

**THE STUDY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLUTIONS TO
NARCOTIC DRUGS THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED
APPROACHES AND THE CENTRAL PRINCIPLES OF THE
MAEKONGPANDIN FUND**



**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
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School of Public Administration
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ABSTRACT

Title of Dissertation	THE STUDY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLUTIONS TO NARCOTIC DRUGS THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED APPROACHES AND THE CENTRAL PRINCIPLES OF THE MAEKONGPANDIN FUND
Author	Aumphorn Jindarat
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The objectives of this research were to study: 1) the concept of Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drugs by community; 2) the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community-based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund; and 3) the model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community. The research studied on qualitative research and supports the findings by using descriptive statistics. Data collected by used in-depth interview and questionnaire. The research population consisted of the officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board, the officer of Provincial Community Development Office, the committees of Maekongpandin Fund, and the members of Maekongpandin Fund. The research sample consisted of 462 samples.

The results showed that : 1) the concept of Maekongpandin Fund showed that strengthen by combining the power of community, with self-sufficiency of each area based on social and cultural dimensions, and loyalty to the monarchy for contribute to the results of solution to narcotic drug sustained; 2) the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community-based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund consisting of the process of selecting communities to participate in the Maekongpandin Fund showed that had the formal criteria and procedure for selected communities to the Maekongpandin Fund, the support of the Maekongpandin Fund showed that budget support, personnel support, donation, campaigning, checkpoint, sports activities, training activities, supporting drug users to treatment, career promotion, and participation follow-up drug users who have been treated when entering the community, the fundraising model of the Maekongpandin Fund's members showed

that have 2 types of fundraising model. First, from the faith fund such as donation, and donation from events in the community. Second, from the wisdom fund such as selling products, planting in public areas of the village to raise money for contributions, the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, the overall participation showed that participation in the benefits was the highest participation 51 percent, followed by 48.5 percent of participation in the practice, 47.5 percent of participation in the evaluation and 43.3 percent of participation in the decision-making in solution to narcotic drug, respectively. And 3) the model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community, can achieve the goal attainment as determined. The success depends on cooperation and network for implementation in solution to narcotic drug by self-reliance with community funds for the benefit of the community and contribute to the goal attainment of the Maekongpandin Fund.

Recommendations from this research are: 1) The government sector or related agencies should focus on solution to narcotic drug that corresponds to the needs of the people. 2) Should be knowledge development or operational guidelines for the communities' leaders and the Maekongpandin Fund network regularly. 3) A process should be created for the whole people in the communities in response to the royal aspiration so that they recognize the importance of the process of preventing and solving the drug problem. 4) Encourage the integration of the people in the communities to create a continuous network. 5) Focusing on building communities to be strong and self-reliant. 6) A community-level platform for discussion about preventing and solving the drug problem should be provided in order to give opportunities for people to fully participate in solving the drug problem all stages of participation. 7) A welfare system and a safety assurance system should be provided for workers at the area. And 8) should use the appropriate legal measures to tackle drugs in the communities.

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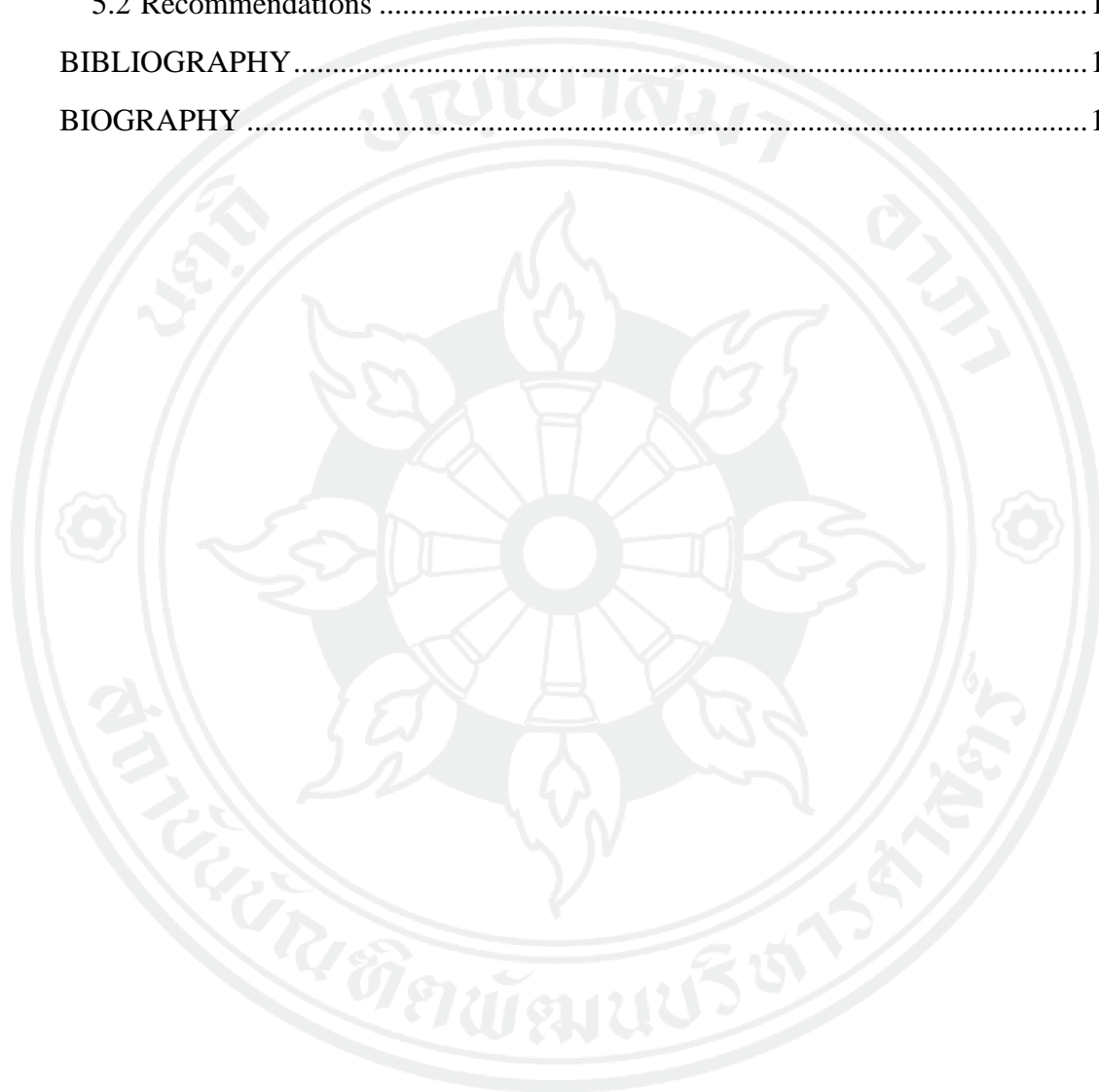
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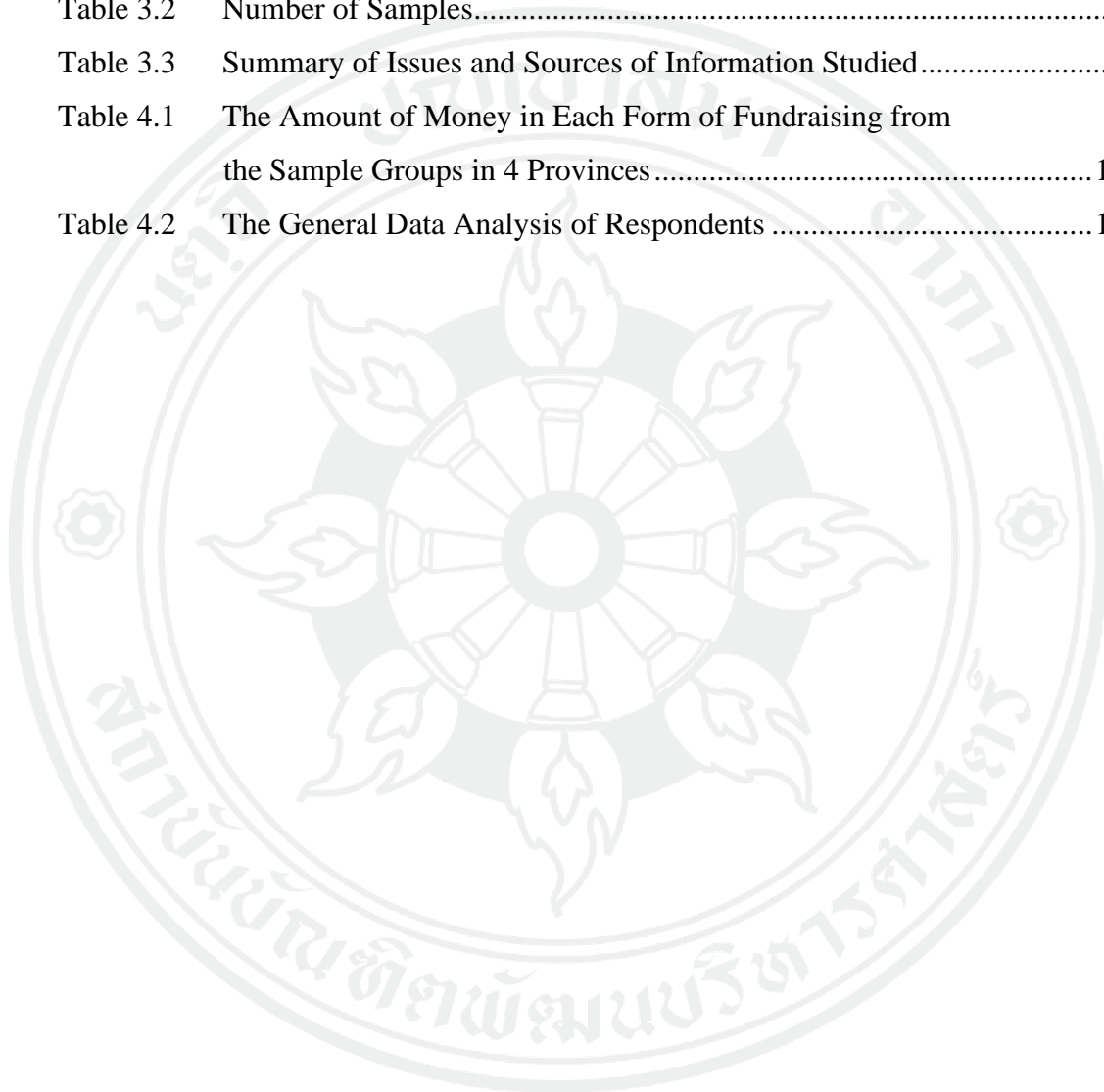
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Problem Statement

Narcotics has caused a countrywide impact on society which has undermined national human resources (Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, 2016). The intensity of the drug situation consequently has forced government and related agencies to formulate policies and strategies to prevent and tackle the drug problem. All the previous governments gave priority to solving the drug situation by defining the problem as a national agenda. In the past until now, narcotics was and remains one of Thailand's critical issues. Narcotics are a widespread threat to the individual, and society as a whole. Solving the drug problem cannot be achieved only by the work of the government alone since the problem is also linked to economic, social and environmental factors. Drug abuse has impacted on villages and communities to drug abuse which can relate to drug related crime. Moreover, it has a direct impact on families (Thai Familylink Association, 2016). Such as the study of Gaines et al. (2015), that studies the inspection of law enforcement among drug users after the implementation of the drug policy reform in Tijuana, Mexico, found that the law enforcement on drug users at a local level still focus on rehabilitation rather than penalties. Same as Thailand, that has seen the effects of the drug problem, therefore it has formulated government policies by focusing on prevention, suppression and problem solving action plans to reduce drugs and the impact it has on their community and society in general. causing a positive impact and the improvement of people is quality of life. Solving the problem by areas and setting targets and guidelines in joint operations between related agencies, giving priority to the participation of all sectors involved in the process of, making decisions, acting, sharing benefits, evaluation and solving the problem holistically and systematically. Therefore, people should take responsibility by finding their own solutions with

support from the government, while The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) has formulated strategies and operational guidelines with a focus on public awareness. At present, the strategy is that people participation has been defined under the Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015 - 2019 with emphasis on prevention and solving the drug problem in communities that receive funds from Maekongpandin Fund. The government's goal of preventing and solving drug problems is to overcome addiction problems to be sustainable that must speed up operations in suppression of producers/traders and operations to prevent and solve the problems of drug users, it must operate to cover all areas, from the local to the national level.

The Maekongpandin Fund is the starting point and the community is heart and soul in combating drug use and implementing rehabilitation. One method of eliminating drug threats within the villages is to give people to stand unified in combating the situation and eradicating drug abuse in their communities actively participate in solving these problems. Making the younger generation aware of the risks of drugs and the affect it has to not only themselves but to their families and community. The Queen's fund focuses on the role of the public sector with implementing this fund in which the villagers have the tools to help prevent, treat and rehabilitate people back into society, and bringing about an anti-drug youth network. Helping people make lifestyle changes and become self-sufficient. The fact that the nation is facing a legitimate threat from drug abuse that the royal institution will be the nucleus of the Thai nation to try and overcome this crisis. This country is facing a drug epidemic which has escalated over the years with such a crisis, Her Majesty Queen Sirikit saw the dangers and she visited the people in the northeast area, therefore donating her own personal fund to the Narcotics Control Board, to be used as for preventing and solving the drug problem in communities and to defeat the problem in a sustainable manner. Since the drug problem is a social problem, with factors such as poverty, unemployment, weakness of character, loss of values, etc. With these reasons, it is essential that the task of narcotics integration must be combined with sustainable development in their own villages, aiming to focus on self-reliance and solving the drug problem to achieve sustainable results, with the following concepts: (Office of the Narcotics Control Board, 2017) Maekongpandin

Fund is considered a sacred fund. Any communities that receive the fund feel privileged and have the encouragement and support from Her Majesty Queen Sirikit to enhance the productivity and well-being of their community, Maekongpandin Fund is a gift bestowed to communities for the purpose of uplifting the life of the communities by eradicating drug abuse, and Maekongpandin Fund strategy is to build awareness and becoming self-reliant in their fight against drug addiction and drug trafficking. Realising the importance of prevention, correction, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug abusers. And to play a greater role in economic, social and political development, leading to sustainable success in drug management.

The importance of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drugs by Maekongpandin Fund as a mechanism to solve drug problems because this concept close to the people, driving to clear substantial, and strengthening people is potential with development of economy, society, and politics for lead to sustainable success of effective drug management and truly useful. So, there should be the study of the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund, in order to know the concept and the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund. Including as a guideline to propose the pattern and the process for success in preventing and solving drug problems in appropriate and in accordance with local situation. To be a framework for policy action in resolving the drug from the power of the people and truly sustainable. Therefore, this research is to study the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund.

1.2 Research Objectives

1.2.1 To study the concept of Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community.

1.2.2 To study the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund.

1.2.3 To study the model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solutions to narcotic drugs by community approaches.

1.3 Scope of the Study

1.3.1 Content Scope

This study focuses on the study of the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community-based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund. In reviewing the theories, concepts and all the relevant research, the conceptual framework of the study is as follows:

- 1) The concept of Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drugs by community.
- 2) The implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community-based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund.
- 3) The model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community.

The scope of the content is as follows:

Data from academic documents, articles, journals, dissertations, information from the internet, and related research reports such as operations, policies, strategies, information from various related, and including observing of the Maekongpandin Fund, which is a collection of primary data and secondary data.

Data from in-depth interviews and group discussion from a sample of executives, practitioners, and various groups of people related, after that, summarize from the analysis to be linked in a systematic manner.

Data from the questionnaire from a sample of the members of Maekongpandin Fund. A total of 400 people. The researcher has analyzed the data and presented the research results by dividing the presentation into 3 parts which consist of: part 1 general data analysis, part 2 analysis of participation in drug problem solving, and part 3 recommendations.

1.3.2 Population and Sample Scope

The population used to study qualitative data are the officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board, the officer of Provincial Community Development Office of Maekongpandin Fund, and the committees of Maekongpandin Fund. The population used to study by using descriptive statistics data is the members of Maekongpandin Fund by sampling covered in the study area.

1.3.3 Timing Scope

This research study starts from December 2017 to December 2018. The total duration of the study is 1 year.

1.4 Benefits of the Study

To know the concept and the Implementation in Solution to Narcotic Drug by community based on the concept of Maekongpandin Fund. As well as a guideline to propose a form for solving drug problems by the community that is appropriate and consistent with the current conditions that will lead to policy formulation and management practices to help solve drug problems in the community efficiently following the strategy.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research chapter focuses on concepts, theories and related literature. It is divided 7 topics as follows: theories about public policy, theories about policy implementation, the concept of drugs, the concept of participation, the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, related researches, and the conceptual framework.

2.1 Theories about Public Policy

The theory of Public Policy is divided 4 topics as follows: definition of the terms; the importance of public policy; types of public policy; and public policy process.

2.1.1 Definition of the Terms

Easton (1955) defined the general policy as one that strengthens social values. Such values determine the future of that particular society, with the government's decision and action in any policies, these values and the belief system of the people in the community are considered to be essential. This concept is similar to one stated by Lasswell and Kaplan (2013). This states that public policy is the determination of goals, values , and practices that are clearly defined in that programs or projects that the government has set and must comply with. Cultural values by Friedrich (1963) explain public policy is a set of proposals for the actions of individuals or the government under the environment that consists of problems, obstacles, objectives, and opportunities which the policy is presented for use in solving the said problems of the people. This is done by aiming to achieve these goals or making the objectives appear transparent, while public policy must consist of essential ideas concerning the above concepts. The government then needs to act. March and Olsen (1983) add that

public policy is a tool of the state that leads to the goals of society outlaying numerous options. Therefore, the government must decide on the most suitable alternative, which involves a cost analysis outlining the benefits of each said choice, comparing and being decisive on the most appropriate course of action to take. However, Sharkansky (1970) state that public policy is when the government covers all activities, such as education management, state welfare and highway construction, including the requirements and regulations for controlling and directing the actions of individuals and all legal entities as well as government agencies. The public policy covers issues domestically and internationally. Anderson (2014) defines public policy as a guideline or an action that has numerous elements. Namely, practitioners or certain people responsible for solving issues relating to a society with a precise aim to accomplish these goals. Classifying the differences between policies and problems made by the government. The importance of choosing these alternatives is that they must be compared by Prewitt, Verba, and Salisbury (1979) who add that public policy is a long-term commitment to this operation. As a form of government, focusing on what the government does, rather than what the government says. This commitment is expressed in the form of laws, regulations, and guidelines, and a unit will be responsible for putting all this into practice. They will appear following the aims of the law. Concluding that the public policy is the government is action that the government has decided to make activities or actions occur, with plans for achieving goals.

2.1.2 The Importance of Public Policy

Public policy is essential to both policymakers and the people (Sombat Thamrongthanyawong, 2007):

- 1) What is vital to these policymakers is that the government is held responsible for the formulation of these policies. The government needs to set plans in line with the needs of the people in terms of social values and to improve their quality of life. The government will then gain some faith and trust from the public. If they implement these policies effectively and efficiently, making them appear more acceptable as an entity that can be trusted. By doing so, these kinds of actions will

encourage the government to maintain their position of power and allow them to manage the country more effectively and over a more extended period, allowing the people to put their faith in the government that they elected. On the other hand, if the government continues to establish policies that are inconsistent with the values or needs of the people, the people may choose to challenge the government into changing these policies which may have an adverse effect causing them to lose popularity and ending their power. It is noted that public policy could affect the stability of the government;

2) The significance of the public is a political product that meets the needs of the people expressed through various political mechanisms such as: political parties, politicians, influence groups, bureaucracy, administration, and the legislative branch. The demands the support of the people who are introduced into the political system and the public policy is implemented, if the results are desirable, it would effectively result in positive feedback from the people giving them confidence in the administration of their government. On the other hand, if the implementation of policies is not in line with the desired goals of the people, it will directly affect the average person's way of life. It is thus up to the government to make changes to these policies and improve on them, making them more useful to restore the faith of the people. The relationship between the political system and the people is a dynamic system. Therefore, public policy as a product of the political system has a significant impact on the quality of life of people (Easton, 1965).

In conclusion, an effective public policy must be consistent with the values and needs of the people and be implemented effectively and efficiently, giving people equality and a better quality of life.

2.1.3 Types of Public Policy

These categories of public policies are essential to adding clarity, making a difference in each type of public policy (Sombat Thamrongthanyawong, 2007):

1) The content and objectives of the policy is a classification by considering the material content and objectives of a policy that exists or how it is the similarities or differences with the content and objectives of other policies, and then

classify the policies of the same or similar content and objectives in the same category. The policies with different content and objectives are grouped into another category. In which considering whether a policy what is the content and purpose? That is unlike any other policies, it is something that can be done easily and conveniently. By considering various details of each policy will be able to understand the content and objectives of the policy;

2) The policy process is classification of public policy by this criterion and a classification considering that within the process of determining public policy can be classified into various stages or is a period of various operations.

3) The scope of the policy impact by considering that when various public policies have been established and those public policies are implemented, policies that have the same type and nature of impact will be categorized;

4) Activities or important missions of the government are a classification of public policy. The classification considering the scope or the nature of important activities, that the government of that country has done, some types of activities may be extremely important to that country while other types of activities are secondary importance until, they are less important. However, regardless of the significance level of the activity, it is the activity or mission of the government.

In conclusion, the type of public policy will help to know how to classify public policies. If considering the public policy that exists in the country will see that there are many different names such as agricultural price insurance policies, fuel saving policy, security policy. If you can determine what type of these policies are already. You will lead to better understanding of public policy.

2.1.4 Public Policy Process

Anderson (2014) discusses the public policy process with 5 steps as follows:

1) Problem identification or analysis. This step is to consider whether the problem is a public issue. It is the issue a policy agenda for the government to carry out or not (policy agenda), it is a real problem or not. Because sometimes what we think is the problem but the truth it may not be a problem.

2) Policy formation. This step defines policy alternatives as to what solutions are available and who is involved in policy making. If there are multiple options, then the advantages and disadvantages of each choice must be analyzed by using cost-benefit analysis techniques.

3) Policy adoption. This step, it is decided that the various options. That has been analyzed, decides which choice or guideline to enforce and needs to be, that is what you want it to be and who will decide the policy.

4) Policy implementation. When deciding which policy is considered the best then implement the selected policy and achieve it and what is affecting the content of the policy.

5) Policy evaluation. By measuring whether the policy is effective or affected, However, after implementing that policy and who will evaluate the policy? What are the consequences of the policy from the evaluation?

The public policy process can be divided into problem identification or analysis, policy formation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy evaluation process. However, public policy is a guideline for government activities, actions, or decisions which the government decides and determines in advance, in order to conduct activities or actions taken in order to achieve the specified goals with planning, project, management methods or operational processes to achieve with appropriate work methods in line with the actual conditions and needs of the people.

2.2 Theories about Policy Implementation

The theory of policy implementation is divided 4 topics as follows: meaning, policy implementation, procedure of policy implementation, factors determining success or failure due to implementing policies, and implementation policy strategy.

2.2.1 Meaning

Policy implementation has the following meanings: Pressman and Wildavsky (1973) state that the policy implementation means the process of interaction between the goals or objectives have been previously determined. Van Meter and Van Horn

(1975); Alexander (1985); Sombat Thamrongthanyawong (2007); Kla Thongkhao (2008) state that the policy implementation is an attempt to judge the ability to collect personal and administrative resources. This being a guideline to create strategies to increase the capacity and capabilities of the organization and the group of people who implement the policy enabling them to be able to manage and coordinate activities to achieve their objectives. They can avoid the problems that hinder the achievement of the policy by Bardach (1980), who discusses the policy implementation as a process of strategy that shows the interaction of all interested parties to fight to achieve their agendas. This requirement may or may not be possible to attain these agendas as following the mandate consistent with Quade and Carter (1989), who says that the policy implementation is a process in which to deal with a pattern to directly change the policy mandate by accepting the requirements arising from these decisions. These decisions were effectively made before the policy was implemented and therefore accepting this practice. Sabatier and Mazmanian (1980); Ripley and Franklin (1986) said that policy implementation is a decision put into place after the law gives power to the plan. Policies provide certain tangible benefits that are usually defined in the statute by the agencies that implement these policies and practices. As well as the consequences that are intended and inadvertently, in the end, an amendment or an attempt to amend the act to achieve results which are in the same direction. Allen and Springer (1989); Suphachai Yawaprapas (2002) state that policy implementation is a continuous process. In each one of these steps, these activities are relevant by being transparent on the policy and having the initiative to express their intention to help implement the policies, resulting in the achievement of their goals concerning their policy. Responsible organizations can lead and encourage administrative resources as well as important mechanisms to achieve or not to meet the policy such as education, policy implementation in the past, focused on specific issues rather than creating a comprehensive implementation of the policy. It can be said that the implementation process encourages all administrative resources to achieve their goals.

In summary, the policy implementation is a process that results in a formulation which requires the responsible agency or responsible person to fully understand the process of implementing the policy proficiently and will lead in driving management resources to be successful and able to coordinate actions in order

to achieve the objectives put in place by their organization. This includes the ability to avoid any issues that may arise and impede the achievement of the policy.

2.2.2 Procedure of Policy Implementation

Woradech Chantarasorn (2011) explained the details of the interactions, dependency links, and the independence of the organization and the people involved in the Policy implementation by dividing the policy into 2 steps. The main steps are macro and micro levels as follows:

1) Macro implementation divides the practice into 2 phases:

The first step is to convert the policy into practice guidelines by plans or projects. In general, the responsible agencies are ministry or central administration. The second step is for local agencies to accept the instructions, procedures, projects, or the results of that conversion.

2) Micro implementation is the real starting point of implementing the policy, which in this case is the Implementation of the central policy in a local environment. This process is different as it is related to the acceptance of the domestic agency policy which will lead to the improvement of the operational methods of the agency following the central policies and guidelines implemented in the first stage of the macro level.

3) There are 3 main steps:

(1) Mobilization is a process by which local authorities must consider accepting policies and seeking local policy support.

(2) Implementation and covering the process of modifying projects have already been accepted.

(3) Institutionalization or continuation - covers seeking ways to modify and accept the policy and implement it into the daily duties of the practitioner.

2.2.3 Factors Determining Success or Failure due to Policy implementation

The research finds that scholars have various ways of interpreting and understanding success or failure of policy implementation.

Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) states that the importance of policy outcomes is as follows:

1) Policy objectives – which factors influence the outcome of the policy. The first thing to do is to clearly distinguish the objectives set out in the policy. Because the objectives are the criteria for evaluating success or the failure to convert policy into practice. Therefore, act as a framework for determining various practices. Objectives are extensions of the overall goals of the policy to be clearer, make the goals look concrete and easy to imagine and understand. In many cases, the objectives are clearly written and easy to measure. To be sure if the policy is implemented or not, it must clearly specify what type of work can be created. However, in general, it is difficult to separate the objectives of the policy. General policies tend to have wide scopes and have ambiguous goals.

2) Policy resources: policies must have clear objectives and standards and must specify the resources that are necessary to transform the policy into practice. Policy resources, including budgets and other benefits, will be catalysts for increased efficiency. In general policy conversion, the problematic resource is the budget many times. Frequently, budgets are sufficient. But disbursement is often delayed, and budget problems, therefore an important issue of policy conversion into practice. Resources here refer to the various things that organizations or agencies have or are procuring for resource management operations, divided into 4 categories as follows:

(1) Manpower is the total human resources that a business has, whether it is an executive or an operational-level person.

(2) Money is the capital that will be used in the operation.

(3) Material is necessary materials such as machinery, materials, buildings, and land etc.

(4) Management is the method or process to bring all 3 factors above to achieve the highest efficiency.

3) The communication and implementation between various organizations in the conversion of policy into practice. The responsible person must have the same information and news regarding policy objectives. Therefore, communication between policy makers and the organization or various departments responsible for compliance with the policy and between organizations or agencies is

very important. Communication must be accurate, fast, continuous, and not conceal news. In addition, within the same department, communication must be effective as well.

4) The qualifications of the department responsible for the operation influence the policy conversion to practice. Among these important factors are:

(1) Numbers of personnel and capability of personnel in the responsible department.

(2) Levels of control according to the hierarchy of subordinate units within the responsible department.

(3) Political resources of responsible agencies such as support received from management and legislative branches etc.

(4) Importance of responsible agencies.

(5) Level of open communication for responsible agencies, including free communication between personnel of the same and different levels and personnel outside the department.

(6) Formal and informal relationships between responsible agencies and policymakers at different levels.

5) Social, economic, and political factors. Van Meter and Van Horn suggest that the following questions should be considered when the need to convert the policy into practice:

(1) The economic resources available in the area in which the policy is implemented is sufficient to push the policy transformation into practice.

(2) Converting policy to practice will be the impact on the important economic and social conditions in that area of operation.

(3) The opinion of the people in the operation area about the policy transition to practice.

(4) Whether leaders in the area agree or disagree on bringing the policy to action.

(5) What political parties do people like most? And what is the opinion of the political parties on this matter?

(6) Is there a movement to support or oppose this policy?

6) Qualifications of responsible personnel: the problems that are always encountered are lack of needed resources in quantity and quality. These are obstacles that prevent the policy from being translated into practice. Problems regarding quantity and quality of existing personnel and lack knowledge, and job expertise. The lack of skilled personnel in the work causes delay and mistakes which may have an impact on the success of the policy transition into practice (Suphachai Yawaprapas, 2002).

Van Meter and Van Horn have put together all 6 factors to structure the relationships but observe that considering the frame a more dynamic way than to stand still. Factors determining the outcomes of the policy in the first phase will have the ability to affect different levels as time goes on;

Ripley and Franklin (1986) point out these differences. There are at least 3 different approaches:

- 1) The success of implementing policies can be measured from the level of cooperation that policy recipients have received from either the issuer or policymaker. If the level of collaboration is high, the level of success in implementing the policy will also be high as well, and vice versa if the level of cooperation is low.

- 2) The condition can determine the success of implementing the policy that the achievement of that policy has achieved following the obligations of the organization responsible for its smooth deliverance. If the Implementation of any policy is full of conflicts or obstacles, the likelihood of failure is high.

- 3) The success of implementing the policy can be determined by the policy that creates short-run performance and causes a desirable impact.

Kerr (1976) considered that the policy is like a condition beta and action alpha or goals that Kerr sees as a failure of the policy stating these 3 characteristics as:

- 1) Implementation failure
- 2) Instrument failure
- 3) Failure in normative justification

However, Ingram and Mann (1980) conducted a study on why some policies have succeeded, where others have failed. These studies have shown the factors that influence their success. There are 6 issues relating to potential failures:

- 1) Conflicts of related benefits;

- 2) Social needs;
- 3) Each policy has advantages and disadvantages;
- 4) Problems from environmental change;
- 5) The relationship between policies;
- 6) The scope of the problem and the purpose of the policy is unclear;

Ingram and Mann note that success or failure is a problematic concept and highly abstract, reflecting the views or perspectives of one person who does the evaluation. It can be said that the success or failure of a particular policy should not only fall onto one person, but other deciding factors that come into play such as time frames and environmental conditions at the time that the policy is evaluated. Policies that are viewed as failures may be examples of how to make other policies more viable.

Fesler (1980) points out the significant factors of failure in implementing policies. They have pointed out 6 issues that contribute to it:

- 1) The inertia of the policy itself and the organization that is involved in the Implementation of that policy
- 2) The complexity of service recipients Which affects high policy practices, making policy practice more difficult
- 3) Inadequate scope of effort
- 4) Weak congressional support
- 5) Insufficient funds
- 6) The loss of leadership

However, Kla Thongkhao (2008) summarizes the factors by determining the success or failure of the implementation of public policy is as follows:

- 1) Policy statements mean policy messages that specify objectives or goals, policies, or standards. If considering the strategic plan or project that supports the policy, the policy message will say that the intent or purpose, including the various steps or strategies, has been defines. It may also refer to the implantation of guidelines for the responsible person to follow. The policy statement will identify which organization is for the scope of the policy, including the methodology for monitoring and evaluating. If the policy message is unclear, the chances of implementing the policy will be unsuccessful.

2) Support from the various groups in society factor into the equation. Leaders play an essential role in the success or failure of the policy even if they are deemed to be good policies. If obstacles are coming from a higher authority or charisma, then the policy will be fraught with difficulties; however, if all parties on all levels show their full support the chances are the policy will be a success.

3) The potential and capability factors of the organization that implement the policy need to consider all the critical aspects of the various elements of the organization, such as having some form of an organizational structure. This structure should be used to facilitate the process of implementing the policy, to ensure the knowledge, ability, and skills of their team, this includes interacting between organizations. The use of technology is the main factor in managing the projects appropriately and efficiently, adequate financial resources and administrative equipment, including the ability to manage funds effectively in conjunction with applying all these factors timely. If the emphasis on these factors is implemented, then the chances of the policy being successful will be high.

4) Policy about the consciousness of people of authority is an essential factor that can affect the success or failure of the policy. If the practitioner does not understand or doubts the purpose of the policy, this will initiate a lack of confidence and trust as it is seen that the policy is not sustainable and the policy becoming inactive. The policies that are in place may have been presumed to have a higher chance of failure, but on the contrary, any policy where the practitioner fully understands will open him up to constructive comments and suggestions from all sectors resulting in the success of the policy.

5) Leadership factors weigh highly when determining the success or failure of implementing policies. Leaders who may have initiated specific procedures will play a significant role in promulgating the policy to their advantage. They will coordinate all efforts of individuals and organizations that are responsible for the implementation of these policies to mediate and compromise the issues or conflicts that occur in the policy implementation process. They will seek and utilize strategies to coordinate with political parties, lawyers, academics, and other essential people to motivate their support for these policies. Besides, these leaders can manipulate the budget supervisors into allocating funds to support their policies that are already in

place. This will result in successful policies because the influential leaders will be honored among practitioners, allowing authorities working hard. If any policy is short of leaders, the chances of failure are quite high.

6) A monitoring system needs to be in place to be able to evaluate these practitioners who are implementing these policies. To monitor operations of individuals and organizations that are responsible for auditing and aiming to achieve effective policy management and preventing misrepresentation of targets to have a systematic evaluation, to reflect and improve this practice to attain positive results. In enabling positive reinforcement of support in the workforce, it will encourage authorities to complete his or her tasks with ease; however, If the authorities give back negative reinforcement, it will inhibit misconduct in the workplace. The system of monitoring and evaluating of administrations is critical to the success or failure of implementing policies based on these opinions, it shows that studying the success or failure of the policy should be considered vital in combating discrepancies from unscrupulous authorities. It must be regarded as the next step of action in the conceptual framework to be deemed appropriate for each policy.

2.2.4 Implementation Policy Strategy

The goal of this study is the implementation of one policy in seeking input for the management or government agencies to use in the decision-making process and the execution of policy management (Kla Thongkhao, 2008). The need to be educated on this is related to the ability to create a strategy through which to implement the policies successfully. Therefore, to achieve clarity on the approach of implementing the policy into practice, the researcher has adopted the concept of academics in the implementation of policies to be synthesized, these issues are discussed bellows:

1) The results of Pressman and Wildavsky (1973) find that the general strategy for implementing policies to be successful is

(1) Policy, plan, or project that implemented should start small in the experimental project phase by being a pilot project.

(2) Steps in the Policy implementation should utilize a method that is simple to understand to achieve the goal successfully.

(3) Eliminate any difficulties affecting managing policies and plans, choose the mechanism of marketing strategy in practice.

2) The study of Ingram and Mann (1980), on the analysis of the causes of success or the failure of the policy, looks at choosing policy tools as a guideline. To enforce measures to ensure that specific individuals comply with protective regulatory policies. Therefore, from the concept of Ingram and Mann, it can be concluded that the nature of the policy is determined by the policy tools, in which scholars propose to choose one policy tool as their primary strategy and the other to be in line with the policy style, and one to use more than one policy tools from 3 as follows:

- (1) Provide reinforcement (economic and mental).
- (2) Use punishment.
- (3) Provide precise information.

These 3 policy tools are suitable for applying a positive change in anyone or target groups that should choose to use is positive reinforcement.

3) The study of Gardiner and Balch (1980) reflects the concepts of policy implementation strategies that have a considerable impact on academic policy circles and popularly referred to in educational content. Focusing on protecting people from crime which according to the policy is classified into 4 strategies as follows:

(1) Information strategies. These strategies are providing information involving crime prevention. The importance of providing this information is the selection of media, which is easily accessible to the public. The media must be a medium that is consistent with the level of education and the way of life of the people. Gardiner and Balch's research indicates that people in different groups need to use different types of media to access this information.

(2) Facilitation strategies are convenient for the beneficiary or target group to comply with the policy. Gardiner and Balch's research found that the reluctance of the public and those involved to accept or reject the policy is considered difficult, the policy implementation means that the people either agree with or reject it.

(3) Regulatory strategies are strategies that are used to sanction people who do not follow the policies. This strategy is intended for people to practice

or ignore practices to improve conditions in society. According to Gardiner and Balch's view, the use of supervisory strategy is not only necessary for crime prevention policies, but many policies require this strategy as well as educational policies such as a policy on quality control, educational standards and various curriculum standards offered in public and private educational institutions.

(4) Incentive strategies are reinforced by using marketing to encourage authorities to benefit from demand-supply by rewarding those who support the policy, for instance receiving subsidies for private education, as in grants following the policy of promoting a university in a particular state (outside the bureaucracy). In business, the State may provide special privileges on import and trade taxes on products to promote national education policies. The government may entice insurance companies to lower insurance rates for car owners who do not have a history of accidents and have never committed traffic violations in accordance with traffic and transportation policies.

Reinforcement strategies are implemented in a manner that is creative enough to allow people and target groups to reap the benefits personally and collectively by summarizing the issues encapsulated in Ingram and Mann's concepts. In that no matter what type of policy it is, it is necessary to rely on informational strategies, providing practical convenience, supervision, control, and reinforcement because all policies and plans aim to alter peoples thinking to abide by the objectives of the policy. People who need to be informed of the policies should be facilitate it in practice and supervised with consequences and rewards or psychological reinforcement.

4) Cheema and Rondinelli (1983) propose a decentralization strategy for developing countries in Asia, with some interesting issues, including plans for implementing decentralized management policies, firstly assessing the potential of the region and the willingness of the locals. At the same time, the need to seek support from central agencies and to observe the limitations of the environment to make a more informed decision in the design and management of the policy. By decentralization, this is possible, and they can create a distribution plan. Specific powers based on the levels and characteristics of government have a gradual process of implementation, starting with what is seen as being opposing but gradually

increasing enforcement. In the implementation phase, it is imperative to seek support from leaders in the private and local sectors. After decentralization, the coordination system and the relationship system should be established on a national level. Finally, the operation of supervision and evaluation needs to improve weeding out any show of misconduct by officials.

5) Kla Thongkhao (2008) studies the implementation of policies by emphasizing education. Factors that affect the success of implementing the campaign policy and analyzing important issues that is in line with the strategy. Applying policies to the practices of other scholars is as follows:

(1) The department of public relations, who is under army control which in turn are collaborating with the government is continuously propagating the news and campaign policies as all media outlets, such as radio and television broadcasting are consistently being used to manipulate their political agenda under the guise of public relations. All media sources as well as newspapers and brochures which are widely utilized centrally and locally to publicize news and policy implementation. The use of local artists such as Li-Kae, Ta-Lung, Mor-Lam used to promote their agendas. Continuous advertising by the public relations department is imperative during the implementing of the policy to reinforce support for the policy.

(2) Support from authorities is vital in their strategy, as previously mentioned in the Implementation of their campaign. The campaign is strongly supported by the central authorities, namely the prime minister and relevant ministers, to try and prove themselves as prominent public figures and leaders in pushing policy implementation. The Prime Minister will inevitably chair the national symposium. Every province is requested to attend a meeting where their clarification and understanding of the policy will be instilled for them to implement it into their communities and to reward individuals and organizations that show their support. The Minister of Education has promoted this policy and is seen as a national solution for regional leaders. This policy has the full support and cooperation of the administrative department, especially the governor and sheriff. Additionally, other influential local leaders, religious leaders, school administrators, community leaders, monks, and seniors in the villages also show a lot of support and cooperation. Therefore, it seems

that their support is a crucial factor in making the policy a success. This is because the authorities can use the legal system to manipulate people, tools, funds, and facilities to support these projects or plans, while leaders at various levels can influence and motivate others into cooperating and supporting the policies for them to achieve success.

(3) Organizing, managing, and coordinating organizations from a national level to the village level is a structure with flexibility in organizing policies and practices in a vertical process across the board. A flow of information can present problems at the operational level of the policy, which will enforce the policy department to adjust the plan to enable them to cope with the situation timely. The main characteristics of this organizational structure are its flexibility as an ad hoc organization relying on informal communication, formalization, with elements of the faculty heads of departments from the government sector, leaders from private organizations, community leaders, including leaders from other social institutions such as religious heads and the foundation president.

(4) The use of forums, incorporating training sessions or seminars intended to motivate individuals and agencies responsible for the policy and to understand the reasons and importance of policies while seeking solutions to be able to implement policies successfully. Training sessions by inviting policymakers to meet with senior civil servants in their region or those involved in implementing the policy at the leadership level to expand their knowledge and ideas, and exchange of opinions on policies, meetings, discussions or seminars.

(5) An operating manual has been created for executives and workers to distribute to personnel responsible for the policy. They need to arrange meetings to clarify the guidelines for executives and practitioners to understand the process, procedures, and methods of cooperation, working as a unit to solve the various problems, practices, or regulations.

(6) These high-level leaders are responsible for project management at every level and their job is to emphasize their participation in the process, to reaffirm their positive attitude towards the policies that have been implemented and to gain experience.

(7) The project manager must make regular visits to the operation throughout the period of implementation of the policy.

In summary, regardless of the type of policy, it is necessary to use informational strategies, providing convenience in practice, supervision, and providing reinforcements because every policy aims to make people behave according to the objectives of the policy. Citizens need to be informed of the policies information, convenience in operation and supervision, punitive measures, and rewarding or psychological reinforcement. However, the authority will decide which policy is appropriate. Apply the policy implementation, it is important to drive the policy to be acknowledged, understood, accepted, and to create a positive attitude towards policy actors and those who acknowledge, understand, accept and create a positive attitude towards policy actors and recipients. The result of the policy, which will be the tool that made the policy successful.

2.3 The Concept of Drugs

The concept of drugs is divided 5 topics as follows: definition of drugs, the problem of drug in Thailand, policy to solve drug problems, management mechanism and directing strategies to prevent and solve drug problems, and agencies related to the prevention and suppression of drugs.

2.3.1 Definition of Drugs

The World Health Organization (1998) defines narcotics abuse as substances or drugs that are taken orally, intravenously, pumping or sniffing over a period, affecting the subject physically and mentally are as follows:

- 1) There is a strong desire to be able to acquire money, regardless of the method.
- 2) More likely to have to increase their intake of narcotics.
- 3) When ceasing with the drug intake causing rehabilitation of some form.

4) The use of drugs or substance abuse over long periods of time generally has adverse effects both physically and mentally on users, their families and their society.

5) The Narcotics Act, 2009 (Narcotics Suppression Bureau, 2010) states that these type of chemicals ingested into the body cause some serious withdrawal symptoms and with lack of support and medication can result in deterioration of their health and in some cases death. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (2016) has described these drugs as being derived from synthetics or naturally grown;

(1) There are increasing their dosage as they have become resistant to that substance.

(2) If the substance abuser is unable to obtain the drug, they will go into a withdrawal state causing tremendous mental and physical suffering.

In conclusion, drugs are chemical substances or substances of any kind. Which when ingested into the body, whether by eating, sniffing, pumping or in any other way. Then causes effects on the body and mind. Which makes drug users have to increase the size of addiction sequentially and there is a constant need for drugs.

2.3.2 The Problem of Drugs in Thailand

The drug problem amongst Thais is a complex social and economic problem. The government's efforts apparently have endeavored to solve these problems. This has been a long-standing problem in this country and unfortunately has intensified and become epidemic especially in the poorer communities and areas that are adjacent to bordering countries where these drugs are filtering across the borders into Thailand. These drug offenses are considered a national threat having a widespread impact on not only the individuals but their families and their entire community. The government has stepped in use all their resources to combat and prevent the narcotic situation which has gripped Thai society on all levels (Office of the Narcotics Control Board, 2016).

2.3.2.1 Impact on Individuals

1) All drugs will adversely impact the body and mind, especially using intravenously there is a 50 percent chance of contracting HIV. In addition, substances such as amphetamines, if used continuously over long periods of time will affect the central nervous system causing brain damage. This is especially damaging in the youth, causing confusion and insomnia, including violent behavior.

2) Obviously, drug addicts are aware that taking narcotics is illegal and would not be able to apply for any governmental position.

3) It is apparent that truck drivers, taxis, and in the public transport sector using drugs often leads to negligence, causing accidents making them a danger to society.

2.3.2.2 Impact on Family, Community, and Society

1) Families with drug addicts often suffered from drug addicts in all areas leading to difficulties, conflicts, dissensions, and waste in solving problems.

2) Drug problems causing distrust from the people and the wider society because they are afraid that their children will be involved in drugs or being harmed by drug users with mental disorders.

3) Drug addiction is often the root of continuous crime as they need money to feed their habit.

4) For traders and/or drug user who are family heads when arrested and take legal action will affect family members have suffered in the economy and society. Especially children and young people who are under parent must leave the school, which is destroying the future of the nation.

2.3.2.3 Impact on Government Management

1) Drug cases are constantly increasing the burden on the entire justice system, from police, prosecutors, courts, corrections, and probation departments. This leads to expanding manpower and the construction of institutions to rehabilitate drug addicts, which is a factor affecting the increasing burden of government expenditures and delaying litigation.

2) In addition, drug abuse has caused corruption, intimidation and especially receiving bribes.

2.3.2.4 Impact on Economic and Financial

1) Production and drug trafficking are classified as business and illegal entities who traffic these narcotics generating income.

2) The drug trade is a significantly profitable business.

3) Drug addiction causes the government to dedicate a large amount of funding toward the prevention of drugs instead of it being used much-needed areas such as in education and uplifting people out of poverty.

4) Drug problems drain the government resources trying to resolve drug-related issues which in turn directly affects human resources due to their constant contribution towards physical and mental health development.

2.3.2.5 Impact on National Security and Reputation

1) Assumption University (2012) released findings on the severity of the drug epidemic concerns of transnational crime at the community level.

2) The epidemic of drugs will cause damage Thailand's reputation initiating distrust in the international community involving tourism in relation to safety and not wanting to invest in a country they feel is unstable.

In conclusion, the spread of drugs is a complex social problem. In the cause of problems and solutions as can be seen from the government's dedication and resources to solve problems for a long time but from the past situation, it is still found that the problem of drug epidemic is still intensifying. Especially in slum areas and border areas. The problem of drugs is considered a threat to destroy the nation. Including having a widespread impact on individuals, families, communities, and countries, which causes governments to lose resources for protection and solve the problem. Therefore, drugs are considered a threat to destroy Thailand and have a wide impact.

2.3.3 Policy to Solve Drug Problems

The concept of narcotics is divided into 2 issues, as follows: the policy to solve drug problems in foreign countries and the policy to solve drug problems in Thailand.

2.3.3.1 The Policy for Solving Narcotic Problems in Foreign Countries

Form of solving drug problems in foreign countries. There are many countries that are role models in solving drug problems as follows:

1) Portugal

Portuguese drug resolution policy has undergone reforms in 1999-2001. Important policy is decriminalization, which means the exemption of criminal penalties for drug users and take administrative substitution measures. At the same time, the narcotics laws enforced in 2001 remain the status of illegal drugs and illegal possession. Things to consider are the penalty status is not a criminal offence but an administrative measure, including the criminal procedure process has changed to the administrative procedure for example, warning, banning from places, banning from people, obligation of periodic visits or removal of professional license or others. While criminal penalties are enforced only when there is clear evidence that drug users possess drugs at doses higher than those consumed in 10 days, Portugal's drug policy is characterized by performing work with multi-faceted approach, which includes humanism and popular practices in the management of drug use problems (As can be seen from the crime reduction of drug cases) as well as the focus on reducing the amount of drugs especially in cooperation with Interpol. This approach is an important component because the position of Portugal, which is located on the southwestern border of Europe, makes it an outpost of cocaine trafficking, heroin, cannabis, hashish. Portuguese drug policy also emphasizes the composition. The 4 related things are prevention, drug treatment, harm reduction, and social reintegration. The key drug treatment is the use of methadone maintenance but treatment without medication detoxification, drug withdrawal, and the use of buprenorphine substitution is also used. The scope of drug mitigation measures includes syringe project, road work unit, and treatment centers and shelters that are established. As well as

vaccination services against hepatitis B and care for patients with HIV. Ultimately, Portugal will focus on its efforts to bring drug addicts back to society. Especially labor groups that are supported by programs such as a nine-month internship for drug users and financial support for employers to recruit drug addicts to work (Kleiman & Hawdon, 2011).

2) Switzerland

Switzerland's drug policy is based on 4 pillars: prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and enforcement. Prevention measures have a goal to prevent drug use. Especially in children and youths to prevent the occasional use of drugs becoming addiction and to prevent the dangers caused by drugs affecting the society. Therapy measures are designed to help people who are addicted to stop using drugs and can return to society as a normal person. While also improving their physical and mental health measures to reduce harm from drugs, including syringe exchange programs for drug addicts. Arrange the injection site and helping prostitutes who are addicted to drugs. As well as giving advice to children whose parents are addicted to drugs. Ultimately, the goal of the pillars is to reduce the amount of drugs and restriction of drug trafficking, restrict illegal financial transactions involving drug trafficking, and limited to criminal organizations (Sakchai Lerdpanichphan, 2013).

3) United States

Began a policy on drugs during the President Richard Nixon in 1971, after the government began to enforce. However, in the later years of 2012 the federal government is still strong in suppressing the possession and use of substance abuse, is an offense by specifying in the structure of the punishment that the possession of all controlled substances that are not allowed for personal use except marijuana is still prohibited and legal. The treatment of heroin use is still not allowed (Greberman & Wada, 1994). Although the federal government has adopted a policy on criminal penalties for drug offenders by means of strict but state/local government had emphasized the crackdown on the drug sellers and drug users. Begin paradigm shift and guidelines on punishment, found that in many states, a referendum allows people to use or sell marijuana for recreation. At the same time, liberalizing trade by requesting permission for distribution under the law but absolutely no sale to children or youths. The United States is an independent country in each state, managing drug

problems independently. Although the federal government has strictly stipulated restrictions on possession and use of drugs as guilty but while each state has a different opinion, in some states it does not allow the possession of all kinds of drugs and does not guarantee legal status and the drug users as criminals. While some states restrict the use of certain types of drugs such as marijuana, they can be used for recreation and trade freely. Or some states agree that the use of strict laws and the emphasis on criminal penalties are not all solutions to reducing the severity of drug problems. But should pay attention to support and promote the treatment of drug addicts and the suspension of criminal penalties. In the United States the perspectives and concepts of reducing narcotics are quite diverse and there are ways to reduce violence by using suppression and treatment by criminal avoidance (Chatsumon Prueththipinyo, 2017).

4) Germany

The Implementation of the National Narcotics and Addiction Action Plan. established by the Federal Cabinet in 2003. The action plan extends broad strategies to combat drug abuse. The important are 1) prevention, 2) therapy and counseling, 3) life support is an immediate remedy for drug addicts, and 4) prohibition to illegally enter the country and reducing supply. Germany also implemented the EU drug strategy in 2005-2012 and the action plan. The National Interagency Drug and Addiction Council consist of government officials and the confederation, including civil society organizations, established in 2004 to introduce the state, regarding the implementation of measures for drugs and drug addiction. The government is continuously trying to reduce demand. Especially focusing on marijuana consumption and managing of prevention and treatment programs. Germany is involved in bilateral cooperation. European and international anti-drug meetings is a strong participant, such as in the European-Horizontal Group on Drugs, the European Monitoring Center for Drugs Addiction, and drug-related agencies within the Council of Europe and the United Nations. Germany, together with Italy, is a leader in European Pact to Combat International Drug Trafficking-Disrupting Cocaine and Heroin Routes Action, regarding the fight against heroin trafficking (Sakchai Lerdpanichphan, 2013).

5) Japan

The prevention and resolution of drug problems plays a role in the implementation of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, as follows: The funding for the activities of the center is 520 million yen (per year) provided by the Japan Keirin Association (profits generated from bicycle racing) and the project committee fund from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, donations to the center 660 million yen (by the Federation of Japanese Employers Association Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Council of the Japanese Association, Lions Club of Japanese Pharmacists, Shop, Japanese Pharmacist Promotion Association Shop Voluntary donations, etc.). The activities of the center include the dissemination of a project driven by the slogan “No, Absolutely No!”. The donation campaign under the UN program, prevention of drug abuse, training courses, dissemination of educational activities by using a car caravan, poster production and distribution (leaflets, etc.), advertising in magazines, on trains and at train stations, etc., and a seminar by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is an attempt to provide training on drug education and prevention in Asia. Drug prevention activities by the staff and drug prevention volunteers from various groups are as follows: in each county, city, and rural area, more than 40 drug officials are assigned to promote drug prevention activities throughout the country. Conducting tests and correct understanding of one’s local community to strengthen. Which will be distributed in the campaign of the community itself, using the public relations media. campaign to promote anti-drug awareness activities to help solve drug problems and to cooperate in creating a drug-free social environment (Greberman & Wada, 1994)

6) Switzerland

Switzerland’s drug policy is based on 4 pillars: prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and enforcement. The prevention measures aim to prevent drug use especially in children and youths to prevent the occasional use of drugs becoming addiction and to prevent the dangers caused by drugs affecting the society. The treatment measures are designed to help people who are addicted to stop using drugs and can return to society as a normal person with an effort to improve their physical and mental health. The measures to reduce harm from drugs, including syringe exchange programs for drug addicts. Arrange the injection site and helping

prostitutes who are addicted to drugs as well as giving advice to children whose parents are addicted to drugs. And finally, the goal of the fourth pillar is to reduce the number of drugs and restriction of drug trafficking. Restrict illegal financial transactions involving drug trafficking and limited to criminal organizations (Sakchai Lerdpanichphan, 2013).

The process of prevention and resolution for drug problems in many countries has changed. By following the guidelines to reduce the concentration of punishment for drug users. Forms for solving drug problems, there are many countries that are role models in solving drug problems. It is an effort to solve drug problems by using methods and other options that are suitable for the context of their country. From the operations of many countries, it finds that solving drug problems is quite effective, such as Portugal, which has been proven successful from policy on the exemption of criminal penalties for drug users and use administrative measures to compensate etc.

2.3.3.2 Policy for Solving Drug Problems in Thailand

1) Government policy

Thailand, led by the government, has announced a plan to prevent and solve drug problems. With the intention to reduce the level of drug problems and problems related to drugs in order to not affect the life, safety, and property. The action plan has 8 important areas as follows: (Office of the Narcotics Control Board, 2016)

(1) The prevention of those who have the potential to get involved with drugs. It's been established that juveniles both in and out of educational institutions, workers and families are at risk of using drugs to various social conditions. Therefore, the use of free time is vital and should be utilized in the form of creative activities such as music, sports, art, religious events.

(2) Drug problem solving by focusing on operations in the processes of treatments, ranging from screening, classification of drug users/drug addicts and admitting them voluntarily into treatment programs. Sent to readjustment camps to change their attitude towards drugs or treated in hospitals.

(3) In creating and developing a system for society to assist substance abusers by attending s therapy sessions, including the coordination of

center for caregivers utilized as a rehabilitation facility at provincial and district levels. To develop follow-up procedures with strict guidelines. In corporate a system for helping people in the form of career, training, a source of scholarships.

(4) Drug control to be vigilant in eliminating the trafficking of drugs and chemical ingredients from over Thailand's many borders. Stricter searches at checkpoints to prevent these substances from entering Thailand. Strengthening links with communities along the border, integrating and exchanging news databases at all levels and investigating to drug-related ongoing crimes.

(5) On an international level to seek cooperation with neighboring countries and international organizations to get involved in combatting this problem and elevate the role of Thailand as the main coordinator in drug problem solving in ASEAN.

(6) The creation of an environment to prevent drug problems by focusing on control and management of environmental factors that affect the involvement of various target groups, including youth, risk groups especially groups who have undergone rehabilitation and have relapsed back into substance abuse. One needs to accelerate the social order using strict legal measures. An environment needs to be created through family and social mechanisms to control and prevent drug problems.

(7) The participation by the public sector by focusing on the prevention and resolution of drug-related problems in communities by incorporating the Maekongpandin Fund.

(8) The integrated management with an emphasis on the development of a unified management system in terms of problem-solving at every level, budget plans, monitoring and evaluation systems. This incorporates all departments involved in areas where the problems affect trade and to prevent it from becoming an epidemic. Preventing it from spreading to concepts, plans, budgets, and practices in order to truly achieve common goals. To have well-trained personnel with the knowledge to carry out and to perform efficiently and consistently.

2) The Strategies for Preventing and Solving Drug Problems in 2015-2019

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (2016) has established a plan to prevent and solve narcotic problems by formulating strategic framework plans in the resolution of drugs 2015 to 2019 are determined by 8 strategies as follows:

(1) The strategies for prevention of potential drug-related groups have strategic goals to strengthen immunity for children and youths and labor groups, as well as to strengthen the family, community to reduce people involved in new drugs with the departments responsible.

a) Ministry of Education (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Office of the Private Education Commission, Office of Non-Formal and Informal Education, Office of the Basic Education Commission, Office of the Vocational Education Commission, Office of the Higher Education Commission).

b) Ministry of Interior (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior, Department of Local Administration, Department of Community Development, Department of Local Administration).

c) Ministry of Labor (Department of Labor Protection and Welfare, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Labor, Department of Employment).

(2) The strategies for solving substance abuse have strategic goals to reduce the number of drug addicts by enrolling them into a treatment process involving the relevant agencies.

a) Ministry of Public Health (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health, Department of Medical Services, Department of Mental Health).

b) Ministry of Justice (Department of Probation, Department of Corrections, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection).

c) Ministry of Interior (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior, Department of Local Administration, Department of Local Administration).

(3) The strategies for creating and developing a system to support the rehabilitation of people back into society and to have a strategic goal for monitoring, providing support, and assistance to introduce them back into society without falling back into their old ways. Conducting follow-ups of rehabilitation systems of 2014 and 2015, and to achieve a success rate of at least 80 percent out of 230,000 people. Helping in accordance with their contract and what is suitable for those who wish to obtain help by setting a target of at least 70,000 people.

a) Ministry of Public Health (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health, Department of Medical Services, Department of Mental Health).

b) Ministry of Interior (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior, Department of Local Administration).

(4) The strategies for control and drug dealers. There are 12 strategic objectives.

a) Control of illegal trafficking and dealing drugs.

b) Interception of 20 transportation routes in bus stations in border provinces/districts and the provinces that are important provinces of drug epidemic.

c) Interception of the main railway transportation by North, Northeast, and South.

d) Interception the transportation of packages of postal and transportation agencies in border provinces/districts and the provinces that are important provinces of drug epidemic.

e) Interception at international airports.

f) Strengthening the resolve of communities along the border.

g) In 20 percent of all cases lead to arrest.

h) In 80 percent of the numbers was accused, which the Secretary-General of the ONCB has issued, an order approving the arrest of the conspirators and to support assistance in issuing an arrest warrant by the court.

i) Proceeding on the property according to legal measures against all major drug offenders.

j) Reduce the production of opium and marijuana in the country.

k) End the trade and drug epidemic in every prison.

l) Eliminate any narcotic involvement by all government officials, involving.

(5) An international cooperation has a strategic goal to seek, strengthen and develop cooperation in the prevention, suppression and resolution of narcotics problems involving neighboring countries as well as introducing measures to eradicate trafficking by blocking the drug trade from entering Thailand and raise the role of Thailand in being the main coordinator of drug problem solving in ASEAN.

(6) The strategies to create an environment, can prevent narcotic problems by creating, control, and managing. Their environment concrete and abstract to support the prevention process of narcotics sustainably by allowing all provinces to establish risk areas. Schools are common targets and in the need of urgent attention from responsible units such as the Ministry of the Interior (Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior, Department of Local Administration, Department of Community Development and Department of Local Administration).

(7) The strategies for public sector participation. There are 6 strategic goals:

a) Solving problems and strengthening communities with a high level of problems.

b) Develop communities to overcome sustain-able drugs.

c) Expand the Ton-Kla village, The Maekongpandin Fund, 2015.

d) Establish a provincial the Maekongpandin Fund for the provincial in 2015.

e) Create participation in the public sector and related parties including local government organizations.

f) Create a public sector network to overcome drugs by involving the following units who are responsible.

(8) The strategies to integrated management, having a strategic goal incorporating a management system, providing unity, and preventing narcotics issues that can be implemented into the policy making it effective.

In conclusion, forms and methods of solving narcotic problems in Thailand compared with foreign countries, found that foreign countries solve drug problems by using methods of reducing crime into drug offenses. The criminal exemption for addicts and the use of alternative administrative measures or public health measures to prevent and suppress drugs, rather than focusing on criminal penalties, does not lead to a real solution to the drug problem. In addition, the penalty and offense rate has been determined to be proportionate and suitable for those who are addicted to drugs in order to separate traders and addicts. Therefore, the form of drug problem-solving with punishment measures is not the right solution; in implementing strict legal measures, the importance of punishment, guilt, and detention, the situation becomes even more serious and causes significant human rights violations for the accused in drug cases and inmates overflow in the prison system. Combining drug inmates makes it difficult to control. However, Thailand has formulated a policy to solve drug problems, with related agencies implementing the action plan to prevent and solve drug problems. In the future, drug problems will continue to be severe and more complicated. Public expects and all related agencies work to expedite the control, prevention, suppression and solve problems efficiently. The main idea of the strategic plan is people centered to meet the needs of the people and positive impacts on the development of the quality of life of people.

2.3.4 Management Mechanisms and Directing Strategies to Prevent and Solve Drug Problems

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (2016) established a management mechanism and directing the strategy to prevent and solve drug problems in 2015, by using the national special administrative center as a mechanism to direct, monitor and integrate drug operations by dividing 3 levels:

- 1) The agenda has a defense center and the National Narcotics Control Board is responsible for monitoring and the implementation of national

agenda strategies to achieve the goals, including evaluating their performance, solving problems and obstacles, according to the strategic plan to prevent and solve drug problems.

2) The function has a defense center and suppression of drugs department at the Ministry and department levels and is responsible for the implementation of the mission by focusing on the integration of plans and budgets within the agency and between departments to create unity and focus on supporting the operation at the area level as well as monitoring the operations of the units under their jurisdiction.

3) The area has the main responsibility for surveillance and operation. As follows:

(1) The Center for the Prevention and Suppression of Narcotic Drugs in the Provinces. The Governor is responsible and have the authority to integrate the plan. Budgeting and directing the implementation of the prevention and resolution of drug problems in the area of responsibility together with government agencies/public organizations and local administrative organizations.

(2) There is drug prevention and suppression operation center in each district by the sheriff and district director are to accept the policy project guidelines and plans in the provinces. They are to conduct operations in accordance with government agencies, public organizations, and local administrative organizations locally.

(3) The Center for the Prevention and Suppression of Narcotic Drugs were formed to resolve drug problems in specific areas as the National Drug Prevention and Suppression Center.

In conclusion, the management mechanism and directing the strategy to prevent and solve drug problems. There is an operation focusing on creating knowledge and understanding and awareness of the importance of participation in order to prevent and solve drug problems, build relationships with people in the community to create a network, as well as coordinate with all relevant agencies to be able to effectively carry out prevention and problem solving operations.

2.3.5 Agencies Related to the Prevention and Suppression of Drugs

2.3.5.1 Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB)

Protection Act and Narcotics Control Act 1976, The Narcotics Control Board has a duty as a central unit to coordinate operations in accordance with the resolutions of the board of directors and perform administrative tasks.

1) The ONCB has the duties following:

(1) Determine plans and measures to prevent and suppress offenders under the laws relating to narcotics.

(2) Control the investigation and prosecution of drug offenses.

(3) Implement the project and proceed as instructed by the relevant government agencies to disseminate knowledge about drugs.

(4) Control, accelerate and coordinate the duties of government agencies that have the authority and duties to comply with drug laws.

(5) Propose opinions to the cabinet. In order to improve the performance of government agencies or project plans of government agencies that have the authority and to comply with the laws relating to drugs.

(6) Coordinate and supervise the treatment of drug addicts.

(7) To consider and approve the appointment of the Narcotics Control Board.

(8) Propose suggestions to the cabinet. To determine measures to prevent and suppress drugs in the workplace.

(9) Temporary closure or suspension of licenses of establishments where drug offenses have occurred.

(10) Compare, adjust the owner or operator of the establishment that violates this law.

2) The Royal Thai Police

The Royal Thai Police is a Thai government agency has prepared strategy to achieve the goal of the National Police Bureau's 2015 budget

strategy relating to the prevention and suppression of drug-related crimes. There are guidelines for operation as follows:

(1) Crackdowns on arresting manufacturers, traders, network transporters resulting in arrests, with plans/projects/ units who are responsible for:

a) Investigative projects for eliminating drug trafficking networks at national/foreign levels with both quantitative and qualitative goals.

b) Project for interrogation.

c) An investigation of financial routes related to drug trafficking.

d) Arrest projects involving drug dealers in the community where complaints have been made and to send a clear message.

e) Special Investigation Team Project for obstructing the transport of narcotics by anticipating drug routes throughout the country.

f) A project to control and prevent the spread of narcotics in communities in the Bangkok Metropolitan Region and in major cities. To be achieved by increasing the number of blockades, locating communities that are being a source of narcotics use.

g) Reward schemes resulting in a warrant of arrest.

(2) To arrest any persons involved in the drug trade or drug user utilizing plans and the responsible units responsible for these projects are:

a) Investigating the financial trail used by drug traffickers.

b) Tax measures projects and money laundering laws.

(3) Protect risk groups, especially children, adolescents, and risk areas by promoting the use of teacher projects D.A.R.E. incorporating plans and units responsible for:

a) Police Teacher Project D.A.R.E.

b) A project to promote discipline and prevention of drug addiction.

(4) Develop a technological system that will continuously block drug trafficking. With a plan/project/responsibility unit consisting of:

a) Development project for increasing the efficiency of blocking drug trafficking at checkpoints on main routes and secondary routes by using a license plate reading system.

b) Development project for efficient checkpoints by providing x-ray machines for inspection of large trucks passing from the border into the country.

(5) Solid communication and cooperation between agencies and surrounding countries, implementing plans units responsible for:

a) International Cooperation Program on drug abuse.

b) Continuous communication with other agencies involved in drug suppression in terms of news and investigations.

(6) Disciplinary action against police officers involved in narcotics, with plans/projects/units are responsible for implicating police officers involved in narcotics, including supervisors responsible for the police department.

(7) Command supervisors at all levels to monitor and observe subordinate government personnel and their personal conduct. Investigating illegal misappropriation of funds and to prevent undue misuse of power. To be resolved with plans/projects/ units are responsible for awarding honest and exemplary work ethics.

(8) Pushing to proceed with the prevention plan and suppression of drugs on a national level to obtain concrete results with plans/projects/units are responsible for creating a drug action plan of the Royal Thai Police to the operational level.

3) Public sector agencies that participate in the prevention and solution of drug-related problems in Thai society have many organizations and networks that participate in joint operations with government agencies such as the Maekongpandin Fund. The responsibility of the public sector is to actively participate in the prevention and problem solving of narcotics in Thai society which the support

of relative government agencies. This is to be achieved in clear and concise operations with solid results.

2.4 The Concept of Participation

The concept of Participation is divided 3 topics as follows: meaning of participation, the process of participation, and the benefits of participation.

2.4.1 Meaning

Numerous of scholars in Thailand and abroad, in conjunction with the United Nations (1975) and Erwin (1976) state that the involvement of the people in the operation, development work, suggestions, decision-making and solving of their problems is essential. Participation focuses on positively engaging with the people, participating in appropriate edits and support, track performance, and benefits.

Rogers and Shoemaker (1971) add that participation is the power to participate, including involvement in control and decision making.

Pongthawat Wiwangsue (2003); Sunthorn Kongsap (2005) and Net-Roung Yoocharoen (2010) explain the meaning of participation in that the person or group of persons involved in helping or supporting any form of action to achieve goals may be voluntarily engaging in the decision-making process or administrative process taking responsibility and accepting the consequences and objectives or target share.

Suriya Hinmuangkao (2010) and Amonphan Pranchantavanich (2007) mention the concept of participation is a process of participation by finding the causes of various problems in the community, achieving this by planning, action, performance as well as monitoring and evaluating. Public participation is, therefore, a part of the initiative, decision making, cooperation, and responsible assistance in all matters that affect problems in the communities and responding to their needs. Kowit Phuang-ngam (2009) offers a definition of public participation as a process of operation in developing or solving community problems by encouraging the people to cooperate, plan and perform tasks with public participation from the beginning in the planning process. The implementation of the plan until the evaluation of Sermsak

Wisalaphorn (1994) and Naphassorn Thongcharoen (2009) add that the participation of the people is key to their involvement resulting in engaging with other agencies.

In conclusion, participation by all parties involved means have a united purpose of achieving the specified objectives and receiving benefits collectively. Which is included in every step, including involvement in the decision making, Participation in practice, Participation in securing benefits, and participation in the evaluation.

2.4.2 The Process of Participation

Cohen and Uphoff (1980) discuss the following procedures for participation:

1) Decision making is system management or system setting, which is an assessment of problems or applying alternatives that will be utilized in their development. There are three steps, as follows:

(1) The initial decision is the study of the actual needs of the community.

(2) An ongoing decision is to seek opportunities or channels to solve problems, including prioritizing projects that must be implemented.

(3) Operational recruitment of personnel into projects including volunteers and coordinators.

2) The implementation of the plan is divided into 3 parts:

(1) Resource contribution such as participation in providing adequate funds, equipment, and additional resources are required.

(2) Administration and coordination of actions by participating in operational training and coordination.

(3) Executing programs by becoming a co-operative by compulsory practice are different from co-operation because the enforcement of the benefits will not be relevant, but if it is a willingness to participate in cooperation, there will be considerable benefits.

3) Benefits divided into 3 parts:

(1) Material benefits such as productivity, income, property.

(2) Social benefits such as schools, public facilities.

(3) Personal benefits such as self-esteem, political power, benefits.

4) Evaluation means participation in the analysis of the results of operations as well as finding advantages and flaws to find solutions for in making the process a more effective and periodic assessment of the success or failure by the United Nations (1975):

- (1) The participation of volunteers in arranging meetings to solve any issues internally.
- (2) Induced participation which requires approval or support.
- (3) Mandatory participation.

Sutin Boonyathikan, Duangporn Boonkrob, and Rakkit Srisarin (1997) discusses the pattern of public participation as follows:

- 1) Communities having issues will be informed of any decisions made before the implementation of any action.
- 2) Public consultation is a format where there are discussions between the organizer and the people concerned by to listen to opinions and examine the information. Also, meetings are another channel for distributing information to affected communities to enhance understanding and to provide feedback and suggestions in the decision-making options.
- 3) Public meetings are to be arranged as a forum with related parties to put forward grievances and local issues. These are to be held in the communities where representatives of all the relevant parties meet to discuss any problems put on the table allowing everyone to ask questions and in turn, inviting external experts that help explain.
- 4) Decision making, the people decide on issues, which is the ultimate goal of public participation, which may allow the communities to choose an agent to decide on the matter.
- 5) The use of legal assistance to claim for their rights from being unfairly treated is often used in some cases.

Sirichai Kanjanawasi (2009) determines the patterns and factors that influence the participation of individuals in the organization, namely:

- 1) Participation in the meetings.

- 2) Participation in sorting out problems.
- 3) Participation in various actions of the organization.
- 4) Participation in decision-making in solving problems.
- 5) Participation in the evaluation of multiple actions.
- 6) Participation in benefits.

Wanna Vongvanich (2006) defines the pattern of personal participation as follows:

- 1) True participation is the form in which people come to participate or participate in decision making in each step of the operation until the operation is completed.
- 2) Involuntary participation is a form in which people come to participate or become involved in a particular manner or in one step only.

In conclusion, the process of participation cannot be done at all issues, but the participation of individuals will be available in almost every social activity which depending on the interests and consideration issues under the basic conditions of participation that freedom is equal and has the ability to participate in order to contribute effectively. The involvement of the people is a delicate matter and must develop knowledge and understanding in providing accurate information and allow the people to participate as much as possible.

2.4.3 The Benefits of Participation

The benefits of participation are as follows (Samrit Kangpheng, 2008):

- 1) Brainstorming and discussion between the parties involved make the practice more feasible.
- 2) Psychological effects causing less resistance. At the same time, more acceptance.
- 3) Better communication by being able to exchange information and work experience working together bridging solid relationships amongst all parties involved.
- 4) Provision of opportunities for related parties to use their talents and skills in working together, resulting in more kindness and loyalty to the agency.

5) Improved performance and more quality decision making and encourage job improvement, as well as the colleagues, are more satisfied with the performance.

However, participation in drug resolution government agencies means a duty to necessary information, including information about drug users, traders, and related behavioral patterns resulting in unable to fully solve the problem of operation. At the same time, the effects of arrest of a large number of traders and drug users, aside from causing prisoners to overflow the prison. There are always new traders always happen because they already have connections and many drug users who are unable to buy drugs from the same trader, will struggle to import from other sources and eventually become a small merchant. Various obstacles of drug management measures enable the more effective classification of traders and addicts based on behavior and motivation for the large traders and manufacturers, including the supporters behind this group, which must be strictly suppressed. However, small and traffickers are often related to the need for drugs, poverty and the environment in the community as a motive. Therefore, drug solutions should be implemented at the level of the area and rely on the concept of public participation as the main factor. That is, people in the community must play a role in resolving problems with the relevant government agencies providing support.

2.5 The Maekongpandin Fund

The Maekongpandin Fund is divided 7 topics as follows: meaning, philosophy, purpose, selection process of community recipients, practical guidelines, guidelines for use of the funds, and guidelines for the implementation of activities.

2.5.1 Meaning

The Maekongpandin Fund has a history dating in 2003 when Her Royal Majesty Queen Sirikit made her annual royal visit to Sakhon Nakhon province in the northeastern region. She visited the villagers to evaluate the drug situation, which had accelerated and become widespread in the region. She was gracious enough to grant

an audience to a group of citizen volunteers who were involved in the fight against the war of drugs affecting their local communities. After liaising with the Narcotics Control Board and being fully informed on the severity of the situation, she decided to establish the Maekongpandin Fund. The fund was aimed at building a foundation to solve social and economic issues factoring in the drug issues. It is aimed at health risks and risk-producing environments and by supporting and unifying the villagers in their quest to eliminate these drug issues sustainably. In the same building up loyalty towards the monarchy. Her Royal Majesty Queen Sirikit granted the royal property to be utilized by the communities and various agencies that all had a common goal in preventing and solving the drug problems (Office of the Narcotics Control Board, 2017).

2.5.2 Philosophy of the Maekongpandin Fund

The term of the Maekongpandin Fund consists of 3 parts:

Part 1 It is called royal fund, it is a royal donated property bequeathed to the communities. The ONCB has allocated 8,000 baht to each community. This amount is like the remembrance of Her Royal Majesty Queen Sirikit, which is a symbol of the grace of His Majesty the King. Therefore, it is considered as sacred money that is always looking like it is not kept as a money in the community without spending.

Part 2 It is called the faith fund, and is money received for the people in the community that receive the Maekongpandin Fund will continue to donate and gather with the power of faith to join the Maekongpandin Fund in each the community. The society of the community does not have an actual drug problem in the village.

Part 3 It is called wisdom fund, which are additional funds that the people in the community have raised on their own accord to supplement the funds, they have already received to implement measures to combat any drug issues they are experiencing in their community.

The Maekongpandin Fund is the result of fundraising from all communities involved. People in communities will use these funds to put into place measures to prevent and solve drug problems and to restore mental, physical health, and stability

into their communities. This is done by instituting activities such as arts and culture to unify their villages.

The Maekongpandin Fund expresses the royal determination of Her Royal Majesty Queen Sirikit, which is bestowed, so communities to prevent and resolve drug problems. It is appropriate that all Thai people, among them, will accept to wear the crown and put severe action for the community that has been selected to receive the Maekongpandin Fund. The whole community is conscious of sharing the royal commitment, which will lead to becoming a good model for other areas. Therefore, organizing various activities that are selected to support the Maekongpandin Fund in the province and community is very important.

2.5.3 The Purpose of the Maekongpandin Fund

- 1) To empower the people in the broader communities.
- 2) To strengthen processes in the village, community, ideas, knowledge, group integration, and public awareness in order to solve internal problems jointly.
- 3) To ensure adequate funds are available to support their needs, especially in the fight against substance abuse.
- 4) To support self-sufficiency and independent economic development.
- 5) To support actions taken to solve drug problems in sustainable communities, to allow them to develop, to establish learning centers, and to educate the people about the dangers of drugs and their effects on the community.

2.5.4 The Selection Process of Community Recipients Required to Receive the Maekongpandin Fund

The Maekongpandin Fund is considered auspicious, and communities need to qualify to receive this royal grant. It is to be used as a guideline in the selection process. Continuously developing or training community leaders.

- 1) Community leaders to encourage healthy bonds and for the people to participate in activities developed to unify the village.

- 2) There are rules for communities regarding narcotics that have serious consequences.
- 3) Regular meetings are to be held, including the taking of minutes of the meeting.
- 4) Meetings to keep records and to create awareness, exchanging of ideas, and to support the drug policy that has been established.
- 5) Various activities to bring the community together regularly.
- 6) A systematic monitoring system within the community with a clear assignment of tasks, such as security entailing of guard duty in maintaining safety.
- 7) Vigilance on being on top of the drug problems.
- 8) Putting into place regular group activities targeting youth and risk groups.
- 9) Taking action in identifying and solving drug issues and get to the root of the problem.
- 10) A full consensus of the people in the community should be attained to show full participation and support in maintaining the battle against drug issues.
- 11) The implementation of a fundraising process to contribute to the royal fund. To ensure these funds are appropriated correctly.
- 12) People in the community are keen to study and learn about other funds.
- 13) There are concrete social capital expansion activities in the community.
- 14) An incentive system put into place to encourage participation in the drug program.
- 15) The promotion of a secure integration of the various community organizations.

The qualifications of the community to be selected are as follows:

- 1) A stable process of strengthening the community.
- 2) Proof of success in the operation.

- 3) A community that represents self-reliance in solving community problems.
- 4) A confident and reliable leader who is vigilant in solving drug problems.
- 5) A learning center to educate the villagers on all the issues involving them.
- 6) To fully participate in the project.

2.5.5 Practical Guidelines for Receiving the Maekongpandin Fund

When a community qualifies to receive the Maekongpandin Fund, they must proceed according to the following guidelines:

- 1) After receiving the sovereign fund, the community leader will be responsible for the monies and to set it up as a community fund and to be used to tackle the drug situation as a priority.
- 2) Fundraising to contribute to the royal fund.
- 3) Organizing functions and projects within communities. In order to show their gratitude on being the recipient of the royal fund (Kwan-Tung).
- 4) To correctly manage the Maekongpandin Fund, which requires strict guidelines covering all matters on the regulations of the royal fund.

The Maekongpandin Fund clearly states its main objectives are in solving economic issues affecting the community and utilizing these monies to support various activities to uplift their quality of life.

2.5.6 Guidelines for use of the funds

Once the money has been received, the community committee must mobilize members in the community to agree upon the Maekongpandin Fund that have been established by setting strict guidelines with its priority being to utilize these funds to combat the drug situation plaguing the communities. These guidelines on the expenditure of the funds are as follows:

- 1) Expenditure on beefing up security in their immediate vicinity such as guards patrolling the perimeter and setting up community checkpoints.

2) Taking affirmative action and educating risk groups on the dangers and consequences of becoming substance abusers and drug dealers and that it will not be tolerated and to rehabilitate users.

3) Activities reflecting role models in the community by rewarding ethical conduct.

4) Activities to promote ideas, group integration, meetings, knowledge exchange, and building awareness in the form of learning centers to create unification to strengthen the communities.

5) Activities supporting the development of a self-sufficient economy in communities to achieve sustainable development.

6) Actions to alleviate suffering in the community by utilizing these funds.

7) The Maekongpandin Fund is the intention of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit to support sustainable drug problem-solving solutions. Interest incorporated from the loan is similar to any other fund available in the community, except for voluntary contributions by the beneficiaries.

2.5.7 Guidelines for the Implementation of Activities of the Maekongpandin Fund

2.5.7.1 Drug problem-solving process

1) Main process

(1) Sustainable drug-free community goals.

(2) Non-drug-free communities must have a close and continuous community care mechanism by taking care of their own.

(3) Personnel to be appointed for their role in problem-solving and to gain the support of the people and encourage them to participate in all projects put into place to strengthen their community.

(4) All communities need a natural leader who portrays strength, honesty, and reliability with the people's welfare at heart — someone capable of leading independently without intimidation from the government.

(5) The process of finding a suitable leader is to have a meeting of the people of the community who will, in turn, make an informed decision on who will be the best candidate to lead them into an improved future.

(6) These leaders need to perform their duties diligently, which will have the support of various agencies in the community where they will work side by side in terms of budget plans and human resources.

2) Integration

(1) Integration is the responsibility and of the province, and it should consider various issues concerning consolidating the budget to combat the war on drugs. Combining the efforts of inter-organizational alliances to achieve maximum results in achieving the goals laid out. These are:

To create a power base by working as a unit working towards the same goals in dealing with national problems. Communication is the vital key between these departments and is, therefore, the first step leading to mutual collaboration. A full understanding between parties in their mission to eradicate any drug issues.

(2) Coordination and collaboration have been an issue due to some agencies cannot meet requests made by other agencies. This is due to necessity and the limitations of those agencies in some situations they are unwilling to cooperate due to unknown factors. To reduce these kinds of conflicts of interest begins with the inception of these agencies making sure they have sufficient resources to be able to participate. Other factors that weigh in the lack of participation in the hierarchy of some of the agencies, and therefore an administration system should be implemented to collect relevant information on each agency in each district and each province. The data received will be analyzed to rectify each situation to enable these agencies to be on par with each other, effectively being able to work alongside each other consistently. The information gained from this can enhance the efficiency and efficacy of these coalitions.

(3) Work issues may become problematic due to having a more substantial amount of personnel involved, which would lead to mistakes being made. Instead, they should use this as a learning process of taking these problems and

considering this an opportunity to obtain information from these situations and rectify the situation by jointly finding the most suitable solutions in each case.

3) The key to solving drug problems in the community

(1) Adhering to peaceful solutions in solving problems, avoiding violence at all costs in the community.

(2) The government, in these cases, only acts as an advocate to guide but not to intervene in local community issues.

(3) The people together dealing with drug-related problems, not government survey methods and storing them as community information.

(4) The community primarily uses social measures to deal with community issues, by not going the legal route and if possible, to penalize perpetrators by offering forgiveness, compassion, and protection and enabling them to redeem themselves. Generally, the person involved in this process is known as a process speaker and is knowledgeable in this procedure.

4) Elements of community operations include the opportunity to eliminate drug abuse sustainably.

(1) The first step is to be self-reliant and deal with the issues without involving outside entities; this is achieved by involving the Natural leaders initially chosen to lead their community.

(2) People participation is the key to success, and the power is put into the hands of the local leaders who entice the community to participate in decision making and operations.

(3) Problem-solving is done internally as the community knows, which is the best course of action to take according to each case, and they feel they may discuss and act without feeling intimidated.

(4) Solving problems with peaceful means using people's consciences to see the error or their ways and to be surrounded by people who are willing to love and support them, providing guidance and forgiveness.

(5) The government encourages strong community ties in isolated communities to develop the capacity to govern them and deal with internal issues effectively on their own accord. This does not mean the government sector will

not support them as they will offer services such as protection, promoting and supporting the communities.

(6) Focusing on solving community problems successfully, focusing on operations and eradicating traffickers entrenched in the community.

(7) Ongoing operations, regular public meetings as a platform for monitoring drug problems and addressing other problems and coming together as a community to find solutions.

In conclusion, the operation is carried out according to the regulations, it will nominate a recipient to receive this auspicious royal award. The misuse of these funds will result in the Maekongpandin Fund committee conducting a transparent audit. When received the community is to organize religious activities. Faith has the strength to create continuity and sustainability, and this kind of approach is required to receive cooperation from family members and to encourage them to recognize the benefits and to contribute towards the fund. Of course, will all depend on the financial situation of each family involved. Obviously, by increasing capital by combining all contributions from other funds will have enormous benefits for the community by being self-reliant by having extra finances at their disposal (Office of the Narcotics Control Board, 2017).

2.6 Related Research

Aaraj and Chrouh (2016) study drug policy and harm reduction in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and the role of civil society. Civil society organizations (CSOs) in the Middle East and North Africa are principal partners of the government in responding to HIV and national policy implementation, on the other hand, civil society organizations expect support from the government. However, some civil society organizations have flaws in their effectiveness and need capacity building in order to reach the level of response needed to reduce drug-related harm in these regions. It can be said that civil society organizations in the Middle East and North Africa still have a role to play in solving drug problems albeit there is limited data available on actual drug use in these regions.

Tanad Baiya et al. (2001) study the community organizations and community networks dealing with drug problems in Nan Province, by focusing on participatory processes, stating that the majority of drug users were youth and laborers. The main reason being is that the sheer exertion these people endure in their manual labor jobs encourages them to take enhancing drugs to enable them to perform more extended hours. The emergence of community organizations in solving drug problems can occur in 3 ways: Emergence, External and internal reinforcement, and cooperation in the organization's initial drug problem-solving process in creating awareness of common problems of people in the community. Villagers put into place, social measures, and community surveillance, which incorporates learning skills and problem-solving. Family and community, factor significantly in solving drug issues successfully or resulting in failure due to specific situations or lack of leadership which will lead to cooperation from the community and support from external organizations to ensure safety and motivation.

Suree Boonyanaphong, Wacharaphong Pumchuen, Kulisara kritworanakan, Wilawan Hongnakorn, and Pajongjit Tibprason (2009) study the pattern and process of preventing and solving drug problems in the community by local administrative organizations to be trained in safety procedures by local government organizations that have succeeded in their operations in semi-urban, semi-rural and rural areas. The study indicated that: 1) The successes in combatting these drug issues depend on the use or sale of narcotics in large-urban areas one must consider the size and complexity of the situation. Monitoring and having access to target populations is difficult; the effectiveness of these operations can be compromised. Attempting to monitor and access these target areas can be problematic, let alone dangerous for local authorities as opposed to smaller or rural communities where the situation is manageable. Rural society is not as diverse due to ethnicity and culture. People in rural communities have close social relationships, a high sense of kinship, community ownership, and co-ownership; problems that do arise are generally the result of the use of narcotics, 2) The form and process of preventing and solving drug problems in communities in all local government organizations that lead to operational success is cooperation with all sectors of the community, 3) An important operational mechanism is the efficient use of the potential of all sectors. The important mechanisms that contribute to the

participation of all sectors are the opening of an area to exchange information, knowledge, and opportunities for the youth to play a role in operations, and 4) the sustainability of operations to prevent and solve drug problems. Addiction in the community can occur by public participation.

Butler and Mayock (2005) investigate Irish solutions to reduce the dangers and ambiguity of the drug policy in the Republic of Ireland. This article deals with the public health system reducing the dangers of drugs such as treatment with methadone, using syringes. By the mid- 1980s, it was found that needle use was every day among drug users; the leading cause of HIV infection in this country. Therefore, there is a policy to reduce the dangers of drugs in Ireland by political leaders who do not support or participate in this matter. With the form of latency from policy formulation. At present, there is a formal policy structure that emphasizes strategic management and transparency. This ambiguous drug policy is also mentioned in the context within the Irish political culture to manage sensitive social issues that may create disunity. It can be said that the implementation of policies in the Republic of Ireland must also consider sensitive issues within the country, depending on the context of that country and the political leaders that play a significant role in driving the policy. If the policy is not essential, it will be challenging to implement the policy to be successful.

Onnut Chaowana (2009) look at solutions to narcotic drugs by community movement: case study of Mae-ai District, Chiang Mai Province. Aims to study the participation of people in the community and how they solve their drug-related problems by driving the community to assess their current situation and utilizing government support in the running of community operations. Firm resolve in fighting these issues sustainably affecting the community and applying these methods in building a stable community. To achieve successful results is to assess the actual needs of the community and acquire support from the government to propel the community into action and to address the drug problem effectively. Due to complicated rules, it takes a long time to address the problems, and lack of knowledge by the community government personnel add to the problem and people unwilling to make sacrifices for the greater good of the community. These communities rely on government support in funding and regulations on the use of the budget.

Chowdhury, Chowdhury, Ahasan, and Rahman (2006) study the national drug policies of Bangladesh with some errors in implementing policies: the development, production, and marketing of drugs have become the most critical issue by the World Health Organization (WHO). It realized the issue of the necessity of implementing this drug policy and found that over ten years of Bangladesh's experience has shown that such a policy cannot be fulfilled. Objectives include the implementation and importance of drug policies while trying to follow the goals that focus on three issues — limitation of price, quality, and the reason for use. The reason for using drugs is also something that the government should be paying attention to. The proper dispensing of drugs, which has flaws and misuse in this area which occurs in many countries and that comprehensive drug policy needs to be implemented. These policymakers have a very significant role in considering the issues with policy implementation, steering at clear goals.

Dias and Romano-Lieber (2006) conducted a study on the implementation of drug policies in Brazil. The study finds that the general drug policy of the country was taken seriously since 1999, with a variety of operations and continuous adjustments in legislation supporting various media, the government involvement in policy distribution is a critical success factor.

Anchalee Damrongchai (2006) studied the performance strong community therapy project, Chiangmai Province, which aims to use active community cooperation with a common goal and the necessity of frequent and coordinated action in providing security measures. Treatment and rehabilitation for substance abusers and reinsuring that the offenders do not relapse back into bad social behavior. Honesty and acceptance by society strengthen therapy programs as a rehabilitation tool aimed at providing them an opportunity to reinstate themselves back into society. This can all be achieved by the various coalition parties working in unison to tackle drug issues. Western knowledge is combined with the context of Thailand found that even after rehabilitation, more than 80% of those relapsed. Therefore, it is crucial to find a more effective form of rehabilitation to prevent this from happening.

Supanee Injun (2017) investigate the management of community's drug preventive and corrective measures with the land's mother fund: The case of model village in Samut Sakhon Province. The objectives of this research were to study the

management for preventing and solving drugs problem, to study the overall operation according to the key performance indicators, to study the relationship between the management for preventing and solving drugs problem and the overall operation, and to recommend the initial approach for preventing and solving drugs problem as follows: 1) The management for preventing and solving drugs problem was a high level. Considering to the overall, found that the teamwork management and the leadership was a high level, 2) The overall average of the operation was high. Considering to the overall, found that the subject of bestowed money was reserved entirely was a high level, and the subject of Her Majesty's Fund was the learning center for other community was the lowest average. The qualitative study found that the overall outcomes for preventing and solving drugs problem of Her Majesty's Fund can be considered from the money added to Her Majesty's Fund, activities in the community areas, accurate accounting, creating a collaborative network, and expanding cooperation from various groups within the community, 3) The management factors have a relationship with the operation level according to the achievement indicators of the mother of the land fund was a high level, with the factors of team management that have the most relationship, and 4) The management guidelines for drug prevention and solution in the community are establishing the mother of the land fund learning center, proactive suppression, prevention local dissemination, community exchange, potential development, system improvement, public relations, integration to expand, and defining indicators.

Noppadol Kannika (2008) wrote a model community study for drug problem solving. Sustainable sticking: a case study of 5 prototype communities in Bangkok found that the attitudes of people in the community towards drug use found that most of the people studied were saying that substance use is a social problem and finding drugs in their community is very easy to buy. Public perception of surveillance operations drug problems in the community. Most of them state that there is no operation in their community for the surveillance of drug problems or a little operation. Especially in the area of checkpoints contact areas between communities, acceptance of people who have been studying to live in a community of people who have a history of drug abuse but after receiving treatment, it was stated that they would not accept it if they thought they would go back to drugs. Public suggestions to

the government agencies involved in sustainable drug problem solving in the community. People want government agencies to increase the strict suppression and arrest the drug users more than ever before and want to have a public relations campaign to reduce and stop drug addicts, to have ongoing drug-related operations, to have community development, and to have continuous training on drug knowledge for people in the community.

Rungthip Klaharn and Barnchorn Klaharn (2009) studied the process of protection and solution of narcotics problem with the principle of Buddhaddhamma in Pa Phai Village, Mae Pong, Doi Saket District, Chiangmai Province. Performance and factors that affect the process of preventing and solving community drug problems the results of the study found that this procedure is the creation of consciousness and participation by sharing ideas, finding solutions. To have a comprehensive, integrated, and balanced approach in addressing all the factors. Adaptation of local cultural traditions, education, creating a new generation of youth leaders, establishing a reliable network both internally and externally. The integration of educational institutions, Establishing community volunteer systems, and the use of legal measures if necessary. Compassion and reinforcing their place in society. Improved trust and communication from related agencies, both locally and nationally. Social capital in the community, including kinship, senior systems, local wisdom Culture, tradition and resource base, the participation of the youth by creating opportunities for them to participate in activities to keep them occupied and preventing boredom and giving them a sense of belonging. It is the responsibility of the leaders to be committed and to act as a role model.

Lu, Fang, and Wang (2008) conducted a study on Drug Abuse in China: Past, Present, and Future. Previously the production and use of drugs in China accelerated, and currently, the enforcement of severe penalties has reduced drug use significantly. China has adopted the methadone treatment program, which is a universal treatment in treating opioid dependents. Drug outbreaks are generally related to social and economic situations in society. There is also treatment with traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture are effective in preventing relapse and cause fewer side effects, making it useful in drug treatments. However, constant control in using

continuous treatment and management methods in Western countries has been proven effective in reducing drug harm.

Yang, Zhou, Hao, and Xiao (2014) studied drug policies in China: their progress and challenges. China has changed the implementation of anti-drug laws by increasing a large-scale social intervention treatment in communities and encouraging drug users to participate in the program voluntarily. Requiring a revival that is separate from the treatment that the government has ordered China has expanded the treatment plan as the primary form of substance abuse in China is opioid addiction so by implementing the use of methadone into the treatment program has had positive results. However, in practice, the problem still exists at the time of this study. According to the Human Rights Watch report, residents in China's "rehabilitation camps", rehabilitating addicts are forced to work and have limited access to medical treatment. Secondly, the new policy identifies the significant role the community plays in their recovery. Moreover, experts believe that any form of training in the communities is rare, people without any form of qualifications in this area are appointed by local authorities to provide treatment in the community. Thirdly, although the methadone treatment program will increase in China, there is a threat to it being destroyed by police enforcement ignorant to its benefits in the treatment process. Another drawback is the poor-quality methadone treatment services available in the China province, which is reason enough to adopt an urgent need for the Chinese government to allocate more reliable resources and to increase funding, with appropriate training of community personnel involved in the rehabilitation process.

Ribeiro et al. (2013) studied the Brazilian Drug Policy Situation: The public health approach based on research undertaken in developing countries. The objectives are to review developments in Brazil's drug policies over the past several decades and to discuss the future development framework. The study indicated that Brazil being such a vast country was fraught with complications relating to various cultural differences and regional inequality over the last 20 years. There has been progress in terms of this drug policy, both in the Brazilian tobacco control policy, which is classified as one of the most advanced countries in the world with a proven record of a record reduction of smokers that has halved. However, there is no policy involving alcohol abuse, resulting in a spike in consumption, which will result in the use of

illegal psychoactive substances causing the rate of violence, increasing the crime rate. The public health system has incorporated many treatment options for people with substance abuse, but these services such as treatment centers have not been used in the country. However, despite significant progress over the past 30 years, Brazil still needs to develop more consistent and effective drug policy operations.

Tosapon Niti-amornboadee (2012) A study of development of drug prevention operations at community level, Yasothon Province. The purpose of this research was to study the process of developing drug prevention operations at community levels. (action research) As there is no proper supervisory system between families and the community, necessary amendments need to be developed to generate awareness of drugs in the community. A youth development drug news establishing a system for monitoring drug problems in the community. Based on the lessons learned, the guidelines for the development of operations and the base of success in the prevention of narcotics problems in the community include the full participation of all parties involved. The committee should allow the youth to have a role in solving these problems. There is an influential performance committee and regularly receiving training to increase their knowledge base. Meetings with a platform to exchange knowledge continuously, bringing the community contract into action and introducing activities for youth groups, such as recreational centers, being always alert in monitoring the village. Organized various workshops and develop youth development camps and training for the locals. Family orientated activities, such as sports.

Bunthorn Ondam (1996) studied the form of drug problems at the regional level by emphasizing the role of the community and the mechanism of the state and NGOs that are conducive to drug problems in the community. A case study of Bangkok and Central Region. The objectives are to produced patterns, methods, and processes of creating and developing the strength of community organizations as well as involving the government sector and the private sector. The integration of all these groups is conducive to strengthening and implementing effective drug solutions. These results showed that it made a significant impact and the following steps are integral to this process:

- 1) The community's strategy in problem-solving is based on solid preparation and knowledge of volunteers and groups who implement positive actions.

Allowing the community to unify in their cooperation to eliminate drug problems affecting communities.

2) Creating awareness and knowledge and the ability to analyze the causes and to be able to seek solutions and to create a project plan to implement measures to eradicate drug abuse.

3) The process of solving problems according to the project plan will be led by various groups participating in the project with the consensus of the villagers.

4) The development of a sustainable process to encourage the community to recognize the dangers of drug issues and to recognize how to deal with the problems effectively. Creating a network that will continuously monitor the situation, involving activities and programs to entice the risk groups to participate and alleviating factors contributing to their drug problems.

5) The process of expanding cooperation to other nearby communities as a community network to collaborate in solving the drug issues.

Osmonaliev (2005) studied the development of anti-drug policies in Central Asia, case studies of legal and political dimensions. It found that countries in this region have gradually attempted to deal with various dangers involved using illegal drugs that have been prohibited in the past. Without the institutional structure, knowledge, expertise, experience, or resources as in developed countries, but often are unable to use various strategies dealing with drug trafficking and subsequent consequences. However, no country has the perfect strategy for applying anti-drug policies; it all depends on the specific context of that specific country.

Narasak Panbut (2011) study building a community fence to prevent drug problems by the cooperation of the leaders in the community, baan borpadroy, Sawankhalok District, Sukhothai Province. The objective was to locate appropriate management methods for building community fences in order to prevent drug abuse. Community participation is paramount in the process. The results of the research showed that before the research project was implemented, people took a different approach to deal with drug problems. Consultants would follow the rules that various agencies had loosely implemented which, in practice, were unrealistic, leaving the process to be managed by government officials. This study has provided an

opportunity for public representatives to discuss and look at alternative ways to bring everyone involved to the table. To be used as a community fence to prevent and resolve drug problems that is suitable for the community as follows,

- 1) Provide reliable information on the situation and arrange a meeting with the village headman.
- 2) To survey of people outside the community who are portraying suspicious behavior.
- 3) To monitor youth group behavior.
- 4) Support and promote sports fields and various types of sports equipment in the community. People to be aware and step up in informing family members of suspicious behavior.

Chotika Pengwichai (2012) Factors affecting management success of mother of the land fund-group 672: A case study of Wangchai Sub-District, Nampong District, Khon Kaen Province investigated the factors leading to success in fund management, the mother of the land fund. The study found that the main factor of success in managing mother of the Land Fund is to be a source of funds for professional development, job creation, increased income, reducing expenses, emergency relief, and urgent needs are as follows: Members know and understand that it is a sacred fund. There are rules to help the community. Participate in the drafting of the meeting rules, recognizing. The importance of each meeting was informed about fund management which can be separated as follows: 1) the management of the mother of the land fund, 2) the factors affecting the management of the mother of the land fund, 3) the money tracking process of the mother of the land fund, 4) Regarding the results of using the fund received, and 5) helping members in the implementation of the occupation of the mother of the land fund committee.

Pisai Phromsuwan (2008) The strengthening communities for Drug Prevention and Solution: A Case Study of the Maekongpandin Fund, Ban Nong Kham, King Amphoe Ban Had, Khon Kaen Province looks at the history of the Maekongpandin Fund and the form of community strengthening for drug prevention and problem solving, study the factors affecting success in strengthening communities for the prevention and solution of drug problems and to bring the model of strengthening

communities to prevent and solve drug problems to be a model for other communities. The study found that the participation of members is a factor affecting the success of strengthening the community. To prevent drug problems because members of the community is an important part in creating prosperity for their community. The size of the community is not a problem in creating a strong community or taking care of safety in the community from various social problems. Comments on government support is an important factor in building a strong community to prevent drug problems. For the form of strengthening communities to prevent and solve drug problems in order to a model for other communities, including encouraging members to work in good faith, should encourage members to participate in activities regularly, must provide education and training to develop knowledge and ability, and must encourage the community to be self-reliant. Suggestions from the study found that the government sector must allocate enough funds for the community. Giving importance to the community in terms of creating knowledge and understanding. And learning in community fund management. Have public relations to disseminate the operational results and knowledge in various fields and give importance to promoting strong communities. In order to be a model for other communities, which will strengthen the expansion of the community. For the suggestions for the community, consisting of community leaders must sacrifice their dedication to work for the public, community members must be responsible to the community together, and the community must provide education and observation regularly.

Kanong Pilun (2014) Participatory Development of the People in Protection for Drug Problems Model: A Case Study Honghee Village, Yangtarad Sub-District, Yangtarad District, Kalasin Province studies the problems, form and development to prevent and solve the drug problem by the public participation. The results of the study revealed that 1) The drug problem in the community is considered to be very low, 2) The pattern of drug prevention, there is a model by concepts that are the government and the public sector to combine and develop into a community model for drug prevention, and 3) Public participation in the development of drug prevention model. In overall, at a high level in order to 1) participation in thinking, 2) participation in decision-making, 3) participation in action, and 4) participation in monitoring and evaluation.

Chakrit Pinyapong, Pratueng Pimpho, and Pranee Matamma (2002) studied the Prevention and surveillance of drug uses through community leaders, Baan Seo, Amphur Faktha, Uttaradit Province, by participatory action research found that before the project, people, when confronted by problems, did not have the infrastructure to deal with them.

- 1) The meeting warned about drug abuse and the surveillance of drug dealers.
- 2) When receiving information on adolescent drug use, to make the parents aware of the situation. To inform the members of these risk groups without mentioning the names of the perpetrators.
- 3) Leaders to be alert and prevent drug use by closely monitoring operations, taking into consideration the needs of the community, incorporating them into the decision making the process in solving internal problems. The participatory development process emphasizes the role of people towards participation as per the potential of each group. To participate in the action plan from its conception, namely in joint decision making, planning, co-operation, follow-ups, and evaluation. Take responsibility and to participate in continuous development planning.

Amporn Pookaew (2013) studied the participation of public in solving drug problems in Phuluang Sub-district, municipality, Khao Khitchakut District, Chantaburi province. The objective was to study the participation of people in solving drug problems such as funding, evaluation; implementation of procedures, and decision making was very poor. The results of the study showed that there was a conflict between men and women regarding the process of solving the drug crisis in their region. When age, occupation, and education factor level, the study finds that people participated in drug problems in the area of Phuluang Subdistrict Municipality. Khao Khitchakut District of Chanthaburi Province is different.

Vatanyu Rungrassamee (2004) studied people's participation in drug prevention and suppression: a case study of Muang District Police Station, Yasothon Province, in the prevention and suppression of narcotics in that province. The leading factors affecting public participation indicated was the level of awareness. The participation in the prevention and suppression of narcotics of the people, in general,

is at a high level, followed by monitoring and evaluation. The people were involved in the decision-making process.

Decha Sangkhawan et al. (2010) Analysis of policies, measures and organizations related to the prevention and solution of drug problems in Thailand finds that, 1) The readiness of the organization at the central organization level, which is the policy organization level, provincial organizations, and community organizations, which are operational organizations, all have potential, readiness and seriousness of the work of the organization leaders, 2) Important support systems include cooperative partner organizations such as government, private organizations, and other civil society networks. Most of them provide support in terms of budgets in their operations as well as manpower to support activities and supporting knowledge in practice, and 3) Policies, relevant measures from the study found that: the policies of fighting to drugs is important to cooperation in working to solve drug problems at all levels. However, at the local level, especially in the community supporting the work of the working group. On the other hand, the policy undermines the power of community operations, such as blacklisting of people involved with drugs include the promotion of various learning processes, such as organizing learning exchange, seminar, activities, the establishment of a learning center etc. The organization at the policy level will focus on learning in the form of training seminars to create accurate understanding according to the policy. The community organization will focus on exchanging knowledge about work processes from experiences in the area and the coordination. Which organizations of all levels have coordinated with other collaborative partners in operations found that is consists of 1) social capital that drives the work on drug prevention and solution with the social capital including the creation of new structures to solve problems, such as the emergence of social measures for control solving drug problems in the community including creating new leaders in community operations such as participation in youth problem solving, strengthening social capital such as a system of respect for the elderly, 2) Integration of measures policies and organizations for drug problem resolution. Regarding the operation of this part, it is not clear to focusing on solving drug problems by not looking at the interconnectedness in resolving the problem which is the result of the operation sufficiently and appropriately, 3) The number of traders and drug users has

decreased. However, the study finds that there were effects from the policy implementation in terms of changes in drug behavior and types of drugs such as turning to drinking more, and 4) expanding cooperation. In general, organizations at all levels giving priority to expanding work partnerships. However, there are limitations, which makes the concrete of the expansion of partnerships that have the power to drive work is not strong, such as budget limitations supported, continuity of work processes, severity of drug problems in the area etc.

Chonthan Saengpum, Thiyaphon Kantathanawat, and Wipawan Yhangyubol (2011) discusses the development of the community in the prevention and solution of drug problems in a tri-part style study of various operations of the community and analyzes factors in operating systems, work support systems, and processes that have an effect on strengthening communities in preventing and solving drug problems through tri-part systems that are efficient and effective. Previously, it intended to promote the government to be the policy maker and is the leader of various policies to use in practice, with communities and societies as a field area for these work to a new paradigm that aims to promote and support the public and social sectors to participate in the expression of ideas, joint planning, join in and follow up on the performance evaluation. In order to achieve the desired results and achieve unity and shared responsibility in the future. In this research, will be an extension of the academic development in drug prevention and solution. By emphasizing a process at promoting and encouraging people and communities to get involved in operations at the highest level, either as a problem owner/stakeholder in various problems and actions and this participation process is the participation of the cooperative parties which is commonly known as strategic partnerships are more than just government mechanisms/tools. The study found that the community has succeeded in taking steps in preventing and solving drug problems. Including the development of the quality of life and well-being of the people in the community that are responsible for, resulting from 2 important factors which are 1) The main factors are listed in order of importance as follows, factors about people management within the community coordination and use of resources within the community concepts and beliefs related to work, and 2) Supporting factors organized in order of importance as follows, academic support,

network arrangement, promoting the management process, and supporting operations respectively.

Anchalee Silaket (2002) studies the evaluation research of community participation model for drug prevention project in Amnat Charoen Province found that the project has a primary objective in order to concept of using the community as a base, unite, think together to make the community stronger and able to solve problems. Consistency assessment between the project implementation needs and project objectives, it finds that: consistency of needs of the personnel responsible for the operation of substance abuse in the area and in line with the substance abuse problem in the community that people it can be seen that does not focus on prevention by education only but there will be activities that indirectly affect drug prevention, such as the warm family project and career promotion project. The first project is prevention and care at the family level, encouraging follow-up. and working together to solve problems contributes to the continuation of the project. From the assessment of activity continuity found that there are consistent and occasional for achieving the objectives of the activity. Most of them found that they achieved certain things. Most community leaders and citizens agree that the past actions have not yet been achieved 100 percent but there are changes to the drug problem solving in the community, for example, the people are more involved in solving the problem. Some communities have stopped using drugs or some communities want to do a project that will strengthen the prevention and solution of drug problems. The public participation in drug prevention considered the smooth to start if results successful, will encourage create stability in the community. And if other processes create coverage prevention, treatment and suppression by requesting support from the government and private sectors will lead to strong communities.

Office of the Narcotics Control Board and Social Research Institute (2010) studied A Model for Border Village Promotion for Drug Surveillance. The objective is to study the operating model and to present information on the weaknesses and strengths of the villages along the border between Thailand and Myanmar, it is found that the working methods of each study area by trying to connect projects/activities with integration for prevention and suppression of narcotics in the western border areas focusing on strong community strategy. There are activities checkpoints, social

organization, surveillance of drug problems with target groups at the community level. Emphasizing suppression, investigation, expansion, and decisive action for producers, importers and drug dealers. Block all drug imports in the border area, strengthening community development, and campaigning for people in the community to participate in solving drug problems. In terms of treatment it can be considered that the performance has been accepted by the government and people in the area, especially focusing on rehabilitation of drug addicts along the border back to society and being a good model for youth. As well as a source of news in the interception and suppression of drugs to be effective. By operating guidelines that focus on strong communities to solve drug problems sustainably based on the operating principle that the community owns the problem and resolves the community by talking, follow up to review past practices, clearly classify target groups. Consists of drug-free groups, risk groups, drug/addicts' groups, and traders. Continuous monitoring especially with addiction groups and traders including, creating to protect communities, creating a network to expand the format and methods for solving narcotic problems to nearby villages, to prevent and solve drug problems spread to all areas. For the spread of drugs, the sample group in the study area agreed that the best way to solve drug problems is to build a strong community network because if the community is strong demand for drugs in the community will not occur. Therefore, everyone in the village must jointly build a strong community in order to reduce drug problems.

Thanyarak Institute (2004) A study of the need to develop the potential for follow-up through drug treatment in the community of coordinators. Assigned by government agencies was the need for knowledge and skills necessary to perform their duties with the goal of education in order to develop appropriate and consistent with the potential of synergies. The land coordinator in the community. The study found that there are two ways to become a coordinator of a sample group: formal and informal. The formal part is the group that is appointed according to the position, community leaders at the village level, headman, village head assistant and the community committee by which the district or municipality is appointed. The informal section is a group of people who have been chosen by the village chief, speakers and volunteers in the community to become coordinator. In most cases

coordinators have not been informed what their duties, therefore, they must have positively contributed to the community or being a government aid working closely with the drug situation in the community. There was no clear procedure in place for follow-ups by rehabilitation therapists causing relapses in rehabilitation patients; therefore, it was agreed that training of coordinators was imperative to increase their knowledge and skills needed to eliminate repeat offenders. In this regard, there should be a document that clearly outlines the duties of each coordinator.

Thanyarak Institute (2005) studied the implementation of the project to prevent and solve drug problems in the community under the strategy to prevent and solve drug problems in the community at Moo 3, Rangsit Municipality, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province, aims to evaluate the performance of the project and to assess the results found. Before the implementation of this project, the criteria for strengthening community ties in these areas were to prevent and resolve drug problems within the community by awareness in the community. The following 8 levels of implementing the process were practically nonexistent.

- 1) Community participation in drug prevention and problem-solving.
- 2) The community having an active lead organization.
- 3) Self-reliant communities.
- 4) Obstructing the trafficking of narcotics.
- 5) Continuous rehabilitation and development.
- 6) Many activities to support the participation of risk groups.
- 7) Restricting and controlling negative factors in the community.
- 8) The community needs to take affirmative action after the implementation of the project continuously.

It finds that only one of these indicators was achieved and that was that the community was aware of the drug abuse and trafficking in their village or community. Severely lacking in the following 7 points. Most people have full-time jobs in factories, large companies, or in the service of the government and therefore not having sufficient energy or inclination to participate in public activities and festivals. This includes community leaders who in turn typically also work full time and neglect their projects. Besides, foreigners that live in the vicinity factor into the drug equation. Taking all these factors into consideration, the drug policy projects have been failing.

Office of the Narcotics Control Board and Social Research Institute (2009) Studied of the Lessons of Implementing for integrated social organization. The objective is to study the problems, the area context, and the integrated social in the area. And analyzing the overall social organization operation model, found that social organization should be implemented and organized in society. This is because social order is a mechanism of socialization process that can be used to plan social actions. Because it is an action that promotes morals, ethics, as well as traditions and laws to control, create conditions and environment for members of society to behave in the morality. The aims of reducing and solving problems. In order to create peace for the country. Which in the end, the drug solution may be just one consequence of such social order. Methods of organizing society into 2 characteristics which are: Controlling negative factors is an environment that facilitates the prevention of youth from deviating into risk behaviors. By controlling risk factors/environment to be safe and the promotion of positive factors, opportunity and alternative activities that are good and beneficial for the youth and society. For the concept of social control is a concept that is directly related to social order because the goal of the social order. In which social control is a method and process that society uses to control the behavior of members in society in the way that society expects and to prevent members of society from deviating behavior. Social control can be done in many ways, socialization for members, rules. Including the laws and punishment for violating members. Suggestions for the integrated social organization model were cooperation in law enforcement and policy formulation. The government must play a key role in organizing society, integration of work and empowerment network to drive, create a channel for monitoring and balance with proactive action to be done, measures to support and punish, public relations, guidelines for publicizing information about drugs, and social problems or public relations of operational results.

Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 3) (2006) Analysis and conclusion, the first phase of rehabilitation project using community processes, Don Phlai Village, Moo. 8, Tha Yiam Subdistrict, Chokchai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province found that the project outcomes that occurred with the community, including continuous strong community development, the community was established the leader is responsible for various tasks in the community. In which the project operation

community councils can help and solve member problems well through the project. From the evaluation found that participation in the program has a definite effect on drug abstinence. Resulting in self-esteem physical health. When comparing at the community level, it is found that community has better preventive and drug-solving operations than the original community of each member. People in the community are cooperative, unite to solve problems, and accepting drug addicts when returning to their original community. Most members will go back to talk to the youth group. People in the community up to the dangers of drug use and return to develop their own communities to be strong, with the community as an example and have opinions this project is a project understands drug addicts, no aggravation or excessive pressure, is a project that changes the minds of addicts not to return to drug addiction, friendly, have the opportunity to improve. Including professional training as well should be encouraged to continue to expand the results.

Phisit Wiriyasakul et al. (2003) studied the integration of village development plan to prevent and solve drug problems sustainably. This study focuses on the multilateral participation process in strengthening the community. In order to prevent and solve drug problems sustainably, it finds the organization and the role of government agencies and the private sector to support the people's organization to have the potential to manage the drug problems and other issues. People organization that are affected by drug problems, by directly and indirectly. Often the awareness of the problem but lack of confidence in management and always think the mission is a duty of knowledgeable and competent government officials only. As a result, the situation of drug problems in the area is worse and expanding in more villages, but many areas cannot tolerate the condition of drug problems. Therefore, there is a mobilization of existing funds for conducting activities to solve problems according to the conditions in that area. With many areas able to proceed continuously able to solve the drug problem with concrete. While many areas have certain limitations, such as the lack of appropriate methods for problem conditions, lack of alignment in operations, needing tools and budget to do activities on their own if a private business organization most often they have a specific role to support the budget for activities at the area level rather than having to act on their own. While non-governmental organizations some area may only provide financial support for activities and some

area, given only knowledge and some area acted on one's own or combination depending on the regulations of that organization and most often have flexible working rules to allow flexibility in operations. But there are some limitations, such as personnel who volunteer to help inadequate to social conditions. Is a volunteer job that does not have legal authority to support some budget organizations are limited or not having enough equipment, government agencies that have a role in public service. There are outstanding points that have authority and budget with specialized experts and have tools and appliances ready but there are limitations that hinder the work to be successful, such as most projects are often defines as a large plan. Which may cause benefits that are not consistent with the problems in each area. The duration of operations is determined at the end of the financial year and is often discontinuous. Fixed rules and regulations hinder work, changing positions and unpredictable work interrupted work. From the weaknesses and strengths of each part, various partners must lay the roles and responsibilities of each organization to be interconnected without duplication citizens organizations in each area decide the activities and do it themselves. The government and the private sectors visit the area at the same time to educate and be aware of the problems of each village. Data collection of villages plans, and each department will create a support plan in the next village plan.

White (2009) studied the mobilization of communities implemented an intervention to reduce and support long-term forms of drug and alcohol treatments. Incorporating this model after substance abusers are admitted is necessary to reconstruct community relationships. In the development and mobilization of communities, resources are integrated into mainstream addiction. This article is drawing feedback from the treatment of drug addiction and rehabilitation in the United States; their first principles and strategies are used as guidelines for developing and mobilizing community resources to support long-term rehabilitation.

All the related researches presented to solve drug problems by the role of the community. With the role of the government and private sectors contributing to the drug problem resolution. There are processes and procedures for solving drug problems by the community. There are important steps, since the readiness of the community to solve problems, knowledge, and community wisdom. Solving problems according to the plan for problem solving and expanding cooperation with other

communities, forming a community network to cooperate in solving drug problems. There are operations in the form of prevention and surveillance for substance abuse in the community. By monitoring the leaders and focus on operations under decisions and the needs of the community in accordance with local potential. People can think for themselves and do their own freedom. There are exchanges, learning, analyzing community problems together, sharing ideas, making decisions, planning, and co-operating. and participate in the benefits. This study emphasizes the operation of the Maekongpandin Fund plays an important role in strengthening communities in preventing and solving drug problems by communities.

2.7 The Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of research from the theory review concepts and related researches and consistent with the research objectives. Can be summarized as a conceptual framework for the study of the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund as follows:

The concept of the Maekongpandin Fund in solving drug problems by communities. The objective of driving the operation, prevention, and solution of drug problems in the community, is a way to create cooperation, create a network of members of the Maekongpandin Fund that jointly develop their own communities to be strong. Able to prevent and solve drug problems sustainably. Along with improving the quality of life, create a career for the people in the community to have a better life (Office of the Narcotics Control Board, 2017). Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) and Kla Thongkhao (2008) states that the successful implementation of a policy requires a clear of policy standards and objectives, as Sabatier and Mazmanian (1980) and Ripley and Franklin (1986) with the same opinion that how much the policy will be implemented to achieve its objectives depends on the clarity and consistency of the objectives of the policy, consistent with the study of Narasak Panbut (2011) found that before the implementation of drug prevention problems must comply with the rules that various agencies require consultation. Give an opportunity for the representatives of the people to come to talk and find methods

together to get the methods to prevent and solve drug problems that are suitable for the community. Including the potential of drug policymakers is an important part of comprehensive consideration of the issues to be implemented with clear goals (Chowdhury et al., 2006). Therefore, this related issue consists of concept of establishing an operating fund, activity concepts in drug problem solving, and the concept of creating public participation.

The implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community-based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund by Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) says that the disposition or attitudes. The attitude of policy leaders towards policy implementation is one of the factors that is crucial to the success of policy implementation. The position or attitude of the practitioner in many cases is an obstacle to the policy implementation by directly and indirectly affecting the policy implementation. However, support for the role of drug-solving problems by communities. Cheema and Rondinelli (1983) says the resources are important factors for policy implementation by directly and indirectly, same as Sabatier and Mazmanian (1980) states that the policy is successful in practice must have sufficient financial support. This is in accordance with Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) and Woradech Chantarasorn (2011) agree that rational policies are policies aimed at the best interests of society, meaning that states should decide which policies and provide benefits to society than costs as much as possible. And should avoid choosing policies that are more cost-effective than the benefits that society will receive. Therefore, the availability of resources is also important to the success of the policy implementation. Consistent with the study of Phisit Wiriyasakul et al. (2003) is found that integrating a village development plan to prevent and solve drug problems sustainably in many areas has certain limitations, such as the lack of methods that suitable for the problem, lack of alignment in operations and tools and budget to conduct activities. Same as a study by Onnut Chaowana (2009) found that problems and obstacles from the support from the government, which had an effect to the operation to solve drug problems, such as budget problems that were not supported enough to solve drug problems that are conducive to community operations. Due to complicated rules take a long time and the problem of knowledge about drugs in the community and government personnel that lack the knowledge and understanding of the problem of the

community and lack the personnel who must sacrifice to solve the drug problem in the community. Therefore, this related issue consists of support for the role of drug-solving problems by communities in accordance with the concept and fund raising of members. However, the operation of community drug problem solving and public participation in drug problem solving by community in accordance with the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund. Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) shows that the policy implementation is not limited to government officials. On the other hand, citizens will be in a position as a system environment. The delivery of the policy which will be the person who motivates and the person who receives the result of the performance of government officials. In accordance with the Vatanyu Rungrassamee (2004), Chonthan Saengpum et al. (2011), Kanong Pilun (2014), Tawan Trakanrerk (2016) and Dias and Romano-Lieber (2006) said that the approach to prevention and solution for drug problems should focus on public participation, mobilizing resources of government and the private sector is involved, and give importance to local knowledge, experience in operations, prevention and solution of drug problems because the drug problem is a problem that all people in community will be affected. Therefore, promoting and supporting the public or related target groups which are non-governmental organization, public organization, youths and laborers in the workplace. Have participated in the prevention and solution of drug problems in every process coordination operations with government operations should get involved in the process since joining to study the problem operational plan and decide to consider options as well as, participate in operations improve the method of operation to be more efficient and jointly follow up and evaluate the performance. Therefore, the participation of people in solving drug problems by the community consists of participation in decision making, participation in practice, participation in benefits, and participation in evaluation.

The model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community. Tawan Trakanrerk (2016) said that the unity of operations, measures for drug prevention operations. Currently, there are many forms the measures are education, information service, organizing alternative activities, intervention, using peer groups for prevention. In addition, there are many other supporting measures, including personnel development, research and development management information

system, and monitoring and evaluation of operations, etc. These measures have departments of the government and non-governmental organizations are involved. If the work system is not organized by using plans as a framework to determine the direction of operation, will result in duplication of operations. Therefore, to maximize the use of government resources as well as eliminating duplication of operations of the relevant agencies, therefore it is necessary to coordinate drug prevention action plans. Consistent with the study of Kanong Pilun (2014) found that the form to prevent drug problems. There is a model by incorporating concepts that are the government and the public sector to combine and develop into a community model for drug prevention. Aaraj and Chrouch (2016) said that the reduction of dangers to drugs, the organization civil society still plays a role in helping to solve drug problems, which must be integrated effectively and the important is that the community must have common intention to eliminate drug problems from the community and ready to cooperate. Following up on rehabilitation patients through training for the community to increase the knowledge to track and help in the community and not to return to drugs again (Bunthorn Ondam, 1996; Noppadol Kannika, 2008; Office of the Narcotics Control Board & Social Research Institute, 2009; Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 3), 2006; Thanyarak Institute, 2004). According to a study by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board and Social Research Institute (2010), there are suggestions to government in sustainable drug problem solving in the community. People want to be strict in suppression, integrate operations and create network to drive, create a channel for monitoring with proactive action, measures establish to support and punish, public relations, public relations activities to reduce and stop drug addiction in order to have ongoing drug-related operations. To have community development/quality of life of people in the community and want to have continuous training on drug knowledge for people in the community. Build a strong community network because if the community is strong demand for drugs in the community will not occur.

Such as the study of Rungthip Klaharn and Barnchorn Klaharn (2009) and Suree Boonyanaphong et al. (2009) added that the process of prevention and resolution of drug problems in the community such as raising awareness and participation by collaborating to find the situation, the causes of problems and

prevention methods through the community meeting mechanism, applying the sufficiency economy philosophy and local cultural traditions, social measures, education, creating a new generation of youth leaders, creating a network inside and outside the community, integration into schools, rehabilitation, community volunteer system, and the use of legal measures. However, according to a studied by Butler and Mayock (2005) and Osmonaliev (2005) added that no country has a complete strategy for using drug management policies, which depends on the specific implementation context of that country.

To summarize the conceptual framework of the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund as follows:

- 1) The concept of Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community.
 - (1) Concept of establishing an operating fund.
 - (2) Concept of activity in drug problem solving.
 - (3) Concept of public participation.
- 2) The implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community-based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund.
 - (1) Community selection process to join the Maekongpandin Fund.
 - (2) Support for community drug-solving roles in accordance with the Maekongpandin Fund's concept.
 - (3) Funding for members of the Maekongpandin Fund.
 - (4) Public participation in drug problem solving by community in accordance with the Maekongpandin Fund.
- 3) The model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research study entitled “the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund” aims to study the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund, the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs, and the model of the Maekongpandin Fund in finding solutions to narcotic. The details of the research methodology can be shown as follows:

3.1 Research Methods

This research uses a methodology based on qualitative research and supported the findings, using descriptive statistics together to analyze, in order to answer the research objectives as follows:

Step 1: Documentary research

Information relevant to the Maekongpandin Fund, provided in a number of academic articles, journals, dissertations, research articles as well information from various online sources online were gathered. This includes both primary and secondary data. Data was analyzed in order to establish the research framework, proposed and finalized through an academic advisor for further adjustment.

Step 2: Field survey

Primarily done by developing a conceptual framework implemented in interview form. The researcher conducted a qualitative data collection as follows:

- 1) The researcher joined the relevant government’s agencies’ meetings as well as local community monthly meetings to observe and learn more about true behavior during operations of the drug problem-solving operations.

Observation techniques included “informal observation” in which the researcher did not take part in any activities, and so-called “participatory observation”

in which a research also took part in activities that occurred during the actual operations of the drug problem solving practices.

2) The researcher conducted in-depth interviews with a group of executives, who abide by the drug problem-solving policies and also any informants who could provide the researcher with useful and valuable information for the study to make sure that all in-sight information was obtained. The researcher adopted a two-way interview approach to get precise information, to connect all the relevant info. The researcher carefully went through each part, following the structure of the interview, and once each question was answered and explained, the researcher would summarize the content and ask further questions to get additional information and also to clarify and to verify the accuracy of the data.

3) The researcher used the focus-group approach, by forming a group of those who abide by the drug problem-solving policies, and asking questions, following the structure of the interview. Once the focus-group interviewees provided the researcher with answers and explanation, the researcher would then summarize the content and ask some further questions to get additional information and to clarify and to verify the accuracy of the data.

4) The researcher used questionnaires from the sample and members of the Maekongpandin Fund. The researcher developed the conceptual framework to be a questionnaire for the research.

3.2 Key Informants

3.2.1 Population

According to the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (2016), the illegal drug trade or drug trafficking was and always has been a big major problem in Thailand, especially in the northern part of the country. Therefore, the population for this research would include those who reside in the northern part of Thailand, where the illegal drug trade or drug trafficking has often taken place. Another main reason why the population for this research were those who live up in the north was due to the geographical aspects, that is, there are 8 provinces under the supervision of The

Officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 5); Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Nan, Payao, Prae, Mae Hongson, Lampang, and Lamphoon, while there are 9 provinces, which are Kampangeth, Tak, Nakhonsawan, Pichit, Pitsanuloke, Petchaboon, Sukhothai, Uttaradith, and Uthai Thani, located in the northern and central parts on the country, under the supervision of The Officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 6).

In this research, the simple random sampling (Anchana Na-Ranong, 2011) approach was adopted in this respect, the researcher randomly selected 4 provinces (Chiang Mai, Prae, Nakhonsawan, and Uthai Thani) out of 17 provinces.

Table 3.1 Numbers of Members of the Maekongpandin Fund in 4 Provinces

Provinces	The number of the Maekongpandin Fund	The number of members of the Maekongpandin Fund (household)
Chiang Mai	477	44,426
Prae	235	26,263
Nakhonsawan	260	38,920
Uthai Thani	211	18,846
Total	1,183	128,455

Source: Community Development Department, 2016.

In order to collect the information to answer the research questions, the population was divided into 4 groups:

- 1) Officers of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board who also work for the Maekongpandin Fund.
- 2) Officers of the Provincial Community Development Office who also work for the Maekongpandin Fund.
- 3) Committee members of the Maekongpandin Fund.
- 4) Maekongpandin Fund members.

3.2.2 Sample

3.2.2.1 Samples for Qualitative Research

Three groups of samples (total 62 people) were identified particularly for qualitative research, adopting the expert sampling approach, which is a type of purposive sampling technique that is used when the research needs to glean knowledge from individuals that have particular expertise (Chay Photisita, 2007; Creswell, 2002; Patton, 1990; Yotin Sawangdee, 2008). This approach was chosen in order to seek participants for a focus group discussion as well as for in-depth interviews. The purpose was to gain in-depth information as well as to enhance the research credibility. Details can be listed as follows:

1) Participants who can provide information relevant to the policies – these include those from the Office of the Narcotics Control Board who also work for and are part of the Maekongpandin Fund. These participants were selected for a focus group discussion as well as for an in-depth interview in order to gain in-sight information about the policies direction, and the Maekongpandin Fund's operational guidelines.

(1) Criteria

a) Participants had to be either the unit department head or those assigned to run and implement the Maekongpandin Fund.

b) Participants needed to possess knowledge, experience, and an in-depth understanding of the Maekongpandin Fund, and its practices.

c) Participants had to be key decision makers who could identify the direction and the operational guidelines of the Maekongpandin Fund.

(2) Participants who provided information relevant to the policies consisted of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board's 5 officers from Region 5 and 6.

2) Participants who can provide information relevant to the operations and functional activities - these include those officers who a) work in government provincial offices and b) are part of the Maekongpandin Fund. These

participants are those who play a critical role in driving and implementing policies. These participants were approached to gain information relevant to operational practices appropriate for the community, so that the local community could tackle the drug problem.

(1) Criteria

a) Participants had to be assigned to be responsible for running and implementing the Maekongpandin Fund.

b) Participants needed to possess knowledge, experience, and an in-depth understanding of the Maekongpandin Fund, and its practices.

c) Participants needed to be willing to provide any valuable information that could contribute to this research.

(2) Participants who can provide information relevant to the operations and functional activities consist of 12 officers who a) work in the government provincial office and b) are part of the Maekongpandin Fund; 3 from Chiang Mai, 3 from Prae, 3 from Nakhonsawan, and 3 from Uthai Thani.

3) Participants who could provide the area-leveled information included the Maekongpandin Fund's committee members who act as the local operators, meaning that the data gained from these people reflects community drug problem-solving practices.

(1) Criteria

a) Participants need to be directly obligated and responsible for the Maekongpandin Fund's projects.

b) Participants needed to possess knowledge, understanding and experience in running projects or any initiatives of the Maekongpandin Fund.

c) Participants need to be fully willing to provide all necessary information greatly valuable for this research.

(2) Area-leveled informants consisted of 40 members of the Maekongpandin Fund, 10 members from Uthai Thani, 10 members from Nakhonsawan, 10 members from Chiang Mai and the last 10 members from Prae.

3.2.2.2 Sampled Participants for the Quantitative Research

The population for this research were the Maekongpandin Fund members from 128,455 households (Table 3.1) To get a number of sampled participants, the researcher adopted Yamane's approach (1973), with 0.05 standard error. The researcher finally got the number of sampled participants, which was 400 participants from four different provinces. (Table 3.2)

Formula

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

n = Number of sample size

N = Total target population

e = Standard Error 0.05

$$n = \frac{128,455}{1 + (128,455(0.05)^2)} = 399 \approx 400$$

Table 3.2 Number of Samples

Provinces	The number of the Maekongpandin Fund	The number of members of the Maekongpandin Fund (household)	sample size
Chiang Mai	477	44,426	137
Prae	235	26,263	82
Nakhonsawan	260	38,920	122
Uthai Thani	211	18,846	59
Total	1,183	128,455	400

3.3 Research Instruments

3.3.1 Research Instruments

To develop the research instruments, the researcher studied through the concepts, theories, and relevant literature, then developed the research instruments taking into account the research questions. Research instruments included:

3.3.1.1 Structured interviews

The questionnaire was developed in order to gain the data that could serve the purpose of this research, consisting of questions seeking concepts, the operations or practices, and the level of community participation in drug problem-solving practices, adopting the Maekongpandin Fund's practices as the conceptual model. This consisted of question seeking concepts, the process of participants selection to join the Maekongpandin Fund's program, the form of support, the role in the drug problem prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, the form of fund raising for the Maekongpandin Fund, the participation in solutions to narcotic drugs by community based approaches on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund.

3.3.1.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed in order to gain the data that could serve the purpose of this research. The questionnaire was divided into 3 sections.

Section 1 General information: This section of questionnaire consisted of questions asking about age, sex, marital status, educational background, profession, and income level, with open and closed - ended questions. The questionnaire contains questions and with a checklist of answers.

Section 2 The community participation levels as a conceptual model: this section adopts the 4 rating scale method.

Section 3 Suggestions: this section consists of open-ended questions seeking suggestions from informants.

Regarding Section 2, the participants were to rate the level community participation. The criteria for each level is outlined below:

- 3 refers to participation every time
- 2 refers to participation almost every time

- 1 refers to sometimes participation
 0 refers to no participation

Table 3.3 Summary of Issues and Sources of Information Studied

Study Issues	Sources
1. The concept of Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community.	1) Documents 2) Interview from The Officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 5 and Region 6) and The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office 3) Focus group from the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund
2. The implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund.	1) Documents 2) Interview from The Officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 5 and Region 6) and The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office 3) Focus group from the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund 4) Questionnaire from the members of the Maekongpandin Fund
3. The model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solutions to narcotic drugs by community approaches.	1) Documents 2) Interview from The Officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 5 and Region 6) and The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office 3) Focus group from the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund 4) Questionnaire from the members of the Maekongpandin Fund

3.3.2 Research Instrument Assessment

To assess the quality and validity of research assessment, the researcher handed in the structured interview form and the questionnaires to the researcher's academic advisor and other senior to seek advice whether the research instruments needed to be corrected to make them more complete, and also to make sure that all instruments were clear enough for all informants to understand and could react accordingly.

3.4 Data Collection

Data was collected from December 2017 to December 2018. In order to gain information valuable for the research, the researcher adopted various methods. This was to ensure that the data was useful and relevant to answer all the proposed research questions.

3.4.1 Data Collection Process from Interview Forms

The researcher followed 3 steps as outlined as below:

- 1) Step 1, the researcher explained to all data providers (informants) about the objectives of the research project as well as explained to them what questions they would be asked.
- 2) Step 2, the researcher asked each question based on the interview structure, and also showed the connection and relevance of each question for further data analysis.
- 3) Step 3, the researcher summarized the data for the informants, to make sure that the researcher and the informants had the same understandings towards the questions.

3.4.2 Data Collection Process from Questionnaires

The researcher followed 4 steps outlined below:

1) Step 1, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to the sampled participants, providing all correct and precise details covering how to fill in a questionnaire.

2) Step 2, the researcher would go through each questionnaire, editing and checking whether the questionnaire was completely and correctly filled in. The questionnaire that wasn't fully completed would be separated from the fully completed one, to ensure that, only the valid data was analyzed.

3) Step 3, the researcher marked each questionnaire with the specific code for data.

4) Step 4, the researcher inserted the data into the SPSS program for the data processing. The data is run by the code number specified in Step 3.

3.5 Data Analysis

3.5.1 Interview

To analyze the data gained from interviewing

1) The Officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 5 and Region 6).

2) The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office and the Maekongpandin Fund's committees.

3) The committees of the Maekongpandin Fund.

4) The researcher looked through the data (notes and texts transcribed from audio files), and checked whether it was complete and valid.

5) The researcher put it all together as a summary making it more simple for an analysis.

6) The researcher analyzed and grouped the similar ideas, concepts and concern together, based on the research objectives and research questions.

7) The researcher analyzed and interpreted the data by comparing the data with the relevant theories to help summarizing the data.

8) Discuss the findings, based on relevant concepts, and theories, to propose the summary and recommendations.

3.5.2 Questionnaire

For one piece of questionnaire designed for the members of the Maekongpandin Fund, the data given by the members of the Maekongpandin Fund was also analyzed. The questionnaire was divided into 3 sections which can be outlined as follows:

Section 1 General Information: descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) were used for data analysis.

Section 2 The implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community-based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund: the descriptive statistics (frequency and mean) were used for data analysis.

Section 3 Suggestions: The descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) were used for data analysis.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH FINDINGS

This study focuses on the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund. The research objectives are: 1) To study the concept of Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community; 2) To study the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund; 3) To study the model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solutions to narcotic drugs by community approaches.

First, the researcher studied theories about public policy, policy implementation, the concept of drugs, the concept of participation, the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund, related research, and a conceptual framework in solutions to narcotic drugs by community based on the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund by qualitative research using descriptive statistics to answer research questions.

The researcher collected qualitative data using a structured interviews from officers from the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 5 and Region 6), the Officer of Provincial Community Development Office, The committees of the Maekongpandin Fund, and supports the findings by using descriptive statistics from the members of the Maekongpandin Fund by questionnaire. Research findings are as follows:

4.1 Research Findings

4.1.1 The Concept of Maekongpandin Fund in Solution to Narcotic Drug by Community

Research information from documents, interviews, and focus group, officers from the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, the Provincial Community

Development Office, and the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund. The results show that:

The Maekongpandin Fund has three components, which are 1) The royal fund is the royal property of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit given to communities, 2) The faithful fund is the money which comes from villagers who have received the Maekongpandin Fund; they will continually donate and gather up with their power of faith, and 3) The wisdom fund is money that villagers create with their own wisdom to raise funds and expand the fund. Therefore, the Maekongpandin Fund is the result of funding from the faith and intellectual funds that villagers in the community will use to prevent and solve drug problems including other problems in the community, enhancing the quality of life in the community on the path of sufficiency. However, the Maekongpandin Fund has different characteristics from other available funds in the community as follows 1) It is a fund from Her Majesty Queen Sirikit, 2) It is a fund that is distributed only in the community, there is no mutual fund in the middle, 3) It is a fund made for the public interest in solving drug problems and other problems in the community, and 4) It is a fund that people in the community jointly to raise funds without only external channels which is to make the community know how to rely on themselves, realize their power and it is the power of people and the government cooperate to work together.

The Maekongpandin Fund was created to strengthen the community by carrying out activities and community participation to solve drug problems by adhering to loyalty to the monarchy. Which is the anchor of the community and develop to prevent and solve drug problems in the community together. The researcher has synthesized the data from documentary research and field survey, classifying the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund 3 areas as follows:

- 1) Concepts of establishing the fund; the drug problem that is a threat to national security. It is a problem linked to the economy and society. The community is in a weak condition. Strength that used to be self-reliant in a condition of decreasing. It is an important reason for drug problems to spread in the community. Causing the community to become weaker. Therefore, the Maekongpandin Fund brings the prestige of the monarchy to morale to solve drug problems in the community together to reduce drug problems in the community by joining forces to

explore, search for drug addicts in the community and import treatment according to the appropriate format to reduce the number of drug users in the community. With the funds granted by the Maekongpandin Fund to the community, the first way of faith considered as a mandatory guideline for the community. The request to join the project is to receive cooperation from family members of that community donate at least 50 percent of the monthly amount of households in that community. There is no limit to the amount of each donation, depending on the appropriateness of the members. This donation will also show the strength of social capital and show unity the money donated will be like insurance against drug problems that will not occur to people in their families at all. It is the most worthwhile donation. The second way of wisdom is a way to show the collective intelligence of the people in the community. In order to gather more funds and establish enough funds to conduct any drug-related activities. Which may be from the event to earn money contribution from other funds, and government support, and the third way, Kwan-Tung is the royal grant that the community that has completed the criteria in the first guideline will have the right to nominate as a blessing. This money will make the fund holy forever, and no one will dare to use the fund in a wrong way. Be transparent since all members will work together to inspect.

The official of the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Region 5 and 6 mentioned that:

The Maekongpandin Fund is a fund initiated by the monarchy to help solve drug problems in the community with help treatment of drug addicts, career promotion, supporting risk group activities, youth activities, surveillance and maintenance of the area, supporting youth scholarships, promoting sufficiency economy, assisting the various distresses in the community, and rehabilitation of the community's culture to the solution of drug problems in the community.

Same as interview, The Office of Narcotics Control Board, Region 6 official added that "the Maekongpandin Fund assumes to be a spiritual center of people to help suffering people."

The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office stated that:

The Maekongpandin Fund concept was established due to the grace of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit who concerned about the problem of narcotics spread in Thailand. Therefore, she was granted to give her royal property to use for the prevention and resolution of drug problems in communities. In 2004, ONCB brought the royal property jointly with the budget of ONCB to be the initial fund for combining the power and faith of the people and organizations in all sectors into the cooperation power with drug problems in communities.

However, the ONCB has used this money as a well while also increasing the budget, if any community in trouble has to solve the problem, it will be needed to help solve the problem, ready to be a learning center, and ready to be adjusted from grants to funds by using Kwan-Tung. Therefore, the community that has been considered a successful community is considered as a model community will be upgraded to a community in the Maekongpandin Fund.

The Maekongpandin Fund different from other funds because the Maekongpandin Fund's capital is considered a Kwan-Tung, it is a fund of kindness and sacrifice of the people in the community and the internal factors that are the capital of community, is an extension of a strong community that has overcome drugs but must raise the level of integrated solution, looking at problems and managing it in the same direction by collaboration. The second is self-sufficiency, both financial and social capital, such as leaders need to develop the potential and there is a council of leaders from all groups in the community, if not, overcoming addiction is probably not sustainable. Villagers will repeat activities. But we have to focus on the community to build our own capital so they do not have to wait for money from the ONCB or external agencies, making the community more self-reliant and increase know how to manage capital.

The Maekongpandin Fund should be a center of power in every village and easily understandable, which we can see that the monarchy in the reign of King Rama 9 and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit are source of funds for solving narcotic problems. The NACC considers that it can be used to solve problems for the country. The Maekongpandin Fund is the ultimate intention that aims to be a center for people in the community to work together to do, is to embrace the royal strategy of Her

Majesty Queen Sirikit in development work that focuses on the people to have a career to make money. Promote sufficiency economy, cultural revival, create local knowledge, protect natural resources, rely on your own strength, eliminate drugs based on social forgiveness, knowledge of unity together, overcome various problems, and obstacles with a peaceful approach.

Therefore, the prevention and solution of drug problems must adhere to the main areas of community cooperation in all sectors. With public participation being an important condition in overcoming drug problems and receiving royal grace from the Royal Institute in the prevention and resolution of drug problems. Therefore, the community, beginning with community leaders and villagers, are aware of the importance of the severe drug problem in the village. Relying only on government agencies to solve problems would not be enough. Communities must start to solve problems by themselves. By using peaceful methods to strengthen the Maekongpandin Fund. The village received the Maekongpandin Fund, there will be organizations come to observe the study the process for solving drug problems in the community. There is a network with the Maekongpandin Fund of other villages at the district, provincial, and regional. By people in the community are volunteer and able to be a speaker to give knowledge about prevention and solution of drug problems in the community. There is a review, analysis, and summary of the operations.

2) Concepts of drug problem solving activities, to solve drug problems by the Maekongpandin Fund found that:

(1) The community adheres to the principles of organizing activities as the heart of the people in the community, allowing people in the community to meet each other, participation and joint activities to ensure reconciliation unity, and sacrifice. Which leads to the creation of a strong community, in order to be an effective shield against the spread of drugs.

(2) Community leaders have adhered to the principles of creating quality leaders. Because quality leaders set a good example for members, as morale, encouragement, and confidence. Which will cause various projects in the community to carry out various activities. Therefore, the leaders are very important to the community.

(3) Community groups can carry out various project activities, requiring integration into groups. The group is a collection of encouragement, strength of thought. In order to proceed successfully. Therefore, grouping is the key to successful project activities.

(4) Community activity committees must have a member representative, which calls the committee to work for the management to be successful. Activities must be divided into work. There must be internal and external coordination.

The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office in Prae added that:

The Maekongpandin Fund considered as the royal strategy that is an important spiritual center of the people in the community as a condition to stimulate awareness of good deeds, protect the community to be stronger, more self-reliant and is an good example of sustainable drug problems solving which integrated with the development process, enabling the community to learn and create immunity for life and the community will be strong, to participate in the prevention of drug problems in the community and participate in the way of life with the principle of self-sufficient economy for self-reliance in sustainable living.

The community conducted joint activities, protection focused on youth by promoting creative activities for youth in the community, surveillance to be vigilant to prevent drug abuse, encourage the opportunity for those who pass drug treatment and be acquitted back to the community by promoting knowledge and occupations and create a role in society to give an opportunity to participate in village development, and the therapeutic by take care of those who are addicted to drugs have the opportunity to receive treatment by referring to the public health care. The Maekongpandin Fund has organized a meeting to provide knowledge about drugs. There are fund activities for children, youth and risk groups. There are searches for drug users on a monthly, help rehabilitation of the minds of the converters who have been rehabilitated by community methods in accordance with the principles of peace and prepared to give the opportunity to these groups to return to the community. The

Maekongpandin Fund is promoting careers to achieve self-sufficiency in sustainable living.

3) Concepts of creating public participation, the context of society, economy, people in the community is based on kinship. Community leaders are good role models for behavior. People in the community have love, unity, and awareness of common interests. Consistent with the information obtained from the interview:

The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office in Chiang Mai said that:

The mission by the Ministry of Interior assignment for the Development of the Community, the operator planned the event and strategies to achieve success. The Maekongpandin Fund could have been successful that must focus on people to participate and have staff as their mentors. "Creating the community participation in drug problems solving by the community according to the Maekongpandin Fund's concept must hold the peaceful implementation, the process of certifying household safety and a continuous monitoring process for drug users/drug addicts as each potential of the community. Supporting people through drug therapy is voluntary as each potential of the fund in the community, hold activities to protect youth in the community to be far away from drugs, such as drug prevention and problem-solving activities and fundraising activities.

The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office in Nakhonsawan said that:

The Maekongpandin Fund have to support, promote, coordinate, and integrate all of government agencies, private and public sectors to drive the Maekongpandin Fund to be consistent as an important mechanism to prevent and solve drug problems in a sustainable manner.

Consistent with focus group information, the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund mentioned that:

The Maekongpandin Fund is a fund which drives preventive operation and solving drug problems in the community to be the maximum of efficiency as concrete manner, successful in the related strategy. The Maekongpandin Fund is the starting point of good deeds, and a sacred fund. The Queen Sirikit gave to the community to prevent and solve drug problems so sustainable by the learning process and participation of people in the community in the way of ideas, knowledge, exchange incorporation, and alertness to jointly solve the problems of community especially is drug problems.

However, participation and administration, people in the community are those who think and decide for themselves based on the majority votes. Because the level of community participation still has limited success with community leaders if leadership changes may result in disruption or reduction of participation processes. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate the participation of the community by using mechanisms as a leader with the people by building confidence in the area of drugs to create awareness in the public that should be aware of the benevolence of royalty. Threats and damage from drugs notice of drug information, patient policy, and drug prevention in the community, etc. Explain what people should participate in. And what the government will do and support. Both the drug solution and related problems using mechanisms in the area awakening the social trend about the power of community participation in managing problems with guidelines for public relations campaigns and practice psychology to raise awareness and stimulate the current participation of people in the community. Through the broad media including the mass media, social media, and support the implementation of proactive media in the area, including the sub-district operational unit speakers and volunteer groups of public sector agencies such as health volunteers, speakers of the Maekongpandin Fund, etc. Expanding channels to receive information, complaints, clues from the public, and leading to suppression operations and treatment to build public confidence in the serious performance of relevant government mechanisms. Creating channels/activities that people can participate in all forms. Action by using the principles of the community as a center for the prevention and solution of drug problems, focusing on the participation of people in the community. In the analysis of

drug prevention and solution plans set goals and plan decision making and assess the achievement to improve the method of operation accelerate the transfer of knowledge in the prevention and solution of drug problems from successful communities to communities that are currently proceeding with villagers' strategies. In order to exchange knowledge from real experience and create a network of people, including social changes that will be risk factors such as values, wrong attitudes, negative behaviors. To alert within the community and inform the relevant departments to take preventive actions before problems, creating a model to solve drug problems with effective public participation by integrating drug solutions in accordance with other government policies, create a process for continuous development of community leaders by having the concept of being a prototype leader for public participation by strengthening the capacity of community leaders in accordance with strong community processes with leading the royal initiative sufficiency economy philosophy and the strategy of "understanding, access, and development" according to the King's Philosophy to sustainable development, promoting as a network for drug prevention and social problems to the strength, stability, prosperity of the community.

The objective 1, from the study of the Maekongpandin Fund in solving drug problems. There is a concept of establishing an operating fund. In order to be a community fund to fight drugs and be a center for people in the community. Create unity and self-reliance. Specifically helping to solve problems from drugs by hold loyalty to the monarchy that the people will bring the prestige of the Royal Institute as morale to solve drug problems in the community. Together to reduce drug problems in the community. In order to carry on the royal of Her Majesty the King in Rama 9 to solve drug problems and develop to solve basic problems according to the sufficiency economy strategy which is considered as a framework to help solve problems that cover all aspects of society. The solution to this drug problem will be driven through various activities in the community with people in the community, community leaders, community groups, community activities committee, and all involved. In order to be an effective shield against the spread of drug problems.

4.1.2 The Implementation of Solutions to Narcotic Drugs by Community Based Approaches and the Concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund

4.1.2.1 Fund

The study of the document data, there are criteria of qualifications of the Maekongpandin Fund as follows: For criteria for the 12 selective articles of village/community as follows: community leaders must be strong and concrete activities, community members cooperate in participation in activities and discussions in the community about drugs to solve problems, set activities in the community, proceed by adhering to the principles of self-reliance and social measures on drugs, there are social rules on drugs and serious enforcement, there is a systematic mechanism for monitoring drugs in the community and assigning clear missions, there is always a search for drug users, there are activities to prevent/solve drug problems, activities with referendums in the community, community drug funds have been established to support the establishment of the Maekongpandin Fund, integration with various organizations in the community, and loyal activities must be held consistently.

As well as, an interview with The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office stated that:

The Community Development Department has been assigned a mission from the Ministry of Interior to be responsible for propelling the Maekongpandin Fund by focusing on strengthening the Maekongpandin Fund. Therefore, in considering the selection of the community to join the Maekongpandin Fund must be carefully considered and meet all the required criteria as standard. When considering the community to join the Maekongpandin Fund will be encouraged to be the center of the Maekongpandin Fund to wait for the fund with the process of selecting a community, first is to clarify and understand the Maekongpandin Fund project to every household. After that, there is the appointment of the Maekongpandin Fund committee and recruit households to join as members by the community.

From the study of the document data, found that: Process and criteria for determining community selection to participate in the Maekongpandin Fund, must consider the establishment of 7 strong community rules including

- 1) Members help to maintain the nation, religion, and the king.
- 2) Members must hold a meeting regularly.
- 3) Members must begin meeting and stop meeting at the same time as well as related activities.
- 4) Members must accept the majority of the meeting's resolutions for solving community problems.
- 5) Members must accept and respect seniors.
- 6) Members provide assistance and help the underprivileged in society (such as children, women, elderly, people with disabilities and poor people) and
- 7) Members must promote and maintain good cultures and traditions (strong community by everyone).

After that, the relevant staff will provide knowledge and understanding about drugs and established a drug problem-solving fund, have a separated community by peaceful method, hold ongoing activities to prevent/solve drug problems and there is a drug-free household certification by members of the fund and maintain strong community status.

However, for the community selection of the Maekongpandin Fund, the Officer of Provincial Community Development Office and the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund consisted that:

“Must be in accordance with the criteria for the evaluation of the community's selection, which meets the selective criteria of A level at least 7 in 12 articles which has 4 imperative articles consisting of article 7,8,9 and 10 for being qualified to be in selection of the community of the Maekongpandin Fund.”

In the case of selecting a village to join the Maekongpandin Fund. Criteria for consideration and decision are formal criteria. The community must qualifications as specified. However, the guidelines for the operation of the Maekongpandin Fund is a fund specifically set up to prevent and solve drug problems

with the graciousness of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit, her gave a private treasure to the Secretary of the ONCB for use to solve drug problems for the people. The operation of the Maekongpandin Fund, focusing on the role of the people with volunteer to participate in the prevention and solution of drug problems by adhering to peaceful means not creating a wound or making a difference between people in the community, whether a trader or an addict, focus on forgiveness providing opportunities from families, communities, and society creates the power of unity. Which is the power that can fight to overcome drug problems. The management of the Maekongpandin Fund. Selection will be conducted by the committee, comes from community resolutions of community members. There is a division of roles and responsibilities in various fields. The fund committee perform their roles and responsibilities. There is a monitoring of household members on a monthly and dividing the households by the committee to be responsible based on kinship relations. There is a written regulation on the management of the Maekongpandin Fund, and people in the community therefore have a lot to participate to solve drug problems in the community, since the process of community healing and for drug monitoring.

4.1.2.2 The Support for Solution of the Drug in the Maekongpandin Fund

The study of interview the Officer of Provincial Community Development Office, discussing the forms of support and assistance from the government and the private sector stated that:

The Maekongpandin Fund is support and assistance from the government by the budget in the form of the project, include, the development project of the Maekongpandin Fund at the district level, project of supporting activities organized according to the plan of the Maekongpandin Fund network at the district level, learning center, volunteer conference, executive committees of the Maekongpandin Fund, the youth to support the operation of the Maekongpandin Fund, and promotion and development project, workshops. For support and assistance from the private sector through the provincial community development, the official said that, there is no support and

assistance, but the private sector would have to donate through with the community activities.

Same as the Officer of Provincial Community Development Office stated that:

The Role of drug solving in the Maekongpandin Fund is integrated with many agencies including the Office of Narcotics Control Board, Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Justice. The work is divided as appropriate to each sector. In the part of the provincial community development officer will play a role in coordinating matters and being a mentor who provides knowledge and understanding in preventing drugs by a peaceful method to be used as a guideline to solve drug problems for the community that is a member of the Maekongpandin Fund. For the role in the treatment of drug problems of the Maekongpandin Fund, The Ministry of Public Health will be responsible for the treatment of drug users/drug addicts in the voluntary system primarily or in the appropriate form and the role of rehabilitation such as The Ministry of Interior will be the administrator and develop a system to support good people return to the society with a follow-up system to help people through therapy, working together with the provincial and district levels to provide assistance to people who have been treated in various areas as appropriate for individual such as an occupation, a scholarship.

Consistent with the data from the focus group discussion of the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund discussing the forms of support and assistance from the government and the private sector stated that:

The support and assistance of from the government, including the budget, providing knowledge and understanding in applying the Maekongpandin Fund to use in activities as potential as determination, develop skills and train the leader/chairman, the committee and members have the potential to speak and present in the community, assist to make proposals of preventive measures to

committee's board and members of the fund which cooperate to solve drug problems in areas, support public relations and media relations about drug news to the community as well as the guideline and operation results to be potential in the community as much as possible including steadily create ideology for solving drug problems for the community and create a plan to support operational resources and jointly driving missions to solve drug problems in the area. For support and assistance from the private sector such as supporting money from businessmen and merchants in the area.

The focus group of the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund, discussing the role in drug problem solving of the Maekongpandin Fund stated that:

The prevention of drug problems in the community, which provide information to staff, publicize the public relations activities, hold a walking campaign against drugs through media and public relations, voice mail and mobile public relations vehicles to encourage the youth/people to realize the dangers of drugs and stay away with drugs, joint monitoring of drug problems project by using community power as a measure of social punishment, supporting the activity to be number one" in order to prevent and resolve youth risk groups, training activities on drug prevention and problem-solving, activities to create a network of fund at district/provincial level, to build a sports court against drugs, promotion and support of sports competition for youth/ people in the community, cultural arts promotion to strengthen mental health for children and adults to be far away from drugs such as summer novice ordination, New Year's Day, Songkran's Day, The Buddhist Lent Day ,The End of Buddhist Lent Day, a salute, activities to give flags, drug-free households, checkpoints, surveillance, guard duty, and urine tests.

For the role of drug therapy, there are persuading the addict in the community to stop supporting drug addict camp, be responsible for the cost of treating drug addicts according to suitability.

For the role of drug rehabilitation, there is a revival by community processes such as encouragement, visitation, and career promotion. Occupational promotion activities for those who have passed the voluntary treatment, supporting fundraising sources as well as encouraging the establishment of various factories to receive people through treatment and participate in monitoring, helping, rehabilitating, and developing people who have been treated when entering into the community, facilitating vocational training and employment to be able to live normally with pleasure and do not use any drug again.

The researcher observation the Officer of Provincial Community Development Office and the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund have an opinion on the form of support and role in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug problems of the Maekongpandin Fund by the government and the private sector has donated money to the Maekongpandin Fund, it is used to protect, correct and restore drug problems such as to pay for the treatment of drug addicts, career promotion, providing youth scholarships as well as able to raise the quality of life of people in the community. As per the researcher's observations, the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund said that:

For the role in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug problems. the Maekongpandin Fund's committee has participated in all roles because the various agencies are responsible for these roles that must coordinate through the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund who mostly have various positions in the community.

From the support of the public and private sectors, is an important organization that will enable the fund to operate because the government can help financial and personnel. The operation must be successful by making it a policy of government because it is a project that benefits to the public and the government should to do. The Maekongpandin Fund is a fund that helps society and safe from drugs. The operation requires a lot of money and personnel because dependency on the budget from the government may not be enough. Therefore, the private sector

should provide and promote the fund for successful. The researcher observed and findings from the data collection found that the fund has some obstacles that affect the operations, such as the Maekongpandin Fund's committee has the duty to hold many positions at the same time. The drive of work at the community is still not continuous because safety matters for those who report clues or as drug calls and legal issues that the prevention and suppression division, such as the police, will focus on arresting the offenders seriously but in the operation of the community development officials, the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund will use peaceful methods to solve problems with the community. However, the support model for the role of drug problem solving, there is diversity in the context of each community, but the final goal is cooperation in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug problems in communities.

4.1.2.3 The fundraising of the members of the Maekongpandin Fund

The study of an interview the Officer of Provincial Community Development Office stated that:

The fundraising models can be separated into 3 ways. First, the faithful fund deemed to be enforcement guideline of the community which asks to be participation called receiving cooperation from family members of that community and donates at least 50 percent of the number of households in that community and not limited to the amount of each donation depending on the suitability of the members' power. This donation will show the strength of social fund and show unity. The donated money will be insurance of the drug problems that will not happen to the people in their family. It is the most worthwhile donation. Second, the intellectual fund shows mutual intelligence of people in the community for gathering fund in establishing the fund as much as possible to action any operations to drug problems which may come from activities, other funds, exploitation of other communities and support from the government by anti-drug activities. Third, the royal fund (Kwan-Tung), which is the giving fund to the community which has completed the criteria in the first direction for the prosperity of the community. This money will make the fund to be sacred and will never be emptied and no one will dare

to use this fund or use in the wrong way and will be transparency usage because all members will join together to investigate as a tradition of the community and a good culture eventually.

The study of a focus group discussion, the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund added that:

Fundraising model of the members of the Maekongpandin Fund. There are various fundraising depending on the potential of that community. Fundraising models include the faithful fund is fundraising methods by faith or donations, including the establishment of a ramie group according to festivals and events in the community and to join the Maekongpandin Fund, receiving donations from members 1 baht/household/month, a donation box and donations from faithful people, tradition, auspicious work, misfortune, wedding, new house. Each host has a contribution to the activity following faithfulness in order to extend the Maekongpandin Fund. The wisdom fund is funded such as fundraising activities, selling products such as hats, glassware, key chains, etc. Planting plants in public areas of the village to bring money to the Maekongpandin Fund and the exchange of money for the royal fund (Kwan-Tung) from 20 baht to 100 baht donation, government lottery sales etc.

The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office gave information about the amount of money received in each form of fundraising, added that:

Because this fund is to solve drug problems as a social fund. Therefore, we do not focus on the establishment of funds but the establishment of this fund is to test the potential of the social fund in the community by acting as a fund of unity because the drug problem is a social problem that needs to be solved or protected with social power. When the community really wants to solve drug problems. The establishment of this fund will be a good strategy for the implementation of social fund.

The study of a focus group discussion, the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund added that “The amount of money received in each form is somewhat different, depending on the ability to raise funds for the Maekongpandin Fund.

However, the Maekongpandin Fund is a center that has links with various funds in the community. Interest payment conditions to join the fund in accordance with the agreement/group resolutions. The additional documents which found that the amount of money received in each form of funding from the sample group in all 4 provinces when considering levels as follows: Level A (Strong-the Maekongpandin Fund, community has a sustainable surveillance system which can be a learning center) Level B (Strong the Maekongpandin Fund, community is monitored if being developed in some areas, it can be a learning center), and Level C (the Maekongpandin Fund that needs to be improved) found that the amount of the royal fund (Kwan-Tung), level A, B, and C, each village that has been selected as the Maekongpandin Fund will receive 8,000 baht for each. For the amount of money received in the fundraising of faith donated to the Maekongpandin Fund in each community was collected from the power of faith and wisdom fund which is the money that the community raised funds to expand the Maekongpandin Fund. Wisdom of people in their community to spend to solve drug problems of their own communities. Therefore, the amount of money received in each form of fundraising, scholarship and the intellectual fund is not equal and varies, according to the ability of the community. Considering from the table 4.1, it was found that when classified by the level of the fund, level A was stronger than level B and level C needs to be improved. This finding is linked to the ability level and the potential of the community as mentioned.

However, the management of the Maekongpandin Fund with a total amount of 8,000 baht for the royal fund (Kwan-Tung) and the current income account. By explaining to the meeting every month. Members contribute to the fund by faith (donation) and wisdom, by arranging activities to pay homage to the Maekongpandin Fund on Mother’s Day. The funds of all community funds have been integrated together in order to solve community problems. The funds are spent according to the objectives of the fund and used to provide welfare to help members.

Related agencies, such as the Community Development Department must promote the development of the Maekongpandin Fund. The management is done by people in the communities by raising additional funds and use the funds for the public benefit of the community in preventing and solving drug problems. Including to help each other since spending in trouble, investment in the occupation of households, providing various welfare for members and disadvantaged people in the community until can enhance the quality of life of people in the community according to the philosophy of the sufficiency economy. Including arranging for the health check of fund of the country in order to be managed in accordance with good governance principles, have ongoing activities that can solve drug problems sustainably.

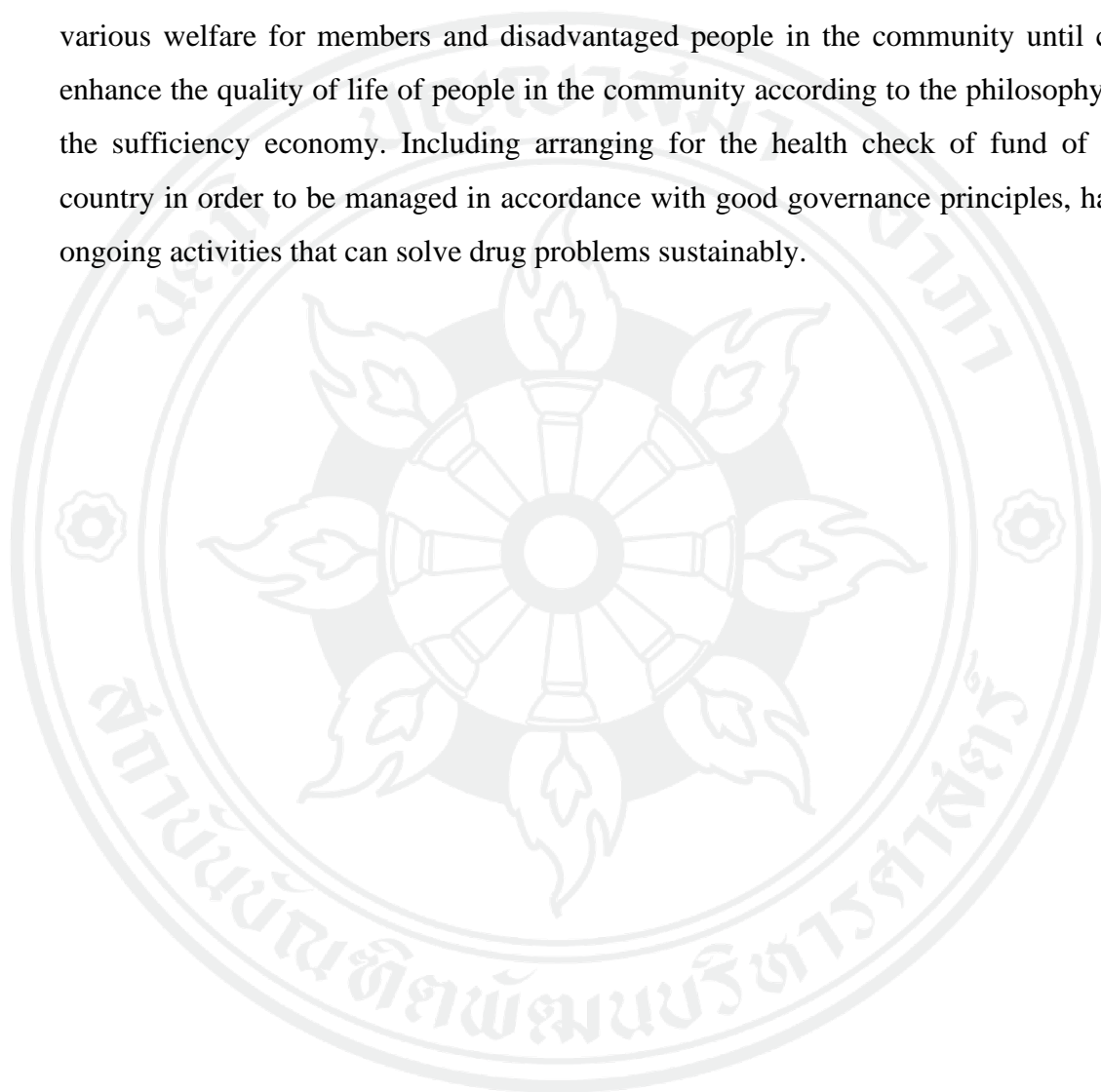


Table 4.1 The Amount of Money in Each Form of Fundraising from the Sample Groups in 4 Provinces

Provinces	The number of The Maekong- pandin Fund	The Maekongpandin Fund (Level A)				The Maekongpandin Fund (Level B)				The Maekongpandin Fund (Level C)				Total amount of funds (baht)
		The number of The Maekong- pandin Fund	Amount of funds			The number of The Maekong- pandin Fund	Amount of funds			The number of The Maekong- pandin Fund	Amount of funds			
			The royal fund (baht)	Faith fund (baht)	Wisdom Fund (baht)		The royal fund (baht)	Faith fund (baht)	Wisdom fund (baht)		The royal fund (baht)	Faith fund (baht)	Wisdom fund (baht)	
Chiang Mai	477	112	896,000	1,855,760	840,045	331	2,648,000	2,934,736	1,740,045	34	272,000	238,000	68,500	11,493,086
Prae	235	106	848,000	1,721,532	632,440	125	1,000,000	755,320	438,460	4	32,000	22,320	3,400	5,453,472
Nakhon Sawan	260	36	288,000	780,219	222,438	195	1,560,000	1,544,200	458,880	29	232,000	154,885	80,438	5,321,060
Uthai Thani	211	78	624,000	1,000,547	490,565	129	1,032,000	1,095,340	709,500	4	32,000	18,080	5,500	5,007,532

Source: Community Development Office, 2016.

4.1.2.4 The Participation of People in Solution to Narcotic Drug Based on the Concept of the Maekongpandin Fund

From the past operation and participation of the people, there have been actions to solve the problem of narcotics by the community, with more activities to prevent and solve drug problems in the village. The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund such as drug surveillance activities, prevention activities for risk groups, substance abuse groups, relief activities for caregivers through therapy, underprivileged people, activities to promote goodness in the community, activities strengthen the collective awareness of the community by a leader/villagers of the community participate in thinking, analyzing and performing activities that require self-operation and reflect the need to proceed to the agency and government support. And data from interviews with The officers working for the Office of The Narcotics Control Board, regarding the participation of the people to solve drug problems by community in accordance with the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, it was found that:

Operation of The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund has always been driven, with the aim of reducing and controlling drug problems in the community and extending operations. To prevent solving other social problems aimed at creating harmony and unity, expanding the power and goodness of people in the community and enhancing the process of exchanging knowledge in order to jointly solve drug problems in communities sustainably and in coordination the exchange of the operation between communities and neighboring areas as well as promoting support to do good to the benefit for the public.

Consistent with an interview the Officer of Provincial Community Development Office said that:

The operation and participation of people to solve drug problems by the community according to the concept of the fund previously, the main task was to build a community leader to be strong and ideological as well as creating speakers in provinces and districts to be a strong team to educate knowledge to

a community leader for establishing provincial and district networks in communities, sub-districts, and villages, to create links across all areas and provide knowledge to members in the community, to prevent the drug from spreading. In order to create a movement for drug prevention and to be aware of the penalty of drugs. Furthermore, the prevention and resolution of drug problems by people in the community such as extraction point in the community, the establishment of patrol, preventing and solving drug problems and maintaining peace and order within the community, implementation of the Ta-Sabparod Project to monitor the risk of youth involvement in drugs, drug-free household certification which is an ongoing surveillance of drug epidemics in the community.

However, the researcher found information from the documents found that: The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund are divided into 3 factors as follows:

- 1) Operating capital, there is a royal ceremony for the fund as initial funds of 8,000 baht per fund and continuing operations and the provincial official who is responsible for the Maekongpandin Fund as mentors.

- 2) Activities for solving narcotic problems, with activities plans to drive the mechanism of fund, promoting the strength of the Maekongpandin Fund of the regional level, the Maekongpandin Fund network meeting of the provincial level/district level and strengthen the village still has drug problems to strengthen.

- 3) The creation of public participation.

The Community Development Office has a mechanism to implement the plans/activities as follows:

- 1) The Department of Community Development, by the working group on National Drug Abuse Advocacy Center, the Ministry of Interior has created a provincial fund operation guideline.

- 2) The provincial by powered board for operation of the Maekongpandin Fund as a supervisory board, monitoring, and reporting.

3) The district level by powered board is a working group supporting the establishment and reporting of district level results by the fund network at the district level as a working group to support the establishment of the fund operation in the past of the community with team of speakers the fund project, public relations and creating understanding and establishing the fund for the implementation of the activity, the fund will receive a budget from the Department of Community Development and from ONCB according to various projects and activities as follows:

(1) Workshop project for the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund's committee.

(2) Workshop of the board of directors of Ton-Kla village in the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund. Project 2 has 3 activities as follows:

Activity 1 Health check activities of the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund in order to screen the activities of the fund at any level to develop to be able to continue the activities of the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund continuously.

Activity 2 Meeting of the fund of the provincial and district fund networks.

Activity 3 The activity of the ramie fund at the provincial level which will be implemented in conjunction with the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund network, using religion to prevent, correct, cure, and rehabilitate drug problems. In activity 3, there are sub-activities as follows:

Sub-activity 1 The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund activities in providing knowledge about drugs such as meetings, training, organizing activities.

Sub-activity 2 The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund activities for youth and risk groups for prevention and corrections, such as exercise activities,

providing sports equipment, village exercise machines for children, adolescents and seniors, organizing anti-sport drugs, promoting the use of free time to benefit.

Sub-activity 3 Campaigns to publicize the dangers of drugs such as parades, warning signs, public relations activities, drug information for communities, regular guardian activities for the village directors and members switched to each other on duty.

Sub-activity 4 Search and explore drug users, search and explore drug users for remedial treatment, visits to drug-addicted families to encourage and find ways to develop a drug-addicted family to stop drug dealing.

Sub-activity 5 helps revive the minds of those who return to receive treatment and prepare the community so that the opportunity for this group of people to return to the community (to reduce the risk of returning to the same behavior).

Sub-activity 6 The career promotion, career skills increase or job search for risk groups, drug users or resumed and treated traders, increasing employment skills, supporting sufficient economic development activities for self-reliance in sustainable living.

Sub-activity 7 The Maekongpandin Fund activities on 25 November every year, such as activities to prevent and solve drug problems, fundraising activities, the Maekongpandin Fund, tree planting activities for the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund.

Sub-activity 8 The activity to check which houses have people who are involved in drugs and then take the names that have been segregated to determine who is the drug user or the seller and then make it into an individual account. If any home has no one involved in drugs, the village will flag the drug-free household as a symbol. If any home without a flag shows that the house has people who are involved with drugs, the village will use the method to talk to stop and get involved and take the drug treatment with hospitals and public health to assist in the treatment, both enforced by community rules, by using community power to measure social punishment and allow relatives or family members to be caretakers and village committees to help each other in groups. Monitoring, If the house has

stopped the drug-related behavior, the village will give the flag, but if the house goes back to the drug, it will be seized and will be boycotted by everyone in the community using social measures. The rules of the community which will control each other by peaceful means according to the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, which these activities/projects require participation, the strength of the people in the community tackle drug concept Her Majesty Queen Sirikit in Rama 9 gave to communities for use in preventing and solving drug problems in the community. With a sustainable learning process and participation of people in the community in terms of ideas, knowledge, exchanges, integration, and awareness to solve problems of their own community especially drug problems.

The participation in Solution to Narcotic Drug by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, there are clear guidelines for the community that there is drug surveillance such as support for guard duty, community checkpoints, prevention of risk groups, drug users and groups that used to trade drugs in communities to not return to behavior traditionally, enhancing goodness in the community as a model, enhancing ideas, knowledge, grouping, creating awareness, meeting and sharing of knowledge in the learning center to enhance the process strengthen the community, support the development of self-sufficient economy in the community to achieve sustainable development, support for the boils in the community to reduce or eliminate the suffering according to the principle of mercy, for example, maybe a help in the form of money or objects that the beneficiary will return or not, as the case may be, or as agreed of that community.

However, data from the focus group discussion of the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund said that:

The people are very cooperative because most of the people in the community are related to each other and therefore help each other, not letting their children interfere with drugs. We are practitioners in the area, on the issue of public cooperation, this fund will be successful, that does not mean that in our community there will be no drugs but means our community can control the situation, the epidemic or the severity of drug problems in our community,

which can be seen from the lack of new addicts, no vendors, manufacturers in the community. Drug addicts receive appropriate treatment and care, with an environment that is conducive to drug problems, working in collaboration between agencies and individuals involved, a surveillance system to prevent the spread of drugs in the community, with a strong and self-reliant drug prevention network.

The study of the participation of people to solve drug problems by community in accordance with the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund as follows:

Table 4.2 The General Data Analysis of Respondents

General information		Frequency	Percent
Gender			
	Male	288	72.0
	Female	112	28.0
Total		400	100.0
Age			
	Under 18 years	32	8.0
	18-35 years	35	8.8
	36-45 years	70	17.5
	46-50 years	136	34.0
	More than 50 years	127	31.7
Total		400	100.0
Status			
	Single	59	14.8
	Married	235	58.7
	Widow	72	18.0
	Divorced/Separated	34	8.5
Total		400	100.0

General information	Frequency	Percent
Education		
Primary education	76	19.0
Secondary education	203	50.7
Vocational certificate	65	16.3
Bachelor's degree	34	8.5
Postgraduate	22	5.5
Total	400	100.0
Occupation		
Agriculture	205	51.3
Trade	123	30.7
Officials/Employees	30	7.5
Other (please specify) Private business	42	10.5
Total	400	100.0
Income per month		
Less than 5,000 baht	130	32.5
5,001 - 10,000 baht	109	27.3
10,001 - 15,000 baht	37	9.3
15,001 - 20,000 baht	50	12.5
More than 20,001 baht	74	18.4
Total	400	100.0

The total of 400 members of the Maekongpandin Fund's respondents. The results of the data analysis showed that the Maekongpandin Fund members were 72.0 percent of males, 34.0 percent of age between 46-50 years, 58.7 percent of married status, 50.7 percent of secondary education, 51.3 percent of agriculture's occupation, and 32.5 percent of income per month's less than 5,000 baht.

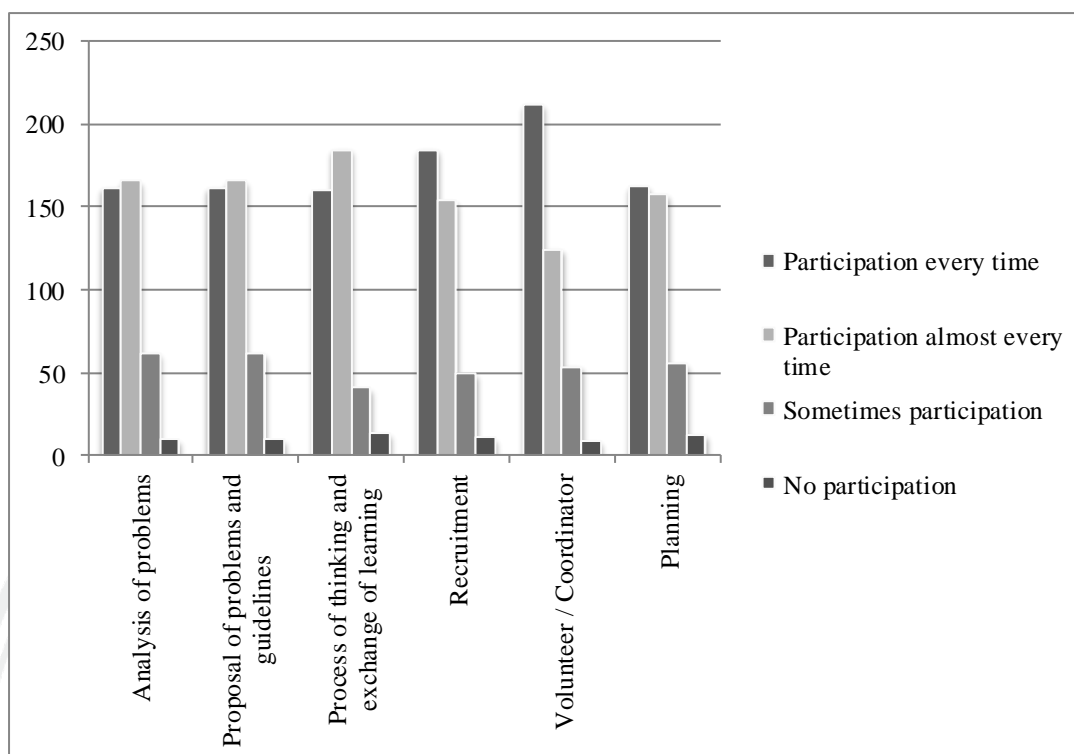


Figure 4.1 The Public Participation in Solution to Narcotic Drug by Community
Based on the Concept of the Maekongpandin Fund “Participation in the Decision Making”

The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug by community, found that participation in the decision-making. There were 6 items, including participation in volunteer/coordinator in the process of solving drug problems was the highest participation 53 percent, followed by being involved in recruitment to proceed to solve drug problems 46.3 percent, being involved in decision making regarding drug problem-solving plan 40.7 percent, participating in the analysis problems/causes of drug problems in the area 40.5 percent, being involved in the process of giving the community the process of thinking and exchange of knowledge in the implementation of drug problems 40 percent, and being involved in the presentation of problems Finding and guiding the community level meeting, community meeting on drug problem solving 38.7 percent, respectively.

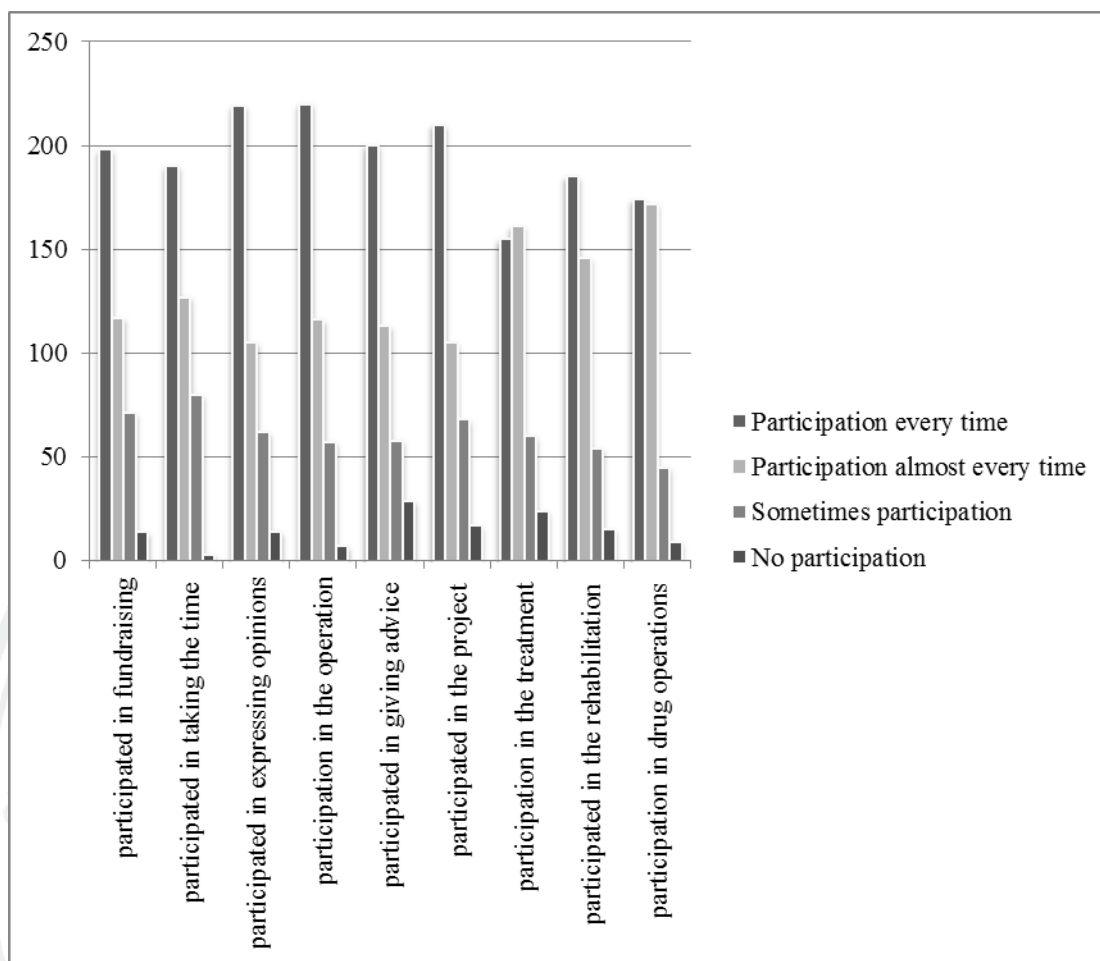


Figure 4.2 The Public Participation in Solution to Narcotic Drug by Community
Based on the Concept of the Maekongpandin Fund “Participation in the Practice”

The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug by community, found that participation in the practice, There were 9 items, namely, participation in the operation, coordination or training, sharing knowledge about drugs was the highest participation 55 percent, followed by participated in expressing opinions in the guidelines for solving drug problems 54.7 percent, participated in the project/voluntary activities related to drug problem-solving in the area 52.5 percent, participated in giving advice to agencies that carry out activities related to drug problems 50 percent, participated in fundraising for driving drug problems in the community 49.5 percent, participated in taking the time to resolve drug problems 47.5

percent, participated in the rehabilitation of drug users in the community 46.2 percent, participation in drug operations to solve problems of 43.5 percent, and participation in the treatment 38.7 percent, respectively.

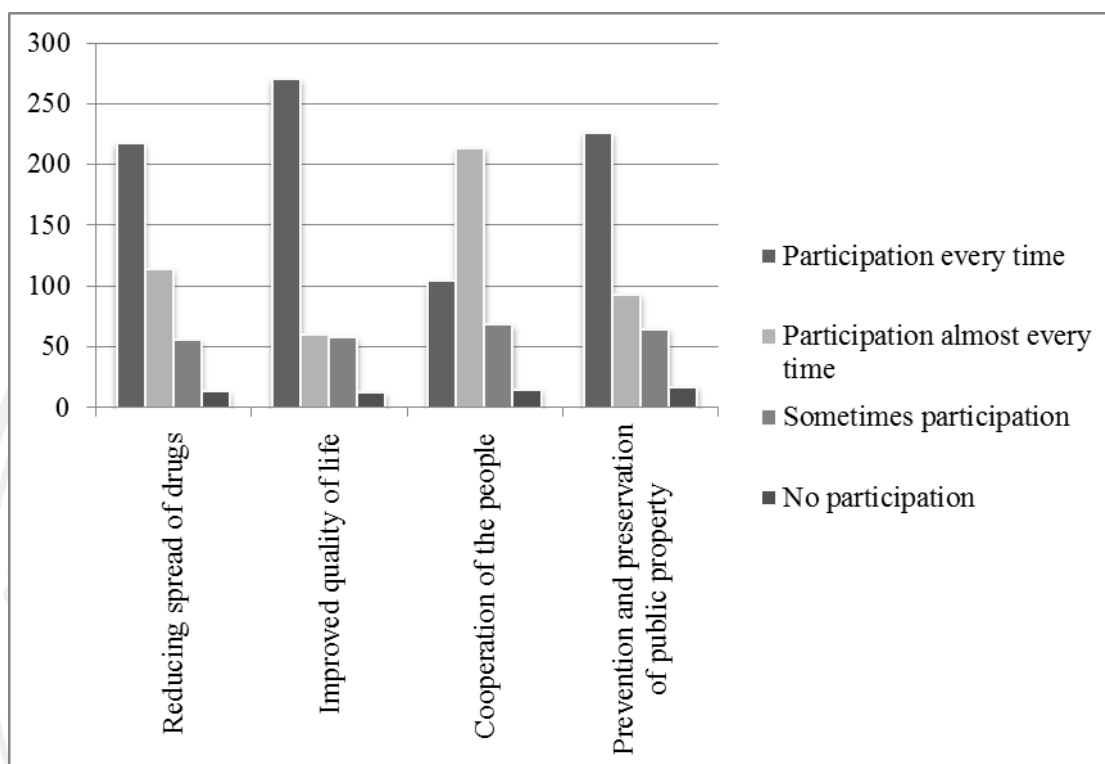


Figure 4.3 The Public Participation in Solution to Narcotic Drug by Community
Based on the Concept of the Maekongpandin Fund “Participation in the Benefits”

The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug by community, found that participation in the benefits. There were 4 items, namely, participated in benefiting from drug problem solving in the area of improved quality of life of the people in the area was the highest participation 67.5 percent, followed by participation in benefiting from drug problem solving in the prevention and preservation of public property in the community 56.5 percent, participated in benefiting from drug problem-solving in reducing spread of drugs in the community 54.2 percent, and participated in resolving the drug problem in the cooperation of the people in the community 26 percent, respectively.

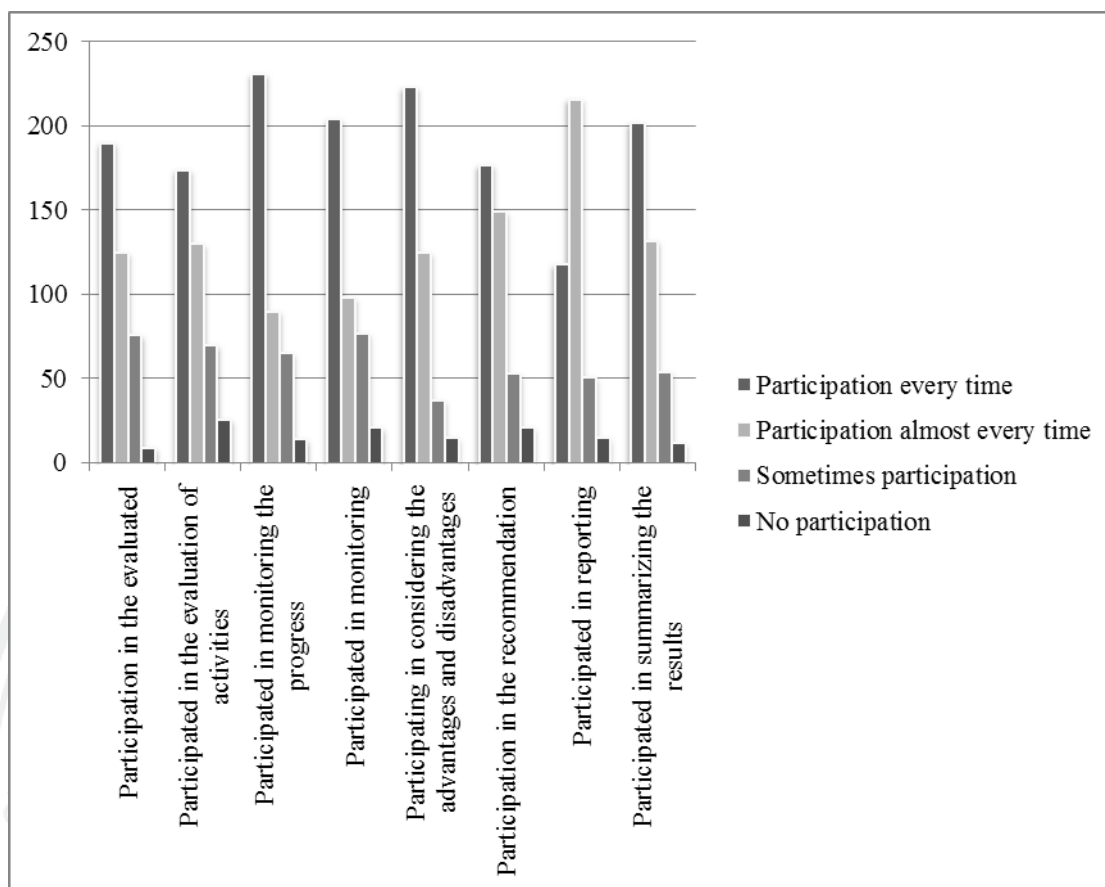


Figure 4.4 The Public Participation in Solution to Narcotic Drug by Community
Based on the Concept of the Maekongpandin Fund “Participation in the Evaluation”

The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug by community, found that participation in the evaluation. There were 8 items were participated in monitoring the progress of drug problem solving at the community was the highest participation 57.7 percent, followed by participating in considering the advantages and disadvantages of the problem solving measures drugs 55.7 percent, participated in monitoring of activities/drug problem-solving projects 51 percent, participated in summarizing the results of activities/projects to solve drug problems at the community 50.5 percent, participated in the evaluation of activities/projects to solve drug problems at the community 47.5 percent, participation in the recommendation of drug problem solving 44.2 percent, participation in the evaluated the performance of

drug problem solving 43.5 percent, and participated in reporting comments on measures to solve narcotics problems for government agencies 29.5 percent, respectively.

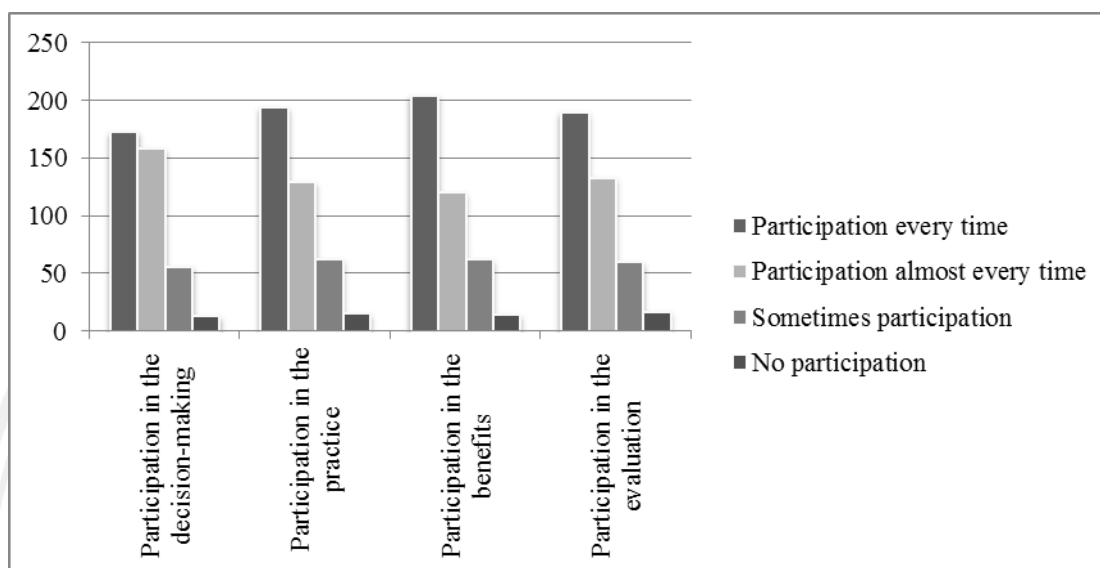


Figure 4.5 The Public Participation in Solution to Narcotic Drug by Community
Based on the Concept of the Maekongpandin Fund in 4 Aspects

The participation of people in solution to narcotic drug by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, the overall participation showed that participation in the benefits was the highest participation 51 percent, followed by 48.5 percent of participation in the practice, 47.5 percent of participation in the evaluation and 43.3 percent of participation in the decision-making in solution to narcotic drug, respectively.

The objective 2, from the study of the implementation of community drug problem solving according to the Maekongpandin Fund has a community selection process. In the case of selection to join the Maekongpandin Fund, there will be formal criteria for consideration and a decision to ensure participation in certain standards and rules. As for supporting the role of solving drug problems of the Maekongpandin Fund, there will be financial support and assistance from the government in the form of various projects and from the private sector, will be mainly

supported by donations through activities in the area. However, from the support of the drug-fixing role of the Maekongpandin Fund, there will be funding from people or community members. Which will agree to raise funds to join the Maekongpandin Fund. There are various ways to raise funds, depending on the mutual agreement of the community, such as donate on important religious days, donate from traditional events, charity work etc. This support and fund raising will be used to fund ongoing activities to solve drug problems in the communities. For the prevention of drug problems in the community. There will be information provided to staff, public relations about drugs in communities and schools to encourage youth and people to be aware of the dangers of drugs and look after the drug problems by using community power as social punishment measures. The treatment of drug addiction problems in the community will persuade the addicts in the community to stop and supporting the addicts to treatment's camps. Help the cost of treatment for drug addicts. There is monitoring and rehabilitation of drug problems in the community. There will be encouragement to visit, career promotion, supporting funding sources for creating careers for those who are treated. As well as supporting factories and business establishments in the community receive patients through treatment to join and follow up, help, and rehabilitate to be able to stay and do not return to drugs again. However, the guidelines for the operation of the Maekongpandin Fund is established to prevent and solve drug problems with the grace of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit, in which her granting personal assets to be used to solve drug problems for people. Therefore operating the Maekongpandin Fund will focus on the role of the people with volunteer spirit to help prevent and solve drug problems by adhering to peaceful, That is to say, does not create a distinction between people in the community, trader or addict. Focus on forgiveness, providing opportunities from families, communities, and society. The management of the Maekongpandin Fund is carried out by community members. There is a division of roles and responsibilities, monitoring of household members by dividing the households by the committee to be responsible based on kinship relations, organize management of the Maekongpandin Fund in writing. Therefore, people in the community are truly involved in helping to solve the drug problems in their communities truly and sustainably.

4.1.3 The Model of the Maekongpandin Fund in Solutions to Narcotic Drugs by Community Approaches

The model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solutions to narcotic drugs by community approaches by the Officer of Provincial Community Development Office said that:

The operation of the Maekongpandin Fund that will reach the goal attainment as specified, the key to success depends on community leaders. If there is strength, the community will be safe. But if community leaders are weak, the drug more easily dispersed.

The interview with the officers working for the Officer of Office of the Narcotics Control Board (Region 5 and Region 6), The Officer of Provincial Community Development Office, the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund, and the members of the Maekongpandin Fund, found that the model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund is to strengthen the quality of the community by combining the power of the community to solve drugs with a self-reliant mind and restoring social capital of communities to be stronger in accordance with the conditions of each area in the social and cultural dimensions based on loyalty to the monarchy. Which is the anchor of the hearts of people in society, is an important force that has contributed to the increase in the Maekongpandin Fund in the faith and wisdom of the community. The concept of the community is unified and developed to solve problems according to the royal strategy “sufficiency economy” which is considered an important framework for solving problems that cover all aspects of society. Therefore, the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund for quality, efficiency, and effectiveness by relying on people in communities is a tool to create cooperation and create a network in solving community problems with self-reliance with community funds for the benefit of the community and contribute to success for the Maekongpandin Fund, that is to prevent and solve drug problems sustainably. Cooperation with all sectors in the community, public participation, creating awareness for people in the community

about the situation of drug problems that occur in the community, including the impact that people in the community will receive in life, property, family, kinship, community, and society, so it is important to help encourage people in the community to understand the consciousness and awareness of the importance of problems and importance of having a role in preventing and solving problems, which will result in driving the implementation in solution to narcotic drug by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund. The problems and obstacles affecting the strengthening of the Maekongpandin Fund. From the study found that, people in the community are not aware of the importance of drug problems, bored of unsuccessful solutions, village leaders and committee are conflicting opinions, influencers in communities that are involved with drugs causing the villagers to be afraid and then do not participating in drug activities. As for the government policy on drug problems is redundant, unplanned, and there is no integration of collaboration.

However, the operations of the Maekongpandin Fund will be successful. Must be supported by various organizations such as the government, private sectors, since the project is a large project covering areas nationwide. It requires a large amount of funds and personnel. In addition, continuous operations, monitor, and be careful not to allow drugs to destroy the community. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on various organizations to help monitor as follows:

- 1) The Maekongpandin Fund administrator and community leaders is the leader of the Maekongpandin Fund to perform well. If the Maekongpandin Fund has effective management, it will be an important factor that will make the operation successful.

- 2) Community members is a directly benefits and an important engine to driving the Maekongpandin Fund to be successful. Therefore, members are very important. If members do not cooperate, not unity, do not sacrifice that the operations of the Maekongpandin Fund cannot proceed. Likewise, if members have quality. There is a sacrifice, that community will be strong, it is a shield to prevent and cause the society to be peaceful and well-being.

- 3) The government is an important organization that will enable the Maekongpandin Fund to continue as the government can provide financial and human resources. To be successful, it must be carried out continuously. By doing as the

government policy. Because the project directly benefits the people and the government should do.

4) The private sector, the Maekongpandin Fund is a project that helps society to be safe from drugs. The implementing such a project, it requires a lot of money and personnel. Dependency on the budget from the government only may not be sufficient. Therefore, it is an obligation of the private sector to support and promote for the Maekongpandin Fund to be successful.

The model of implementation in solution to narcotic drug by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund will be successful. It may require leaders to be able recognized or trusted and has ability to coordinate of the community. The public participation, due to the establishment of fund from the needs of people in the community and when it comes to needs, people see the importance of member participation, therefore resulting in unity, common ownership, and trust in working together. Multiple operations in terms of having to rely on external agencies such as financial support and speaker. Continuous operation of the community with monitoring, it will strengthen the community and close the way for drug problems to not come back again. In addition, the fund management committee selected people with knowledge and ability to manage, it makes the fund management successful. However, community operations will be achieved efficiently, in addition to continuing activities, strong leaders, integration, quality management committees, financial support from various funds, which is one of the important factors that will make the project successful. Therefore, the fund is one of the important factors that make it successful.

The objective 3, from the study of the model of implementation in solution to narcotic drug by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, is to strengthen the community by including the power of the people in the community and look at the integrated problems together, in order to jointly solve drug problems by self-reliance and restore the social capital of the community to be strong according to the social and cultural dimensions as appropriate for each area. These things are linked to loyalty to the monarchy, which is an anchor for the minds of people in society and will be a major force that has contributed to the Maekongpandin Fund to increase with the faith and wisdom of the community to help solve drug problems by

the community and contribute to the success of the Maekongpandin Fund, which is a sustainable drug solution.

4.2 Discussion of Finding

4.2.1 The Concept of Maekongpandin Fund in Solution to Narcotic Drug by Community

The Maekongpandin Fund has been operating since 2004 from the royal funds by Her Majesty Queen Sirikit concerned about the problem of narcotics spread in Thai society that became increasingly violent to be used for the prevention and solution of drug problems in a sustainable manner, therefore the origin of the Maekongpandin Fund, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board brought the royal property to join the budget and established as a fund to give as a fund to the village 8,000 baht, in 2004 to present. As the Ministry of Interior was assigned to the Community Development Department and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board is responsible for strengthening the community on the Maekongpandin Fund since October 2011, the implementation of the Maekongpandin Fund as a step-by-step operation was carried out to support the driving strategy to overcome drugs in 2012 of the government and the Ministry of Interior's drug policy to be effectively. For this fund concept, the findings found that the Maekongpandin Fund has the main idea to strengthen the community by combining the power of the community to solve drug problems with self-reliant minds and restore social fund of the community to be strong in accordance with the conditions of each area in the social and cultural dimension, based on loyalty to the monarchy, which keeps people's minds, Consistent with the research of Butler and Mayock (2005) and Osmonaliev (2005) said that, no country has the perfect strategy for manage with the drug problem-solving policy but it must consider the delicate issues within the country, which depends on the context of that country and the political leader that plays an important role in driving the policy. If the policy is not important, it will be difficult to implement the policy to be successful. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (2016) added that, for Thailand, there is a plan to prevent and solve drug problems to reduce the level of

drug problems as much as possible, in order not to affect the livelihood, safety in life, property, and peace of the people and society as an overall which has eight important factors which are:

- 1) Prevention of risk groups involved in drugs, there is cooperation with all sectors in creating immunity.
- 2) Focusing on operations in all processes of treatment, ranging from screening, classification, drug users/drug addicts and importing into the treatment system in a voluntary system primarily or in the appropriate form.
- 3) Creating and developing a system to support the return of good people to society by having a follow-up system to help people through therapy.
- 4) Drug control by blocking drugs into Thailand along the border channel, there is a strong and continuous development of the community along the border.
- 5) International cooperation.
- 6) Creating an environment to prevent drug problems by focusing on the control and management of the environment that is a factor affecting the involvement of drugs in target groups.
- 7) Participation in the public sector and focusing on prevention and solving drug problems in the community as well as enhancing the participation of the public sector and civil society in solving drug problems.
- 8) Integrated management on the development of a participatory management system.

4.2.2 The Implementation of Solutions to Narcotic Drugs by Community Based Approaches and the Concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund

Bunthorn Ondam (1996) said that the model to prevent and resolve drug problems in the community, should have a clear procedure, from the findings, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (2016) also said that the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund is a mechanism that will be an important force in preventing and solving drug problems in the community of Thailand by integrating the concept and develop to solve problems

in the community by self-reliance with community funds for the benefit of the community and contribute to the achievement of the community together, that is to prevent and solve drug problems sustainably. In the process of selecting the community to participate in the participation of people in the Maekongpandin Fund to solve drug problems, the criteria for selecting and judging are the same in order to be considered reliable.

Form of support and role in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug problems from the government and private sectors. From the government, it is the budget that is in the form of projects, including the establishment and development of the learning center, supporting knowledgeable personnel. For the private sector, such as donation of money to the Maekongpandin Fund in the community consistent with the research of Onnut Chaowana (2009) said that, there are relying on funds from activities in the community and donations. The support from the government has obstacles to the operation of solving drug problems in the community, namely budget problems and problems of knowledge about drugs in the community and the personnel of the government sector that lacks the knowledge and understanding of the problems of the community and lack of personnel with sacrifices to solve drug problems in the community. Therefore, the requirements of community are to require the government to support the budget quickly and sufficient to solve drug problems in the community.

For the fundraising model of the participation of people in solution to narcotic drug based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation can be divided into 2 types:

- 1) The faith fund includes donations and various events in the community such as merit, a tradition, an auspicious work, a misfortune event.
- 2) The wisdom fund includes selling products, growing plant in public areas of the village to bring money to join this fund, collecting fees for being membership. However, as a result of these funds, people in the community will be used to prevent and solve drug problems including other problems that can raise the quality of life of people in the community on the path of sufficiency, whether it is a contribution to the treatment of drug users, career promotion, supporting drug risk group activities, and the restoration of the culture of the community (Community

Development Department, 2016) in accordance with Rungthip Klaharn and Barnchorn Klaharn (2009) said that, the community drug prevention and problem solving process, it is raising awareness and participation. Therefore, the form of fundraising is the support of the people in the community and related departments. as well as Community Development Department (2016) stated that the fund for solving drug problems is a social fund because the drug problem is a social problem that needs to be solved or protected by social power. The establishment of the fund is to be a strategy for implementing social funds.

However, the participation is a process that allows people to be involved in the operation, development, share ideas, decide to solve problems, focus on being involved with the people, using creativity to solve problems, find appropriate causes of problems in the community and support performance and benefits (Amonphan Pranchantavanich, 2007; Erwin, 1976; United Nations, 1975), which operation in solving community drug problems according to the fund concept in this research is familiar to the research of Kanong Pilun (2014), which studied the participatory development of the people in protection for drug problems model in the overall at a high level by which people participate in decision making, practice, and evaluation. When considering participation in the implementation in solution to narcotic drug by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, as follows:

- 1) Participation in decision making, found that people have a high level of participation. Include that people participate in decision making to solve drug problems with volunteering/coordinators is the highest scores, followed by participation in the recruitment of personnel to solve drug problems and participation in decision making regarding the plan for solving drug problems, respectively. According to these findings, consistent with the Community Development Department (2016), it is said that the participation of members in community-driven operations to solve drug problems with the power of the community. it is necessary to have a direction for decision making in solving problems in the same way, that is, using social forgiveness methods instead of social punishment or use of decisive measures by law, gathering of people in the community who see suffering together especially the drug problem at the community.

2) Practice participation found that people have a high level of participation. When considered in detail found that issues that people participate in drug problem-solving practices such as participation in operations, coordinate or train, join to know about drugs with the highest score followed by participation in giving opinions in the approach to drug problem resolution and participation in projects/activities related to drug-related problems voluntarily, respectively. Based on this finding, it is consistent with the research of Vatanyu Rungrassamee (2004) found that people participated in the prevention and suppression of narcotics in high level. However, there is a conflict with the research of Amporn Pookaew (2013), states that the people participating in solving narcotics problems in the area at a low level. Probably because people do not want to be involved in drug problems because they fear the impact on the safety of their lives.

3) Participation in benefits, found that people have a high level of participation. When considering in detail found that issues that people participated in benefiting from drug problems such as regarding the protection and preservation of public property with the highest score followed by the better quality of life, reduction of spread drugs and cooperation of people, respectively. It is consistent with the research of Amporn Pookaew (2013) attributed that people have perceived that when the drug problem has come into the area, they have to cooperate together to solve the problem by the people would receive benefits directly and indirectly, about life including the prevention and treatment of their own assets as well.

4) Participation in the evaluation, revealed that people have a high level of participation, When considering the details found that people participated in the summary of activities/projects to solve drug problems with the highest score followed by participation in monitoring activities/projects, the assessment of activities/projects, the evaluation of performance, the suggestion of drug problem-solving, the report of solve drug problems for government agencies, and the follow-up of progress in solving drug problems, respectively. Which is consistent with the research of Thanyarak Institute (2005), after the implementation of the prevention and rectification of drug problems in the community on the strategy, there should be an evaluation of the performance when the operation has ended and received as the objectives and goals set, and monitoring the impact for efficiency and effectiveness.

As well as the research of Chakrit Pinyapong et al. (2002) said that the form of prevention and surveillance of substance abuse in the community by allowing people in the area to participate in monitoring, evaluating, sharing, and participating in continuous development planning, which is considered a dynamic of public participation development.

Considering in this research, it was found that public participation in drug problem solving by community in accordance with the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund aspect of participation in benefits, people participated most every time, followed by participation in practice, participation in evaluation, and participation in decision making, respectively

From some obstacles that affect the operation from the implementation of this fund policy as follows: Changing government, even if it does not affect the country's drug policy but it may cause a huge impact on the management structure and the process of preventing and solving drug problems including continuity in operations at the area level because when the government is changed, relevant agencies will delay operations to wait for policies from the new government causing the coordination or support of operations to be stagnant and strategic determination and the overall operation is inconsistent with the community context and the problems that occur in the community because drug problems have a various cause depending on a context and an environment, which is not suitable with some strategy. To make the responsible agency may be confused about the implementation of the strategy and guidelines and from the situation of drug problems and social conditions that change rapidly, it difficult to determine the appropriate project/activity model and correspond to the context of the target group that need to use legal authority in the operation, which the community development staff cannot operate because of legal restrictions such as suppression or searching. Therefore, it is unable to monitor the situation of drug problems in the area correctly as the work obligations of government agencies and the Maekongpandin Fund because most of the work and responsibility positions already exist including their own safety and legal issues which is consistent with Amporn Pookaew (2013) said that unsuccessful participation of solving may come from people who are not brave to be involved because they may fear dangerous things happen to them and their family. Therefore, they decided to stay away from solving

problems. Another one is unclear communication from the government and gives confidence to people that cooperation to solve drug problems will not affect their lives. From this research, there are additional findings that the operation of this fund will go towards achieving the goal attainment as specified. The important thing that will be successful depends on the power of the community to jointly solve drugs in the social dimension and their own culture.

4.2.3 The Model of the Maekongpandin Fund in Solutions to Narcotic Drugs by Community Approaches

The form of solving drug problems by communities in accordance with the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund is to strengthen the community in the cultural dimensions according to the conditions of each area. By applying the philosophy of the sufficiency economy to apply in life, by relying on people in the community as a tool to create a collaborate and a network with all sectors, create awareness in the community about the drug problems that occur in the community. Including the impact that people in the community will have on life, property, family, relatives, communities, and society, it is important to encourage people in the community to understand, conscious and realize the importance of problems. Which will result in driving the operations to solve drug problems by communities based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund succeed. Consistent with the study of Kanong Pilun (2014) found that the form to prevent drug problems. There is a model by using concepts those are government and public sectors to integrate and develop into a community model for drug prevention. By looking at the integrated problems together. As well as Tawan Trakanrerk (2016, pp. 87-90) said that the form of measures to prevent drug problems, including education, information service, organizing alternative activities, intervention, using a group of friends and many other forms of support measures such as human resource development, research and development, management information system, and monitoring and evaluating the performance, etc. However, the Maekongpandin Fund is a project that has been mainly supported by Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB). It can provide benefits to the community. For the future, should support the community to have an opportunity to manage. So that the

operations of the community meet the needs of members. Which will strengthen the community but for the prevention and suppression of drugs the government must be surveillance to prevent drug problems in order to create a strong community to prevent and solve drug problems. Therefore, the format has been determined as follows:

- 1) The community will be selected in the Maekongpandin Fund, it may have to be a sample community that will expand in the future. Therefore, it is best to select one of the strongest communities in the district.
- 2) By through the process of strengthening the community to fight against drugs until being the most successful in the district.
- 3) Being a community that is an important leader in solving drug problems.
- 4) Being a community that is an important leader in the prevention of drug problems.
- 5) Being a community that is willing to participate in the project and is ready to comply with the fund's conditions.
- 6) Being a community that is a group of activities in the community that shows the self-reliance of the community.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research topic “The study of the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund” was conducted by analysis, collecting data from documents, observation, interviews, group discussions and questionnaires. There are 4 groups of the information sources consisting of officers from the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) region 5 and 6, provincial officers responsible for the Maekongpandin Fund, the committees of the Maekongpandin Fund, and the members of the Maekongpandin Fund.

5.1 Conclusion

A summary of research results based on research objectives can be divided into 3 parts 1) the concept of Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community, 2) the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs by community based approaches and the concepts of the Maekongpandin Fund, and 3) the model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solutions to narcotic drugs by community approaches.

The concept of Maekongpandin Fund in solution to narcotic drug by community, found that over the years, the community had become weakened; an important reason for drug problems to spread in the community. The Maekongpandin Fund Project, is a project that brings the prestige of the royal institutions as morale in solving drugs problems in the community together to reduce drugs problems in the community by joining forces to explore, search for drugs addicts in the community and bring in the treatment. Therefore, is a way of working in the community. It is the community's choice to collaborating to prevent and monitor drug problems with funds granted to the community. It is a sacred money that builds faith in the collaboration of the community and the use of wisdom to learn and solve the

problems of the community sustainably. The purpose of the Fund is to strengthen the community by combining the power of the community to fix narcotics with self-reliance and revitalize the social capital of the community according to the conditions of each area in its social and cultural dimensions, based on loyalty to the monarchy. This is an anchor for the minds of people in society and an important force that has contributed to the Maekongpandin Fund to increase the faith and the wisdom of the community to develop to solve problems in communities and contribute to the success of preventing and solving drug problems.

There is a community selection process to participate in the Maekongpandin Fund. Principles for selection, the criteria for consideration and decision making are formal. The community selection process to participate in the Maekongpandin Fund is detailed, and the community should have the qualifications as specified. In order to receive the royal fund of the Maekongpandin Fund, the official will go in to provide knowledge and understanding and establish a fund to solve drug problems. There is a community separation by peaceful means. There are ongoing preventive and drugs-solving activities together. The role of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug problems of the Maekongpandin Fund, from the government and private sectors, mainly received budgets from The Office of the Narcotics Control Board for the purpose of organizing activities and establishing and developing the Maekongpandin Fund. The role of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drugs problems of the Maekongpandin Fund, from the private sectors are through communities in the area directly and make a donation of various community activities with the officers from The Office of the Narcotics Control Board: regional level and Suppression and the officers from Community Development Department are an operational advisors. However, the roles of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of various drugs problems are as follows: prevention roles include the campaigning against drugs, establishing a drugs checkpoint in the community, organizing anti-drugs sports activities, and training activities on drugs prevention and resolutions. The role of drugs treatment including supporting drugs addicts to the camp, helping the cost of treatment for drugs addicts, promoting occupational, and the role of rehabilitation, which is to joining, following, looking after, helping, rehabilitating and developing people who receive treatment when entering the community, facilitating vocational

training, and employment to be able to live in society and do not go back to taking drugs again. For the model of fundraising found that, there are 2 types of fundraising for members of the Maekongpandin Fund, which are fundraising form faith fund, such as the funding donations from those who have faith, accepting donations from members. funding donations from various community events, including traditional merit events etc. Fundraising form wisdom fund, such as the selling products, planting in public areas of the village to raise funds, collection of membership fees etc. For the participation of the people in solving drugs problems by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund. Overall the participation in the benefits people participated most every time, followed by participation in the practice, participation in the evaluation, and participation in the decisions making, respectively. However, the implementation in solutions to narcotic drugs by community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund, found that the obstacles that affect operations are driven of work at the community is not continuous because the leader of the Maekongpandin Fund there are holding many positions at the same time including the safety of people in the community and legal regulations on drugs and peaceful methods of the community, according to the Maekongpandin Fund that still overlaps with different penalties.

A model of community drugs problem solving based on the Maekongpandin Fund to goal attainment as determined, the important that depends on the power of the communities that participate in solving the drugs problem with self-reliant mind and revitalize the social capital of the communities, according to the conditions of each area, also maintaining their loyalty to royal institution which is the anchor of the hearts of the people in society, that is the important force for contributing to increase the Maekongpandin Fund with faith and wisdom of the communities and develop to solve problems according to the royal strategy “sufficiency economy” which is considered an important framework for solving problems that cover all aspects of society. Therefore, operating the Maekongpandin Fund for quality, efficiency and effectiveness, clearly concrete, must rely on people in the community for creating cooperation and creating a network for operations to solve problems in the community by self-reliance with community funds for the benefit of the community and

contribute to the success of the fund, that is to prevent and solve drugs problems sustainably.

From the study of the researcher, suggested to the guidelines for solving drugs problems by the community based on the concept of the Maekongpandin Fund as follows:

1) In the context of the community, it is related to the situation of drugs problems and the level of success in drugs prevention and solutions operations. That is the drugs problem situation in high urban areas will have a high size and complexity. The monitoring and access to the target population is difficult, therefore the effectiveness of operations in urban areas will occur in certain communities when people in the community are strong groups. While rural communities, some areas of the drugs problems are severe, the problem is less complex than urban areas. The monitoring and access to the target population can be easier than in urban areas, the prevention and solutions operations for drugs problems are successful, covering the whole community and operational sustainability. Because rural community has a high relative. a commitment to be the owner of the community and to be the owner of the problems in the community causing participation in prevention and resolutions of problems.

2) The format and process of drugs prevention and solutions in the community the key to success in operations is to coordinate cooperation with all sectors in the community. The most important process is to find and understand the problems that occur in the community, operational planning, and decide to consider alternatives as well as participate in effective operations and jointly follow up and evaluate the performance.

3) An important operational mechanism is the efficient use of the potential of all sectors. The important mechanism that leads to the participation of all sectors is the opening of an area for exchanging information, knowledge, and providing opportunities for the youth to take an active in solving drugs problems. There is a strong operational committee and training to increase knowledge, meetings, and continuous exchanges of knowledge. There are youth group activities such as To Be Number, organizing various drugs-related campaign activities etc.

4) The sustainability of operations to prevent and solve drugs problems in the community will occur through public participation.

5.2 Recommendations

From the research on The study of the implementation of solutions to narcotic drugs through community based approaches and the central principles of the Maekongpandin Fund, made aware of the concept and the implementation of the Maekongpandin Fund in solutions to narcotic drugs by community, as well as a guideline to propose a model of the Maekongpandin Fund in solutions to narcotic drugs by community that is appropriate with the current conditions, which will to the formulation of management guidelines that help solve drugs problems in the community to be effective and to be used in the planning and formulation of the policy on solving narcotic problems for a systematic implementation.

5.2.1 Practical Suggestions

1) To allow the communities to participate sustainably in the form of the Maekongpandin Fund, there should be a knowledge development or operational guidelines for the communities' leaders and the Maekongpandin Fund network regularly. Also, there should be examples of the knowledge management of the Maekongpandin Fund that has already succeeded and distribute to communities' members and other communities to study.

2) Encourage the integration of the people in the communities to create a continuous network in order to carry on the activities related to the implementation of the Maekongpandin Fund driven to solve the drugs problem in a concrete manner.

3) Focusing on building communities to be strong and self-reliant will help in rejecting drugs into the area. Provide training to educate communities members, prepare them to be ready for implementing the Maekongpandin Fund's strategy. Promote the economic system to increase productivity. Organize activities to raise income, create jobs for people in the communities, causing people to have their

own income and be able to live sustainably. When people in the communities live well, it can reduce their involvement rate with drugs.

4) Authorities/stakeholders to raise awareness and let people know the impact/importance of participation in exploring issues/causes and planning activities. A community-level platform for discussion about drugs prevention and problem-solving should be provided in order to give opportunities for people to fully participate in problem-solving and in all stages of participation.

5) Should increase publicity to disseminate the operational results and knowledge in various fields, especially the prevention and solutions of narcotic problems in a concrete and continuous to make people aware of the problems and the prevention of drugs in the area so that the community will be livable.

6) A welfare system and a safety assurance system should be provided for workers to prevent and solve the drugs problem at the area level.

7) Use the appropriate legal measures to tackle drugs in the communities with a focus on the readiness and ability of the communities for solving the drugs problem by the communities in order to prevent and solve the drugs problem in a sustainable manner.

5.2.2 Policy Recommendations

1) Cooperation of villagers based on strong community guidelines. Strong community policy focusing on strengthening community processes, social measures have been created in the village, such as the white flag, to pressure people in the house to become involved in drugs. Any home that has drugs users will be disqualified from using the village's water supply or village fund services. If any family has not been confirmed that they will not engage in drugs, these rights will be immediately disqualified, these social measures should work together to formulate their own rules as agreed upon by people in the community.

2) Cooperation between villagers and government agencies in the surveillance of drugs problems. Government officials still cannot access the villagers in depth. Government agencies involved in problem solving rarely enter the community. The villagers have an idea to solve the problem by themselves without

waiting for the government officials. Therefore, people in the community should be encouraged to work with government officials, such as having a community police, the village security, coordinators etc.

3) Supporting the work of the village security, an important role in maintaining order within the community and drugs problems. Which still needs support for communication tools, weapons, and allowances. Which the community leaders and villagers need is training for the village security to help motivate and encourage. It can be said that surveillance of drugs abuse problems in villages Nowadays, relying mainly on the village. These are the people who want to work for the government and plays a role in maintaining peace and security within the community under the supervision of the village headman and the deputy district chief.

4) Supporting youth activities, community leaders have proposed government agencies to support the activities. Training to provide drugs knowledge to youth in order to stimulate and prevent drugs problems in youth groups. However, from interviewing the youth in the area, it is found that the solutions to drugs problems among youth should be based on 3 principles, namely leadership development, awakening, and increasing the potential for opportunities for the youth groups to participate in the drugs-related activities for the village. There should be training for youth to learn these principles because the future youth are at risk groups that can be involved with drugs.

5) Direct support from the Office of the Narcotics Control Board should consider adequate drugs budgets for the village. By considering the budget, conditions may be considered for any village that has a lot of drugs problems, the budget for solving narcotic problems is higher than the villages with few problems. the Office of the Narcotics Control Board should join the meeting with villagers to find ways to monitor the problems in the village and sub-district level because, it is believed that if sending narcotics information directly to the Office of the Narcotics Control Board is safe for themselves.

6) Adjustment of the guidelines for the operation of the Maekongpandin Fund for community leaders and villagers support the Maekongpandin Fund of the learning center in every province. By having an

outstanding community develop into a prototype learning center for study trips from other communities.

7) Relevant agencies should support prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in accordance with government policies. Giving importance to the community in terms of knowledge creation, understanding and learning in fund management. In order to be able to operate efficiently because it can help reduce the return to drugs use and benefit to the people in the community.

5.2.3 Suggestions for Further Studies

- 1) Should study, how to create quality community leaders to be an important force in community operations.
- 2) Should study, the problems and obstacles that may prevent the operation of the Maekongpandin Fund. Which cannot be achieved as targeted, such as local influencers, traditions, and cultures of different communities.
- 3) Should study, the performance of the Maekongpandin Fund should be studied annually or since the establishment until the date of the study of how effective it is to prevent and solve drugs problems.

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