social order, warmness and being secured from crime. In the dimension of crime prevention under the high effectiveness of intangible environment including the applicability in Thai societies is the measures of House Alarm, Patrol People, and House Inspection. (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2526:66-68)

2.5 Related Researches

In the Unite States, Kelling et al studied on the affect of locale patrol tactics against crime prevention in Kansas, Missouri State during 1974, it was found out that car patrolling was not worth in crime prevention and could not raise any warmness in people. At the mean time, there was a study and evaluation of the project- "Beat Patrol Experiment", it was found out that increasing number of walk patrol tended to drastically reduce crime against property in the street and in public space while the wireless car patrol and walk patrol could not reduce fear of crime in residential community. (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2525:16-18)

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standard and Goals studied on criminal problem in 1973. It was concluded that combating with crime was not the only responsibility of police, but collaboration of community and police in framing and reducing violence of criminal problems under the supplying information of police to people on the methods of self-protection and the protection of home and family. People should also have basic responsibility to lock doors and windows including notifying the criminal or suspected behavior in their residential vicinity. (Purachai Piamsomboon, BE 2525:119)

Pol. Capt. Bhakdi Jirangkul studied, " Attitudes of People towards the Metropolitan Police Performance in BE 2523". It was found out that people in general had moderate level of attitudes towards police i.e. people in general had positive

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attitudes toward police but unlikely level while people who had ever contacted with police had less percentage of positive attitudes than people who had not contacted with police.

Handouts of lecturing on, " Crime Prevention in the Duty of the Metropolitan Police" described the locale patrolling in the areas of the Metropolis, that investigations of criminal case, arrestment of offender and prevention of violations. It is concluded that there are 2 leading duties of police i.e. crime prevention and protection of people welfare. 2 methods have been distinguished in the protection i.e. prevention before violation and prevention after violation emphasizing prevention is better tan suppression. The illustration emphasizes more on implementations and principle of practices. (Paew Sodhibhan, BE 2526:38)

Pol. Col. Kris Sangkhasap observed in obstacles in crime prevention and suppression in the briefing of the Headquarter of the Provincial Police of Phetchaburi. The investigation officers lacked that quality of resourcefulness in both laws and practices including capabilities, the attentiveness in responsibility, deviating the case filed, and likely inactive in the service of the contact person. Police force was regressive caused by inert to acquire knowledge, unhealthy, inability to do job, and misconduct. Police Corporal graduated from the Police Institute were less discipline and lacked efficiency in suppression works. The allocation of police was misplaced and irrelevant knowledge and ability. Appointment should consider special person to the area of influential province and the habitat should not be appointed. Allocation of police from another domicile and transferring should specially be under the chain of command. Any necessity should be reported to the Office of the National Police Bureau. Transferring should be reviewed by performance. Transferring of the good police being loved by public should be promoted to the better area. The selfish police should be transferred to the immobile problems but if there were similar problem, it should be met with penalty. . In relative to administrative resources, it was found out that police force, communication devices, vehicles, equipment and tools were insufficient in the job of prevention and suppression. In relative to welfare, it was found out that the are were problems on finance, and residence that most police had

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been suffering. Besides, some official regulations and practices were obsolete causing the slowness and inactivation.

Jitjaroen Weladee studied the problem of police officer in crime prevention and suppression: a case study of the noncommissioned police officers in the Metropolitan Police Division. It was found out that salary had relationship with crime prevention and suppression i.e. police with high salary were better in work of crime prevention and suppression. Police of more number of dependencies were less effective than police with fewer dependencies. Police with more years of office or more years in civil services with less positive attitudes were able to work better than police with fewer years of office. Most police with higher educational level were just newly allotted and gained less experience in work.

Pol. Capt. Thiraboon Somboon (BE 2522:125) studied the obstacles in crime prevention and suppression in the Province of Nakhnratchsima. It was found out that police force of both quantity and quality was insufficient to peace keeping. Quality of police e.g. education, and disciplines were unlikely. Lower ranks police of newly graduated had no experience and likely to create problems e.g. drunkenness, roaming, and lateness causing problems in supervision. Budget and finance of police i.e. allowances in locale inspection, transportation fees, expenses in the pursuit of offender, imbalances salary to the expenses and had to loan, insufficient residence and had to stay far away from the station, lateness of pay in acquisition of rent, and down morale in work. Police had to spend personal pocket for vehicles and petrol in patrolling or to inspect the incident spot. It was insufficient with communication devices and tools for walk patrol police, and motor patrol. The damaged and the depreciated were not repaired and replaced. The arms, ammunitions and explosive are inadvanced condition and insufficient to meet the suppression works. Equipment for police sciences were lacking and to transport for analysis in the Central unit causing slowness and time consuming. It was further found out that police were down in morale after achievement but in the contrary if there were anonymous cards or claims, the police would immediately subject to investigation committee and the cession of promotion. By regulations of the National Police Bureau, it was not allow any police

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claimed to clear themselves via the committee when being claimed with unfairness. There would be down morale of the repetition or being unfairly bullied. The low rank officers lacked leaders in supervision and responsibility.

From the reviews of literature, it is found out that skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression contain both sciences and arts to handle the problems with many factors. The knowledge gained from the literature reviews will be employed in this studies.

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CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

The study of Skills and Tactics in Crime Prevention and Suppression: a Case Study of the Suppression Police Officers in Metropolitan Stations is the Survey Research using questionnaire as instrument in data collection for analysis. Methodology is as follows

3.1 Research Instrument

Methodology contains

3.1.1 Related literatures have been reviewed by studying the related concepts of skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression of the police including related theories and documents.

3.1.2 Concepts from literature reviews have been used in the formulation of questionnaire to cover all contents in the study and factual measurement is used.

3.1.3 Questionnaire has been submitted to experts in research and in tactics of suppression to improve Content Validity.

3.1.4 Pretest of the questionnaire has been conducted to find invalidity with suppression police of the Provincial Police Division of Nonthaburi, where they are similar population of the study. After its improvement, the questionnaire has been used for further data collection.

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3.2 Nature of Questionnaire

Questionnaire has been divided into 4 Parts as follows

Part 1: Factors of Social Background

Part2: Factors of Environment of Police containing Internal Factors and External Factors

Part 3: Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression

Part 4: Additional Suggestions

3.3 Population and Sampling

Population is 515 commissioned police officers of suppression stationed in the Metropolitan stations, under the Metropolitan Police Division. The Sampling is based on Yamane's as following formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Whereas n = Number of sample size

N = Total population in study

E = Acceptable deviations (0.05 is determined in this study Solution)

$$n = \frac{515}{1 + 515 \times (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 225$$

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Therefore, there are 225 samples and the sampling methodology is as follows

Step 1: Using Multistage Random Sampling by dividing police into subdivision of dependency and balloting the name of the Metropolitan stations of 5 stations in each group. There will be 45 stations.

Step 2: Quota Sampling is used after gaining the name of the stations, which represent each subdivision and determine 5 police from each station.

Step 3: Accidental Sampling is used in each station to fulfill the total samples of 225.

The data returned are 146 sets of questionnaire or 64.9%

3.4 Statistical Application

3.4.1 Descriptive Statistics are used in the illustration of social background of the population in associated with Percentage, Means and Standard Deviation.

3.4.2 ANOVA is used in the finding of relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variables

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CHAPTER IV
RESULTS

As in methodology stated in Chapter 3, presentation of data is as follows

4.1 Data of Social Background (Table 1)

4.1.1 42.5% of the sample group is less that 30 years of age, 37.0% are 31-40 years and 20.5% are more than 41 years, the years by average are 34 and S.D. = 7.64

4.1.2 0.7% of the sample group is Vocational Certificate/Diploma or Pre Bachelor degree, 82.2% are bachelor degree and 17.1% are Master degree

4.1.3 29.5% of the sample group are graduated from laws, 8.2% are from political science, 50.7% are from public administration and 11.6% are from social sciences.

4.1.4 74.0% of the sample group are graduated from Police Academy, and 26.0% are not from Police Academy

4.1.5 43.2% of the sample group are single, 50.0% are married with co-stay, 5.5% are married with separated and 1.4% are widow/divorce.

4.1.6 70.5% of the sample group are deputy inspector19.9% are inspector, and 9.6% are deputy superintendent.

4.1.7 89.7% of the sample group have normal family promptness, 9.6% are have few problems, and 0.7% have likely more problems.

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4.1.8 73.3% of the sample group have daily work experience , 8.0% have some experience in special work and 5.5% have experience in critical special work.

4.1.9 56.8% of the sample group have less than 5 in job, 28.8% have 6-10 years, 12.3% have 11-15 years and 2.1% have more than 16 years. the years by average are 6 and S.D. = 4.30

4.1.10 85.6% of the sample group have ever been attending training of suppression or police tactics, and 14.4% never have.

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Table 1 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Social Background

Social Background	Frequency 146	Percentage 100.0
1.Age		
less than 30 years	62	42.5
31-40 years	54	37.0
more than 41 years	30	20.5
Average age 34 years		
S.D. = 7.64		
2. Educational level		
Voc. Cert./ Dip./Pre Bachelor	1	0.7
Bachelor Degree	120	82.2
Master Degree	25	17.1
3 . Program		
Laws	43	29.5
Political Science	12	8.2
Public Administration	74	50.7
Social Science	17	11.6
4. From The Royal Thai Police Academy		
Yes	108	74.0
No	38	26.0
5. Marital Status		
Single	63	43.2
Married and co-stay	73	50.0
Married but separated	8	5.5
Widow/Divorce	2	1.4
6. Position		
Deputy Inspector	103	70.5
Inspector	29	19.9
Deputy Superintendent	14	9.6
7. Family Promptness		
Normal	131	89.7
Few problems	14	9.6
Likely more problems	1	0.7
8. Work Experience		
Daily work experience	107	73.3
Special work experience	31	8.0
Special critical work experience	8	5.5
9. Years of Patrol Job		
less than 5 years	83	56.8
6-10 years	42	28.8
11-15 years	18	12.3
more than 16 years	3	2.1
Average years of experience 6 years		
SD = 4.30		
10. Training on the course of prevention and suppression or police tactics		
Yes	125	85.6
No	21	14.4

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4.2 Environmental Factors in Prevention and Suppression of Crime (Table 2)

4.2.1 Sample group disagrees at 0.7% in training on skills and tactics including new knowledge of prevention and suppression unit officers at least one a year, 6.8% are uncertain , 54.1% agree, and 38.4% strongly agree

4.2.2 Sample group strongly disagree at 0.7% that there is risk in some operations and expenses have to be spent, there should be remuneration, 8.2% are uncertain , 48.6% agree, and 42.5% strongly agree

4.2.3 Sample group strongly disagree at 0.7% that job of prevention and suppression should be the pride and with full contribution to this unit, 0.7% are disagree, 3.4% are uncertain, 49.3% agree, and 45.9% strongly agree

4.2.4 Sample group strongly disagree at 3.4% that it is observed that police force in particular the subordinates are sufficient and efficient enough to the job, 33.6% are disagree, 20.5% are uncertain , 37.7% agree, and 4.8% strongly agree

4.2.5 Sample group strongly disagree at 1.4% that Budget from the government in particular the petrol and vehicles are still the major problem to the job., 2.1% are disagree, 5.5% are uncertain, 49.3% agree, and 41.8% strongly agree.

4.2.6 Sample group strongly disagree at 1.4% that equipment and tools e.g. vehicles, arms, wireless communication are not advances and sufficient to the job, 0.7% are disagree, 7.5% are uncertain , 58.9% agree, and 31.5% strongly agree

4.2.7 Sample group strongly disagree at 0.7% that relation with colleagues e.g. superiors and subordinates share the priority to the job because the prevention and suppression unit must encounter incident and people both good and bad., 1.4% are disagree, 60.3% agree, and 37.7% strongly agree.

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4.2.8 Sample group strongly disagree at 0.7% that communication with other units e.g. investigation and interrogation is necessary and by overview outstanding collaboration has been offered, 3.4% are disagree 4.8% are uncertain, 70.5% agree, and 20.5% strongly agree.

4.2.9 Sample group strongly at 0.7% that Coordination with related units with well collaborated will leverage the effectiveness of the operation, 2.7% are disagree 7.5% are uncertain, 69.2% agree, and 19.9% strongly agree

4.2.10 Sample group strongly disagrees at 1.4% that Relation of the officers at the same unit level of the station is significant and helpful in facilitating and being rapid in the operation. Currently, the relation is at excellent level., 2.7% are disagree 5.5% are uncertain, 71.9% agree, and 18.5% strongly agree.

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Table 2 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Environmental Factors of Prevention and Suppression of Crime

Social Background	Frequency 146	Percentage 100.0
1. there should be training on skills and tactics including new knowledge of prevention and suppression unit officers at least one a year		
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	10	6.8
Agree	79	54.1
Strongly disagree	56	38.4
2. There is risk in some operations and expenses have to be spent, there should be remuneration		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	0	0.0
Uncertain	12	8.2
Agree	71	48.6
Strongly disagree	62	42.5
3. Job of prevention and suppression should be the pride and with full contribution to this unit		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	5	3.4
Agree	72	49.3
Strongly disagree	67	45.9
4. It is observed that police force in particular the subordinates are sufficient and efficient enough to the job		
Strongly disagree	5	3.4
Disagree	49	33.6
Uncertain	30	20.5
Agree	55	37.7
Strongly disagree	7	4.8
5. Budget from the government in particular the petrol and vehicles are still the major problem to the job.		
Strongly disagree	2	1.4
Disagree	3	2.1
Uncertain	8	5.5
Agree	72	49.3
Strongly disagree	61	41.8
6. Equipment and tools e.g. vehicles, arms, wireless communication are not advances and sufficient to the job		
Strongly disagree	2	1.4
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	11	7.5
Agree	86	58.9
Strongly disagree	46	31.5

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Table 2 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Environmental Factors of Prevention and Suppression of Crime (Continued)

Social Background	Frequency 146	Percentage 100.0
7. Relation with colleagues e.g. superiors and subordinates share the priority to the job because the prevention and suppression unit must encounter incident and people both good and bad.		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	0	0.0
Uncertain	2	1.4
Agree	88	60.3
Strongly disagree	55	37.7
8. Communication with other units e.g. investigation and interrogation is necessary and by overview outstanding collaboration has been offered		
Strongly disagree		
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	5	3.4
Agree	7	4.8
Strongly disagree	103	70.5
	30	20.5
9. Coordination with related units with well collaborated will leverage the effectiveness of the operation		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	4	2.7
Uncertain	11	7.5
Agree	101	69.2
Strongly disagree	29	19.9
10. Relation of the officers at the same unit level of the station is significant and helpful in facilitating and being rapid in the operation. Currently, the relation is at excellent level.		
Strongly disagree	2	1.4
Disagree	4	2.7
Uncertain	8	5.5
Agree	105	71.9
Strongly disagree	27	18.5

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4.3 Data of Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression (Table 3)

4.3.1 Sample group strongly disagrees at 0.7% that most prevention and suppression officers have deep knowledge in legality 7.5% are disagree 32.2% are uncertain, 43.8% agree, and 15.8% strongly agree.

4.3.2 Sample group strongly disagrees at 0.7% that most prevention and suppression officers have deep knowledge in police regulation in relative to cases and practices 5.5% are disagree 39.0% are uncertain, 41.8% agree, and 13.0% strongly agree.

4.3.3 Sample group strongly disagrees at 0.7% that most prevention and suppression officers have high expertise and skills in the job 2.7% are disagree 14.4% are uncertain, 76.0% agree, and 6.2% strongly agree.

4.3.4 Sample group disagrees at 0.7% that Skills of work are gained mostly from experience., 0.7% are uncertain, 67.8% agree, and 30.8% strongly agree.

4.3.5 Sample group uncertain at 1.4% that Knowledge I police science e.g. arrestment, arms uses, negotiation are highly essential to the prevention and suppression unit, 56.8% agree, and 42.5% strongly agree.

4.3.6 Sample group strongly disagrees at 0.7% that The prevention and suppression officers are likely sensitive, therefore, officers of this unit requires special qualification, 1.4% are uncertain, 55.5% agree, and 42.5% strongly agree.

4.3.7 Sample group strongly disagrees at 0.7% that Building relation with public is one of the effective tactics in prevention and suppression of crime, 4.1% are uncertain, 52.7% agree, and 42.5% strongly agree.

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4.3.8 Sample group strongly disagrees at 0.7% that Community relation police is likely satisfactorily helpful to the prevention and suppression , 0.7% are disagree 11.0% are uncertain, 74.7% agree, and 13.0% strongly agree.

4.3.9 Sample group strongly disagrees at 1.4% that Disciplines of the prevention and suppression units is prioritized in relative to the acceptance of public , 1.7% are disagree 5.5% are uncertain, 68.5% agree, and 23.3% strongly agree.

4.3.10 Sample group disagrees at 0.7% that Organizing patrol police is the core job of prevention and suppression unit. This statement is perfectly true, 6.2% are uncertain, 65.8% agree, and 27.4% strongly agree.

4.3.11 Sample group disagrees at 0.7% that prevention and suppression officers must have more responsibility than routine job because it requires skills and solutions, 5.5% are uncertain, 67.8% agree, and 26.0% strongly agree.

4.3.12 Sample group strongly disagrees at 0.7% that Equipment and tools in operation e.g. wireless communication device, telephone, arms, torch are inevitable to enhance skills and tactics in work 1.4% are disagree 0.7% are uncertain, 58.9% agree, and 38.4% strongly agree.

4.3.13 Sample group is uncertain at 2.1% that Skills in arms uses is highly essential in operation in this unit, 61.0% agree, and 37.0% strongly agree.

4.3.14 Sample group disagrees at 0.7% that Reviews arms uses practices should be more frequently organized rather than the existing.,0.7% are uncertain, 58.9% agree, and 39.7% strongly agree.

4.3.15 Sample group is uncertain at 2.7% that Leadership is significant in unit, 63.0% agree, and 34.2% strongly agree.

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Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression

Social Background	Frequency 146	Percentage 100.0
1. Most prevention and suppression officers have deep knowledge in legality		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	11	7.5
Uncertain	47	32.2
Agree	64	43.8
Strongly disagree	23	15.8
2. Most prevention and suppression officers have deep knowledge in police regulation in relative to cases and practices		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	8	5.5
Uncertain	57	39.0
Agree	61	41.8
Strongly disagree	19	13.0
3. Most prevention and suppression officers have high expertise and skills in the job		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	4	2.7
Uncertain	21	14.4
Agree	111	76.0
Strongly disagree	9	6.2
4. Skills of work are gained mostly from experience		
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	1	0.7
Agree	99	67.8
Strongly disagree	45	30.8
5. Knowledge I police science e.g. arrestment, arms uses, negotiation are highly essential to the prevention and suppression unit		
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	0	0.0
Uncertain	1	0.7
Agree	83	56.8
Strongly disagree	62	42.5

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Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression (continued)

Social Background	Frequency 146	Percentage 100.0
6. The prevention and suppression officers are likely sensitive, therefore, officers of this unit requires special qualification		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	0	0.0
Uncertain	2	1.4
Agree	81	55.5
Strongly disagree	62	42.5
7. Building relation with public is one of the effective tactics in prevention and suppression of crime		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	0	0.0
Uncertain	6	4.1
Agree	77	52.7
Strongly disagree	62	42.5
8. Community relation police is likely satisfactorily helpful to the prevention and suppression		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	16	11.0
Agree	109	74.7
Strongly disagree	19	13.0
9. Disciplines of the prevention and suppression units is prioritized in relative to the acceptance of public		
Strongly disagree	2	1.4
Disagree	2	1.4
Uncertain	8	5.5
Agree	100	68.5
Strongly disagree	34	23.3
10. Organizing patrol police is the core job of prevention and suppression unit. This statement is perfectly true		
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	9	6.2
Agree	96	65.8
Strongly disagree	40	27.4
11. prevention and suppression officers must have more responsibility than routine job because it requires skills and solutions		
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	8	5.5
Agree	99	67.8
Strongly disagree	38	26.0

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Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression (continued)

Social Background	Frequency 146	Percentage 100.0
12. Equipment and tools in operation e.g. wireless communication device, telephone, arms, torch are inevitable to enhance skills and tactics in work		
Strongly disagree	1	0.7
Disagree	2	1.4
Uncertain	1	0.7
Agree	86	58.9
Strongly disagree	56	38.4
13. Skills in arms uses is highly essential in operation in this unit		
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	0	0.0
Uncertain	3	2.1
Agree	89	61.0
Strongly disagree	54	37.0
14. Reviews arms uses practices should be more frequently organized rather than the existing.		
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	0.7
Uncertain	1	0.7
Agree	86	58.9
Strongly disagree	58	39.7
15 Leadership is significant in unit		
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	0	0.0
Uncertain	4	2.7
Agree	92	63.0
Strongly disagree	50	34.2

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4.4 Tests of Hypothesis 1 (Table 4)

Hypothesis 1: Police of prevention and suppression unit with different factors of social background have different skills and tactics in the crime prevention and suppression

Test of hypothesis 1, it is found out that there are no differences in relative to variables of age, education, major subject, marital status, position, family promptness, and work experience with skills and tactics in the crime prevention and suppression. However, in relative to other variables i.e. years of work in patrolling, and in training using ANOVA, it was found out that all independent variable have relationship with dependent variables at 34.9%(Multiple R = 0.349) and explained dependent variables at 12.5%. It shows that police of prevention and suppression unit with different factors of social background has different skills and tactics in the crime prevention and suppression.

The Hypothesis 1 is therefore retained

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Table 4 Test of Hypothesis 1

Variable 1: Age

Descriptive

Age		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*	*95 % Confidence Interval for Mean*	
						Lower Bound	*Upper Bound*
B	1	62	4.1398	.3294	4.184E-02	4.0561	4.2234
	2	54	4.1222	.3728	5.073E-02	4.0205	4.2240
	3	30	4.2800	.3901	7.122E-02	4.1343	4.4257
	Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

			Minimum	*Maximum*
B	*Age*	1	3.53	4.80
		2	3.13	5.00
		3	3.13	4.87
		Total	3.13	5.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

	Levene Statistic	*Df1*	*Df2*	*Sig.*
B	.230	2	143	.794

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Between Groups	.534	2	.267	2.074	.129
	Within Groups	18.399	143	.129		
	Total	18.933	145			

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Table 4 (continued)

Variable 2 *Educational level*

Descriptive

Educational level		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*	*95 % Confidence Interval for Mean*	
						Lower Bound	*Upper Bound*
B	1	1	3.8667				
	3	120	4.1572	.3609	3.295E-02	4.0920	4.225
	4	25	4.1973	.3714	7.428E-02	4.0440	4.3506
	Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

			Minimum	*Maximum*
B	*Educational level*	1	3.87	3.87
		3	3.13	5.00
		4	3.73	4.93
		Total	3.13	5.00

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Between Groups	.121	2	6.059E-02	.461	.632
	Within Groups	18.811	143	.132		
	Total	18.933	145			

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Table 4 (continued)

Variable 3 Major Subject

Descriptive

Major Subject		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*	*95 % Confidence Interval for Mean*	
						Lower Bound	*Upper Bound*
B	1	43	4.0806	.3943	6.013E-02	3.9593	4.2020
	2	12	4.0000	.3008	8.685E-02	3.8089	4.1911
	3	74	4.2117	.3437	3.996E-02	4.1321	4.2913
	4	5	4.2667	.2211	9.888E-02	3.9921	4.5412
	5	3	4.0667	.3333	.1925	3.2386	4.8947
	6	9	4.3333	.3930	.1310	4.0313	4.6354
	Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

Descriptives

			Minimum	*Maximum*
B	*Major subject*	1	3.13	4.87
		2	3.60	4.47
		3	3.53	5.00
		4	4.07	4.53
		5	3.73	4.40
		6	3.87	4.87
		Total	3.13	5.00

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Between Groups	1.129	5	.226	1.775	.122
	Within Groups	17.804	140	.127		
	Total	18.933	145			

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Table 4 (continued)

Variable 4 Marital status

Descriptive

Marital status		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*	*95 % Confidence Interval for Mean*	
						Lower Bound	*Upper Bound*
B	1	63	4.1407	.3429	4.320E-02	4.0544	4.2271
	2	73	4.1726	.3862	4.520E-02	4.0825	4.2627
	3	8	4.2083	.3370	.1191	3.9266	4.4901
	4	2	4.2667	.1886	.1333	2.5725	5.9608
	Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

Descriptives

			Minimum	*Maximum*
B	*Marital status*	1	3.53	5.00
		2	3.13	4.93
		3	3.73	4.53
		4	4.13	4.40
		Total	3.13	5.00

(Variable 4 Marital status)

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Between Groups	7.576E-02	3	2.525E.-02	.190	.903
	Within Groups	18.857	142	.133		
	Total	18.933	145			

Variable 5 Position

Descriptive

Position		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*	*95 % Confidence Interval for Mean*	
						Lower Bound	*Upper Bound*
B	1	103	4.1430	.3477	3.426E-02	4.0751	4.2110
	3	29	4.1517	.3720	6.908E-02	4.0102	4.2932
	4	14	4.3238	.4223	.1129	4.0800	4.5677
	Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

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Table 4 (continued)

Descriptives

			Minimum	*Maximum*
B	*Position*	1	3.13	5.00
		2	3.60	4.93
		3	3.13	4.87
		Total	3.13	5.00

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Between Groups	.407	2	.203	1.569	.212
	Within Groups	18.526	143	.130		
	Total	18.933	145			

Variable 6 Family Promptness

Descriptive

Family Promptness		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*	*95 % Confidence Interval for Mean*	
						Lower Bound	*Upper Bound*
B	1	131	4.1710	.3570	3.119E-02	4.1093	4.2327
	2	14	4.1000	.4124	.1102	3.8619	4.3381
	3	1	3.8667	.	.	.	.
	Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

Variable 6 Family Promptness (continued)

Descriptives

			Minimum	*Maximum*
B	*Family Promptness*	1	3.13	5.00
		2	3.53	4.93
		3	3.87	3.87
		Total	3.13	5.00

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Between Groups	.152	2	7.581E-02	.577	.563
	Within Groups	18.781	143	.131		
	Total	18.933	145			

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Table 4 (continued)

Variable 7 Work experience

Descriptive

Work experience		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*	*95 % Confidence Interval for Mean*	
						Lower Bound	*Upper Bound*
B	1	108	4.1302	.3289	3.165E-02	4.0675	4.1930
	2	30	4.2067	.4492	8.201E-02	4.0389	4.3744
	3	8	4.4250	.3342	.1181	4.1456	4.7044
	Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

Descriptives

			Minimum	*Maximum*
B	*Work experience*	1	3.53	5.00
		2	3.13	4.80
		3	4.07	4.87
		Total	3.13	5.00

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Between Groups	.722	2	.361	2.835	.062
	Within Groups	18.210	143	.127		
	Total	18.933	145			

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Table 4 (continued)

Variables 8 Years of Patrolling

Descriptive

Years of patrolling		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*	*95 % Confidence Interval for Mean*	
						Lower Bound	*Upper Bound*
B	1	83	4.1028	.3235	3.551E-02	4.0322	4.1734
	2	42	4.1571	.3967	6.121E-02	4.0335	4.2808
	3	18	4.4037	.3286	7.745E-02	4.2403	4.5671
	4	3	4.4222	.5092	.2940	3.1573	5.6871
	Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

Descriptives

			Minimum	*Maximum*
B	*Years of patrolling*	1	3.53	4.87
		2	3.13	4.93
		3	3.80	5.00
		4	3.87	4.87
		Total	3.13	5.00

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Between Groups	1.546	3	.515	4.210	.007
	Within Groups	17.386	142	.122		
	Total	18.933	145			

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Table 4 (continued)

Variable 9 Training

Group Statistics

Training		*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error*
B	1	125	4.1973	.3528	3.156E-02
	2	21	3.9524	.3478	7.589E-02

Independent Samples Test

Training		*Levene's Test for Equality of Variances*	
		F	*Sig.*
B	Equal Variances Assumed Equal Variances Not Assumed	.613	.435

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means						
		T	*Df*	*Sig. (2-tailed)*	*Mean Difference*	*Std. Error Difference*	*95 % Confidence Interval of the Mean*	
							Lower	*Upper*
B	Equal Variances Assumed	2.950	144	.004	.2450	8.304E-02	8.081E-02	.4091
	Equal Variances Not Assumed	2.980	27.381	.006	.2450	8.219E-02	7.642E-02	.4135

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Table 4 (continued)

ANOVA [a, b]

			Hierarchical Method				
			Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Main Effects	(Combined)	2.310	14	.165	1.300	.216
		AGE	.534	2	.267	2.103	.126
		STATUS	1.444E-03	3	4.814E-04	.004	1.000
		POSITION	6.560E-02	2	3.580E-02	.258	.773
		FAMILY	.110	2	5.476E-02	.432	.650
		EXP	.499	2	.250	1.967	.144
		TIME	1.100	3	.367	2.890	.038
	Model		2.310	14	.165	1.300	.216
	Residual		16.623	131	.127		
	Total		18.933	145	.131		

a. B by AGE, STATUS, POSITION, FAMILY, EXP, TIME

b. Due to empty cells or a singular matrix, higher order interactions have been suppressed.

MCA [a]

				Predicted Mean		Deviation	
			N	*Unadjusted*	*Adjusted for Factors*	*Unadjusted*	*Adjusted for Factors*
B	AGE	1	62	4.1398	4.2088	-2.2316E-02	4.667E-02
		2	54	4.1222	4.1359	-3.9878E-02	-2.62E-02
		3	30	4.2800	4.1127	.1179	-4.94E-02
	STATUS	1	63	4.1407	4.1694	-2.1360E-02	7.329E-02
		2	73	4.1726	4.1395	1.050E-02	-2.26E-02
		3	8	4.2083	4.3242	4.623E-02	.1621
		4	2	4.2667	4.1067	.1046	-5.54E-02
	POSITION	1	103	4.1430	4.1612	-1.9058E-02	-9.37E-04
		2	29	4.1517	4.1760	-1.0376E-02	1.387E-02
		3	14	4.3238	4.1430	.1617	-2.18E-02
	FAMILY	1	131	4.1710	4.1770	8.892E-03	1.490E-02
		2	14	4.1000	4.0434	-6.2100E-02	-.1187
		3	1	3.8667	3.8723	-.2954	-.2898
	EXP	1	108	4.1302	4.1483	-3.1854E-02	-1.38E-02
		2	30	4.2067	4.1548	4.457E-02	-7.27E-03
		3	8	4.4250	4.3756	.2629	.2135
	TIME	1	83	4.1028	4.0778	-5.9289E-02	-8.43E-02
		2	42	4.1571	4.1900	-4.9576E-02	2.793E-02
		3	18	4.4037	4.4435	.2416	.2814
		4	3	4.4222	4.4152	.2601	.2531

a. B by AGE, STATUS, POSITION, FAMILY, EXP, TIME

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Table 4 (continued)

Factor Summary [a]

		Eta	*Beta Adjusted for Factors*
B	AGE	.168	.114
	STATUS	.063	.116
	POSITION	.147	.026
	FAMILY	.089	.128
	EXP	.195	.143
	TIME	.286	.344

a. B by AGE, STATUS, POSITION, FAMILY, EXP. TIME

Model Goodness of Fit

	R	*R Squated*
B by AGE, STATUS, POSITOPN, FAMILY, EXP. TIME	.349	.122

Case Processing Summary [a]

Cases					
Included		*Excluded*		*Total*	
N	*Percent*	*N*	*Percent*	*N*	*Percent*
146	100.0 %	0	.0 %	146	100.0 %

a. B by EDU, MAJOR, ACAD, TRAIN.

ANOVA [a, b]

			Hierarchical Method				
			Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Main Effects	(Combined)	2.473	9	.275	2.270	.021
		EDU	.121	2	6.059E-02	.501	.607
		MAJOR	1.257	5	.251	2.078	.072
		ACAD	7.931E-02	1	7.931E-03	.066	.798
		TRAIN	1.087	1	1.087	8.978	.003
	Model		2.473	-	.275	2.270	.021
	Residual		16.459	136	.121		
	Total		18.933	145	.131		

a. B by EDU, MAJOR, ACAD, TRAIN

b. Due to empty cells or a singular matrix, higher order interactions have been suppressed.

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Table 4 (continued)

MCA [a]

			N	Predicted Mean		Deviation	
				Unadjusted	Adjusted for Factors	Unadjusted	Adjusted for Factors
B	EDU	1	1	3.8667	3.5852	-.2954	-.5769
		3	120	4.1572	4.1725	-4.8782E-03	1.043E-02
		4	25	4.1973	4.1351	3.523E-02	-2.70E-02
	MAJOR	1	43	4.0806	4.0924	-8.1480E-02	-6.97E-02
		2	12	4.0000	4.0036	-.1621	-.15885
		3	74	4.2117	4.1954	4.961E-02	3.332E-02
		4	5	2.2667	4.2913	.1046	.1292
		5	3	4.0667	4.0467	-9.5434E-02	-.1154
		6	9	4.3333	4.3991	.1712	.2370
	ACAD	1	108	4.1895	4.1709	2.741E-02	8.758E-03
		2	38	4.0842	4.1372	-7.7890E-02	-2.49E-02
	TRAIN	1	125	4.1973	4.1978	3.523E-02	3.567E-02
		2	21	3.9524	3.9498	-.2097	-.2123

a. B by EDU, MAJOR, ACAD, TRAIN

Factor Summary [a]

		Eta	Beta
			Adjusted for Factors
B	EDU	.080	.139
	MAJOR	.244	.254
	ACAD	.128	.041
	TRAIN	.239	.242

a. B by EDU, MAJOR, ACAD, TRAIN

Model Goodness of Fit

	R	R Squared
B by EDU, MAJOR, ACAD, TRAIN.	.361	.131

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4.5 Tests of Hypothesis 2 (Table 5)

Hypothesis 2: Police of prevention and suppression unit with different factors of environments have different skills and tactics in the crime prevention and suppression

It was found out in the test of Hypothesis 2 that all independent variables and co-variables have relationship with dependent variables at 30.6%(Multiple R = 0.306) and explain the dependent variables at 94.%. It shows that police of prevention and suppression units with different factors of environments have different skills and tactics in the crime prevention and suppression

The Hypothesis 2 is therefore retained.

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Table 5: Test of Hypothesis 2

Descriptive

			N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95 % Confidence Interval for Mean	
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
B	A	1.00	1	3.1333	.	.	.	.
		2.00	10	4.0267	.2761	8.732E-02	3.8291	4.2242
		3.00	135	4.1798	.3558	3.062E-02	4.1192	4.2403
		Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

Descriptives

			Minimum	Maximum
B	A	1.00	3.13	3.13
		2.00	3.73	4.47
		3.00	3.13	5.00
		Total	3.13	5.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

	Levene Statistic	Df 1	df 2	Sig.
B	1.873	2	143	.157

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
B	Between Groups	1.284	2	.642	5.201	.007
	Within Groups	17.649	143	.123		
	Total	18.933	145			

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Table 5: (continued)

Descriptive

			N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95 % Confidence Interval for Mean	
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
B	AA	1.00	3	3.6222	.4683	.2703	2.4590	4.7854
		2.00	19	4.0456	.4134	9.484E-02	3.8464	4.2449
		3.00	124	4.1930	.3394	3.048E-02	4.1327	4.2533
		Total	146	4.1621	.3613	2.990E-02	4.1030	4.2212

Descriptives

			Minimum	Maximum
B	AA	1.00	3.13	4.07
		2.00	3.13	4.87
		3.00	3.53	5.00
		Total	3.13	5.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

	Levene Statistic	Df 1	df 2	Sig.
B	.135	2	143	.874

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
B	Between Groups	1.251	2	.625	5.057	.008
	Within Groups	17.682	143	.124		
	Total	18.933	145			

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Table 5: (continued)

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable : B

	(I) AA	(J) AA	Mean Difference (I – J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95 % Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Scheffe	1.00	2.00	-.4234	.218	.157	-.9638	.1170
		3.00	-.5708*	.205	.023	-1.0790	-6.26E-02
	2.00	1.00	.4234	.218	.157	-.1170	.1170
		3.00	-.1474	.087	.239	-.3617	-6.26E-02
	3.00	1.00	.5708*	.205	.023	6.256E-02	.9638
		2.00	.1474	.087	.239	-6.69E-02	6.690E-02
	1.00	2.00	-.4234	.218	.055	-.8552	8.434E-03
		3.00	-.5708*	.205	.006	-.9769	-.1647
	2.00	1.00	.4234	.218	.055	-8.43E-03	.8552
		3.00	-.1474	.087	.091	-.3186	2.385E-02
	3.00	1.00	.5708*	.205	.006	.1647	.9769
		2.00	.1474	.087	.091	-2.38E-02	.3186

Case Processing Summary [a]

Cases					
Included		Excluded		Total	
N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
146	100.0 %	0	.0 %	146	100.0 %

a. B by A, AA.

Cell Means [b]

A	AA	B	
		Mean	N
1.00	1.00	3.1333	1
	2.00		0
	3.00		0
	Total	3.1333	1
2.00	1.00		0
	2.00	3.9556	3
	3.00	4.0571	7
	Total	4.0267	10
3.00	1.00	3.8667	2
	2.00	4.0625	16
	3.00	4.2011	117
	Total	4.1798	135
Total	1.00	3.6222	3
	2.00	4.0456	19
	3.00	4.1930	124
	Total	4.1621[a]	146

a. Grand Mean

b. B by A, AA.

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Table 5: (continued)

ANOVA [a]

			Hierarchical Method				
			Sum of Squares	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
B	Main Effects	(Combined)	1.773	4	.443	3.616	.008
		A	1.284	2	.642	5.238	.006
		AA	.489	2	.244	1.994	.140
	2-Way Interactions	A * AA	2.509E-03	1	2.509E-03	.020	.886
	Model		1.775	5	.355	2.897	.016
	Residual		17.157	140	.123		
	Total		18.933	145	.131		

a. B by A, AA.

MCA [a]

				Predicted Mean		*Deviation*	
			N	*Unadjusted*	*Adjusted for Factors*	*Unadjusted*	*Adjusted for Factors*
B	A	1.00	1	3.1333	3.4430	-1.0288	-.7191
		2.00	10	4.0267	4.0425	-.1354	-.1196
		3.00	135	4.1798	4.1763	4.765E-02	1.418E-02
	AA	1.00	3	3.6222	3.8525	-.5399	-.3096
		2.00	19	4.0456	4.0525	-.1165	-.1096
		3.00	124	4.1930	4.1864	3.091E-02	2.428E-02

a. B by A, AA.

Factor Summary [a]

		Eta	*Beta*
			Adjusted for Factors
B	A	.260	.191
	AA	.257	.176

a. B by A, AA.

Model Goodness of Fit

	R	*R Squared*
B by A, AA.	.306	.094

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CHAPTER V
DISCUSSION

It was found out in the study of Skills and Tactics in Crime Prevention and Suppression: a Case Study of the Suppression Police Officers in Metropolitan Stations, the Metropolitan Police Division, that

5.1 Most police of suppression unit are 30-40 years with the bachelor degree and some earned Master degree graduated from public Administration and laws. Besides, most have been graduated from the Police Academy. Their marital status was married with position of Deputy Inspector and Inspector. In relative to family promptness, it was found out that it was mostly normal, and had daily experience in work. However, years assigned in the unit were 6-10 years and most of them had ever been trained in the suppression or police tactics.

With the data above, it is found out that suppression police are in the working age and earning rather good education even some are noncommissioned. It shows that currently police have been improved to higher education and it is relevant to the police work by which some have been graduated from the Police Academy. I t is normal that police are married in relative to marital status and likely to be happy. The work involves much in patrolling, which they have to meet with daily experiences. Years of work in the unit are rather long i.e. 6-10 years and suppression job must be trained with suppression courses or police tactics so that they will be effect in working.

5.2 Opinions on environmental factors in relative to prevention and suppression, most suppression police observe that there should be training in skills and tactics or advanced knowledge and special remuneration in operation. It is also observed that there are pride and willingness to work with the unit. But further suggest that there is shortage of police force and effectiveness in work, in particular,

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the budget in petrol and vehicles, materials and equipment. However, most police observe that relations with colleagues is highly significant in operation and viewing that communication with other units is essential and gaining high positive collaboration on the basis of the better efficiency in work, which confirms that at present relationship of the workings is excellence.

5.3 Opinion on skills and tactics in suppression: Most suppression police know well in relative to laws including police regulations concerning cases and practices. It is also believed that there are high expertise and skills in work. Work skills are mostly derived from experiences, Nevertheless knowledge of police sciences is significant and essential to this work units including special quality e.g. building relation with people or community relation police, and discipline, particularly, patrol police is the key in suppression. It requires likely high responsibility rather than normal. What will enhance skills and tactics in work are materials, tools, wireless radio, telephone, and arms, and etc. Skills in using arms are critical to operation, there should be reviews in gun using and the nature of leader is significant to operation.

5.4 It is found out in tests of hypotheses that both hypotheses differently bear the differences in skills and tactics among the suppression police. It is on account of different social background of each suppression police with different condition. However, the stated skills and tactics are clearly different in practices since they are controlled by strict regulations. The goal of suppression police is effective crime prevention and suppression for the benefit of the people.

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CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study of Skills and Tactics in Crime Prevention and Suppression: a Case Study of the Suppression Police Officers in Metropolitan Stations, the Metropolitan Police Division, is determined to study skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression and factors affecting skills and tactics in crime prevention and suppression . Data collection has been conducted from 146 suppression police stationed in Metropolitan police stations by random sampling. SPSS has been used in analysis and the findings are concluded as follows

6.1 Research Conclusions

6.1.1 Most police of suppression unit are 30-40 years with the bachelor degree and some earned Master degree graduated from public Administration and laws. Besides, most have been graduated from the Police Academy. Their marital status was married with position of Deputy Inspector and Inspector. In relative to family promptness, it was found out that it was mostly normal, and had daily experience in work. However, years assigned in the unit were 6-10 years and most of them had ever been trained in the suppression or police tactics.

6.1.2 Opinions on environmental factors in relative to prevention and suppression, most suppression police observe that there should be training in skills and tactics or advanced knowledge and special remuneration in operation. It is also observed that there are pride and willingness to work with the unit. But further suggest that there is shortage of police force and effectiveness in work, in particular, the budget in petrol and vehicles, materials and equipment. However, most police observe that relations with colleagues is highly significant in operation and viewing that communication with other units is essential and gaining high positive

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collaboration on the basis of the better efficiency in work, which confirms that at present relationship of the workings is excellence.

6.1.3 Opinion on skills and tactics in suppression: Most suppression police know well in relative to laws including police regulations concerning cases and practices. It is also believed that there are high expertise and skills in work. Work skills are mostly derived from experiences, Nevertheless knowledge of police sciences is significant and essential to this work units including special quality e.g. building relation with people or community relation police, and discipline, particularly, patrol police is the key in suppression. It requires likely high responsibility rather than normal. What will enhance skills and tactics in work are materials, tools, wireless radio, telephone, and arms, and etc. Skills in using arms are critical to operation, there should be reviews in gun using and the nature of leader is significant to operation.

6.1.4 It is found out in tests of hypotheses that both hypotheses differently bear the differences in skills and tactics among the suppression police. It is on account of different social background of each suppression police with different condition. However, the stated skills and tactics are clearly different in practices since they are controlled by strict regulations. The goal of suppression police is effective crime prevention and suppression for the benefit of the people.

6.2 Recommendations from Research

6.2.1 suppression work requires qualified personnel with skills, astuteness and proper tactics in handling crimes. The national Police Bureau must realize its significance by serious encouragement and supports on account of parts of police performances are gained from this unit

6.2.2 The National Police Bureau should screen, and select personnel to be assigned to this unit since it requires skills and tactics or special qualities in handling

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problems otherwise the image or effect happened will directly affect people and criminal problems.

6.3 Recommendations for Further Studies

6.3.1 Qualitative Research should be conducted in relative to suppression police concerning effectiveness of performance

6.3.2 Comparative Study should be conducted with suppression police in different stations with similar situation

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APPENDIX

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Questionnaire
Title
SKILLS AND TACTICS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION: A CASE STUDY OF THE SUPPRESSION POLICE OFFICERS IN METROPOLITAN STATIONS, THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DIVISION

Instruction: 1. *Questionnaire has been divided into 4 Parts as follows*

Part 1: Factors of Social Background
Part2: Factors of Environment of Crime Prevention and Suppression
Part 3: Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression
Part 4: Additional Suggestions

2. *Kindly mark √ in ❑ or fill in the blanks given to its most accuracy.*

Part 1: Factors of Social Background

1. Age.....year

2. Educational level
   - ❑ 1. Secondary
   - ❑ 2. Voc. Cert./ Dip./Pre Bachelor
   - ❑ 3. Bachelor Degree
   - ❑ 4. Master Degree
   - ❑ 5. Others (specified).....

3 . Program Graduated (more than one is answerable)
   - ❑ 1. Laws
   - ❑ 2. Political Science
   - ❑ 3. Public Administration
   - ❑ 4. Others (specified)

4. Are you graduated from The Royal Thai Police Academy?
   - ❑ 1. Yes, from .....
   - ❑ 2. No

5. Marital Status
   - ❑ 1. Single
   - ❑ 2. Married and co-stay
   - ❑ 3. Married but separated
   - ❑ 4. Widow/Divorce

6. Position
   - ❑ 1. Deputy Inspector
   - ❑ 2. Inspector
   - ❑ 3. Deputy Superintendent

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7. Family Promptness
   - ❑ 1. Normal
   - ❑ 2. Few problems
   - ❑ 3. Likely more problems

8. Work Experience
   - ❑ 1. Daily work experience
   - ❑ 2. Special work experience
   - ❑ 3. Special critical work experience

9. Years in the Job.....years

10. Have you ever been attending training on the course of prevention and suppression or police tactics
    - ❑ 1. Yes, Course:.....
    - ❑ 2. No

Part2: Factors of Environment of Crime Prevention and Suppression

SA = strongly agree, A = agree, U = uncertain, D = disagree, SD = strongly disagree

Descriptions	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. there should be training on skills and tactics including new knowledge of prevention and suppression unit officers at least one a year					
2. There is risk in some operations and expenses have to be spent, there should be remuneration					
3. Job of prevention and suppression should be the pride and with full contribution to this unit					
4. It is observed that police force in particular the subordinates are sufficient and efficient enough to the job					
5. Budget from the government in particular the petrol and vehicles are still the major problem to the job.					
6. Equipment and tools e.g. vehicles, arms, wireless communication are not advances and sufficient to the job					
7 Relation with colleagues e.g. superiors and subordinates share the priority to the job because the prevention and suppression unit must encounter incident and people both good and bad.					
8. Communication with other units e.g. investigation and interrogation is necessary and by overview outstanding collaboration has been offered					
9. Coordination with related units with well collaborated will leverage the effectiveness of the operation					
10. Relation of the officers at the same unit level of the station is significant and helpful in facilitating and being rapid in the operation. Currently, the relation is at excellent level.					

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Part 3: Skills and Tactics in Prevention and Suppression

SA = strongly agree, A = agree, U = uncertain, D = disagree, SD = strongly disagree

Descriptions	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. Most prevention and suppression officers have deep knowledge in legality					
2. Most prevention and suppression officers have deep knowledge in police regulation in relative to cases and practices					
3. Most prevention and suppression officers have high expertise and skills in the job					
4. Skills of work are gained mostly from experience					
5. Knowledge I police science e.g. arrestment, arms uses, negotiation are highly essential to the prevention and suppression unit					
6. The prevention and suppression officers are likely sensitive, therefore, officers of this unit requires special qualification					
7. Building relation with public is one of the effective tactics in prevention and suppression of crime					
8. Community relation police is likely satisfactorily helpful to the prevention and suppression					
9. Disciplines of the prevention and suppression units is prioritized in relative to the acceptance of public					
10. Organizing patrol police is the core job of prevention and suppression unit. This statement is perfectly true					
11 Prevention and suppression officers must have more responsibility than routine job because it requires skills and solutions					
12. Equipment and tools in operation e.g. wireless communication device, telephone, arms, torch are inevitable to enhance skills and tactics in work					
13. Skills in arms uses is highly essential in operation in this unit					
14. Reviews arms uses practices should be more frequently organized rather than the existing.					
15. Leadership is significant in unit					

Part 4: Additional Suggestions

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BIOGRAPHY

Name: Pol. Capt. Kriangsak Puengyouk.

Date of Birth 1 January BE 2511 (1968)

Place of Birth Amphoe Paisan, Province of Nakhonsawan

Education

BE 2536: Bachelor of Public Administration-
Royal Thai Police Academy

BE 2545: Master of Arts (Criminology and Criminal Justice) Mahidol University

Experience

BE 2536: *Deputy Inspector*
Royal Thai Police Academy
Aids Officer to Metropolitan Police Division
Chanasongkram Metropolitan Police Station

BE 2537: *Deputy Interrogation Inspector*
Bangkok -noi Metropolitan Police Station

BE 2539 – Present: *Deputy Interrogation Inspector*
Talingchan Metropolitan Police Station

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