

PARTICIPATION OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR NETWORK IN PREVENTING AND SOLVING DRUG PROBLEMS : A CASE STUDY OF NAKHON LUANG SUBDISTRICT, PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA PROVINCE

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Introduction

Statement and Significance of the Problem)

The drug epidemic in Thailand is causing a huge social problem. People are affected directly and indirectly by drug problems. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (2021) has assessed the impact of drug problems on Thai society that The danger of drugs is a threat that corrodes and destroys the nation. Including affecting widely in all dimensions, both at the individual, family, community and country level, where the drug problem continues to cause drug addicts to continue to commit crimes. Since getting involved with the source of misfortune petty theft Violence against life and gambling property And various crimes, drug cases are therefore a burden on the entire justice system. which resulted in increasing government expenditures. and cause other prosecutions to be delayed, etc. Office of Narcotics Control (2017)

Thailand's drug situation has not decreased in severity. As a result of the expansion of narcotic production in the Golden Triangle area. over the past several years Narcotics cartels also smuggle drugs. Many people come to Thailand continuously As a result, a large number of drug seizures have been made. Especially synthetic drugs (Yaba and Ice) In the fiscal year 2021 , there were a total of 337,186 narcotics arrests, 350,758 suspects, and 554.7 million methamphetamine . 26,662 kg of ice, 4,520 kg of heroin, 1,350 kg of ketamine, 45 kg of cocaine, 447,213 tablets of Ecstasy, and 41,573 kg of cannabis (year The 2020 budget has a total of 324,552 narcotics arrests, 338,560 suspects, 319.1 million methamphetamine trafficking, 23,872 kilos of methamphetamine, 597 kilos of heroin. 1,342 kg of ketamine, 23 kg of cocaine, 510,223 tablets of ectase and marijuana 9,227 kilograms) 18 report the blackout Operations on the prevention and suppression of drugs for the fiscal year 2021 Exploiting from the change in technology in drug trafficking Communication, finance, and transportation are more, resulting in Drugs get closer to the addicts thanks to technology. current drug trafficking In addition to the general drug trafficking also found that the group Drug dealers have used online channels in conjunction with postal mailings to distribute drugs to the masses. such as Line, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram , etc. Twitter, in particular, is the most popular channel for trading. Mostly used by children and young people. It was found that almost every type of drug was traded widely. Inform the sale price clearly There is an official channel to send it to. Choose from a variety of options, such as making appointments for delivery through both the public and private sectors. Currently, the entire business system in Thailand has a continuous growth rate . Make transportation more convenient and faster Drug epidemic situation The tendency to spread more according to the drive of the supply (Supply) of drug production. outside the country from the amount of illegal drugs that has been smuggled into the country As a result, drugs spread to different areas of the country, and with the trade tactics of drug cartels lower the price of drugs Resulting in the stimulation of the use of drugs in the country. More new cases will enter the drug cycle. From the information of the treatment patients who enter the system, it will be found that the proportion of new addicts

reaches 70.34%, excluding many users who have not yet entered the system. into the treatment system hide and not show up until a relapse occurs, which will result in symptoms Psychiatric from drug addiction Data from the drug treatment system (TAMC) fiscal year 2021, there are 155,500 people receiving drug treatment (Fiscal Year 2021) 2020, there are 212,646 people receiving drug treatment) Most of them are still male, 89.66 % when considered . Age group of all patients Most of them were 25 - 29 years old, 18.24% , followed by 20 - 24 years old, 17.01 % , 30 - 34 years old, 15.29 % and Age group 35 - 39 years old, 13.78% , most of the patients were drug addicts 63.61% , followed by addicts 31.99% and users 4.40 % Drugs with the highest prevalence were methamphetamine (79.2%), followed by ice (8.3 %), marijuana (4.4 %), and heroin. 3.3 percent for the drugs to be watched are ice, which saw an increase, and heroin, which saw an increase among children and young people. in some areas such as Bangkok and Kanchanaburi provinces The use of narcotics and psychotropic substances is also beginning to be discovered. A mixed type (Drugs Cocktail) among children and youth.

according to drug prevention measures has set guidelines for the community, which is a guideline for strengthening the strength of villages/communities along the border and use alternative development strategies to solve problems holistically and improve quality of life Both in terms of the development of the infrastructure system, basic factors for living, solving inequality problem in the dimensions of economy and society, education, public health, and promotion of economic opportunities in terms of knowledge skills, capital, and markets to support fraudulent revenue streams by analyzing the root causes of problems according to the village strengthening guidelines and has set sub-measures, which are operations according to measures to prevent and watch out for drug problems of the village/community, such as surveillance of drug problems in the village/community Walking on duty, setting up checkpoints / blocking points for drug immunity Creative activities for children and youth drug addiction treatment and follow up, take care and help those who have undergone treatment In addition, the government has also adjusted the work on drug problems in 4 matters, including updating information to date. adjusting the behavioral roles of government officials adjust laws, regulations And adjust the attitudes of society and communities to participate in solving drug problems in order to be the power of the country to defeat drugs many effects If there is not enough effective direction and strategy The drug problem is part important in holding back Thailand as a whole Because the drug problem is a problem that is related and affects many other problems such as economy, society, culture, beliefs, ideas, way of life and crime. received cooperation from all relevant sectors Community Engagement Therefore, it is a way to solve problems that are of great importance. The importance of creating community participation in solving drug problems in which there are 4 major aspects of participation are participation in decision-making (Decision Making), participation in operations . (Implementation), participation in receiving benefits (Benefits) and participation in evaluation (Evaluation). In the past, the government sector did not have a clear direction for the public to participate in Making decisions (Decision Making), participating in operations (Implementation), participating in receiving benefits (Benefits) and participating in the evaluation (Evaluation), most often make policy decisions. And to order relevant agencies without allowing the public to participate, although there are some channels for hearing opinions from the problems mentioned above.

Based on the problems mentioned above, the researcher is interested in studying community participatory management in drug prevention. in the municipal area of Nakhon Luang Subdistrict Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province To use the information obtained to develop the process of participating in the prevention of drug problems so that it can be used to prevent drug problems in the targeted areas. To create motivation or community power from

people from all sectors. In order to participate in the prevention of drug problems that make the community stable and sustainable forever.

Research Question

1. What is the level of participation of the public sector network in preventing and solving drug problems in Nakhon Luang Subdistrict, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province?
2. How Personal factors are affect the participation of civil society networks in prevention and to solve drug problems in Nakhon Luang Subdistrict, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province?
3. What are the suggestions and guidelines for the participation of the public sector network in the drug prevention in Nakhon Luang Subdistrict, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province?

Research Objectives

1. To study the level of participation of the public network in the prevention and solution of drug problems in Nakhon Luang Sub-district, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.
2. To study personal factors affecting the participation of the public sector network in prevention and Solving drug problems in Nakhon Luang Sub-district, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province
3. To present guidelines for the participation of the public sector network in prevention and Solving drug problems in Nakhon Luang Sub-district, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province

Research Hypothesis

1. Personal data, including gender, age, education level Length of stay in the community It affects participation in drug prevention at different levels.
2. Community leaders affect participation in drug prevention at different levels.

Scope of the Study

1. Scope of population. Population and sample It is a group of 70 key informants as follows:

1.1 Key informants at the policy-making level To be a framework for creating a community participatory management to prevent drug problems in Nakhon Luang Subdistrict Municipality. Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province is a senior executive of the ONCB Bangkok Office Provincial Police Division 1 and community presidents in Nakhon Luang Subdistrict Municipality, 18 communities, totaling 20 people.

1.2 Key informants related to the participatory management of drug problem prevention in order to obtain a variety of information, totaling 50 people, namely 1) government officials group The coordinator is qualified as a person who accepts roles in various aspects related to community participatory management in the prevention of drug problems, such as the Superintendent of Nakhon Luang Police Station, Office of the Narcotics Control Board Region 1. Health Center Chalermprakiat 60th Birthday Nawaminthachinai Nakhon Luang School administrators in the area and 18 community leaders 2) a group of 10 people involved in the drug prevention project, and 3) a group of parents/affected people, as well as being a community participant management follower for drug prevention. For a long time, 10 people

Content Scope

1. Creating community participation It is a process of creating participation in decision-making, participation in practice. Participation in receiving benefits

2. Creation of community organizations to prevent drug problems in the community participatory management of drug problem prevention There is an organization that is directly responsible. concrete There is a clear division of duties by the community in the form of a committee.

3. Develop knowledge of community practices in drug prevention.

Significance of the study

policy benefits The results of the research will be a message to the government. in order to create clarity and set guidelines for practice networking between public and private sectors establishing a mechanism for information exchange between relevant agencies at the drug problem area level and joint planning of work and projects

Management benefits, results from analyzing the causes of problems, synthesis of problems, needs, effects, and using information to determine improvement guidelines. roles and responsibilities of each sector, each organization for effective coordination

Academic benefits will be the development of knowledge in community practice in drug prevention is very important . Community participation management in drug prevention is very important. The body of knowledge related to the committee and the co-operators must be developed. An appropriate framework, scope and form should be established for joint work to ensure that the community is in line with the problem .

Definition of term

Participation means the process of free and voluntary participation in joint ideas. Make decisions and share the benefits The participation of community leaders here It does not mean that community leaders participate in state development activities as specified by the state only. It means that community leaders think together and decide to determine the direction of drug prevention problems together with government measures to solve problems. Group or community plans and mutually benefited by the state being the only supporter

Participation in decision-making refers to the level of involvement in the thinking process. ponder Then decide on the best way in matters such as planning to prevent drug epidemics in community, proposing problems and solutions to drug problems in the community budget allocation planning for Prevent drug epidemic problems in the community.

Participation in practice refers to the level of involvement in the process that community leaders have. behaviors together to participate in activities that are beneficial to society, such as participating in drug epidemic prevention activities budget allocation planning to prevent the spread of drugs in the community Implementation of drug prevention and problem solving plans in the community Used as a coordinator with relevant officials in organizing drug epidemic prevention activities.

Participation in the benefit means the level of participation in receiving the benefits from the project. which may be in the form of a social object or collectively, such as receiving social recognition for participating in activities that on the prevention of drug problems in the community; received compensation for participating in the prevention and solve drug problems Getting cooperation from the people in monitoring within the community to prevent drug problem

Participation in assessment refers to the level of participation in the assessment process of an individual. practitioners in various fields Both works and other features Valuable to operations, such as monitoring operations. and evaluating the implementation of drug prevention activities in the community Participating in the evaluation of budget

allocation for drug prevention activities Participating in monitoring and evaluating the results of solving drug problems in the community

Drug remedial action means an agreement to be made between an individual, a group, or Organizations that wish to take action to solve drug problems in order to achieve common goals here refer to the guidelines. operation or an agreement that community leaders jointly set up a solution to local drug problems in line with government policy

Narcotics means any naturally occurring or synthetic substance. when introduced into the body Whether by way of eating, sniffing, smoking, injecting, or by any means, it causes effects on the body and mind. It can also cause addiction if the substance is used on a daily basis. or several times a day

Nakhon Luang Sub-district means an area in the administrative area of Nakhon Luang Sub-district, Nakhon Luang District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.

Gender means male and female who are community leaders in Nakhon Luang Subdistrict, Nakhon Luang District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.

Age means the period from the year of birth to the year of answering the questionnaire.

Educational level refers to the highest graduation qualification of community leaders in Nakhon Luang Sub-district, Nakhon Luang District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.

Occupation means the occupation that the community leaders in Nakhon Luang Subdistrict, Nakhon Luang District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province

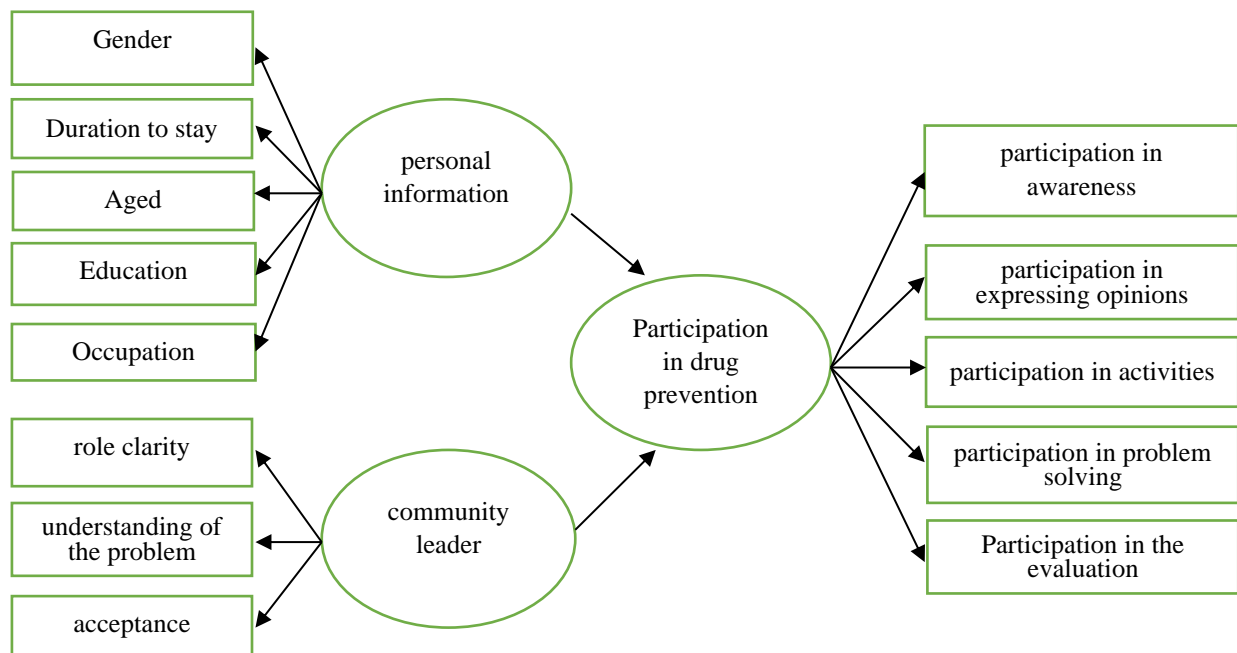
The average monthly income refers to the salary received from the occupation in which the community leader works. Calculated as average income per month

Duration of residence in the community means the period of time that community leaders live in the area of Nakhon Luang Sub-district, Nakhon Luang District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.

Theoretical Concept

1. National Economic and Social Development Plan No. 13 B.E.
2. The concept of development management theory
3. The concept of the theory of planning into action
4. The concept of perception theory
5. The concept of the theory of participation
6. The concept of management theory
7. Theoretical concepts of human resource management
8. The concept of providing medical and public health services
9. Action Plan on Drug Prevention and Suppression B.E. 2565
10. Related Research
11. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual Framework



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