

**THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
IN THE PROVINCIAL POLICE OF KANCHANABURI**

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Thesis
Entitled
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PROVINCIAL POLICE OF KANCHANABURI

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การสืบสวนจับกุมผู้กระทำผิดคดียาเสพติดในเขตพื้นที่ตำรวจภูธรจังหวัดกาญจนบุรี
(THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE PROVINCIAL POLICE
OF KANCHANABURI)

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยเรื่องนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงการจับกุมผู้กระทำผิดคดียาเสพติดในเขตพื้นที่
จังหวัดกาญจนบุรี ปัญหาและปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการสืบสวนจับกุม รวมทั้งเสนอแนะแนวทางในการ
แก้ไขปัญหาในทางปฏิบัติหน้าที่ กลุ่มตัวอย่างได้แก่ เจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจฝ่ายสืบสวนตำรวจภูธรจังหวัด
กาญจนบุรี จำนวน 195 คน ใช้แบบสอบถามในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลและวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดย
โปรแกรม SPSS สรุปผลการศึกษาได้ดังนี้

ลักษณะทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่แตกต่างกันไม่มีผลต่อความคิดในการปฏิบัติงานสืบสวน
จับกุมผู้กระทำผิดคดียาเสพติดของตำรวจฝ่ายสืบสวนจังหวัดกาญจนบุรี แต่ปัจจัยสภาพแวดล้อม
ภายในและภายนอกหน่วยงาน มีผลและมีความสัมพันธ์ต่อการปฏิบัติงานสืบสวนจับกุมผู้กระทำผิด
คดียาเสพติดของตำรวจภูธรจังหวัดกาญจนบุรี อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ นอกจากนี้ยังพบว่า ปัจจัยที่
มีความสำคัญเป็นอย่างมากในการปฏิบัติงานสืบสวน คือ งบประมาณ ค่าใช้จ่ายในการทำงานรวมถึง
ค่าล่อซื้อยาเสพติดเพื่อจับกุมผู้กระทำผิด

ข้อเสนอแนะ

1. สนับสนุนให้เจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจมีการอบรมหรือศึกษาเพิ่มเติมในระดับที่สูงขึ้น รวมทั้งนำ
วิทยาการและเทคโนโลยีในการสืบสวนสอบสวนเข้ามามีบทบาทในการทำงานมากขึ้น
2. ทำการศึกษาเปรียบเทียบในเชิงคุณภาพและเชิงปริมาณ ตามสภาพภูมิศาสตร์และปัญหา
อาชญากรรม โดยเฉพาะยาเสพติดให้มากขึ้น

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ABSTRACT

This research investigated the arrests of narcotic offenders in Kanchanaburi, the problems and limitations of the investigations, and proposes approaches to operations. One hundred ninety five investigation police were the respondents. Questionnaires were used as the instrument for data collection and SPSS was implemented in data analysis.

Findings were that different general backgrounds of the samples did not affect the concept of investigation of narcotic offenders among the investigation police of Kanchanaburi. Nevertheless, the external and internal circumstantial factors significantly affected and were related with investigation performance in statistics. Further, the most critical problem in investigation was the budget for operational expenses and bait to arrest the narcotic offenders.

Recommendations are one, police should be encouraged to take additional training or higher studies, specializations should be introduced, and advanced technology should adopt a more leading role. Two, more comparative studies on quality and quantity by geographical and criminal conditions, particularly on narcotic drugs should be conducted.

KEY WORDS: KANCHANABURI / NARCOTIC DRUGS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Nature of the Problems

Crimes were critical problem totally espousing human society. No society was without crimes. They were one of the societal factors and no society was found totally annihilate crimes but only under frame by not over prevailing where they were to a level acceptable to society.

The responsible unit to control and encourage individuals to follow social norms and regulations to maintain order, social stability and juristic prudence is the criminal justice system containing police, public prosecutor, court and penitentiary.

Police is one of the most important professional group of the country on account of being officers retaining complicated societies for their stability, supervising public living, earning their own living and doing duty within the scope of laws and being acceptable to societies.

Mission and duty of police is prevention and suppression of crimes, principally and taking surveillance, patrolling, keeping peace, interfering and suppressing violators including national defense in collaboration with the arm force. Besides their major duty in prevention and suppression of crimes there is investigation, which is not less significant.

Narcotics not only erode physical and mental health and directly users but also the economy, security and national resources including national orders and morality. Addicts have decaying health and physically and mentally strive to find

narcotics for uses and finally are subject to addiction. It results many types of crimes e.g. narcotics trading, theft, robbery (total), gang robbery, assaults and murder. Narcotic problems are increasingly lethal as shown in the following of statistics in narcotic volatility and arrestment.

Statistics of Narcotic Volatility and Arrestment Nationwide

<i>Types of Cases</i>	<i>Volatility</i>	<i>Arrestment (%)</i>
Heroin	8,721	3.68
Morphine	51	0.02
Opium	2,680	1.13
Cocaine	80	0.03
Liquid chemicals	20	0.01
Marijuana (dried / fresh)	30,360	12.79
Madder leaves	2,849	1.20
Amphetamine (Yaba)	168,941	71.20
Evaporates	23,031	9.71
Others e.g. ecstasy etc...	550	0.23
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>237,283</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Rate of Narcotic Cases within 5 Years

<i>Cases</i>	<i>BE2538</i>	<i>BE2539</i>	<i>BE2540</i>	<i>BE2541</i>	<i>BE2542</i>
Heroin	39,122	24,432	14,126	13,772	8,721
Morphine	0	134	4	27	51
Opium	3,660	3,538	3,792	3,334	2,680
Cocaine	1	39	3	18	80
Liquid chemicals	204	486	370	861	20
Marijuana (dried / fresh)	53,080	37,060	33,594	25,168	30,360
Madder leaves	0	1,220	2,145	1,771	2,846
Amphetamine (Yaba)	32,312	44,447	79,043	126,476	168,941
Others e.g. ecstasy etc...	21,073	38,180	124	5,748	550
<i>Total</i>	<i>149,452</i>	<i>149,536</i>	<i>136,201</i>	<i>177,175</i>	<i>214,252</i>

Case Volatility Rate (%)

<i>Cases</i>	<i>BE2538</i>	<i>BE2539</i>	<i>BE2540</i>	<i>BE2541</i>	<i>BE2542</i>
Heroin	17.83	-37.55	-29.90	-19.68	-36.67
Morphine	0.00	0.00	-97.01	575.00	88.89
Opium	-8.36	-3.33	7.18	-12.08	-19.61
Cocaine	0.00	3800.00	-92.31	500.00	344.45
Liquid chemicals	15.25	138.24	-23.87	132.70	-97.67
Marijuana (dried / fresh)	1.29	-30.18	-9.35	-25.08	20.62
Madder leaves	0.00	0.00	75.82	-17.44	60.86
Amphetamine (Yaba)	29.62	37.56	77.84	60.01	33.57
Others e.g. ecstasy etc...	-20.42	81.18	-99.68	4535.48	-90.43

Arrestment Rate within 5 Years

Cases	BE2538	BE2539	BE2540	BE2541	BE2542
Heroin	40,806	25,385	17,997	14,318	9,160
Morphine	0	134	4	27	51
Opium	3,709	3,556	3,935	3,419	2,764
Cocaine	1	39	3	18	95
Liquid chemicals	241	463	400	870	21
Marijuana (dried / fresh)	54,442	38,182	36,294	26,058	32,024
Madder leaves	0	1,225	2,184	1,797	2,874
Amphetamine (Yaba)	34,169	45,582	87,438	134,532	182,075
Others e.g. ecstasy etc...	23,538	40,408	144	6,380	607
Total	156,906	154,974	148,399	187,419	229,671

Case Volatility Rate (%)

Cases	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542
Heroin	22.14	-37.79	-29.10	-20.44	-36.02
Morphine	0.00	0.00	-97.01	575.00	88.89
Opium	-7.99	-4.13	10.66	-13.11	-19.15
Cocaine	0.00	3800.00	-92.31	500.00	427.78
Liquid chemicals	26.84	92.12	-13.61	117.50	-97.58
Marijuana (dried / fresh)	1.20	-29.87	-4.94	-28.20	22.89
Madder leaves	0.00	0.00	78.29	-17.72	59.93
Amphetamine (Yaba)	29.89	33.40	91.83	53.86	35.33
Others e.g. ecstasy etc...	-27.34	71.67	-99.64	4330.56	-90.48

Source: *Information Center, Office of Plan and Budgets, The Royal Thai Police Office*

General task of police is Crime Control particularly narcotics problems both traders and users those increasingly severe and expanding nationwide. The National Police Bureau is aware and prioritizes the problems. Therefore, police of each area are designated to top prioritize narcotics problems. Another task is probing for arrestment with narcotic violators i.e. traders and users. Probing is used in criminal justice system on account of Thailand uses accusation system. Therefore, accusation must be based on clear evidence to assert the criminal justice system that the indicted or defendant is the offender subjected to penalty. Probing evidences to assert violators and arrestment for penalty is the task of investigation department who has to face difficulties, problems and barriers under the restricted and conditions of laws and social.

Kanchanaburi was a province located in the jurisdiction of the Provincial Police Region 7, overlapping with provinces of Suphanburi, Ratchaburi, Petchaburi, Samutsongkhram, Samutsakhon, and Prachuabkirikhan where likely high rate of crimes had been found. Some parts were likely being the save house of different criminals such as narcotic drugs and hired gunmen and so on.

Police in Kanchanaburi exercised task and special duty in investigation of narcotic offenders that the narcotic cases in the jurisdiction was under control. However, the research as an officer in the investigation assigned to Kanchanaburi and also being a student in the Master of Arts, Major of Criminology and Criminal Justice determines to conduct research on the Criminal Investigation of Narcotics Drugs in Kanchanaburi, integrating academic prudence and implementation for the end results of the constructive prevention and suppression of narcotics problems

1.2 Research Objectives

1.2.1 To study the criminal investigation of narcotic drug offenders in Kanchanaburi

1.2.2 To study problems and factors affecting criminal investigation of narcotic drug offender in Kanchanaburi

1.2.3 To propose approaches in addressing criminal investigation of the investigation officers

1.3 Research Framework

This study is determined to investigate 240 commissioned officers under the Provincial Police of Kanchanaburi. Concerns were as follows;

- General condition of the criminal investigation
- Problems and limitations in investigation task
- Factors affecting criminal investigation of offenders
- Solution, problem handling and factors affecting investigation
- Performance

1.4 Hypothesis

1.4.1. Different backgrounds of the investigation officers had different performance in narcotic investigation of offenders

1.4.2 Factors affecting performance had relationship with the performance of investigating narcotic offenders

1.5 Definition of Terms

Investigation under the Code of Criminal Case Article 2 (10) is referred to probing the fact and evidence where the administration authority or police has

followed the authorize duty in maintaining public order and to know details of the violations.

Problem is referred to barriers of the investigation work of the officers that affect its effectiveness and in this study, they are distinguished into 4 areas: -

1. Problem of police force
2. Problem of budget
3. Problem of devices and tools
4. Problem in work system

Investigation Officer is referred to officer assigned to probing works under the Metropolitan Police Subdivision 7 and being authorized to investigate general criminal case. In this study, it is focused on criminal investigation of narcotic drug users.

1.6 Research Variables

2 types of variables are used in this research: -

1.6.1 *Independent Variables* contains

- 1) Personal Background i.e. age, years of civil services, rank, position, investigation experience, education, marital status, salary, special income, and investigation training.
- 2) Internal Factor of the Unit i.e. police force, budget, investigation devices and tools, workload, laws and regulation relation to investigation
- 3) External Factors of the Unit i.e. people collaboration, coordination of related unit, and collaboration of the intelligence agent

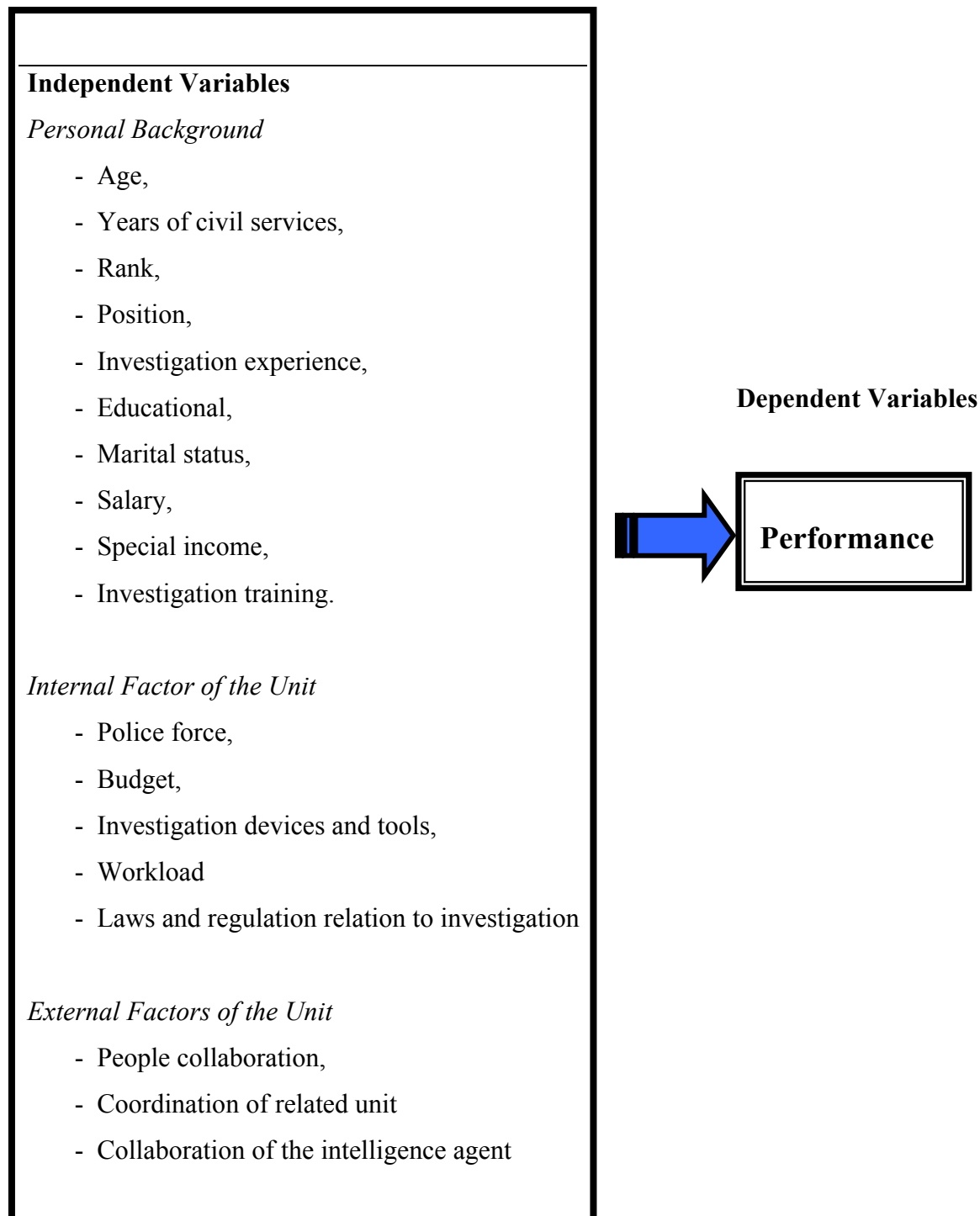
1.6.2 *Dependent Variables* i.e. performance

1.7 Variables and Measurement Criteria

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Criteria and Measurement</i>
Independent Variables	
<i>Personal Background</i>	
- Age,	Interval
- Years of civil services,	Interval
- Rank,	Nominal
- Position,	Nominal
- Investigation experience,	Nominal
- Education,	Nominal
- Marital status,	Nominal
- Salary,	Interval
- Special income,	Interval
- Investigation training.	Nominal
<i>Internal Factor of the Unit</i>	
- Police force,	Interval
- Budget,	Interval
- Investigation devices and tools,	Interval
- Workload	Interval
- Laws and regulation relation to investigation	Interval
<i>External Factors of the Unit</i>	
- People collaboration,	Interval
- Coordination of related unit	Interval
- Collaboration of the intelligence agent	Interval
Dependent Variables	
- Performance	Likert's Scale

1.8 Research Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables



1.9 Expected Benefits

1.9.1 To know the performance of the criminal investigation of the narcotic drug offenders of the investigation officers under the Provincial Police of Kanchanaburi

1.9.2 To know problems and factors affecting criminal investigation of narcotic drug offenders in the jurisdiction of the Provincial Police of Kanchanaburi

1.9.3 To be as guides for personnel related to investigation in better effective development, and improvement of the criminal investigation of narcotic drug offenders

1.9.4 To be as guide for further researches.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature reviews will follow as in topics below

- 2.1 Definition of Investigation
- 2.2 Authorized Person for Investigation and Its Jurisdiction
- 2.3 Investigation Process
- 2.4 Investigation Methodology
- 2.5 Investigation Criteria
- 2.6 Investigation Recording
- 2.7 Qualification of Detective
- 2.8 Factors Leading to Successful Investigation
- 2.9 Definition of Narcotic Drug
- 2.10 Types of Narcotic Drug
- 2.11 Related Researches

2.1 Definition of Investigation

“Investigation” by the royal dictionary means “probing” in under the criminal justice Article 2 (10), is referred to the searching for fact and evidence under the responsibility of the police who are authorized to maintain public order and to find details of violations. The definition can be concluded that investigation is the process of the administrative authority or police who exercise authority and duty to achieve goal in maintain public order. Therefore, finding out 3 major issues of violations, are essential in the international principles i.e. *Has a Crime Been Committed, If so, What Crime, and Who Committed Such Crime.*

2.2 Authorized Person for Investigation and Its Jurisdiction

Authorized persons of investigation are administrative authority or police with unspecific ranks and position e.g. the police General or the Head of the Village, etc., hold the authority in investigation on the basis of maintaining public order. This is also included the officers of penitentiary, customs, revenue tax, port authority, immigration, and other government personnel who have the duty in the suppression and arrestment of law violators.

However, within the scope of the criminal investigation, the Codes of Criminal Justice specify the authorized scope similar to the scope of criminal interrogation. However, ambiguities have been eradicated by the declaration of the Supreme Court No. 140/ BE 2490 that police are authorized in criminal investigation Kingdomwide. The administrative authority is authorized only in the vicinity of their allocation, which refers that the administrative authority e.g. District Chief is authorized to investigate within the area of the responsible district. If it is the Head of the Sub-district, it is authorized to investigate only within the Sub-district. Further, there is the Supreme discretion No. 999/BE 2527 that defendant is the police holding the authority to criminal investigation and the arrestment of the law violator.... etc,

2.3 Investigation Process

By principles, the criminal investigation is not specified in its process and criteria in the Criminal Justice on the basis that it is the process to gain fact and evidence of the administrative authority or police who exercise their authority. There are many different procedures as follows;

2.3.1 Preventive Investigation

It is the procedures in finding out the fact and evidence for the advantages of prevention and approaches of finding facts and evidence when there is violation.

Such investigation is the search for information, movement, clues and behavior of criminal prior to violations

2.3.2 Primary Investigation

After incident, it requires to search for facts and evidence to gain details of violations. Its objectives can be distinguished into 3 types i.e.

a) In case the offender is arrested, this investigation is the search for fact and evidence from documentation, persons, and materials to prove fault of the indicted in investigation level and to be as evidence in court to further penalize the violator.

b) In case of knowing the offender but still unable to arrest, this investigation is not only to find fact and evidence but intended for further arrestment.

c) In case of violator is unknown and the details of violations is unclear, this investigation is meant to search for fact and evidence to find violator, the violation, when, where, and why of the offending.

2.4 Investigation Methodology

To gain fact and evidence in order to maintain public order and details of offense, there are 3 methodologies to be applied i.e.

1) The Surveillance is referred to the coverage watching of individual and palaces including material for some purposes as follows;

- 1.1. To find evidence to confirm the indicted
- 1.2. To find the location of residence of the escapee
- 1.3. To find the accomplice
- 1.4. To prevent criminal offense
- 1.5. To know the movement
- 1.6. To gain information for warrants
- 1.7. To allow criminal become aware and takes movements.

2) Undercover Investigation is the methodology of using fake coverage to gain trust from the indicted for the following purposes

- 2.1 To find evidence to show to the court
- 2.2 To know all accomplice involved
- 2.3 To find the illegal property and stolen goods
- 2.4 To determine period of attack the hub of the indicted or the arrestment of the leader.

3) Police Intelligence is another type of investigation to find fact and evidence from information, which contain 5 methods

3.1 *Collection* is referred to gathering all data from police stations, court, penitentiary houses, customs office, and revenue office, domicile registration. Post office, hospital, bank, printed matters, radios broadcasting, Television, hotel and other places, and etc.

3.2 *Evaluation*

1. *Reliability of the Sources*, which is distinguished into 6 categories i.e. fully reliable, frequently reliable, likely reliable, unlikely reliable, not reliable, and cannot determine reliability.

2. *Precision of the Sources*, which are distinguished into 6 categories i.e. being confirmed by other sources that it is likely to be true, might be true, doubtfully true, doubtfully not true, unlikely to be true, and undecided to be true.

3) *Analysis* is the distinguish of the evaluated sources to review details of the involved information to find facts and relationship including the investigation to confirm or to against the sources.

4) *Synthesis* is the integration of sources to determine probable overview of the intelligence. The perfect synthesis depends on quality of source and the capacity of the intelligent agents.

5) *Interpretation* is the implementation of the 3 processes i.e. analysis, synthesis and assumption (rationale) to find the hidden meaning including the end results of the information from the intelligence which is the critical tools for the top superiors of the units in discretion and order and to reduce errors in order and using them in operation planning to also solve the criminal problems.

2.5 Investigation Criteria

Operational principles of investigation have not been specified in the Codes of Criminal Justice, which is different from the principles of interrogation. Similarly in interrogation by principles the investigation must initially bring facts and evidence for administrative authority or police who follow the authority and duty including many techniques of investigation e.g. personal artfulness of the authority to search for fact. The secret surveillance of individual and places, including the investigation by using police sciences as means in investigation and others. Therefore, methodologies of investigation cannot be legally specified during operation

However, the Police Prudence of the Region 1, and the Police Regulation on Cases, Book 1 has set criteria to achieve investigation effectiveness in interesting criminal cases and it should reflect factors of main operation i.e. duration of investigation which contain 2 parts, i.e.

Phase 1: Preventive Investigation or always searching for knowledge is counted as initial empirical investigation or to gain useful information to maintain public order and to prevent tantalization. The Preventive investigation contains empirical studies of locality, geography, offenders' records or bias to illegalities, people's careers or the of the suspected, including the probing of information from various sources e.g. community, entertainment places, criminal hubs or places, where suspected material should be hidden. This empirical investigation is the duty of all police to accumulate and hearing to situation to find approaches to cede and prevent vandalization, which is the way to anticipate preventing crimes.

Phase 2: Primary Investigation is the case to handle after the incident to find fact, eyewitnesses involved with the offending as evidence for further charges. The Primary investigation is divided into 2 cases

1) In case of arrestment of the accused, it is the police duty to probe fact and evidence including documents and material evidence in the case bot on location and out location. It is determined to clearly identifying the offender and with

sufficient evidences to file the case. E.g. investigation of victims, the indicted, personal witness, environmental eyewitness, material witness, location, disputed property of offending including records, mapping and taking photos of the related incident, in particular the photos of the location of the incident or involvement of offending. Photos should be both in color and in black and white for further evident proof in the case filings.

2) Case of offender yet to be arrested or unknown criminal offender, it is the duty of the investigation officer to resume probing for evidence to know the details of offense, causes and intent in offending.

2.6 Investigation Recording

Records of investigation is essential to report the superior and the record should contain following,

1) Investigation has been processed from the beginning till the completion

2) Day, time and sub-district and location of incident

3) Indictment, causes or behavior of deeds in the occurred incident with or without appellants or case with no appellants and it must be investigated to know the victim or any incident that disturb public order.

4) Evidence i.e. person, material and document, if being witness, there must be name and last name, clear address for the advantages of following. If it were material or document or things those might be evidence, finding and nature of placing must be recorded.

5) Clearing the cause, inducement that investigator can find evidence.

6) Environmental evidence, which relates to the incident in details.

7) Recording of date, time, location of arrestment, and suspected outlooks must be recorded, if the investigator has arrested the indicted

8) If offender is not yet been arrested but investigator and causes investigated is reliable that there is one or more offenders it is imperative to investigate residence during offense or in the past, features, children, spouse, relative

and peers related whether they were relative or friends, it must be notified for the advantages of probing

9) Other reasons that investigators perceive fit to be advantage and fruitful to both parties.

In case of offender has not yet been arrested and the offense is not yet happened, it is imperative to submit investigation records to superior. Some clues have been found in the first investigation that there is possibility of offending and if the offense had been committed, records should immediately be submitted to the superior.

If the investigator has arrested the indicted, the interrogators should immediately be handling the process with the records of investigation signed by the superior. The interrogator must immediately resume interrogation process immediately after having received the records. Had there be any contradictory with the investigation, the interrogator must further handle the fact-finding to be fair to both parties.

Investigation records without offender or records of tendency to offend or any incidents of any authorized areas must be submitted to the superior in lines of command for acknowledgement for further action. Such investigation is a memorandum. If it were critical there should have definitely been recorded.

The records are referred to one-sided records of investigation, which they viewed critical and for the advantages to be associated with interrogation and it must be attached with the interrogation files or being submitted to the interrogation officers in case of the investigator is not the interrogator. The records should contain location, day-month-year of offending, name and position of the recording officer per gratis similar to interrogation records but just be reminded that this records are not only restricted within the authority of the even the police lance corporal is also valid to do so.

2.7 Qualification of Detective

Investigation officers must definitely resume works. Therefore, they should drill in association with the following jobs i.e.

1) *Additional Knowledge to Sharpen their Own Intelligence in the Areas of*

- a) Criminal Codes – they should know which is right and which is wrong against the laws else there will be error in investigation since it should tell their criticality of the case.
- b) Evidence Codes and Criminal Justice Codes to prove evidence of its validity as being guided in the Codes of Criminal Justice
- c) Criminological knowledge, which facilitates in investigation since every crime has its cause, and drive, e.g. jealousy and envy. If cause has been found, it would be faster to take arrestment.
- d) Knowledge of advanced police sciences e.g. medical and electricity to find better assistance.
- e) Dialectic language to understand the locality
- f) Be thorough in the location, particularly, the specific investigator can make use in many aspects. It is easier and more direct in finding violator or likely correct assumption in the movement direction of the offenders
- g) Expert in routes for the advantages in vehicle uses to pursue criminal.
- h) Speculated observation on features, hair, dress, and eyes, which will help in memory.
- i) Ability to read human characters e.g. signature tells conducts or the house arrangement tells personal habits, which may help assumption to better settle with the contact person.

2) *Health Exercises*

- a) Studying self-defenses, arms uses, all type of guns, boxing, wrestling, judo and etc. for self-defense within the restriction of laws for risk operation.
- b) Walking and swimming since sometimes there is no vehicles for long distance journey and to swim across the canal.
- c) Endurance to climates to be fit for geographical operations

3) *Respect the Laws*

Investigation police is authorized to achieve assigned duty under the Codes of Criminal Justice. Besides such privileges, they are subject to restrictions of laws like ordinary people e.g. to shoot the criminal only by “defense”. There is no “capital arrestment” written in the Criminal Laws therefore, it is forbidden to use. To over act the authority, the officer must take personal responsibility of the deeds in criminal case. However, the civil case even there will be the dependency unit to share the charges but the Bureau may later charges the officer particularly being subject to the disciplinary reviews.

4) *Good Family Life*

Good family can be viewed from living since the investigation officer needs locality and community members to build trust in public and if being drunken and always beating spouse should lead to unreliability of being respected and will not receive the useful notification from the public.

5) *Morality and Good Conducts*

6) *Personality of Popularity*

Holding the personality of popularity such as humorous is advantageous of being loved by all and knowing how to observe trifling where criminal could give clue. Being sharp observer is a qualification of investigation officer

2.8 Factors Leading to Successful Investigation

1) Investigation of the Victim's Historical Records

Investigating some of the victim's historical records might be great helps and essential. It would lead to direct advantages to the case e.g. crime against properties, crime against person and etc. Fore example, in relative to criminal case, the victim and the criminal might have been related before e.g. employer and employee, conflict of interest of being partnership or political conflict of interest or adultery and etc. therefore, to investigate victim's historical records and the relation of the victim would highly lead to the advantages of finding offender. It corresponds to the sayings, "to dig the victim for the offender."

2) Probing News Sources or Information

In relative to investigation, the core practices are probing the news and information is essential to the interrogation officers whether they may be the primary investigation or the investigation themselves. It might begin from good citizen, assistance to the officers, the suspected, personal witness or from the authority assigned to the probing or from various sources and etc. However, there are some problems at present that investigation does not dig the data but to wait and receive news or agents who are charging for their efforts. Actually, it should emphasize directly to the public.

However, it is critical to analyze of its reliability in relative to probing for news or receiving news from agents. Sometimes, it might be misleading to ensnare the investigation officer to step to wrong direction by the offenders or the opponent. But, even though, it might be inaccurate to the requirements, it could be beneficial to some other case since some collected information are useful to other cases.

Practices of probing news in present or being the recipients of news are counted essential to close the case and it helps in saving time and operation.

Further, it is found from the studies and in operation that, establishing the coordination center to exchange news among units whether from the National Police Bureau or from other Police units, highly helps receiving news and criminal knowledge, the movement of criminals, the offenders or the gangsters. It is found in the probing and receiving information that if there is primary information before offending, it can prevent such offense e.g. the hiring of rural gunman to assassinate person in conflict of interest. It is found out that there are the supplies of money and arms to the gunman to commit crime. . Therefore the planning has been set to arrest and to prevent assassination, which it has also led to the arrestment of the hirer.

However, the existing problems are the shortage of news or information sources, and the problems of the coordination of information exchanges, which are critical to the measures of prevention and suppression of crimes. Besides, there are another critical problems of budget shortage to pay the agents. Actually in the United States for examples, budget is officially provided to compensate agent but in Thailand the investigation officers, sometimes, have to pay by themselves. It should later be solved.

3) Information Analysis and the Remodeling Criminal Chronology

Sometimes, probing fact of offense has been met with many difficulties in finding the data and evidence. Some cases are difficult to find the truth and the chronology. Therefore, fact finding of crimes must be remodeling by using witnesses of persons, documents or material found on the spot or the surrounding to determine or to remodel and reset the time and probability of crimes and the offender.

By experiences, it is found out those major cases of the National Police Bureau have been using repeated remodeling and chronologizing for their precision of offenses and the accusation. For examples, the officers have taken the route, which has been believed that the victim was taking with two ladies but met with death and by investigating the indicted along the route they have confessed and yielded to their accusation.

4) *Raising Points of Investigation*

In case of incompleteness of a case on its cause, traditionally practices are the raising of commenced point of investigation. Such points of investigation are resulted from witnesses and evidences of probing. They should be likely probable. Any improbable issues will be rejected. Such practices can frame investigation to the target. Many cases have been using this practice.

How ever, experiences and proofs are critical with such practices. In the United States, some police units have allocated “expert of raising points of investigation”, in particular, when major cases are handled. In practice, there is shortage of specialists in investigation, interrogation, inquires, and forensics, such problems are caused from 2 bases i.e. no training of specialist and lack of interest in the fields of studies. Such problems must be treated. Therefore, in criminal justice e.g. the court or the public prosecutor, it is found out that there are clear separation of units’ and triaging of specialists of criminal case, narcotics, labor and revenue taxes and etc.

5) *Historical Records of the Indicted*

It is highly critical with the historical records of the indicted. Whether there is any offense, if the investigation or interrogation officers have collected data, details, photos or historical records of the indicted or person reliable to offense, it would be helpful in the investigation of the indicted. On account off many repeated cases have similar causes and from the same group of persons. For example, there has been a case that the National Police Bureau takes interest i.e. the murder of Ms. Ngamta Klinfoong alias the case of “Lamed Chick Chest”. By investigation, it has been found out that murderer should have been a lame, curvature back and raised chest. There are many persons of such features in the initial investigation and by collecting many data and details of the indicted, it was found out that one of the indicted has ever committed sexual abuses. After, background of the indicted has been studied both personal and in the family, the officers can frame down the indicted. When witness has been brought to identify the indicted, and the murder has been usher for interrogation, he later confessed and yielded to the accusation.

The above example proved that investigation on the historical records of the indicted is highly helpful and served the purpose of the investigation in searching out details and data of the indicted before arrestment. It will lead to unmistakable arrestment and the yield of the indicted.

6) *Probing, Tracking and Surveillance of Individual and of the Location*

Undercover probing, tracking and surveillance of individual and of the location serve the purpose of information collection to prevent crime and the arrestment of the culprit or the indicted in order to gain reliable evidence. It directly raises the effectiveness in the prevention and suppression of crime, maintaining public order and the social security

2 practices are applied to both the individual and the location of indictment.

Proper planning is needed and personnel of enduring persevere, cautious and good memory is required to such action. Each day must be planned and determined e.g. reports of spot surveillance, delivery of evidence for arrestment and in court, and etc. It is observed that such action is always raised in the attachment to the court hearing. However, such practices require great effort and expertise.

Besides, a major task is the undercover works of the investigation, which has been long, practiced being applied to illegal import, drug distribution, fake banknote, gambling, illegal immigration and etc. Such work requires a person of honesty, experiences of probing news, stability, enduring, and self-confidence and calm. Such characters will help when being involve with offenders without any suspicion.

Therefore, being the investigation officers of top levels, who plan the operation must fulfill for the achievement of the investigation works is the perseverance in probing the fact and evidence to charge the offender and for the court to further examine penalty of the offense.

7) *Police Sciences*

Besides proper selection of the personnel in probing the fact and evidence, another popular practice is using police sciences. i.e. using scientific devices and technology e.g. scientific tools, arms forensics, ammunition, finger prints, arms effect, x-ray, metal detector, explosive, computer, and tracking. Etc.

However, police sciences are rarely used since, there is shortage of experts and advanced devices and the shortage of interests within the investigation officers. Such male practices should be further handled.

8) *Appendices of Criminal History or Information*

Besides the above stated, effectiveness and efficiency of investigation rely much also on appendices of the criminal history ad information of offenses of the neighboring areas to be as evidence, which is helpful to examine. Typology is required in the arrangement of the filing e.g. types of crimes, crimes against property, hired gunmen, sexual abuses, gang robbery and etc. such fling would be helpful in the searches of the indicted when there are crimes. It is always proved that there is repetition of offending.

The existing problem is the uninterested to keep file of the criminal history or the offense of the neighboring area records in each police station. It relies much on the responsible superior to handle such mal-practices. However, there are many imperfections with the stations that keep such record. What has been frequently found is the criminal or offense information is personally recorded and when there is transferring, such information will follow the police and such mal-practices should be handled.

Besides the above stated, the details of the court verdicts have not been kept properly, which leads to repetition of offense and became difficult in the pursuit or even becoming unclosed case.

2.9 Definition of Narcotics Drugs

The Acts of Narcotics BE 2522 Article 4, has defined “narcotics” is any chemical substance when being inhale, smoke or by any deeds causes effect against body and mind e.g. increasing of sizes and when there is denouncement there is always the severe need to use both with mind and body. It also turns infirmity to health. Plants or parts of plants, which can be reproduced into narcotics and chemical, are also counted as narcotics. Some of the local medicine with such mixture is exempted by royal decree

Therefore, narcotics is the addiction by other name e.g. chemicals, any material or plants and its parts which produce drug and it includes chemical in producing narcotics under the public health ministerial endorsement in the royal decree. Major characters of narcotics is still based on its potent e.g. when being used, it affects mainly mind and body e.g. accumulated needs and needs effect when stops.

2.10 Types of Narcotics Drugs

Narcotics can be divided into 5 types

Type 1: Sever effect, e.g. heroine or metamphetamine

Type 2: Ordinary narcotics, e.g. morphine, cocaine, and opium

Type 3: Narcotics in form of recipe with the mixture of type 1 and 2 as decreed by the minister

Type 4: chemicals used in producing Type 1 and 2 e.g. aceticanhydrite, acetichloride, etc.

Type 5: Narcotics of besides Type 1-4, e.g. marijuana and madder leaves.

Notes: “opium” as in Type 2 is referred to raw opium of reproduction for the purposes of being the medicine.

The above categorizing is the used to determine its respective effect. Kinds and name of the additives depends on the categorization of Ministry of Public Health No. 135 (BE 2539), which group the narcotics of type 1 and marijuana and madder leaves are categorized in Type 5.

2.11 Related Researches

Related researches are as follows,

Jitjaroen Veladee (BE 2522) studies Problems of criminal prevention and suppression police: a case study of the noncommissioned police in the Metropolitan Police, It is found out that salary has relationship with the operation of prevention and suppression of crime i.e. higher salary are better in operation, more number of dependency make lower performance than the less number of dependency. Even having long years in services police have less positive attitudes in the problem operation but better in the operation than the lesser years of services. High-educated police had less effectiveness in operation since they are the newly employed and with less experience.

Somkiat Puangsab (BE 2524) studies, “Factors affecting achievement in operation of probing in the Metropolitan Police Division”. It is found out that there is moderate level of public collaboration and follow the instruction of the police. In relative police sciences, it is found out that police take least interest while the collaboration from other units, as request on arrestment is moderate. Advanced

training, supports are in the low level while it is moderate in relative to job advancement and experiences.

Wathin Khamongsri (BE 2528) studies, “some factors relating performance of investigation of Investigation Deputy Inspector in Metropolitan Police stations, Metropolitan Police Division.” It is found out that different learning achievement, experience drills and marital status have statistical significant difference of performance in the investigation. The higher learning achievement and higher experiences drills better affects the investigation performance than the low achievement in studies and less experience. Whereas, ages, duration of work, general knowledge, qualification and domicile have no different effect on performance.

Thanongsak Thanakarn (BE 2533) studies, “Problems and barriers of investigation police in the Metropolitan Police Division.” It is found out that most investigation police observed that unit have likely less investigation police comparing to the volume of works. Police of capability in investigation will be requested for another job. Investigation device is not advanced and sufficient to the work. Better personnel in must pass the special training of investigation and investigation is risky to life with special allowance but low morale

Archawan Chotiksatian (BE 2535) studies, “Factors of management that affect criminal investigation: a case study of the investigation section in the North Metropolitan Police Division”. It is found out that perceptions of police towards managerial factors are as follows;

1. Budget allocation: more procurement in advance devices helps better operation and it is necessary to depend on security budget or other rather than normal budget
2. Selected personnel should not be requested to another job
3. Planning: not well-set plans will affect investigation job and initial information of probing is inevitable.
4. Public collaboration is inevitable to case filing.

5. Qualification of leader: unfair leader lead to bad results of case filing and units

Noppadon Saengkanuek (BE 2545) studies the Criminal Investigation of Narcotics Drugs in the Metropolitan Police Subdivision 7. It is found that social backgrounds are internal and external factors affecting narcotics probing. However, the external factors such as collaborations from community, and the inadequacy of intelligence sciences should be solved.

The past related researches in the general problems of primary investigation for prevention and suppression against crime i.e. causes of the investigation e.g. problem of personnel, factors affecting and barriers of investigation which are reviewed have been affected police performance in investigation.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The study of the Criminal Investigation of Narcotics Drugs in Kanchanaburi was the Survey Research using questionnaire as instrument in data collection for analysis. The methodology of questionnaire formulation was as follow:

3.1 Research Instrument

Formulation methodology

3.1.1 Reviewing related literatures using the concepts of criminal investigation of narcotic drug users including the legal aspects and related documents.

3.1.2 Applying concepts from literature reviews to draft the questionnaire covering contents of study using factual criteria of measurement.

3.1.3 Drafted questionnaire had been submitted to expert to revise its Content Validity for further corrections and improvement

3.1.4 The improved questionnaire was pre-tested with 30 similar population in the Provincial Police of Ratchaburi to find out its Reliability and for the purpose of further improvement and to be extended to actual data collection

3.2 Nature of Questionnaire

Questionnaire was used in data collection and it contains 5 parts as follows

Part 1: Backgrounds of the Independent Variables

Part 2: Internal Factors of the Unit in Relation to Independent Variables

Part 3: External Factors of the Unit in Relation to Independent Variables

Part 4: Investigation Performance of Dependent Variables

Part 5: Additional Suggestions

3.3 Population and Samples

Population was investigation officers assigned to the Metropolitan Police Subdivision 7 of 11 police stations as follows

There were 240 populations, and 195 sets or 81.25% of data had been returned

3.4 Statistical Application

3.4.1 Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used in the in describing the independent variables.

3.4.2 ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) and MCA (Multiple Classification Analysis) were used to find the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The analyzed data were presented as follows

- 4.1 Backgrounds of Samples
- 4.2 Internal Factors of the Unit
- 4.3 External Factors of the Unit
- 4.4 Test of Hypotheses

4.1 Backgrounds of Samples (Table 1)

4.1.1 53.3% of the samples were not more than 30 years of age, 32.8% were 31-35 years, and 13.9% were more than 36 years. The average age was 33.4 years, and SD = 3.18.

4.1.2 34.4% of the samples worked in civil services of not more than 5 years, 42.6% worked for 6-10 years, and 23.0% worked for more than 11 years. The average years of civil services was 7.2 years and SD = 2.24.

4.1.3 84.1% of the samples were ranked Police Sub-Lieutenant to Police Captain, and 15.9% were ranked Police Major to Police Lieutenant Colonel.

4.1.4 84.1% of the samples were deputy inspectors of investigation, and 15.9% were inspectors or higher.

4.1.5 41.5% of the samples had investigation experience of not more than 5 years, 35.4% had 6-10 years, 23.1% had more than 11 years. The average years of investigation experience was 8.2 years, and SD = 3.30

4.1.6 95.0% of the samples earned bachelor degree, and 5.0% earned higher than bachelor degree.

4.1.7 25.1% of the samples earned not more than 10,000 Baht, 45.6% earned 10,001-12,000 Baht, and 29.3% earned more than 12,001 Baht. The average salary was 11,000 Baht, and SD =3.08.

4.1.8 15.9% of the samples earned special income, and 84.1% earned no special income.

4.1.9 92.3% of the samples had attended additional training course of investigation, and 7.7% had never.

Table 1 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Backgrounds

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> <i>(195)</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>(100.0)</i>
1. Age		
Not more than 30 years	104	53.3
31 - 35 years	64	32.8
More than 36 years	27	13.9
Average age = 33.4 years SD = 3.18		
2. Years in civil services		
Not more than 5 years	67	34.4
6-10 years	83	42.6
More than 11 years	45	23.
Average age = 7.2 years SD = 2.24		
3. Rank		
Pol. Sub-lt. – Pol. Capt.	164	84.1
Pol. Maj. – Pol. Lt. Col.	31	15.9
4. Position		
Deputy Inspector	164	84.1
Inspector or Higher	31	15.9
5. Years of investigation experience		
Not more than 5 years	81	41.5
4-10 years	69	35.4
More than 11 years	45	23.1

Table 1 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Backgrounds
(Continued)

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> <i>(195)</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>(100.0)</i>
6. Education		
Bachelor degree	128	95.0
Higher than bachelor degree	7	5.0
7. Salary		
Not more than 10,000 Baht	49	25.1
10,001 – 12,000 Baht	89	45.6
More than 12,001 Baht	57	29.3
Average salary = 11,000 Baht		
SD = 3.08		
8. Special income		
No	164	84.1
Not more than 5,000 Baht	31	15.9
9. Additional training of investigation		
Yes	180	92.3
No	15	7.7

4.2 Internal Factors of the Unit (Table 2)

4.2.1 28.7 % of the samples strongly agreed with the adequacy of detectives, 14.4% agreed, 24.1% were uncertain, 6.24% disagreed and 26.6% strongly disagreed.

4.2.2 30.3% of the samples strongly agreed with detective owned adequacy of knowledge, capacity, and investigation experiences, 26.1% agreed, 15.1% were uncertain, 10.8% disagreed and 17.4% strongly disagreed.

4.2.3 16.9% of the samples strongly agreed with most detectives could not seriously devote their time for investigation, 14.9% agreed, 12.8% were uncertain, 14.4% disagreed and 41.0% strongly disagreed.

4.2.4 16.4% of the samples strongly agreed with every investigation has been remunerated, 11.8% agreed, 13.8% were uncertain, 18.0% disagreed and 40.0% strongly disagreed.

4.2.5 14.9% of the samples strongly agreed with there was adequacy of investigation budget, 15.4% agreed, 33.3% were uncertain, 19.0% disagreed and 17.4 % strongly disagreed.

4.2.6 22.0% of the samples strongly agreed with pocket money had been spent in investigation, 25.6% agreed, 14.4% were uncertain, 16.4% disagreed and 21.6 % strongly disagreed.

4.2.7 21.0% of the samples strongly agreed with cases overwhelmed detectives, 15.4% agreed, 9.7% were uncertain, 12.8% disagreed and 41.0% strongly disagreed.

4.2.8 23.1% of the samples strongly agreed with other tasks were assigned beside routine job, 14.9% agreed, 29.7% were uncertain, 14.9% disagreed and 17.4% strongly disagreed.

4.2.9 11.8% of the samples strongly agreed with detectives had inadequacy of knowledge in matters of laws for investigation, 10.3% agreed, 20.0% were uncertain, 21.5% disagreed and 36.4% strongly disagreed.

4.2.10 11.8% of the samples strongly agreed with detectives had inadequacy of police particulars on cases, 12.3% agreed, 17.4% were uncertain, 34.9% disagreed and 23.% strongly disagreed.

4.2.11 27.2% of the samples strongly agreed with additional training on matters of laws, investigation techniques and advanced police sciences should be organized, 14.3% agreed, 12.3% were uncertain, 18.5% disagreed and 27.7% strongly disagreed.

4.2.12 11.8% of the samples strongly agreed with devices and tools were inadequate for investigation operation, 11.3% agreed, 24.1% were uncertain, 34.3% disagreed and 18.5% strongly disagreed.

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Internal Factors

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> <i>(195)</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>(100.0)</i>
1. Currently there are the adequacy of detectives		
Strongly agree	56	28.7
Agree	28	14.4
Uncertain	47	24.1
Disagree	12	6.2
Strongly disagree	52	26.2
2. You own adequacy of knowledge, capacity, and investigation experiences		
Strongly agree	59	30.3
Agree	51	26.1
Uncertain	30	15.4
Disagree	21	10.8
Strongly disagree	34	17.4
3. Most detectives could not seriously devote their time for investigation.		
Strongly agree	33	16.9
Agree	29	14.9
Uncertain	25	12.8
Disagree	28	14.4
Strongly disagree	80	41.0

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Internal Factors
(Continued)

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> <i>(195)</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>(100.0)</i>
4. Every investigation has been remunerated.		
Strongly agree	32	16.4
Agree	23	11.8
Uncertain	27	13.8
Disagree	35	18.0
Strongly disagree	78	40.0
5. There is adequacy of investigation budget.		
Strongly agree	29	14.9
Agree	30	15.4
Uncertain	65	33.3
Disagree	37	19.0
Strongly disagree	34	17.4
6. Pocket money has been spent for investigation		
Strongly agree	43	22.0
Agree	50	25.6
Uncertain	28	14.4
Disagree	32	16.4
Strongly disagree	42	21.6

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Internal Factors
(Continued)

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> <i>(195)</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>(100.0)</i>
7. Cases overwhelm detectives		
Strongly agree	41	21.0
Agree	30	15.4
Uncertain	19	9.7
Disagree	25	12.8
Strongly disagree	80	41.0
8. Other asks are assigned beside routine job		
Strongly agree	45	23.1
Agree	29	14.9
Uncertain	58	29.7
Disagree	29	14.9
Strongly disagree	34	17.4
9. Detectives had inadequacy of knowledge in matters of laws for investigation		
Strongly agree	23	11.8
Agree	20	10.3
Uncertain	39	20.0
Disagree	42	21.5
Strongly disagree	71	36.4

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by Internal Factors
(Continued)

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> <i>(195)</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>(100.0)</i>
10. Detectives had inadequacy of police particulars on cases		
Strongly agree	23	11.8
Agree	24	12.3
Uncertain	34	17.4
Disagree	68	34.9
Strongly disagree	46	23.6
11. Additional training on matters of laws, investigation techniques and advanced police sciences should be organized		
Strongly agree	53	27.2
Agree	28	14.3
Uncertain	24	12.3
Disagree	36	18.5
Strongly disagree	54	27.7
12. Devices and tools were inadequate for investigation operation		
Strongly agree	23	11.8
Agree	22	11.3
Uncertain	47	24.1
Disagree	67	34.3
Strongly disagree	36	18.5

4.3 External Factors of the Unit (Table 3)

4.3.1 15.9% of the samples strongly agreed with there was collaboration from people, 21.0% agreed, 10.2% were uncertain, 17.0% disagreed and 35.9% strongly disagreed.

4.3.2 17.4% of the samples strongly agreed with the witnessed people rejected to be witnesses, 13.8% agreed, 15.4% were uncertain, 21.1% disagreed and 32.3% strongly disagreed.

4.3.3 24.1% of the samples strongly agreed with there was gap in coordination of information, 18.5% agreed, 13.8% were uncertain, 22.0% disagreed and 21.5% strongly disagreed .

4.3.4 33.8% of the samples strongly agreed with roles of police sciences were indispensable, 15.9% agreed, 11.3% were uncertain, 24.6% disagreed and 35.9% strongly disagreed.

4.3.5 18.5% of the samples strongly agreed with Collaboration between police information with other unit, 12.8% agreed, 19.0% were uncertain, 33.3% disagreed and 16.4% strongly disagreed.

4.3.6 36.4% of the samples strongly agreed with most alleged were narcotic users rather than traders, 16.4% agreed, 9.7 were uncertain, 23.6% disagreed and 13.8% strongly disagreed.

4.3.7 16.4% of the samples strongly agreed with the alledged exploited influences to threaten witnesses or to destroy evidences, 14.9% agreed, 19.5% were uncertain, 31.3% disagreed and 17.9% strongly disagreed.

4.3.8 21.0% of the samples strongly agreed with local politicians exploited influences to intervene operations, 14.4% agreed, 15.4% were uncertain, 29.2% disagreed and 20.0% strongly disagreed.

4.3.9 17.4% of the samples strongly agreed with politicians involved with investigation, 15.4% agreed, 32.3% were uncertain, 24.6% disagreed and 10.3% strongly disagreed.

4.3.10 23.1% of the samples strongly agreed with collaboration from intelligence agents, 15.4% agreed, 13.8% were uncertain, 25.1% disagreed and 22.6% strongly disagreed.

4.3.11 24.1% of the samples strongly agreed with spending for information was indispensable to investigation, 16.4% agreed, 13.3% were uncertain, 20.5% disagreed and 25.6% strongly disagreed.

4.3.12 26.7% of the samples strongly agreed with monetary bait for narcotic drugs was indispensable, 18.5% agreed, 25.6% were uncertain, 15.9% disagreed and 14.3% strongly disagreed.

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by External Factors

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> (195)	<i>Percentage</i> (100.0)
1. Gaining Collaboration from people		
Strongly agree	31	15.9
Agree	41	21.0
Uncertain	20	10.2
Disagree	33	17.0
Strongly disagree	70	35.9
2. The witnessed people reject to be witnesses.		
Strongly agree	34	17.4
Agree	27	13.8
Uncertain	30	15.4
Disagree	41	21.1
Strongly disagree	63	32.3
3. There is gap in coordination of information.		
Strongly agree	47	24.1
Agree	36	18.5
Uncertain	27	13.8
Disagree	43	22.0
Strongly disagree	42	21.5

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by External Factors
(Continued)

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> <i>(195)</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>(100.0)</i>
4. Roles of police sciences are indispensable.		
Strongly agree	66	33.8
Agree	31	15.9
Uncertain	22	11.3
Disagree	48	24.6
Strongly disagree	28	14.4
5. Collaboration between police information with other unit		
Strongly agree	36	18.5
Agree	25	12.8
Uncertain	37	19.0
Disagree	65	33.3
Strongly disagree	32	16.4
6. Most alleged are narcotic users rather than traders.		
Strongly agree	71	36.4
Agree	32	16.4
Uncertain	19	9.7
Disagree	46	23.6
Strongly disagree	27	13.8

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by External Factors
(Continued)

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> (195)	<i>Percentage</i> (100.0)
7. The alleged exploit influences to threaten witnesses or to destroy evidences.		
Strongly agree	32	16.4
Agree	29	14.9
Uncertain	38	19.5
Disagree	61	31.3
Strongly disagree	35	17.9
8. Local politicians exploit influences to intervene operations.		
Strongly agree	41	21.0
Agree	28	14.4
Uncertain	30	15.4
Disagree	57	29.2
Strongly disagree	39	20.0
9. Politicians involve with investigation.		
Strongly agree	34	17.4
Agree	30	15.4
Uncertain	63	32.2
Disagree	48	24.6
Strongly disagree	20	10.3

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Samples Distributed by External Factors
(Continued)

<i>Data</i>	<i>Frequency</i> <i>(195)</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>(100.0)</i>
10. Collaboration from intelligence agents		
Strongly agree	45	23.1
Agree	30	15.4
Uncertain	27	13.8
Disagree	49	25.1
Strongly disagree	44	22.6
11. Spending for information is indispensable to investigation.		
Strongly agree	47	24.1
Agree	32	16.4
Uncertain	26	13.3
Disagree	40	20.5
Strongly disagree	50	25.6
12. Monetary bait for narcotic drugs was indispensable.		
Strongly agree	52	26.7
Agree	36	18.5
Uncertain	48	24.6
Disagree	31	15.9
Strongly disagree	28	14.3

4.4 Test of Hypotheses

Hypotheses had been assumed as follows:

1. Different backgrounds of the investigation officers had different performance in narcotic investigation of offenders

2. Factors affecting performance had relationship with the performance of investigating narcotic offenders

From analyses, it was concluded the test hypotheses that different backgrounds such as age, years in civil services, rank, and position and so on of detectives had differences among individuals. However, such differences did not obviously affect performance in narcotic investigation of offenders. Logically, those differences were consequential the backgrounds of investigation knowledge and experience as well as rules and regulations, which controlled the operations.

Whereas, it was similar with the internal and external factors, which were under the normal conditions of routine job such as inadequacy of budget, police force and so on. These factors unlikely changed operations. Detectives had to adapt tasks under restrictions and conditions appeared, which likely affected quality and efficiency of the tasks in each case. In general, they did not affect the operation. However, both internal and external factors had relationship with the performance of investigating narcotic offenders

Therefore, the Hypothesis 1 was rejected but he Hypothesis 2 was retained.

Table 4 ANOVA of Investigation Performance Distributed by Backgrounds

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>Sum of Squares</i>	<i>DF</i>	<i>Mean Squared</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
Main Effects	1827.010	12	1241.611	61.214	0.000
Age	61.272	2	95.078	93.112	0.000
Years in civil services	85.374	1	47.129	32.021	0.451
Rank	79.212	1	86.201	45.152	0.380
Position	45.129	1	71.325	68.127	0.432
Years of experience	64.043	1	85.412	71.087	0.514
Salary	42.128	1	91.026	65.129	0.324
Special income	53.234	1	75.148	61.729	0.728
Additional training	61.018	1	46.143	71.235	0.358
Explained	875.102	14	1035.514	62.125	0.007
Residual	645.087	181	47.329		
Total	1520.189	195			

Table 5 MCA of Investigation Performance Distributed by Backgrounds

Grand Mean = 28.347

<i>Variable + Category</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Unadjusted</i>		<i>Adjusted for Independents</i>	
		<i>Dev'n</i>	<i>Eta</i>	<i>Dev'n</i>	<i>Beta</i>
Age					
Not more than 30 years	104	11.04		12.17	
31-35 years	64	8.75		9.10	
More than 36 years	27	6.17		7.01	
			0.37		0.46
Years in civil services					
Not more than 5 years	67	6.75		8.29	
6 – 10 years	83	10.08		12.11	
More than 11 years	45	9.16		10.25	
			0.27		.31
Rank					
Pol. Sub.lt –Pol. Capt.	164	13.48		14.18	
Pol. Maj.. – Pol. Lt. Col.	31	11.05		12.12	
			0.21		0.28
Position					
Deputy Inspector	164	10.18		11.35	
Inspector or Higher	31	10.11		13.24	
			0.31		0.34
Years of experience					
Not more than 5 years	81	17.18		18.78	
6 – 10 years	69	13.25		14.17	
More than 11 years	45	16.35		17.11	
			0.28		0.32

Table 5 MCA of Investigation Performance Distributed by Backgrounds
(Continued)

Grand Mean = 28.347

<i>Variable + Category</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Unadjusted</i>		<i>Adjusted for Independents</i>	
		<i>Dev'n</i>	<i>Eta</i>	<i>Dev'n</i>	<i>Beta</i>
Education					
Bachelor degree	12	14.29		15.13	
Higher than bachelor degree	8	13.11		13.34	
	7		0.26		0.31
Salary					
Not more than 10,000 Baht	49	13.43		13.65	
10,001 – 12,000 Baht	89	12.28		13.75	
More than 12,001 Baht	57	16.45		16.50	
			0.32		0.35
Special income					
No	16	8.31		8.75	
Not more than 5,000 Baht	4	6.26		6.38	
	31		0.19		0.29
Additional training					
Yes	18	10.13		11.25	
No	0	9.07		10.17	
	15		0.30		0.32
Multiple R Squared					0.512
Multiple R					0.608

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSIONS

It was found in the study of the Criminal Investigation of Narcotic Drugs in the Provincial Police of Kanchanaburi that most detectives were not more than 30 years and 31-35 years respectively. It was further found that their years in civil services were 5-10 years. It showed that most detectives were adults and permissible to be assigned to fieldwork particularly the narcotic drug investigation. It required experiences to such task. Such task was tough and risk. Detective needed to be healthy, perseverance and enduring sleepless. It therefore required young adults to match such operations.

It was further found that most detectives had investigation experiences not more than 10 years and their education was mostly bachelor degree but some earned master degree or higher. They had also been attending additional training courses of investigation.

By their overall backgrounds of detectives from Kanchanaburi, it was observable that most them had likely remarkable in relation to age, years in civil services, rank, position, investigation experience, education, salary, special income and additional training courses. It was counted that they were efficiently qualified and potential to criminal investigation of narcotic drug offenders. It caused the narcotic case drastically decreasing to the point of controllable on its rife.

It was found with the internal factors that the detective force was adequate including vested with knowledge, capacity, and investigation experience. Nevertheless, there were some problems on time devotion to task with some detectives, the remuneration, investigation budget, which they had to spend their own pocket money. However, there were comments that sometimes cases overwhelmed

detectives as well as being also assigned to other tasks. Most detectives disagreed with that they had inadequate of legal matters to be applied to investigation otherwise, the work would be erroneous. It also required the knowledge of police particulars on cases. Nevertheless, most detectives needed training on legal matters, investigation techniques, and advanced police sciences. They commented that devices and tools for investigation of narcotic drugs were inadequate and meet the advancement of the issues.

It was found with the external factors that they gain collaboration from people but the witnessed ones rejected to appear as witnesses because of the restrictions of security and their daily earning for daily life as well as the restricted remuneration to appear as witness. It was found with the coordination of information among units that it was sometime unsatisfactory. There were likely inadequate supports to implement roles of police sciences in operations. Had it been better, and then the operation would have been more effective. The concentration of investigation of narcotic drugs was aimed to the traders and manufacturers rather than users, who were inferiors. But, the traders and manufacturers were usually influential with potential and network to prevent and secure their groups or eliminate evidences as well as threatening witnesses. It was commonly found with the local politicians. However, most samples agreed that it was indispensable to seek information form intelligence agents but it required remuneration, which was likely inadequate as well as monetary bait for arrestment. Most samples agreed that had it been supported from persons involved in the expenditures, the operation would have been remarkably successful.

In conclusion, it was found the criminal investigation of narcotic drug in Kanchanaburi had been encountering some problems and limitations, which were not, addressed particularly internal factors regarding knowledge, capacity, devices for operations, budget and other assignments rather than routine job and modern investigation techniques.

In conclusion of the external factors, which involved with the people collaboration to supply information, witnessing, the coordination of information with other units, local influences, and monetary bait for narcotic drugs.

However, these problems and limitations had the detectives of Kanchanaburi attempted to solve under the restricted conditions for more effectiveness, despite narcotic drug problems had its rife and complications to the operations.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study of the Criminal Investigation of Narcotic Drugs in the Provincial Police of Kanchanaburi was to investigate the arrestment of narcotic offenders in Kanchanaburi, the problems and limitations of the investigation, and to propose approaches in operations.

240 commissioned investigation police were the respondents. But 195 set of questionnaire or 81.25% had been returned. SPSS was implemented in data analyses. Findings were:

6.1 Backgrounds of Samples

It was found with the general backgrounds of samples that most detectives were not more than 30 years of age, with 6-10 years in civil services, and ranked from police sub lieutenant to police captain. Their position was deputy inspector with not more than 5 years of investigation experiences. They earned bachelor degree with the salary of 10,001 – 12,000 Baht with no special income. However, they had attended additional training of investigation.

6.2 Opinion on Internal Factors of the Unit

It was found with the internal factors that the detective force was adequate including vested with knowledge, capacity, and investigation experience. Nevertheless, there were some problems on time devotion to task with some detectives, the remuneration, investigation budget, which they had to spend their own

pocket money. However, there were comments that sometimes cases overwhelmed detectives as well as being also assigned to other tasks. Most detectives disagreed with that they had inadequate of legal matters to be applied to investigation otherwise, the work would be erroneous. It also required the knowledge of police particulars on cases. Nevertheless, most detectives needed training on legal matters, investigation techniques, and advanced police sciences. They commented that devices and tools for investigation of narcotic drugs were inadequate and meet the advancement of the issues.

6.3 Opinion on External Factors of the Unit

It was found with the external factors that they gain collaboration from people but the witnessed ones rejected to appear as witnesses because of the restrictions of security and their daily earning for daily life as well as the restricted remuneration to appear as witness. It was found with the coordination of information among units that it was sometime unsatisfactory. There were likely inadequate supports to implement roles of police sciences in operations. Had it been better, and then the operation would have been more effective. The concentration of investigation of narcotic drugs was aimed to the traders and manufacturers rather than users, who were inferiors. But, the traders and manufacturers were usually influential with potential and network to prevent and secure their groups or eliminate evidences as well as threatening witnesses. It was commonly found with the local politicians. However, most samples agreed that it was indispensable to seek information form intelligence agents but it required remuneration, which was likely inadequate as well as monetary bait for arrestment. Most samples agreed that had it been supported from persons involved in the expenditures, the operation would have been remarkably successful.

6.4 Test of Hypotheses

It was found that

Hypothesis 1 : Different backgrounds of the investigation officers had different performance in narcotic investigation of offenders. From the results, the hypothesis was rejected

Hypothesis 2 : Factors affecting performance had relationship with the performance of investigating narcotic offenders. From the results, the hypothesis was retained.

6.5 Recommendations from the Research

6.5.1 Indispensable factors in criminal investigation of narcotic drugs in general were budget for operations particularly, the bait to be as evidence for indicating offenders. Wherever it was unlikely and inadequate to the operation. The Royal Thai Police Office should seriously heed this matter. Logically, the policy of narcotic drug suppression would effectively gain constructive outcomes depended on the very money for expenditures.

6.5.2 The Royal Thai Police Office should enhance opportunity for the police to strive for additional training at all level of education. It was found from the study that the investigation division or other divisions had not been encouraged for additional training. This would likely lead to inadequacy of knowledge and skills, capacity among the fieldwork personnel on their effectiveness.

6.5.3 Top immediate supervisors should encourage and support being role model of knowledge-leader and experience to detectives providing spiritual supports, morale, job security, advancement, recognition, honor, remuneration to risk.

Currently, many detectives attempted to transfer themselves to other lines of command.

6.6 Recommendations for Further Studies

6.6.1 Integrated research on qualitative a quantitative should be conducted to investigate in-depth and width. Logically, detective job truly required application of theoretical knowledge to practices. It directly affected the stability, and security of life and property of people.

6.6.2 There should be comparative study on police operation particularly the differences geographic settings, environmental factors especially with relation to narcotic drug. Rationally, it was the international issue affecting common society.

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APPENDIX

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Mahidol University

April BE 2546

Subject: Request Responding Questionnaire

To: Detective Officer of Provincial Police of Kanchanaburi

I, Pol.Capt. Chaiyod Chansomboon a graduate student, Program of Mater of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University am conducting research entitled” The Criminal Investigation of Narcotic Drugs in Provincial Police Of Kanchanaburi. I would request your consideration to respond questionnaire according to your knowledge, understanding and experiences. Yours response would further bring benefits to police and for further studies.

Your response is highly appreciated

Truly yours,

(Pol.Capt. Chaiyod Chansomboon)

QUESTIONNAIRE

TITLE

THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE PROVINCIAL POLICE OF KANCHANABURI

Part 1 Backgrounds

Instructions: Please mark with (✓) or fill in every blank corresponding to your fact

1. Age years

2. Years in civil services years

3. Rank

- Pol. Sub-lt. – Pol. Capt.
- Pol. Maj. – Pol. Lt. Col.

4. Position

- Deputy Inspector
- Inspector or Higher

5. Years of investigation experience

- Not more than 5 years
- 4-10 years
- More than 11 years

6. Education

- Bachelor degree
- Higher than bachelor degree

7. Salary Baht

8. Special income

No

Yes.....Baht

9. Additional training of investigation

Yes

No

Part 2 Internal Factor of the Unit

Instructions: Please mark with (☑) or fill in every blank corresponding to your fact

<i>Descriptions</i>		<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Uncertain</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
1.	Currently there are the adequacy of detectives					
2.	You own adequacy of knowledge, capacity, and investigation experiences					
3.	Most detectives could not seriously devote their time for investigation.					
4.	Every investigation has been remunerated.					
5.	There is adequacy of investigation budget.					
6.	Pocket money has been spent for investigation					
7.	Cases overwhelm detectives					
8.	Other asks are assigned beside routine job					
9.	Detectives had inadequacy of knowledge in matters of laws for investigation					
10.	Detectives had inadequacy of police particulars on cases					
11.	Additional training on matters of laws, investigation techniques and advanced police sciences should be organized					
12.	Devices and tools were inadequate for investigation operation					

Part 3 External factors of the unit

<i>Descriptions</i>		<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Uncertain</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
1.	Gaining Collaboration from people					
2.	The witnessed people reject to be witnesses.					
3.	There is gap in coordination of information.					
4.	Roles of police sciences are indispensable.					
5.	Collaboration between police information with other unit					
6.	Most alleged are narcotic users rather than traders.					
7.	The all edged exploit influences to threaten witnesses or to destroy evidences.					
8.	Local politicians exploit influences to intervene operations.					
9.	Politicians involve with investigation.					
10.	Collaboration from intelligence agents					
11.	Spending for information is indispensable to investigation.					
12.	Monetary bait for narcotic drugs was indispensable.					

Part 4 Investigation Performance

<i>Descriptions</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Uncertain</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
1. The investigation achievement is satisfactory for the past years round.					
2. Most investigation have evidence adequately collected					
3. It is tough to be successful in investigation because narcotic case is complicated					
4. Narcotic rife particularly, Yaba is overwhelming the detective.					
5. Narcotic users are rousers and after release they will return to using					
6. Offenders of narcotic arrested in your jurisdiction are users rather than traders.					
7. Arresting narcotic offenders required devoted detectives to achieve well performance					
8. Part of effective investigation comes from supports of immediate supervisor.					
9. Investigating narcotic offenders requires detectives equipped with knowledge, special capacity to achieve best outcomes.					
10. Investigating narcotic offenders is life-risk for detectives and it requires top precautions in operations.					

BIOGRAPHY

NAME	Pol.Capt. Chaiyod Chansomboon
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