

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND CRIME COMMITTED BY ASEAN PRISONERS
IN THAI PRISONS

Miss Montita Suksa-nga

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Arts Program in Southeast Asian Studies

(Interdisciplinary Program)

Graduate School

Chulalongkorn University

Academic Year 2013

Copyright of Chulalongkorn University

บทคัดย่อและแฟ้มข้อมูลฉบับเต็มของวิทยานิพนธ์ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษา 2554 ที่ให้บริการในคลังปัญญาจุฬาฯ (CUIR)

เป็นแฟ้มข้อมูลของนิสิตเจ้าของวิทยานิพนธ์ ที่ส่งผ่านทางบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย

The abstract and full text of theses from the academic year 2011 in Chulalongkorn University Intellectual Repository (CUIR)
are the thesis authors' files submitted through the University Graduate School.

ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างยาเสพติดกับอาชญากรรมของผู้ต้องขังจากประเทศอาเซียนในเรือนจำไทย

นางสาวมณฑิตา สุขสง่า

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

สาขาวิชาเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ศึกษา (สหสาขาวิชา)

บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ปีการศึกษา 2556

ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Thesis Title	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND CRIME COMMITTED BY ASEAN PRISONERS IN THAI PRISONS
By	Miss Montita Suksa-nga
Field of Study	Southeast Asian Studies
Thesis Advisor	Associate Professor Jutharat Ua-amnoey, Ph.D.

Accepted by the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree

.....Dean of the Graduate School
(Associate Professor Amorn Petsom, Ph.D.)

THESIS COMMITTEE

.....Chairman
(Professor Amara Prasithrathsint, Ph.D.)

.....Thesis Advisor
(Associate Professor Jutharat Ua-amnoey, Ph.D.)

.....External Examiner
(Mr. Somchai Homlaor)

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

มณฑิตา สุขสง่า : ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างยาเสพติดกับอาชญากรรมของผู้ต้องขังจากประเทศอาเซียน
ในเรือนจำไทย. (THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND CRIME COMMITTED BY
ASEAN PRISONERS IN THAI PRISONS) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: รศ. ดร. จุฑารัตน์
เอื้ออำนวย, 120 หน้า.

ประเด็นยาเสพติดและอาชญากรรมเป็นประเด็นปัญหาสำคัญของโลกที่ต้องอาศัยความร่วมมือจาก
หลายประเทศ การคุกคามของปัญหาส่งผลกระทบต่อความมั่นคงและปลอดภัยในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียง
ใต้ หรือ กลุ่มประเทศอาเซียน การศึกษาค้นคว้าวิจัยมีวัตถุประสงค์ในการสืบเสาะและวิเคราะห์ประวัติการกระทำผิดที่
เกี่ยวข้องกับยาเสพติด พฤติกรรมอาชญากรรม และปัจจัยกระตุ้นการกระทำผิดในประเทศไทย รวมถึงบ่งชี้
ความสัมพันธ์ของยาเสพติดและการประกอบอาชญากรรม

การศึกษาใช้ระเบียบวิธีวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ ซึ่งประกอบด้วยการศึกษาเนื้อหา และข้อมูล รวมถึงการใช้
แบบสัมภาษณ์ที่มีโครงสร้าง ร่วมด้วยเทคนิคการสัมภาษณ์แบบเจาะลึกผู้ต้องขังคดียาเสพติดที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการ
ประกอบอาชญากรรม ในเรือนจำบางขวาง และเรือนจำคลองเปรม รวมถึงผู้บริหารจากสำนักงานป้องกันและ
ปราบปรามยาเสพติด (ป.ป.ส.)

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ครอบครัวของผู้ต้องขังมีบทบาทสำคัญในการกำหนดพฤติกรรมทั้งเชิงบวกและ
เชิงลบ สภาพแวดล้อมในการทำงาน สถานที่ทำงาน และที่พักอาศัยเป็นปัจจัยที่มีส่วนกำหนดพฤติกรรมที่
เกี่ยวข้องกับยาเสพติดและความเป็นอาชญากรของผู้ต้องขัง กลุ่มผู้ต้องขังจากประเทศ มาเลเซีย สิงคโปร์
อินโดนีเซีย และฟิลิปปินส์ มีรายได้ไม่เพียงพอในประเทศบ้านเกิดของตนเอง แต่สามารถดำรงชีพได้อย่าง
สมบูรณ์และสะดวกสบายในประเทศไทย ผู้ต้องขังส่วนใหญ่ จากกลุ่มประเทศดังกล่าว จะเป็นนักค้ายาเสพติด
หรือชนล่ำเลียงยาเสพติด ผู้ต้องขังจากประเทศกัมพูชา ลาว พม่า และเวียดนาม ส่วนใหญ่ประกอบอาชญากรรม
เนื่องจากความโกรธแค้นและไม่พอใจในสาเหตุส่วนบุคคลที่แตกต่างกัน เนื่องจากประเทศไทยเป็นประเทศที่ใหญ่
มีพรมแดนที่ยาว ติดต่อกับหลายประเทศ มีแหล่งวัตถุดิบของยาเสพติด เป็นศูนย์กลางการคมนาคมทั้งทางบก
ทางน้ำ และทางอากาศ ปัจจัยเหล่านี้ล้วนส่งเสริมและกระตุ้นให้ผู้ต้องขังจากกลุ่มประเทศอาเซียนเข้ามา
ประกอบคดีเกี่ยวข้องกับยาเสพติด ทั้ง เสพ ขาย ขนส่ง หารวัตถุดิบ แลกเปลี่ยนยาเสพติด หรือแม้กระทั่ง การ
แลกเปลี่ยนเงิน ในประเทศไทย

ปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับยาเสพติดและนำไปสู่การประกอบอาชญากรรม ได้แก่ ปัจจัยทางจิตใจ ปัจจัย
กระตุ้นจากสารเคมีในยาเสพติด ปัจจัยทางสิ่งแวดล้อม และปัจจัยทางเศรษฐกิจ อย่างไรก็ตาม ‘เงิน’ ปัจจัย
สำคัญที่สุดในการเกี่ยวข้องกับยาเสพติด การเกี่ยวข้องกับยาเสพติดของผู้ต้องขังจากกลุ่มประเทศอาเซียนนำมาสู่
การประกอบอาชญากรรม โดยความสัมพันธ์ขึ้นกับรูปแบบการดำรงชีวิตและสถานการณ์เฉพาะของผู้ต้องขังแต่ละ
คน

ในอนาคต ประชาคมอาเซียนควรจัดตั้งองค์กรกลางระหว่างประเทศ ซึ่งเป็นการวางแผนในระยะยาว
สำหรับการแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติดและปัญหาอาชญากรรม ประเทศสมาชิกควรปฏิบัติตามแนวทางและการ
ควบคุมภายใต้ความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศบนพื้นฐานหลักของความเสมอภาคและความเท่าเทียม

สาขาวิชา เอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2556

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต

ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก

5587709620 : MAJOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

KEYWORDS: ASEAN PRISONERS / CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS / DRUGS / CRIMES / THAI PRISONS

MONTITA SUKSA-NGA: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND CRIME COMMITTED BY ASEAN PRISONERS IN THAI PRISONS. ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. JUTHARAT UA-AMNOEY, Ph.D., 120 pp.

Since drugs and crimes have gone worldwide issues, purely national responses are inadequate. These threats have been adversely affecting the security of countries in Southeast Asia region under the ASEAN cooperation. This study aims to explore the offending histories related drugs cases, criminal behavior and motivating factors in Thailand, together with determining the relationship between drugs and crime. The study used a qualitative approach, conducted by reviewing information, and collecting data in form of constructed in-depth interviews with the prisoners fro, ASEAN nations in Thai prisons on drug related charges and also executives from the Thai Office of Narcotics Control Board.

The study found that prisoner's families played a very significant role in shaping both the positive and negative behavior. Negative conditions in the workplace or residences are one of stimulating factors of drugs-crime problems. The group of prisoners from Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines had enough income in Thailand but not in their home countries. So they were mostly drug dealers, drug sellers, and drug traffickers. The prisoners from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam committed crimes because of their anger and dissatisfaction. Thailand is one of the largest countries in region-it has drug production area, a lengthy border, and is a regional hub of aviation. These factors led to the prisoners coming to Thailand in get involved with drugs; selling, buying, producing, finding the raw materials and/or chemical agents for drug production and taking drugs.

There are also many factors influence the relationship of drugs use lead to committing crimes; psychological, pharmacological, social environment and economic factors. The most significant stimulating factor is 'money'. The relationship between drugs use and crimes always affects each other. So, the relationships are linked and the links depend on the prisoner's specific situations, as to when and how a crime is committed.

According to the ASEAN should set the long term plan for solving drug related to crimes problem in the future. To drive on the main core under the same direction and controls, based on the coordination, ASEAN should principally recognize the dimension of equality. All ASEAN member countries have to follow the same rule and regulations setting by the ASEAN drugs international organization.

Field of Study: Southeast Asian Studies

Student's Signature

Academic Year: 2013

Advisor's Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is one of my proudest works in my life. I sincerely believe that it is the first step on my way into the international academic world; to share and return some of my knowledge to the society.

I would like to express my pleasure in thanking my honorable and helpful advisor, Associate Professor Dr. Jutharat Ua-amnoey.

Thanks to my best and beloved mother and father, Mr. Sunthon and Mrs. Wawta Suksa-nga. They are such a good models and creative inspirations.

Thanks to the chairman, Professor Dr. Amara Prasithratsint and the external committee Mr. Somchai Homlaor, for kindly sharing their vast experience in doing research at a professional level.

Thanks to the executives and officers of Thai office of Narcotics Control Board for their useful information.

Thanks to the officer of Bang-Kwang Central Prison, Mr. Tountong Putlar, officers/staffs of Klong Prem Central Prison and The Department of Correction.

Thanks to all of my teachers for all of their instructions.

Thanks to all my friends, especially Khin Nan Oo, Simon Nicholas Duncan, Pichayapa Suenghataiphorn, Maya Dania, and Yap Lian Chee for their helps, encouragement and support.

Thanks to all of the officers in Southeast Asian Studies program for their good suggestions and facilitation.

I finally deeply thank to all prisoners.

CONTENTS

	Page
THAI ABSTRACT	iv
ENGLISH ABSTRACT	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF CHARTS	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Objectives of Research	4
1.3 Major Arguments	4
1.4 Methodology	5
1.4.1 The key informants	5
1.4.2 Materials	6
1.5 Collecting of Data	9
1.5.1 Preparation	9
1.5.2 Fieldwork	9
1.5.3 Prison atmosphere	10
1.5.4 Techniques in data collecting	11
1.6 Data Analysis	11
1.7 Significance and usefulness of research	12
CHAPTER 2 A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	13
2.1 Criminology Theories	13
2.1.1 Learning and Social learning Theories	13
2.1.2 Strain Theory	15
2.1.2.1 Anomie Concept	16
2.3.1 The Differential Association Theory	16

	Page
2.4.1 The Social Disorganization Theory	17
2.2 The Relationships between Drugs and Crimes	19
2.2.1 The World of Drugs	21
2.2.2 Drug Categories.....	22
2.2.3 Types of Drug.....	24
2.2.3.1 Designer Drugs	26
2.2.4 Crime Phenomena.....	29
2.2.5 The Relationships between Drugs and Crimes	29
2.3 The framework of Drugs and Society in ASEAN and Thailand Contexts	32
2.3.1 The Goals of Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Drugs Issues	33
2.3.2 The Drugs Law of ASEAN Countries	34
According to the Office of Narcotics Control Board journal, the Drugs Laws in ASEAN countries are as follows;	34
2.3.3 The Framework of Drugs and Society in Thailand Contexts.....	37
CHAPTER 3 THE OFFENDING HISTORIES OF ASEAN PRISONERS.....	45
3.1 Overall information from the key informants' interviews.....	46
3.2 Causes and Crimes Committed by the ASEAN Prisoners in Thailand.....	49
3.2.1 'The ASEAN prisoners' offending histories related to drugs and crimes committed in Thailand are due to a negative environment.'	49
3.2.1.1 Family Factor.....	50
3.2.1.2 The Peer Group Factor.....	51
3.2.1.3 Workplace and Residence Factor.....	53
3.2.1.4 Insufficient income Factor	56
3.2.1.5 Many others factors in Thailand.....	61
CHAPTER 4 THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DRUGS AND CRIME	70
4.1 Drugs lead to crime.....	71
4.2 Crime leads to drugs.....	76
4.3 Drugs recreational use leads to drugs career.....	81

	Page
4.4 Other factors that influence the relationship between drugs and crime	85
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	91
5.1 Summary.....	92
5.2 The offending histories of ASEAN prisoners	92
5.3 The relationships between drugs and crimes.....	95
5.4 Limitations of research	96
5.4.1 Limited time for doing research	96
5.4.2 The prison regulations	96
5.5 Suggestions for related organizations and associations.....	97
5.6 Suggestions for future research	99
REFERENCES	101
APPENDICES.....	105
VITA.....	120

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. The Total Number of Prisoners from Bang Kwang and Klong Prem Central Prisons.....	3
2. The General Background of Prisoners.....	46
3. The Occupations, The Transportations, Frequency, and The Reason of Coming to Thailand.....	47
4. The Occupations and Income of ASEAN Prisoners.....	57
5. Poverty Line for Three Countries in Southeast Asia.....	60
6. The Transportations Method of Prisoners When Travelling to Thailand.....	62
7. The ASEAN Prisoners and Drugs Offences.....	70

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart	Page
1. The Criminal Behavior of Social Disorganization Theory.....	19
2. The Model of Learning Theory.....	77



จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CLMV	Cambodia Laos Myanmar Vietnam
DBD	Dangerous Drugs Board
MDA	The Misuse of Drugs Act
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Program
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
ONCB	Office of Narcotics Control Board
THC	Tetrahydrocannabinol
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

“Crime – drugs – power - money --- are all linked”

*Matthew Vaughn*¹

Drugs and crimes are parts of the flaws which affect the threats of the world. So serious is whenever hearing of drugs and crimes phenomenon, the concepts of how they are coped with society are topics of endless fascination by just glancing at any medias what is the main problem of the world's societies. Furthermore, according to many crime cases reports, the use of illegal drugs is often associated with such as robbery, burglary, murder, rape, and so on. It is also shocking that the relationships between drugs and crimes have quickly become one of the world's most complicated and profitable businesses. As a result, these fearful situations always endanger and threaten human security from time to time. Still, millions of people of all backgrounds around the world take illicit drugs regularly and consciously.

Since drugs and crimes have gone global, purely national responses are inadequate. The displacing of population is happening from one country to another country. In short, countries in Southeast Asian will be under the association of regional cooperation. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN is composed of three pillars. One of which is the ASEAN Political-Security Community. Its aims are to promote regional peace and stability abiding respect to justice and the

¹ This quote is from Matthew Vaughn. He is an English film producer, director and writer. His movies mostly got inspirations from the problem societies so his movies types are fighting, criminal and gangster.

rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. In addition, by 2015, ASEAN will consolidate their respective work plans for the realization of ASEAN drug free area.

Now all of ASEAN countries are on the way of activating and achieving to the drug cooperation plans. However, the point is after all ten countries in Southeast Asia completely cooperate under the name of ASEAN community, one of the main activities is the movement of people from inside and outside region such as from China and India, as the region is the center of these two big power countries. This situation will intensely stimulate drugs problems in the Southeast Asia region as well.

Furthermore, apparently, one of the world's major opium cultivation and heroin production area is in the Golden Triangle, where the borders of Myanmar, Laos and Thailand meet. Since the 1960, Myanmar has been one of the largest producers of narcotics drugs in the world. In the late 1990s, hundreds of millions of methamphetamine tablets were produced annually in North-eastern Myanmar and were smuggled into Thailand for the booming Thai market (Chouvy and Meissonnier (2004). Adler, Mueller, *et al.* (2001) interestingly asked that 'How can you solve the problem in Myanmar and the other countries in Southeast Asian region, which are plague with the corruption, lack of law enforcement general ineffective and long borders?'

As a consequence, in Thai prisons has been containing the highest numbers of prisoners are involved with drugs compared to other countries in Southeast Asia. The number of drug prisoners in Thai prisons is total 283,655 in all Thai prisons (September 2013). These Thais and foreign prisoners (some were come from ASEAN countries) are drug producers, drug traffickers, drug smugglers, drug dealers, and drug

users. Appealingly, many prisoners' cases are related to committing crimes. The drug prisoners mainly involved with amphetamine, 93,070 cases, about 65.05%. The second rank was methamphetamine, 12,646 cases, about 8.84%.² (September 2013)

Table 1: The total number of prisoners from Bang Kwang and Klong Prem Central Prisons (March 2014)

A total number	Bang Kwang Prison	Klong Prem Prison
Total number of prisoners	3,850	5,415
Total number of ASEAN prisoners	390	356

According to table 1, this table shows the overall number of prisoner from ASEAN countries in Bang Kwang and Klong Prem Central prisons. The percentage of ASEAN prisoners in Bang Kwang and Klong Prem prisons are 10.12% and 6.57 %, respectively. The ASEAN drugs prisoners mainly came from Myanmar and Laos.

Realizing the world security issues, the drugs problems should be concerned by the regional cooperation. These threats affect all of ASEAN countries. What I explored are the relationships between drugs and crimes that ASEAN prisoners

² The Department of Corrections; Ministry of Justice, September 2013.

committed in Thailand. Basically, I focused on their offending histories related to drugs, criminal behaviours and many motivating factors. I hope that this research will help to promote public safety and securities, as I would like to clarify the causes and factors of criminal problems. At last, hopefully, this research will reduce the drugs related crimes in all perspectives and support the correlated research in the future.

1.2 Objectives of Research

- 1.2.1 To study the offending histories related to drugs, criminal behavior and motivating factors of ASEAN prisoners in Thai prisons.
- 1.2.2 To determine the relationships between drugs and crimes committed by ASEAN prisoners.

1.3 Major Arguments

- 1.3.1 The offending histories of ASEAN prisoners which are related drugs crimes committed in Thailand might be due to the influences of negative environments, insufficient incomes and many other motivating factors in Thailand.
- 1.3.2 There are many types of relationships that involve drugs and crimes; drugs lead to crimes; crimes lead to drugs; drugs recreation lead to drugs career and other factors influence its relationships.

1.4 Methodology

For this research, the researcher has intended to set the goals for studying the relationships between drugs and crimes committed by the prisoners from Southeast Asian countries or ASEAN in Thai prisons. Additionally, I focus deeply on prisoners' offending histories related to drugs and crimes factors. This research opted to use a qualitative approach.

I reviewed overall information of drugs and crime including their relationships from the text books, related theses, articles and journals. Significantly, I collected the data by applying the techniques of depth interview, together with using constructed interview forms with foreign drugs-crimes prisoners from ASEAN countries and the chiefs of the office of the narcotics control board. I analysed the prisoners' behaviours by observing their behaviours, body languages, and speeches when giving interviews in order to assure their saying.

1.4.1 The key informants

There are two groups of people who are the key informants in this research; the prisoners and the chiefs from The Office of The Narcotics Control Board

1) The first group of key informants: the prisoners

The researched prisoners are in Bang Kwang Central Prison and Klong Prem Central Prison. They are all males from ASEAN countries, but Thais prisoners are not included and Bruneian prisoners were not in the prison when the data was collected. The prisoners' informants are chosen by the officers of each prison. The numbers of

Bang-Kwang prisoners are 12 people and the numbers of Klong Prem prisoners are 18 people.

The processes of choosing the population of the research are based on the criteria that I had set; the prisoners must come from ASEAN countries, the ASEAN prisoners' cases are related to some types of drugs and crimes, and the prisoners should be willing and volunteer to give interviews.

2) The second group of key informants: the chiefs of the Narcotics Control Board.

The other groups of the key informants came from the officers at The Office of The Narcotics Control Board. There were three people and all of them are the executive's directors and the consultant. I have contacted directly to the office and told them my objectives of doing this research. Afterwards, the office has scheduled an appointment for the interviews.

1.4.2 Materials

After the first-draft of the interview form was done, I submitted it to professional expert and began improving it after getting feedback. Finally, the interview form was completed and ready to be used for interviewing.

There are seven subtopics in the in-depth interview form for the group of ASEAN prisoners.

Part 1 Personal information and specific characteristic of ASEAN prisoner; this part is composed of hometown, country, nationality, age of coming to

Thailand, arrested age, age now, education, occupation in hometown, occupation in Thailand, income before got arrested, income of honest livelihood, religion, marital status, the reason of coming to Thailand, how many time they came to Thailand before, travelling transportation, address in Thailand, motivation of committing the offence in Thailand, comparing the punishment between their hometown countries and Thailand.

Part 2 Criminality cases; this part is composed of elements of crimes, day and time of occurrence, the sentences, involving with drugs on the time of occurrence.

Part 3 Offending motivation; this part is composed economics motivation, family motivation, environmental motivation.

Part 4 Offending history related to drugs; this part is composed the reasons of involving with drugs, the first situation involving with drugs, types of drugs before the arrest, the first drug type of taking, the reason of choosing drug types, the situations leaded to other drugs, the reason of changing drugs types. The situation leaded to the arrest. The family member involving with drug, the close-fried involving with drug, the drug cases (drug user, drug seller, drug trafficker, and drug possessor for sell)

Part 5 Offending histories related to other factors; this part is composed offending history related to drugs, offending history not related to drugs.

Part 6 The relationships between drugs and criminal behaviours; this part is composed crime case, weapon of offence, taking drugs before committing crimes, the amount of drugs before committing crime, criminal history in hometown

countries and in Thailand, congenital disease, the conflict caused by drugs involvement, the causes of conflict, the motivation of committing crimes, the plan before committing crimes and the pattern of committing crimes.

Part 7 Offending motivations related to drugs in Thailand; this part is composed history offence in their hometown countries and Thailand, the quarrel and fight in Thailand, the countries they started involving with drugs, Comparing morality and religion viewpoints of involving with drugs in Thailand and their hometown countries. The belief in freedom of business choosing, the drugs-related punishment, the crime committing punishment, the viewpoints of approaching drugs in Thailand, the viewpoints of approaching drugs in their hometown countries, the reason of getting involved in Thailand, the reason of involving with drugs in Thailand.

Part 8 Other recommendations and observation records; this part is composed the expectation after release, the other suggestions for ASEAN prisoners in Thailand.

For the second group of key informants, the executive's directors and the drug-related resolution consultant, the interview form is composed of four parts.

Part 1 Personal information; this part is composed name, age, education, present position, the term of office.

Part 2 the drug offence in Thailand; this part is composed the motivating problems of drug offences in Thailand, the geographical location of Thailand and drugs problems. The stimulating causes of involving with drugs of foreigners.

Part 3 The relationship between drugs and committing crimes; this part is composed drugs and crimes problem situations in Thailand, drugs problems and

committing crimes, drugs types and crimes, crimes and drug involving behaviors, drugs policies/suppressions related to crime problems.

Part 4 The role of ASEAN and drugs problem; this part is composed the roles of Thailand and ASEAN with drugs problems, the drug free policy in 2015 and related policies, drugs cases and ASEAN prisoners, the Thai drug laws and the future international drugs laws.

1.5 Collecting of Data

1.5.1 Preparation

Basically, after the thesis proposal and interview form were checked by the professional experts, I informed to Chulalongkorn University to get the approval request and then sent it to the department of Corrections. To confirm the objectives, I attached the thesis proposal and interview form as well. In the approval request letter, I requested for both interview permission and court judgments of each prisoners' cases. I received the reply from the department of Corrections. As a consequence, I made an appointment to both Bang Kwang and Klong Prem prisons for collecting data and interviewing ASEAN prisoners.

1.5.2 Fieldwork

I collected the data and interviewed 10 prisoners from Bang Kwang for a week; February 24 - February 28, 2014. For the part of Klong Prem prison, I interviewed 18 prisoners for 2 weeks; March 3 – March 14, 2014. Necessarily, the rules and regulations for entering the prisons are very strict and serious. All people must rigorously follow due to the safety of them. Time for the interviews is divided

into 2 periods; in the morning 8.00-12.00 am: in the afternoon 13.00-15.00 pm. For interviewing, I took 1-1.30 hours per person. Hence, I mostly could interview 3-4 prisoners per day, which depended on how long the office brought them from their places to the office and how far they have to walk from their places.

1.5.3 Prison atmosphere

Bang Kwang Central Prison has the highest security for only males. Thus, there are lots of defensive measures. The height of Bang Kwang's wall is 6 meters. The top of the wall also has a barbed wire and electric current for safeguard. Moreover, every corner of the prison has security cameras and the big watch tower for checking situations. Before reaching inside of the prison, I had to keep all of stuffs in the lockers except for paper and pen. They did not allow any objects such as money, phone, camera or any other things into the prison.

After getting inside, there is a shoe scanner machine and the officers who always do double-checking. I had to walk pass big three entrances until arrive to the small office of the prison. The warden who sat in the front of the office is always checking up on the number of prisoners. In the office, the officers set up the table and chair for both the researcher and prisoners as they are really careful of the securities.

Klong Prem Central Prison is very big and large because there are other prisons located nearby. Same as the Bang Kwang prison, I have to keep all of belongings in the locker. This prison has two entrances for entering to the inside. The Klong Prem prison is very green and shady as they have a big fountain and lots of trees. They also arranged some of prisoners to be responsible for cleaning and taking

care of trees. For security measures, the officers set the prisoners' room where the researcher has to interview only via the sliding window.

1.5.4 Techniques in data collecting

I tried to use many techniques in the interviews. By doing this, I created a relax atmosphere in order to release their stress and pressure. Basically, the questions in the interview were open-ended questions as I hoped to get long and detailed answers from the prisoners.

At the beginning, I padded out some interviews with a few common questions which are not important to the research's topic in order to attempt to build a friendly rapport with the prisoners. These approaches also blend into to a snowball effect. In addition, I also carefully noticed their behaviours and reactions when asking them questions for making sure that they tell their stories accurately.

1.6 Data Analysis

The research is mainly conducted in qualitative. The data analysis's presentations are described in narrative and quotation of key informants.

For interviewing the prisoners from Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam, I spoke in Thai due to the fact the prisoners can also understand and communicate Thai quite well. On the other hand, for the prisoners from Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Philippines, I mostly communicated in English as they can understand the meanings and easily answer questions in English as well.

To be sure, for data analysis, the prison's officers basically selected the prisoners who behave well in the prison, and volunteer themselves to give the

interview. Additionally, I also analysed their conversation and answers based on the information of court judgments. By this, the research is largely and precisely constructed.

1.7 Significance and usefulness of research

1. The findings of this study help to promote public safety and securities among ASEAN countries.
2. The study provides useful information regarding the problems of drug addicted foreigners in Thailand.
3. The studies methods and strategies can be applied in future researches.

CHAPTER 2 A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

**“Expensive drugs cause more people to commit crimes
in order to fund their habits”³**

The theories, concepts, ideas and situations contained in this chapter illustrate the multitude of drugs and crimes issues influenced by the historical evolution of both drugs and crimes in the past till nowadays in Southeast Asia. The development of drugs and crime phenomena is reflected within the character of all issues and controversial addressed by this chapter. Drugs related to crimes perspectives of the past provide important meaning for understanding and addressing drug related to present and future crimes. As reading this chapter and other literature on drug-crimes linkage, the dynamics of the relationship between drugs and crimes will become apparent.

In Chapter 2, I reviewed and classified to be three significant concepts; the criminal theories, the relationship between drugs and crimes, and drugs and society in ASEAN and Thailand contexts.

2.1 Criminology Theories

2.1.1 Learning and Social learning Theories

Basically, learning means the behaviours, habits or knowledge that is improved by the experiences of people after being close to the environment. Social Learning theory places great emphasis on the influence of other people on the behaviour of the subject, usually by means of symbolic communication within a

³ The prisoner of Klong Prem Central Prison. Personal interview. 12 Mar. 2014.

social setting. The idea of Miller and Dollard has shown that social learning theory based on imitation.

So the criminologist believes that all types of criminal behaviours and deviant characters depend on learning experiences and communication to the criminal people in terms of attitude, value, and pattern of behaviours (Siegel 2009).

The researcher examines that this theory can be applied to the biological perspectives because the brain and body affects by learning as well.

Behaviour is based on biology and brain because learning have involved and changed a perception in the brain. Basically, there is classical conditioning, which is based on learning. On the other hand, there is the unconditioned stimulating, which are only instinctively responded such as the food-salivation reflex. Both human and animal are naturally stimulated by the stimulator. Some plants and chemical substances can stimulate the human bodies. So the revolution of some plants and chemical substances become drug plants which misuse from the main objectives. This causes the definition of 'drugs of abuse'.

When people take drugs in any patterns such as take, sniff and inject, the chemical will dissolve to the blood stream, activate in the brain, and stimulate the rewarding centre, which make the feeling of joyfulness, fascination and pleasantness. This kind of feeling would pull some bad perceptions or miserable feeling out for a while. This is a shortcut for reaching the happiness wherever they go and whenever they want. This kind of happiness is different from the common happiness which need more time and conditions; for example, finished works or meet up with the lovers.

However, taking drugs could not stimulate the rewarding centre every time after the brain has learned. Naturally, the brain will adjust and reduce the response after learning. This is the defense mechanism to protect brain's working. So the drug user has to take more drugs and more frequent to make themselves feel satisfied as same as they used to feel. Finally, this behaviour leads to drug addict. Because the rewarding centre will reduce the feeling compare to the first time of taking drugs. So if the drugs users take drugs as the same amount of drugs as they used to take, they will be suffering or this sometime is called a craving.

Therefore, when the prisoners took drugs, their brains and bodies have leaned and then adjusted some parts to keep its balanced. So the drug prisoners wanted more amounts of drugs in taking, and changed the drugs types to be more intense compared to the first time they took. Some prisoners started to smoke only cigarette, then they mixed the marijuana inside.

For the social learning theory, this is clearly reflected to the prisoner's behaviours. They were covered by negative environment such as occupations, workplaces, co-workers and friends. So getting experiences regularly, the prisoners imitated criminal behaviours to be part of their characters.

2.1.2 Strain Theory

Robert K. Merton's conceptualization of anomie and the modes of adaptation represent a uni-dimensional effort to explain why young, urban, poor, and minority males had high 'crime rates' for property offenses. In Merton's case, he might have been influenced by his own background as the son of a carpenter and truck driver in the slums of South Philadelphia and by his experiences with juvenile gangs.

As a structural functionalist, Merton perceived crime as a result of a society that was in imbalance. Merton used a macro level of analysis suggesting that the phenomenon of crime is imposed on the actor by the social structure, which is out of balance.

2.1.2.1 Anomie Concept

Anomie is conceived as a breakdown in the cultural structure, occurring particularly when there is an acute disjunction between the cultural norms and goals and the socially structured capacities of members of the group to act in accord with the. Anomie refers to the state of confusion in a group or society which is subject to conflict between value systems.

According to the strain theory explanation, this seems cultural goals impose the lives of citizen in each societies or countries. For the prisoners from Southeast Asia countries, where are very diverse in social values, beliefs and particularly economics status, each ASEAN prisoners has to reach for the goals of society, so the strain has occurred among them. The prisoners were limited by the low education, insufficient income, and the country economics' problems, so the strain theory can be described in many prisoners' cases.

2.3.1 The Differential Association Theory

Edwin Hardin Sutherland enrolled in the sociology field since he studied in the University of Chicago. In 1914, Sutherland was quoted as saying, “ My interests are confined almost entirely to investigation of such things as farmers, organizations, trade unions socialism, and similar movement of ‘the people’ to improve themselves”(Moyer 2001)

Sutherland explained that culture conflict is the basic principle in the explanation of crime. Differential association may be a statement of cultural conflict in relation to religion, politics, standard of living, or the other things. It also maybe a statement of conflict from point of view of the person, or he or she association with the two types of cultures, and this is differential association. Sutherland also used the concept of differential group organization. He stated, “Differential group organization.....should explain in the crime rate, while differential association should explain the criminal behaviour of a person”

Normally, the drug itself is a crime. The concepts of differential association theory of Sutherland are obviously seen in drugs use’ prisoners or even drugs seller’ prisoners. The most significant stimulating factor of involving with drug is ‘friend’. Many prisoners first started to take or deal with drugs because of imitating friends’ behaviors or inviting by their friends. The prisoner precisely learned the techniques and methods of taking drug as they always saw these many times. At first, they would just notice the drug dealing behaviors and were silently absorbed as being closed. Finally, after learning processes, the prisoners became involving with drugs themselves as same as the differential association theory has exemplified.

2.4.1 The Social Disorganization Theory

Social disorganization theory grew out of research conducted in Chicago by Shaw and McKay. Shaw and McKay (1972) analysed that crime tended to be concentrated in particular areas of the city, and importantly, remained relatively stable within different areas despite continual changes in the populations who lived in each area. In neighbourhoods with high crime rates, for example, the rates remained relatively high regardless of which racial or ethnic group happened to

reside there at any particular time, and, as these previously “crime-prone groups” moved to lower-crime areas of the city, their rate of criminal activity decreased accordingly to correspond with the lower rates characteristic of that area. These observations led Shaw and McKay to the conclusion that crime was likely a function of neighbourhood dynamics, and not necessarily a function of the individuals within neighbourhoods.

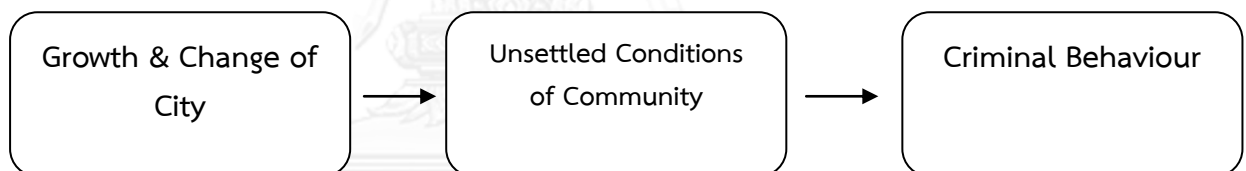
Moreover, they also realized that there are the relationships between economic deprivation and crime. They argued instead that areas characterized by economic deprivation had high rates of population turnover, since these were undesirable residential communities, which people left once it became feasible for them to do so. Socio-economically deprived areas also tended to be settled by newly arrived immigrants, which resulted in the ethnic and racial heterogeneity of these areas. As such, socio-economically deprived areas had high rates of residential mobility and racial heterogeneity. These neighbourhoods were viewed as “socially disorganized.” In such areas, conventional institutions of social control (e.g., family, schools, churches, voluntary community organizations) were weak and unable to regulate the behaviour of the neighbourhoods’ youths.

Shaw and McKay also noted that, aside from the lack of behavioural regulation, socially disorganized neighbourhoods tended to produce “criminal traditions” that could be passed to successive generations of youths. This system of pro-delinquency attitudes could be easily learned by youths through their daily contact with older juveniles. Thus, a neighbourhood characterized by social disorganization provides fertile soil for crime and delinquency in two ways: through a

lack of behavioural control mechanisms and through the cultural transmission of delinquent values.

The prisoners, especially from Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, they mostly worked as the unskilled labours in Thailand. Being labour immigrants, both the social and financial status were lower. Moreover, these prisoners always stayed and worked in group of them. They formed their society as this was easily to communicate among groups. So these conditions led to crimes commit when they have conflicts in their groups or with Thais. These societies were gradually changed by the immigrants, as the chart of criminal behaviour of social disorganization theory on the next page.

Chart 1: The Criminal Behaviour of Social Disorganization Theory



2.2 The Relationships between Drugs and Crimes

Actually, there are many books and researches about criminology, theories of crimes, types of drugs and criminal behaviours. Moreover, there are numerous books and articles on topics ranging from social problems to countries' issues. Also, some books describe to criminal justice and crime prevention, very few books are available about drug prisoners' lives and their sentencing.

According to a book named 'narcotics and crime control' written by Michael D. Lyman clearly mentioned that, the obvious and single most powerful motive for

drug trafficking activity is the making money--easy money. Revenues generated from drug trafficking might seem to be easily earned, but many people fail to realize the many personal concerns and business-related problems that accompany drug trafficking activities. Moreover, he also points out the factors that contribute to the degree of profit margin in each drug transaction; the drug's places of origin, the type of drug, a close buyer-seller relationship, individual dealing practice (Lyman 1987).

In addition, his book focuses on the term 'drug dealer', like so many terms in this business, is a general term referring to any of several plateaus of distribution within the trafficking chain. Anyone, from the time a drug is being processed to the time that it is sold in its smallest quantities on the street, could be referred to as a 'drug dealer.'

For a criminal profile, the author explains that one of the first things any police officers learn is that when dealing with people and the unpredictable human nature factor, the unexpected can usually be expected. Somewhat contrary to this basic philosophy is the fact that many criminals over the decades have managed to establish a profile that can be easily identified by the narcotics investigator. This profile repeats itself again and again throughout different investigations and may aid the investigator in predicting the next move in his target.

An examination of few of these criminal 'types' might indicate to what degree criminal is involved in what type of crime. The first one is the occasional criminal; as the name implies, this individual is involved in criminal activity on an erratic basis. They may not have the know-how or contacts to commit crime regularly enough to make a living but, given the right chance at the right time, will not hesitate to involve themselves in felonious activity.

Secondly, the opportunist; this criminal is often involved in several types of crimes at once, ranging from drug dealing to burglary to robbery. Since they are most concerned with making a 'quick buck' and since he is not a 'career' criminal, his mode of operation will often sloppy.

Thirdly, the professional/career criminal; illegal activity is the primary manner in which this individual makes a living. Usually with a lengthy criminal history and friends who have also spent time in the penitentiary, the professional criminal is not interested in legitimate gainful employment. He usually is good at what he does and, because of long established criminal contacts, may successfully avoid detection by police authorities for long periods of time.

Lastly, habitual criminal; this type of criminal usually possesses a lengthy criminal history that is indicative of his contempt for the law. This criminal type still strives for new ways to break the law and dabbles in an array of illegal occupations. Society should note that the ignorant or novice criminal will not always stay that way 'bust' after 'bust'. Each time a violator is apprehended and taken through the criminal justice system, they experience an on-going education by virtue of the proceedings he is subjected to during adjudication.

Unfortunately, if they are half-way attentive they will learn many weaknesses of police investigations, interrogations, search-and seizure laws and any other aspect of criminal justice process might benefit them later in their criminal endeavours.

2.2.1 The World of Drugs

Actually, the word 'drugs' is a term of carried usage. According to WHO, drugs is a substance with the potential to prevent or cure disease or enhance physical or

mental welfare and in pharmacology to any chemical agent that alters the biochemical physiological processes of tissues or organisms. Hence, a drug is a substance that is, or could be, listed in a pharmacopoeia. In common usage, the term often refers specifically to psychoactive drugs, and often, even more specifically, to illicit drugs, of which there is non-medical use in addition to any medical use. However, in this research, it has referred to narcotics drugs or substances in meaning of non-medical use.

Illicit drug is a psychoactive substance, the production, sale, or use of which is prohibited. Strictly speaking, it is not the drug that is illicit, but its production, sale, or use in particular circumstances in a given jurisdiction (World Health Organization 2014).

The definitions of drugs are very different in usage. In medicine, it refers to any substance with the potential to prevent or cure disease or enhance physical or mental welfare. In pharmacology, it means any chemical agent that alters the biochemical or physiological processes of tissues or organisms (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2014).

For illicit drugs is used to describe drugs which are under international control (and which may or may not have licit medical purposes) but which are produced, trafficked and/or consumed illicitly.

2.2.2 Drug Categories

According to the Narcotics and crime control book, Lyman (1987) classified that there are four basic drug categories which the author categorizes:

1) Stimulants

Stimulants are defined as drugs that stimulate the central nervous system and increase the activity of the brain or spinal cord. Effects are greater energy, increased alertness, a feeling of euphoria and irritability. Widely abused are anti-obesity drugs, amphetamine and cocaine. Other widely abused stimulants are nicotine and caffeine, even though they have a lesser effect on the body.

2) Depressant

Drugs are that slow down or actually depress the central nervous system, diminishing or stopping vital body functions. Their action is irregular because they do not depress all parts of the central nervous system at once. Because such drugs might actually elevate a person's mood at first, the effects are slurred speech, drunken behaviour, dilated pupils and disorientation.

3) Hallucinogens

There are defined as drugs that act on the central nervous system and produce mood perceptual changes varying from sensory illusion to hallucinations. The effects are psychosis, poor perception of time and space.

4) Narcotics

This narcotics category is defined as drugs which depress the central nervous system with analgesic and sedative properties. The effects are euphoria, drowsiness, watery eyes, chills and sweating.

2.2.3 Types of Drug

It would be too time consuming if the researcher describes all of drug types on the street in the present. Thus, the following information will be focused on primary drugs of abuse in Thailand's society, drugs of ASEAN prisoners' cases and what their effects and characteristic are.

Marijuana-- (street names: pot, reefer, weed, smoke, grass, Bo)

Marijuana is an attractive plant featuring broad-fingered leaves with saw tooth edges. This plant has made an absolute foothold in world history. One of the most active chemicals found in the plant is tetrahydrocannabinol, otherwise known as 'THC'. This is the chemical that, after reaching brain, crates the euphoric or 'high' effect sought by users. Although marijuana is classified as a mild hallucinogen, it seems to have a depressant- type effect on the central nervous system. The effects of the drug many causes drowsiness fatigue, and paranoia. Furthermore, it may create an intoxication effect on the body, similar to that of alcohol, as users often complain of sleeplessness and dry 'cotton mouth' effect.

Cocaine -- (street names: smoke, caine, cola, blow, toot, nose candy, girl, flake)

Cocaine is technically called erythroxyton coca. This is the plant that produces the alkaloids used in the synthesis of cocaine powder or hydrochloride. Cocaine, though originally classified as narcotics, is now classified as a stimulant. It is considered extremely addictive and it reacts on the central nervous system. The drug is usually introduced into the blood-stream by one of the following methods: 1) inhalation (sniffing) 2) injection (booting) 3) smoking (freebasing).

The snorting of cocaine is the most common method of taking the drug. This is done by placing the cocaine in strips or lines on a flat surface such as a table. It is then snorted through a straw or a rolled up a bill and absorbed through the membranes in the nose and enters the bloodstream. The bloodstream then transports the substance directly to the brain, which produces an immediate reaction.

Methamphetamine / Amphetamine--(street names: crank, crystal, speed, blue rock crystal)

Along with the popularity of cocaine are stimulants known as methamphetamine or amphetamine. The differences between methamphetamine and amphetamine are so subtle that they can be differentiated from one another primarily by chemical analysis. Both drugs are white or off-white colored powders and their effects are very similar to one another. Although a large percentage of these drugs are legally manufactured, much amphetamine and methamphetamine is made in clandestine laboratories by chemists or cooks who have acquired expertise in chemistry. These drug may be snorted like cocaine, but more commonly methamphetamine, also known as ‘crank’, is consider ‘shooting dope’ and is injected by its users. The term ‘speed freak’ is commonly associated with those who are chronic users of methamphetamine and amphetamine; they are frequently thin and frail with open sores, as well as runny eyes and nose activities.

Heroin--(street names: heroine, smack, junk, horse, boy, 'H', china white, Mexican brown)

Heroin is a chemical derivative of the poppy plant known as *papaver somniferum*, which like the coca plant. This small flowered plant has been the cause of untold misery, disease, and death throughout the world and has even caused nations to go to war with each other. The plant itself produces a bulb which, when harvested, secretes a black tar-like substance that is raw opium. It is this raw opium that is used to process refined heroin.

Even though opium itself can be smoke, heroin is still a more popular form that many opiate abusers prefer. Being an opiate, heroin is an extremely addictive drug, both psychologically and physically. It does, however, provide the user with a much sought-after 'high' which has been compared to that of a roller-coaster ride.

2.2.3.1 Designer Drugs

The term and general concept of designer drugs is a relatively new one in the 1980s. It is a term which describes clandestinely manufactured with the desirable effects of controlled drugs without any of the negative effects.

Ecstasy --(street names: Yaa E, E)

This drug is a third generation of amphetamine, originally used for weight control. Its second generation counterpart is methamphetamine or mad pill. Ecstasy is widely produced and used in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

The drug was first found in Thailand in Koh Samui 1992 where it was used by Italian and French tourists. The country' first legal case involving ecstasy was

recorded in 1994, when five French tourists were arrested in Phuket for possession of the drug with intention to use. Ecstasy in Thailand is mostly imported from the Netherlands by Thais and traffickers from Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia(Organization of American State 2012).

Ecstasy may energize, elevate moods and enhance senses of touch, sight and sound, but it also carries nasty and sometimes fatal side effects. This includes body contractions, particularly around the face and arms. Eyes become red and glassy. Pulse rates soar, as if the user has just ran a 100-metre race. A subsequent rise in body temperature can even cause a heart attack, and as users sweat profusely they must constantly drink water to prevent dehydration. They like to dance and to sing with groups of friends, particularly in an air-conditioned room with loud music and disco lights.

Ecstasy stimulates the central nervous system, which leads to hearing and visual hallucinations. Regular abusers tend to behave aggressively when they are angry, if they are alone, they will be prone to depression. It is those suffering schizophrenia.

Due to ecstasy's popularity and high price, the red Wah, an ethnic minority in Myanmar, is said to have begun producing the drug. The office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) disclosed that the Wah have hired a Dutch-Chinese chemist to manufacture the drug, but its quality is lower than those imported from the Netherlands.

Ketamine -- (street names: Special K, Yaa K, K)

Ketamine is produced from Ketava, or Calypso. Ketamine is a powerful anesthetic. It was popular in the US about three years ago because it was not difficult to produce. Ketamine is commercially sold as Ketalar. In the UK, it is mainly used by vets on farm animals. Ketamine is used the same way as cocaine, but very different effects. Ketamine users feel sedate, and though psychosis also occurs, it is in a different form that associated with ecstasy. Unlike ecstasy users, Ketamine users can feel pain, but are not afraid or danger.

This does not mean that abusers are prone to violent behavior and are likely to pick fights. They simply have no fear of anything. These people are conscious of their physical condition. Hence, we normally use this kind of drug to calm patients fearful or operations.

The drug became popular in Thailand about two years ago, in place of ecstasy and cocaine which were under heavy suppression measures by the ONCB and the police. However, since the FDA has made Ketamine as illegal narcotics, it is now rarely found in pubs and night clubs (Pouaree 1999).

Nimetazepam/Erimin -- (street names: happy five, give-me-five, five-chai, happy pill, five-five, halime)

The drug is white or light yellow crystal with no smell. The users believe that this drug could release stressed, feel calm, and soporific. Actually, the erimin is anti-anxiety, sleeping tablet that has the property of amphetamine. The erimin users always blend with drinking alcohols which would make them feel dreamy and

sleepy. So they mostly take erimin to make them sleep after taking ecstasy or amphetamine which is drug stimulants (Narcotics Control Division 2012).

The nimetazepam is under the market of Sumimoto Pharmaceuticals Company in Japan. This drug belongs to benzodiazepine group of drugs. It is highly sbusive, hence the benzodiazepine was added to the Malassian Dangerous Act 1952 in May, 2001(Drug Forum Readers 2007).

In Singapore, erimin 5, sometimes referred to as 'Happy 5', are popular among teenagers who are mostly from low-income families.

2.2.4 Crime Phenomena

Many social scientists have thought for a long time that crime is a normal function of society.

Tradewell (2006) stated that Crime is general word that used to describe behaviour that breaks the criminal law.

Adler, Mueller, *et al.* (2001) noted that crime is any human conduct that violates population comes into conflict with law enforcement, a criminal law and is subject to punishment.

One cannot deny that a crime is defined as any act that is contrary to legal code or laws. There are many different types of crimes, with each type of crime also come different sociological phenomena and demographic profiles (Nettler 1978).

2.2.5 The Relationships between Drugs and Crimes

Literature on drug- crime relationships continue to grow as even the world achieves globalization. White and Gorman (2000) explained the relationship between

drugs and crime connection through three explanatory models: 1) substance use leads to crime 2) crime leads to substance use 3) the relationship is either coincidental or explained by a set of common causes.

Paul Goldstein is criminologist, who introduced the first model contents that drug use causes to criminal behaviour through three primary theories; psychopharmacological violence, economic compulsive, and systematic violence, (Goldstein 1985).

The second theory is that crime leads to substance use. It is perceived when examining this relationship that individuals who engage in criminal activity are surrounded in a subculture that encourages or promoted illegal drug-use. Unlike the first theory, which indicates that drug-use causes individuals to commit crime to support their habit, the income generated from the criminal behaviour supports the individual's drug habit (White 1991).

Lastly, the common cause model suggests that drug-use and criminal activity are not directly associated. This model cites that the drug-crime connection share common variables such as a poor social support system, difficulty in school, or being introduced to deviant groups such as gang-membership.

Dembo, Williams, *et al.* (1994) examined the drug-crime relationship when studying delinquent juveniles. They concluded that several variables such as family alcohol and drug-use, emotional problems, and prior juvenile arrests were all factors continued drug-use and

To explain why this was the case he offered three theories, which included psychopharmacological model, economic compulsive, and systemic violence model.

The psychopharmacological model proposed that the effects of illegal drug-use cause criminal behaviour. These effects can range from neurochemical changes within one's body to altering one's judgment. The economic compulsive model or otherwise known as the economic motivation model suggests the drug-users engage in specific economic driven crime to support their drug habit. These may be violent crimes as in robbery or non-violent crimes such as burglary and/or shoplifting. Lastly, the systematic model suggests that the world of drug dealing is inherently violent. This violence refers to 'the traditionally aggressive patterns of interactions within the system of drug distribution and use'

One of the three previously listed theories, the psychopharmacological violence theory may be the most difficult to accurately test and research. Moreover, as Kuhns and Clodfelter (2009) articulate that 'the likelihood and magnitude of a psychopharmacological reaction of aggressive and violent behaviour clearly depends a variety of additional factors including 1) Drug(s) in question and the purity level of the psychoactive ingredient; 2) The dosage relative to the individual's tolerance, body, size, experiences; the presence of other psychoactive ingredients that were either mixed with a primary drug and/or consistently taken concurrently with the drug; 4) gender; 5) hormonal differences and influences; and 6) individual genetic, biological, social or psychological susceptibilities'. According to Goldstein psychopharmacological violence is generally described as violence that occurs as a result of the use of drugs, either by triggering violent behaviour or by facilitating violent victimization (Organization of American State 2012).

When a drug-user needs money to illegally purchase drugs, such as amphetamine or heroin, he or she will commit an economic crime; such crimes may

consist of robbery, burglary, shoplifting and even homicide, all in order to provide the user with money to get their next high.

Furthermore, as previously stated, systematic violence occurs between actors within the drug distribution business. As example of this type of violence is killing someone for selling bad or tainted drugs or even killing to control territory to continue to pedal illicit drugs. This theory accounts for most of the violent drug-related criminal offending, including homicides.

2.3 The framework of Drugs and Society in ASEAN and Thailand Contexts

‘One Vision, One Identity, One Community’ is the short remark of the motto, but reflected the big meaning and challenge. As the aims and purposes of ASEAN are to promote regional peace and stability in the relationship among countries of the region according to the United Nations Charter, together with promote the active collaboration and mutual assistance of common interest in the many fields. On 9th ASEAN summit in Bali, 2003, the main goals of ASEAN has officially clarified when the countries leader signed the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II(Phokpha 2013). By doing this, the cooperation is based on the three pillars; ASEAN Political-Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Principally, the drugs problem belongs to both political-security and socio-cultural pillar. As the problem of drugs is chronic and dangerous common issue among countries in the region, and it could not be dealt alone, so that why the region needs to cooperate hand in hand.

2.3.1 The Goals of Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Drugs Issues

Since the ASEAN Declaration of Principles to Combat the Abuse of Narcotics Drugs in 1976 to the present, all of ASEAN member countries have been following to regulations which composed of intense drugs preventive measures and the strict punishment of drug smuggling. Moreover, there are cooperation of drug studies and researches, improve the drug law of each country and exchange the drug information.

At the 33rd ASEAN ministerial meeting in July 2000, governments reiterated their concerns on threat from manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of illegal drugs on the security and stability of the ASEAN region and agree to advance the target year for realizing a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015 (Chantawaro 2013).

However, the point is many people keep thinking that ‘what does the definition of A Drug-Free ASEAN?’ This is like a rhetorical meaning, but in practical way, it is impossible. So the ASEAN committee then identified that the vision of a drug Free ASEAN are to effectively activate and run the controlling of illegal drugs production. The vision are also included the sustain reductions of the drug planting areas, the drug production and smuggling, and crimes related to drugs. They also set the benchmark for each issue in order to check the succession.

Anyways, even though the joint declaration has already set, the ASEAN countries members mostly are kind of working on the individual country. The drugs concrete cooperation among countries is very limited because of different law, background, government policies, drug violence, and potential in term of budget and academic matter.

2.3.2 The Drugs Law of ASEAN Countries

According to the Office of Narcotics Control Board journal, the Drugs Laws in ASEAN countries are as follows;

Cambodia

Cambodia has The Law on Control of drugs, 1996 which got the help from UNDP. The law is classified the detail of drugs types, drugs proof, drugs investigation, drugs suppression, drugs punishment, forfeiture, drugs rehabilitation and laundry money. The ultimate sentence of drug law of Cambodia is a life sentence and the fine is 1,000,000 riel.

Laos

Laos has The Laws on Drug, 2007. The law is included the drug law measures, combined both drugs suppression and drugs rehabilitation. Nevertheless, the drugs problem situations in Laos is not much serious, the overall drugs suppressions have only 700-800 cases per year. The ultimate sentence of drug law of Laos is death sentence.

Myanmar

Myanmar is well known in drugs producing countries. This is obviously shown by the second rank country of opium production in the world next on down the Afghanistan. Moreover, Myanmar is the main source of amphetamine and methamphetamine smuggling into Thailand. The drug laws of Myanmar are Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law 1993, Rule Relating to Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances 1995, and Control of Money Laundering Laws, 2002.

Furthermore, Myanmar has the international drug law which is called Mutual Legak Assistancess, 2004. The ultimate sentence of drug law of Myanmar is death sentence.

Malaysia

Malaysia has been facing with the drugs problems for over 100 years due to the seaport zone and the influences of colonization. The drugs laws of Malaysia are Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, Drug Dependants Act 1983 (Treatment and Rehabilitation), Poisons Act 1952, Dangerous Drugs Act 1985 (Special Prevention Measures) and Dangerous Drug Act 1988 (Forfeiture of Property). The ultimate sentence of drug law of Malaysia is death sentence. Presently, the main drugs problems in Malaysia are methamphetamine, ecstasy, erimin 5 and amphetamine. The local drugs problems are marijuana, heroin and opium.

Indonesia

Because Indonesia has lots of population and many local languages, the drugs problems are very complicated issue. Indonesia has many drugs laws. In the past, they belonged to Act Number 32 on Narcotics 1997. Nowadays the drug law enforcement is Act Number 35 on Narcotics 2009, in which has very intense punishment included the user rights to get rehabilitation. The main drugs problems in Malaysia are marijuana, ecstasy, amphetamine and heroin.

Singapore

Singapore has been facing the drug smuggling and drugs users. This phenomenon is reflected that drugs are the serious problem in all country even though the developed country and high growth economics like Singapore. There are two important laws related to drugs; The Misuse of drugs Act 1973 (MDA) and drugs

Rehabilitation Centre Act. The ultimate sentence of drug law of Singapore is death sentence, in case of heroin smuggling over 15 gram, opium over 1.2 kilogram, cocaine over 30 gram. Even if the drug laws are very strict, there are many drug offences in Singapore.

Vietnam

Vietnam has two important drugs laws; Law on Narcotics drugs Prevention and Suppression 2000, which are clarified the drugs prevention and rehabilitation. The ultimate sentence of drug law of Vietnam is death sentence.

Brunei Darussalam

Brunei is rich state and strong growth economy. As well as the country has a very population size. As a result, the drugs problem is not much serious. The important drug laws of Brunei are the Misuse of Drugs Act Chapter 87 and Drug Trafficking Act, chapter 178 (Recovery of proceeds). This first law is covered the prevention, suppression, and rehabilitation. The other one is composed of the forfeiture of property.

Philippines

The important drug laws of Philippines are Republic Act 9165 or this sometimes is called the comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act, 2002 which were launched by Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB). The main points of this law are about the offences and the punishments. The ultimate sentence of drug law of Philippines is a life sentence and the fine is 10,000,000 peso.

Thailand

Even though Thailand has many drugs law enforcements, in which are covered all dimensions of the problem, drugs problem at present is in the level of crisis. The Narcotics Control Act 1976 contains provisions relating to the restriction of rights and liberties of the people. In this Act, it also stated the meaning of some words such as

- 1) Narcotics mean narcotics under the law on narcotics, psychotropic, substances under the law on psychotropic substances and volatile substances under the law on controlling the use of volatile substances.
- 2) Laws relating to narcotics mean the law on narcotics, law on psychotropic substances, law on controlling the use of volatile substances and law on measures for the suppression of offenders in an offence relating to narcotics.
- 3) Offence relating to narcotics means the offence under the laws relating to narcotics.

Thailand always develops and updates drug laws. However, one of important things is drugs resolutions based on cooperation. To achieve the goal of ASEAN Drug Free 2015, Thailand should effectively review and launch the drug laws cautiously.

2.3.3 The Framework of Drugs and Society in Thailand Contexts

Thailand is facing the complicated drugs problem in term of diverse ways of drugs abuse, drugs trafficking, and transnational drugs organized crime. In term of the pattern of clandestine drugs trafficking and smuggling, the network launched their drug business much more complicatedly than it once was. The network was

scattered in both along the border and the heartland of the country (The Office of Narcotics Control Board 2012).

2.2.3.1 Thailand Drugs Smuggling

Most illicit drugs were smuggled into Thailand by using land routes, while air and sea routes were also the alternative smuggling routes where only some smaller quantities of drugs was consigned. Drug trafficking during networks were found to be the same groups. They comprised foreigners and local Thais as well as minority groups who live in border areas.

Permanent border check points in the north were the places that illicit drugs were always detected the most while temporary check points and points of entry at this border were also used to smuggle illicit drugs. Drug smuggle were found mostly to be hill tribes and local people as well as illegal migration labourers who lived in or near border villages.

Drug smugglers were found to be local people who lived in villages near this border, and many of them were found to have two nationalities. The Mekong River which is the natural boundary of this region was used to smuggle amphetamine and heroin from the drug producing areas in the north into this border. Besides, this border was also used to smuggle machine and equipment as well as some chemical precursors from Thailand into drug producing sites in a neighbouring country (United Nations International Drug Control Programme 2001).

Bangkok was still the biggest drug market in the country. Illicit drugs that were smuggled from border areas in the north and northeast were shifted to provinces

nearby Bangkok before being transported from those provinces to this big city for disturbing or for smuggling out of the country via Suvannabhummi Airport.

2.2.3.2 Transportations

With its excellent air and road links, Thailand is currently the main country of Southeast Asian international markets. The drug is transported by air on passenger or cargo flight, by sea in passenger ships, container cargoes or fishing boat, and overland by haulage truck.

Illicit drug were transported by drug caravans escorted by armed forced from those drug producing sites located in the jungles and mountainous areas to border villages near the northern Thai border before being smuggled across the border into Thailand various methods such as using human couriers and drug caravans.

They were usually detected to smuggle drugs across the borders by hiding those drugs in their clothes and agriculture good as well as in part of their body. Swallowing small packs of drugs into their large intestines or putting drugs inside their vagina and anus were usually found at the border check points by using X-ray machines. And it was believed that many casinos which located near border areas in a neighbouring country were the places that most illicit drugs were hidden and distributed.

Drug trafficking always carried weapons in order to be ready for fighting back law enforcement of fierce. They sold and delivered drugs to their customers very carefully to avoid a law enforcement technique which is call “buy-and-bust.” Former

drug traffickers started returning to drug business again by running its business networks covering many areas of the country.

2.3.3.3 Drugs and the Prisons

The significant trend of drug trafficking in Thailand during this period was the movement of major drug traffickers/masterminds who use prisons as the centers to operate their drug trafficking. They used mobile phones to contact their drug networks outside the prisons so as to keep on selling drugs while being detained.

2.3.3.4 The Thai Government Strategies

In recent years the royal Thai government has put considerable effort into its anti-drugs commitment but this has been hindered by widespread corruption at lower police and administrative levels. Although Thailand has severe laws against consumption and trafficking, its penal code does not include the concept of conspiracy, thus making it difficult to prosecute without the physical presence of drugs.

Because the causes of drug abuse are multiple, there should be more than one approach to prevention. The following approaches may be feasible, if considering the problem from an etiological standpoint.

- Reducing the number of potential candidates for drug addiction.
- Reducing the availability of drugs.
- Decreasing the number of drug addicts.

However, domestic measures alone cannot effectively fight against drug abuse, since the drug problem is an international one. Therefore, the international measures undertaken by the United Nations should be recognized and taken into account as another step to curb drug abuse.

2.3.3.5 Reduction of Availability

The immediate approaches to the reduction of the incidence of drug addiction are to prevent the illicit production and illegal distribution of drugs. These approaches have been taken by several methods.

2.3.3.6 Crop Substitution

Opium poppies are cultivated in Northern Thailand by hill tribes in distant areas where government officials cannot effectively exercise their authority. They fail to stop such people from growing the poppies which are practically their only cash crop. Therefore, The Thai Government with the cooperation of the U.N. Drug Abuse Fund has a long term plan of crop substitution in the hope that substitution of other crops will help economic and social development in Thailand's northern regions. However, this program has met some obstacles (Poshyachinda 1980)

1) According to the laws of supply and demand, the price of opium will rise when the government more effectively controls the illegal opium traffic. Such high prices will motivate the hill tribes to continue growing opium.

2) The opium, which can be carried on a man's back, obtains higher prices than other crops. Wheat, coffee or fruit, must be shipped out by trucks such crops

require serviceable roads for shipping and convenient markets. Therefore, the hill tribes prefer to grow opium rather than other crops that have been introduced by the government.

3) Since Opium poppies are cultivated in neighboring countries like Myanmar, and Laos, the policy of crop substitution requires regional and international cooperation. However, this cannot be done in some countries because of their political policies. Consequently it is doubtful whether success in crop substitution in Thailand will encourage other countries to take similar steps.

2.3.3.7 Law Enforcement

Reduction of the availability of drugs will require effective law enforcement measures in order to suppress illicit production and distribution. This approach certainly requires cooperation among various government agencies, for example, the Police Department, the Department of Customs, Excise Duties Department, etc. However, the suppression of illicit drug traffic is now faced with following problems:

1) The limitation of legal drugs leads inevitably to higher prices of black market drugs. This encourages illegal production, consequently, many expert contend that no amount of law enforcement effort could reasonably be expected to stifle the black market in narcotics. Such observers believe that, given the extreme and continuous demand of addicts, some way always will be found to make drugs available illegally.

2) It is very difficult for law enforcement officers to find evidence in cases of drugs offence. The violation of drug laws involves organized crime, which is very

complicated and in which there is no complaining victim. Moreover, pushers who are charged with possession of illicit drugs may not want to become informers because they face grave dangers of under-world reprisal. Furthermore, the pusher hopes to continue his career after finishing his sentence. Due to this situation, law enforcers must resort to special investigation techniques.

2.3.3.8 Narcotics Legislation

Government excise taxes and restriction on the sale of drugs are methods traditionally used to control drug abuse. Such legislation has been criticized from many points of view. It has been claimed that legal controls do not prevent addiction that the criminality associated with addiction is the result of legal restrictions on drug use that legislation regarding addiction would actually reduce the number of addicts, and presumably, that drug satiated addicts could lead normal productive lives.

In this country, I think it seems to appear that the punitive and restrictive legislation of drug laws are failures. The sale of opiates and addictive drugs is still spreading throughout the kingdom. There is, at present, no effective system for dealing with drug addiction offenders. During trials, they are treated as other criminals without references to the evidence of medical authorities. Sentences are based on the amount of drugs in possession as stated in the laws rather than on the addicts' physical and mental condition. With respect to needed legislation, the drug laws should differentiate between addict peddlers who are charged with illegal possession of narcotics and non-addict peddlers. The former should not be immune

to punishment but should undergo compulsory treatment. Stiffer penalties should be imposed on the latter.



CHAPTER 3 THE OFFENDING HISTORIES OF ASEAN PRISONERS

According to the research of the relationships between drug and crimes committed by ASEAN prisoners in Thai Prisons, I interviewed prisoners from 8 Southeast Asian nations; Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, and Vietnam. There are total 30 prisoners in total; 12 prisoners from Bangkok Central prison and 18 prisoners from Klong Prem Central prison. Because of the redundancy of the prisoner's information, I then analysed and picked only 12 cases in order to be the basis of the research. All of information related to these prisoners can be analysed to the research.

I would like to divide the result of the research to be 3 parts; overall information of the prisoners, proving assumptions and answering the research objectives.

3.1 Overall information from the key informants' interviews

Table 2: General background of the prisoners

Name	Country of birth	Ethnicity	Age (at time of arrest)	Age (now)	Education	Religion	Marital status
Sam	Philippines	Filipino	26	29	Bachelor Degree	Christian	Widow
Kevin	Vietnam	Vietnamese	37	45	No Education	Buddhist	Single
Marven	Singapore	Chinese	28	35	Secondary school	Buddhist	Single
Sunny	Malaysia	Chinese	56	64	Secondary school	Buddhist	Married
Peter	Laos	Laos	24	27	Elementary school	Buddhist	Married
Patrick	Cambodia	Cambodian	25	27	Elementary school	Buddhist	Single
Mickey	Myanmar	Myanmar	24	25	Secondary school	Buddhist	Single
David	Malaysia	Chinese	37	51	Secondary school	Christian	Divorced
Leo	Singapore	Chinese	35	48	Elementary school	Buddhist	Single
Eric	Myanmar	Myanmar	27	36	No Education	Buddhist	Single
Henry	Indonesia	Indonesia	41	53	No Education	Christian	Married
Jimmy	Malaysia	Malay	27	37	Secondary school	Muslim	Single

This table shows of general information about the 12 prisoners. The prisoners are all from ASEAN countries. Mostly, they are Malaysian. The main ethnic group is Chinese, including all the prisoners from Singapore. There is only one ethnic Malay from Malaysia. According to the table, the average of age of the prisoners when they

got arrested is 32.25 years. Their average age at the time I collected data was 39.75 years. They generally had finished secondary school. Some of them did not receive any formal education. Most of the prisoners are Buddhist with only one Muslim from Malaysia. For the most part, they were single.

Table 3: Occupation, Method of travel to Thailand, How many times they came to Thailand, and reason for coming to Thailand

Name	Occupations in home countries	Occupations in Thailand	Transportation / Migration	Reason	The frequency
Sam	Officer (Government Officer)	Business related to drugs	Plane / Legal	To conduct a business related to drugs	A Few Times
Kevin	Agriculture	Unskilled Labourer	Public Bus / Illegal	To find new jobs	First time
Marven	Employee (Nightclub Guard/ Mafia)	Business related to drugs	Plane / Legal	To conduct a business related to drugs	Many times
Sunny	Business (Restaurant Owner)	Shopkeeper	Private Car / Legal	To conduct a business related to drugs	Many times
Peter	Agriculture	Employee	Public Bus / Illegal	Find new jobs	A Few Times
Patrick	Unemployment	Unskilled Labour	Public Bus / Legal	Find new jobs	The First time
Mickey	Unemployment	Employee	Public Bus / Legal	To find a new job	A Few Times

Name	Occupations in home countries	Occupations in Thailand	Transportation / Migration	Reason	The frequency
Leo	Illegal Business (Human Trafficker)	Illegal Business (Human Trafficker)	Public Bus / Illegal	To conduct a business related to drugs	Many times
Eric	Agriculture and Fishery	Seaman	Ship / Illegal	To find a new job	Many times
Henry	Business (Wholesale Business)	Guide	Plane / Legal	To do business	Many times
Jimmy	Business (Restaurant Staff)	Business related to drugs	Private Car / Legal	To conduct a business related to drugs	Many times

The table shows that some of them worked in agriculture and fishery in their hometown countries. Some of them were involved with the illegal careers such as mafia and human trafficking. As for their occupation in Thailand, a number of the prisoners worked as unskilled labourers, and 5 out of 12 did business related to drugs. The prisoners mostly were legal immigrants. The main method of transportation when travelling into Thailand was by the plane. Some came to Thailand because they wanted to find a new job here, but some just came to do conduct business related to drugs. 7 out of 12 prisoners had been to Thailand many times before.

3.2 Causes and Crimes Committed by the ASEAN Prisoners in Thailand

This part aims to prove, clarify and discuss the arguments before doing the research. There are two major arguments which are able to be analysed by the data collected. The first argument is ‘the offending histories of ASEAN prisoners which are related drugs and crimes committed in Thailand might be due to the influences of negative environments, insufficient incomes and many other motivating factors in Thailand’. The concept of negative environments is divided into 4 factors; family, peer group, workplace and residence. The second argument is ‘there are many types of relationships that involve drugs and crimes; drugs lead to committing crimes; committing crimes lead to drugs; both drugs and crimes influence each other; and other factors influence its relationships.’ The information for discussion and the proof of this are based on the interviews of prisoners and the executives of the officers of the Narcotics Control Board.

3.2.1 ‘The ASEAN prisoners’ offending histories related to drugs and crimes committed in Thailand are due to a negative environment.’

So what did I actually found out after talking to the 12 prisoners is that, there are four factors related to the physical environment and social environment. Some of them stayed in a negative environment such as a construction site or a market where they were surrounded by groups of unskilled labourers. Being an unskilled labour meant that they always have to work with lots of energy and need more power. So, these people sometimes have the idea of taking drugs because it helps them work longer.

From the conversations, I could clearly identify that families, friends, workplaces and places of residence of the prisoners have influenced their lives, minds and thoughts.

3.2.1.1 Family Factor

From the interviews it was founded that, the prisoners came from many different backgrounds; both complete traditional family units and broken homes.

According to Chai Sewikul, he mentioned that being from a broken home or a family where the parents do not stay together makes children feel lonely, as they lack of care, no love, no warmth, and no security. The children's experiences of being abandoned by their parents shape their personalities in a negative way (Sewikul 1974).

In the case of Kevin from Vietnam, he is from broken home. He had no chance to go school as he moved to Cambodia when the war was still ranging. After that, he moved to Thailand and worked at a construction site. Because of the negative environment, lack of warmth in his heart from his parents as well as lack of discipline, he could not control his sexual urges. He finally committed a crime by raping a girl.

8 out of 12 prisoners identified that some of members of their family suspected or even knew about their behaviour relating to drugs; drug user, drug producer, drug dealer, drug importer and exporter. Mostly these prisoners told their father, mother and siblings. When family members knew, they sometimes criticized them or asked them to stop being involved with drugs. On the other hand, people who were closed to the prisoners but not part of their family members such

as boyfriends, girlfriends and co-workers, most of them also knew about these activities, but never criticized them. Perhaps, these groups, being close to the prisoners even supported their involvement with drugs as they could get benefits from this money.

For the family factor, the result is same as the research named 'family of the juvenile delinquency across ethnic groups in Bangkok metropolises' wrote by Jutharat Ua-amnoey. She explained that the relationships between siblings and the juveniles are generally good. When the juveniles have a problem, they usually discuss with their siblings or relatives (Ua-amnoey 1999).

The importance of the family is clearly seen in the concept of Kumper and Demarsh, to prevent children using alcohol and taking drugs, they said that the family basically is composed of the children's self-esteem (The Office of Narcotics Control Board 2010). Hence family is the smallest unit in the society but the most important. According to this idea, each family member contributes to both positive and negative behaviours.

3.2.1.2 The Peer Group Factor

The peer group is one factor that influences the prisoners' lives. According to the interviews, 8 out of 12 prisoners started to become involved with drugs because of 'friends'.

...The first time that Marven started to take drugs was in a pub in Singapore, he was invited there by his friend. They taught him to smoke cannabis rolled and mixed with cigarettes....

...The first time Kevin took amphetamine is when he was persuaded by his friend in the jewel mine, to burn it in foil and smoke...

...For the first time Sunny drank cough syrup or Antitussives mixed with marijuana because his friend recommended drinking it as a remedy...

...Leo first smoked marijuana in his friend's house.....

...Mickey first took amphetamine because his friends encouraged him by saying, 'be to be a man, you must try it at least once...

....At the beginning, Henry tried ecstasy in a Singapore pub as his friends said, 'it's only a pill, and there is no risk of addiction....

...Eric saw his friends smoking cigarette mixed with marijuana so he decided to try it too.....

....Jimmy knew that his friend became rich because he sold drugs, so he started to work in drug business.....

....At first David took methamphetamine in Philippines because he was curious to know what his friends were taking...

These early involvements with drugs are kind of “short-run hedonism” as Cohen referred to these delinquent acts. He explained that boys were active agents in these acts, and the reaction formation was imposed by the society's emphasis on the middle class standard (Cohen 1955).

Social scientists believe these human behaviours are always in harmony with the social environment surrounding them. Friends are a significant factor for imitating characters and habits. According to social learning theory, Gabriel Tarde proposed

that human behaviours are based on their learning. They learn and associate with others (Khantee 2010).

The social learning theory has been further improved by Edwin H. Sutherland. Anyhow, the main points are still the same. Following the concept of this theory, people do wrong due to both learning pattern and practice with attitudes.

Well, it certainly seems that learning is the cause of many deviant behaviors and one of them is 'taking drugs.' In many cases, prisoners have shown that they first took drugs because they learned from their friends. They did so first in small groups and later on in a social setting.

3.2.1.3 Workplace and Residence Factor

Interestingly, work places and residences are also parts of the physical and social environment, which lead many prisoners' behaviours to deal with drugs and crime.

After talking to David who was working in a gambling establishment in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, he said that he was always working with customers, gamblers and mafia. Because he mostly spent his time in that kind of negative environment, he finally took drugs and became a drug dealer until he got arrested.

In the case of Marven, he also worked pubs and bars in Singapore. His responsibilities were to protect and secure these entertainment places. So, it was difficult to avoid all vices since alcohol, drugs, fights or even crimes were related to these occupations. Eventually, both David and Marven started getting involved with drugs because of their workplaces.

Moreover, workplaces also stimulate people to commit crime. In the case of Eric, he was a crew member on a very large fishing ship. So he usually travelled on the ship away from the land for long time, he said sometimes it took a few months or even longer than that. However, after having conflicts with Thai captain and other Thai crew members, he and his friends decide to kill all of them and throw their corpses into the sea to cover up their mistakes. He thought that nobody would know since the sea is so large and far from the land.

Mickey used to live near to Samrong market, which is not far from Bangkok. Samsong market is a big market located in Samut Prakarn province. This market is not that far from Myanmar. So there are lots of Myanmar labourers working in this market. Being unskilled labourers, many of them always are involved with drugs as they believe drugs help them work longer. As a consequence, Mickey used to see selling, buying, drugs taking and drugs activities in Samrong market. He even added that it is a very common thing. When he worked in the market, his friends who are labourers took drugs regularly. So this led him to take drugs. Finally he committed a crime by killing his friend.

In these cases, prisoners were heavily affected by the negative environment of workplaces, which resulted in their involvement with drugs. There is a related study about how environment contributed to drugs related behaviour, and the factors of becoming involved with drugs again after being treated in rehabilitation centres. Laojoomphol (2013) found that, an important part of the background factors was the place of residence and environment. These lead recovering drugs addicts back to drugs and drugs to them. Even though they had already participated in the drug

treatment program, they went back to stay in the same place and the same social environment.

From the factor mentioned above, being able to avoid the negative environment, Kevin had a similar experience. He had worked on a construction site and stayed in the construction camp together with both Thais and other foreign labourers. They had to move to another construction camp after their project was finished, from one place to another. The construction camps are next to the construction sites. One time, Kevin invited the girl to the top of the building where was still under construction. So, the place was desolated, dark, and free from people. He claimed that he invited the girl to pick up some clothes drying up on the top of the building and then he would give her 1,000 baht. The girl then followed and was got raped as he threatened her with a knife if she screamed or asked for a help.

Hence, it is clearly recognizable that a negative physical and social environment cause and stimulate people to do wrong things. This condition is called 'Social Disorganization', by Chicago social scientist. When ethnic groups migrate to new countries, they typically have different physical characteristics, beliefs, customs and cultures. Because of these differences, they sometimes make encounter a lot of problems among local people. These phenomena have occurred in Thailand in terms of unskilled labour flow, which causes a high rate of offences (Bursik 1988).

Bernard and Bernard (1986) stated that whenever society is lost or disorganized, the criminal rate would be high, including a high rate of drug addicts, alcoholics and people with mental disorders.

To sum up, according to the interviews and analysis, it can be concluded that a negative environment is either the main factor or at least a supporting factor, which causes drug behaviour related to crimes. The negative environment had a big impact on prisoners and affected their daily lives. In addition, families, friends, relatives, and co-workers influenced their behaviour. So, the argument that ‘the ASEAN prisoners’ offending histories related to drugs and crimes committed in Thailand are due to negative environment’, is accurate and possible to show from the data collected and data analysis with theories from these theorist and other related work.

3.2.1.4 Insufficient income Factor

From the interviews with the 12 prisoners that I selected after data collection, there is remarkable range in term of their incomes. Some of them got an average of hundred thousand baht per month, others got only a few thousand baht. These incomes and occupations listed below were from their honest jobs before they were arrested.

Table 4 : The Occupations and Income of ASEAN Prisoners

Country of Origin	Occupation in their home countries	Income(Baht/Month)
Philippines	Government officer	21,000
Vietnam	Unskilled labourer	6,900
Singapore	Nightclub guard	100,000-125,000
Malaysia	Restaurant owner	100,000
Laos	Employee	6,000
Cambodia	Unskilled labourer	12,000
Myanmar	Employee	15,000
Malaysia	Gambling establishment staff	40,000
Singapore	Labour smuggling	500,000-800,000
Myanmar	Agriculture and Fishery	3,000-4,000
Indonesia	Wholesale Business	20,000
Malaysia	Restaurant Employee	10,000

The prisoners from Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia got quite high incomes compared to the cost of living in Thailand before they got arrested.

...Sam was a government officer; he said the cost of living in Philippines is the same as in Thailand....

....Marven is Singaporean; he received about 100,000-125,000 baht per month, and said that he could easily stay in Thailand because it's very cheap....

... Henry decided to leave for Thailand and marry a Thai lady because everything is inexpensive.....

6 out of 12 prisoners accepted that their incomes were enough for staying in Thailand comfortably. But because of their greediness, they wanted to get involved in the drugs business. They really wanted to be wealthy so they could try to buy happiness with luxury, and convenience. It was not because of insufficient income.

From analysing this, the researcher would like to connect this kind of phenomena to the ideas of Chai Sewikul. Interestingly, he revealed that some of the rich who have a large amount of money still commit monetary crimes for money. They can never have enough because they always want to get more and more money (Sewikul 1974).

Anyway, the faces of poverty differ from country to country and, in many cases, from city to city. The variety of cultures and histories of countries that make up ASEAN contribute to this situation (Sheng and Thuzar 2012).

On the other hand, after talking to the prisoners, the researcher found that the main reasons why prisoners who come from CLMV countries came to Thailand are because there are a lack of jobs in their hometowns and/or low wages. So they decided to come to Thailand to find jobs. However, the interesting thing is

there are a total 5 prisoners from CLMV countries. From the interviews, they, mostly, did not get involved with drugs related to crimes due to the insufficient incomes.

According to the 4 prisoners from CLMV countries, they openly explained that they had committed crimes because of their anger and personal feelings of dissatisfaction. In their cases, the conflicts occurred between the prisoners and their enemies (third person).

....Because the Thai captain severely beaten Eric's close friend, so he and his friends from the crew got angry and ended up killing the Thai captain...

.....Patrick used a Samurai sword to kill his enemy as revenge....

...Mickey stabbed his friend who led committed adultery with his older brother....

.....Because his employer wanted to fire him, Peter used a pestle to hit her head, then he strangled and banged her head onto the floor until she died.....

These examples have shown that the prisoners committed crimes from responding to their anger and discontentment, in which money and precious belongings are not the main points. However, the main reasons that prisoners from CLMV countries come to Thailand are for the jobs and money. When they got enough cash in Thailand, they would send some remittance back to their hometowns.

Amphetamine is the main drug for CLMV prisoners. The cost of this drug is about 200-300 baht per tablet. They said the price of drug depends on the quality and how much profit the sellers want. When the prisoners from CLMV countries took drugs, they usually joined their friend's groups. They also added that they did

not want to buy it due to expensive prices. They also believe that they could stop taking drugs if they did not have any drugs to take and did not have the money to buy them. So this means that income is one of the main factors for choosing types and quantities of drugs especially for the CLMV prisoners.

Table 5: Poverty Line for three countries in Southeast Asia

Countries	Population (millions)	Population on < USD 1.25 a day (millions)
Cambodia	13.9	5.6
Lao PDR	5.4	2.4
Vietnam	84.0	18.1

Source: Urbanization in Southeast Asia: Issues and Impacts, Institute of Southeast Asia Studies, 2012

Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam are considered as developing countries, for their countries, the problem of poverty is still a big problem for their people. Income, or the lack thereof, has traditionally been the means by which poverty is measured. For the global comparison, the United Nations initially used USD 1 a day and presently USD 1.25 a day as the international poverty line. The table shows that recent data on this poverty line for Southeast Asia are available for only 3 out of ten ASEAN countries in the year 2005 (which excluded Myanmar as, no data was available).

To sum up, the insufficient income factor in Thailand neither influences the prisoners' lives nor leads them to deal with drugs related to crimes. However, the

point is that they were faced with insufficient incomes in their home countries, especially for prisoners from CLMV countries, and then they moved to Thailand. After arriving in Thailand, they became involved with drugs related to crimes because of their anger and dissatisfaction. For other countries, insufficient income and others reasons may lead them to be involved with it in Thailand, but mostly they were drugs sellers and drug traffickers. The researcher will discuss this further in the next section.

3.2.1.5 Many others factors in Thailand

For this argument, the researcher will discuss 3 points; the geographical location of Thailand, the drug approach in Thailand and opportunities in Thailand.

1) Geographical location of Thailand

When looking at the map of the Southeast Asia, it can be easily seen that Thailand is at the centre of region. Thailand is also large and huge in terms of area in comparison to other countries. There are four neighbouring countries sharing borders; Myanmar in the northern and western part, Malaysia in the south, Laos in the north-east, and Cambodia in the east.

This table is shows the means of transportation of prisoners from different Southeast Asian countries to Thailand.

Table 6: The transportation method of prisoners when travelling to Thailand

Countries	Transportation
Malaysia	Private Car
Cambodia/Laos/Vietnam	Public Bus
Myanmar	Ship
Singapore/Indonesia/Philippines/Malaysia	Plane

There are 4 prisoners who have no passports; from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Singapore. After talking to the executives of the Office of narcotics board (ONCB), the length of the Thai borders is one of main factors. In fact, the borders are shared and formed by mountain ranges or rivers. These will always facilitate drugs smuggling between Thailand and her neighbours. Nowadays, the small ethnic groups living on the borders and hill tribes traffics lots of drugs into Bangkok by themselves in order to directly deal with the customers; no middlemen.

At present, amphetamine is the main drug trafficked from the northern and north-eastern parts of Thailand. There are many options for transportation and lots of methods of trafficking such as by ant army, by hiding the drugs in the toilet of public buses or trains, hiding some in their clothes or body and sending by mail. However, they also send some by ship and air cargo. It is surprising that checking these two routes are under the responsibility of the Customs Department, not ONCB.

Sometimes, the drug traffickers hide drugs in big container and cover them with sea food. So, they have to go through the tunnel scanner for checking.

Suvarnabhumi airport in Thailand is the destination for most planes. The policemen always detect drugs and make arrests as many drugs are imported and exported across borders. The executives describe Suvarnabhumi airport as the hub of plane travel. In this case, the products in the air cargo are checked only at the country of origin and the arrival terminal. So, when the drug owner transits in Thailand and gets arrested, they will report that the drugs are from Thailand.

In case of Sam, he had to transit at Suvarnabhumi airport, Thailand, before he could travel from Ghana to the Philippines. But, he got arrested first because the police airport had detected the 2 kilograms of Methamphetamine in his luggage.

Located at the center of Southeast Asia, Thailand has become a drugs market where people from other countries from both inside and outside region come to do activities related to drugs. Thailand is also one of the main drugs routes to the world market. Additionally, Thailand is a popular country for drug negotiations, money exchange, and as an important terminal for drugs users.

2) The drug approach in Thailand

From the interviews, 6 out of the 12 prisoners, they completely agreed that Thailand is a very large country. There are lots of drugs production areas in Thailand that is why they came in and had got involved in things related to drugs such as selling, buying, producing, finding the chemical precursor and even taking drugs.

... Sunny had come to buy opium in Thailand, in the northern region. He said he could find it on every mountain in the northern part of the country...

.... Mickey could get drugs in Thailand easier than in Myanmar...

... David travelled to Thailand because he could get heroin from his Singaporean and Malaysian friends in Thailand...

...In Thailand, if you know the sources, the people, then you could find drugs, Leo stated...

.....Marven came to Thailand regularly because he had to get drugs from the sources.....

According to the annual report of drug suppression, in 2011, there were a total 3,297 cases of foreigner offenders from 58 countries. There were 272 people that could not specify their nationalities. The highest number of drug offenders come from foreigners are from Laos PDR, 1692 people; 48.9%. There were 730 drugs offenders from Myanmar, 175 people from Cambodia, and 169 people from Malaysia (The Office of Narcotics Control Board 2012). These stats obviously show that people from neighbouring countries are the main drug targets especially Myanmar and Laos (near to the northern and north eastern part of Thailand). Particularly, there is a very famous zone which is called the 'Golden Triangle,' where the borders of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar meet. Drug factories are located outside the country near the northern Thai border. Those major drug producing sources produced methamphetamine both in tablet and crystallized forms (The Office of Narcotics Control Board 2010).

Actually, in the past for over a hundred years, opium was the main economic crop of Hmong and Yao hill tribes in the northern part of Thailand. Afterwards, the Thai government realized the problem so they then launched the opium growing and using prohibition law. The area of Om Goi, located near Mae hong son and Tak provinces, is suitable for growing opium because it has cold weather, lots of mountains and forests. Even if the production bases of drug crops have been the problem for long time ago, the government, especially the ONCB has been surveying and planning according to the nation's drug policy. An article in ONCB journal written by ONCB, said that opium plantations are very significant for both entrepreneurs and hill tribes. In the past, the ONCB staffs had to travel on foot to these opium growing areas. Nowadays, they use aerial photographs and satellites for their work which is convenient, in particularly in dangerous and rough zones.

As for types of drug users, the highest statistics of arrests are amphetamine users, at 73.26%. They mainly traffic drugs from the northern and north-eastern borders of Thailand and the golden triangle area. Then the drugs are sold in pubs, bars and nightclubs in Thailand or passed on to third countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Taiwan, and Japan. Hence, the entertainment venues are places for taking drugs and approaching tourists to try sell them; for example, cocaine from African Americans, ketamine from Indians that pass through Malaysia, ecstasy from Malaysian and Singaporean tourists. Again, these conditions coincide with the prisoners cases.

.....Marven is Singaporean; he got ecstasy from his Macau friend and then dealt it to Thai customers....

.....The Singaporean went to get ecstasy in Holland and sent it to Henry in Thailand....

... Leo brought ecstasy in Thailand to send to his Singaporean boss.....

So, coming to contact with drugs in Thailand seems to be easy for people who are involved with drugs. Also, they could find the drugs sources and drugs production sources. This leads that many people from outside the Southeast Asia region also deal with drugs. Even though the government pays a lot and makes an effort in policies and suppression, the problem is still severe.

3) The opportunities in Thailand

When I asked the prisoners why did they choose to come to Thailand? They, especially prisoners from CLMV countries, clearly answered that they wanted the opportunities. This is due to the low economics status, low employment, low wages in their countries, so they decided to move to Thailand.

.....Kevin first came to Thailand because at that time Vietnam and Cambodia still had war...

.....Being poor in Myanmar, Eric left for Thailand to look for a new job...

.....Peter said he could get more work in Thailand and higher wages than in Laos.....

.....Patrick came to stay with his Cambodian brother who is a contractor in Thailand.....

.....Mickey moved to Thailand in order to work with many Myanmar friends.....

So the migration is the answer for prisoners living with these conditions from CLMV countries. On the contrary, for the prisoners from other countries in Southeast Asia such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines, they have the same level of cost of living, except for Singaporeans, which is even higher than Thailand. So what are the reasons for coming to Thailand according to the prisoners from these countries.

.....Marven first came to travel in Thailand and had a Thai girlfriend. For him, staying in Singapore was very stressful with a lot of pressure, because everything is expensive so he had to struggle to get money. In Thailand everything is inexpensive. He could get a comfortable life here...

.....Sam described living in Philippines involved living at a low economics level. Interestingly, he stated the social values that Filipinos most hold high is people who work overseas or for an international company. They think these reflect as high class and good lives...

..... David had been to Thailand two times before. He was arrested on his third time....

.....Jimmy had a restaurant at the Thailand-Malaysia border before he started to become involved with drugs....

Hart (1982) explained these phenomena from economic ideas, the belief that the greatest happiness of nation could be achieved by establishing universal

security, guaranteeing subsistence, maximizing abundance, and reducing inequality as much as possible. These ideas also contained an overview of various economic principles such as usury on loans, modes of operating government, taxation, and parents' incomes. In all of these areas, Bentham advocated economic equality.

When the prisoners from other ASEAN countries could not achieve their goals, it means that they could not find the happiness in their hometowns as well. There are many factors as I had already mentioned. 4 out of 12 prisoners came to Thailand without passports. These examples are connected to the concept of international migration, which means that citizens move from their home to other countries for permanent living or doing activities short term that would allow them to earn money. Basically, the migration period would be composed of at least one year; according to the International Trarul Regulation.

The neo-classic economist defined humans as determined to migrate because of 'economics'. The important factors of migration are opportunities to get a job and high wages (Chantavanich, Middleton, *et al.* 2013). This concept fits with the CLMV prisoner's decisions to migrate to Thailand.

Again, this condition could be described by the strain theory of Robert Merton. As he clarified that anomie⁴ is created within the structure of society when there is a disjunction or disparity between the goals emphasized within the social structure (Moyer 2001). These phenomena have occurred in American society in

⁴ Anomie is conceived as a breakdown in the cultural structure, occurring particularly when there is as acute disjunction between the cultural norms and goals and the socially structured capacities of members of the group to act in accord with them. Anomie refers to the state of confusion in a group or society which is subject to conflict between value systems.

which the social structures did not provide an equal opportunity or means for citizens for reaching their goals.

This situation causes strain to people who could not achieve the goals of society. That is why 6 from 12 prisoners from other ASEAN countries moved to Thailand. They responded that they chose to cope with their strain by migrating to another country. In Thailand, the majority of migrants are from Myanmar (Ua-amnoey 1999) Naturally, when people move from one place to another, they would have the feeling of fear, pressure and stress. Also, of course, they learn how to release these feeling by taking drugs as they have used them in their home countries.

...Eric used to take ecstasy in Singapore and Malaysia. When he felt stressed in Thailand, he still used the same type of drug; ecstasy...

....Peter took amphetamine when he was in Laos. After that, he moved to Thailand and still chose to take amphetamine...

There are various factors of prisoners coming to Thailand; escape from war, find new jobs, gets more money, and new opportunities. These factors led them to deal with drugs related to crime in Thailand.

To conclude, Thailand has many stimulating factors in terms of geographical location especially in the golden triangle zone, drug approaches and lots of opportunities. So these stimulating factors persuade them to get involved with drugs related to crime in Thailand.

CHAPTER 4 THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DRUGS AND CRIME

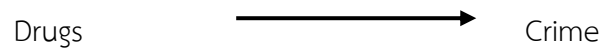
The second argument of the research is as follows: ‘there are many types of relationships that involve drugs and crimes ; drugs use leads to crimes, committing crimes leads to drugs use, drugs recreational use of drugs leads to a drugs career, and others.

Table 7: The ASEAN Prisoners and Drugs Offences

Name	Drug Offence			Drug Type	Criminal Behaviour
	Drug User	Drug Possession with intention to sell	Drug Production/ Importation/ Exportation/ Carrying Across The Border		
Sam	-	✓	✓	Methamphetamine	-
Kevin	✓	-	-	Amphetamine	Rape
Marven	✓	✓	-	Ecstasy	-
Sunny	✓	✓	✓	Opium	-
Peter	-	-	-	Amphetamine	Homicide
Patrick	-	-	-	-	Manslaughter
Mickey	-	-	-	Amphetamine	Homicide
David	-	-	✓	Heroin	-
Leo	-	-	✓	Ecstasy	-
Eric	-	-	✓	Amphetamine/ Marijuana	Homicide
Henry	-	✓	✓	Ecstasy	-
Jimmy	-	✓	-	Amphetamine	-

For this argument, I form the relationships of drugs, crimes and other factors as according to the diagram shown below.

Drugs lead to crime.



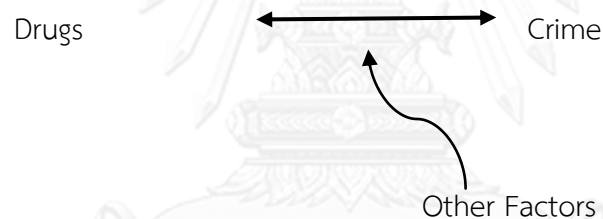
Crime leads to drug use.



Recreational use of drugs leads to a drugs career.



Drugs use and crime are influenced by other factors.



4.1 Drugs lead to crime.



This relationship mentioned to the prisoner that drug taking behaviours have led them to commit crimes. Supportive evidence for the first argument of this relationship is provided by biological theory. The theory says that when human beings put any substance into their body, this will make an imbalance of the biochemistry. Additionally, some substances lead people to carry out criminal

behaviours. So being unbalanced conditions may be triggered by the drugs they have taken.

Dalton (1986), the British physician who studied female hormone disorder, found out that the hormone disorder appeared specifically before the menstruation period. Moreover, she clarified that some women even have deviant behaviours such as alcoholism, suicide and illegal activities.

One of the most interesting related works in supporting the biological theory comes from Charles Cooley. He proposed that people tend to be a drug criminal or have deviant behaviours because they crave excitement. These people usually commit crimes since they would like to respond to the stimulants. In the case of the prisoners, the drugs are the answer for them (Cooley 1902).

After interviewing 12 prisoners, there were 3 cases which matched with this type of the relationship; Peter, Kevin and Mickey. I had also interviewed them about the background of their drug behaviours. They initially took drugs for a long time and many types of drugs as well.

.....Actually Kevin is a serious smoker, before leaving for Bangkok, he used to smoke amphetamine. He described that when taking this drug, he felt giddy but he was really enjoyed that moment. As he has no money to buy drugs, he usually asked his friends to join him taking drugs so he could use theirs to fulfil his desire.....

.....Peter started to take drugs when he was in Laos, He smoked marijuana mixed with tobacco, but he felt like he was unconscious. So he usually preferred to take amphetamine for about 5 years...

....Mickey normally drank alcohol and smoked with his friend. He first took amphetamine in Myanmar. At first, he notices that it smelt like a coffee smell. Then, his friends persuaded him to take drugs by showing him how to smoke it. His friends suggested he should inhale the smoke deeply as it would feel so good.....

The prisoners' backgrounds have shown that they had a long history of taking drugs. They mostly started to take drugs in their hometown. But the point is, before committing crimes; they had been involved with drugs. So the relationship of drugs use and crimes may be related as the chemical substances stimulated them. However, it also occurred together with specific situations, emotions and feelings before they decided to commit a crime. These are the situations of the prisoners before committing crimes.

.....Two days before committing the crime, Peter took an amphetamine pill. The next day was the weekend so he did not work; he then bought 3 bottles of beer in that evening. After that, in the next morning, Peter quarrelled with his employer and he got very angry with her.

...Because of his anger and displeasure, he beat the head of his employer using a pestle until she fell down. At that time, he feared that she would scream out, so he used his hands to strangle her neck. Then, he smashed her head into the floor. Finally, Peter climbed to the second floor, grabbed some precious belongings and ran away with his wife.....

....On that day, Kevin went out to drink red and white rice whisky with his friend. He then went back to his room and still continued his drinking. After that, a

girl came to his room to watching TV, he became sexually aroused. He lured the girl and then raped her.....

...Early in the evening on the night of the crime, Mickey and his cousin took four pills of amphetamine. His Thai friend only drank a few cans of beer. Around midnight, Mickey, his cousin and his Thai friend used a knife (about one foot long) and stabbed the adulterer till he died...

Considering the type of drug which the prisoners chose, they all chose to take amphetamine. This drug is a stimulant. It stimulates the central nervous system and increases the activity of the brain or spinal cord. The effects include greater energy, increasing alertness, feeling euphoria and irritability.

Nash (1998) noted that, in fact, the moment you take drugs, trillions of potent molecules surge through your bloodstream and into your brain. Once there, they set off a cascade of chemical and electrical events, a kind of neurological reaction that ricochets around the skull and rearranges the interior reality of the mind. The scientist explained that it makes sense of the mechanism of addiction.

To support this relationship, the research in the evolution and social psychology book explained, both classifications of drugs and the relationship between drugs use and crime are products of local social contexts and environment (Schaller, Simpson, *et al.* 2006).

John C. Ball (1995) studied on a representative sample of 354 male heroin addicts in Baltimore metropolitan area. It was found during the period when they started to become addicted to drugs there was dealt a high level of criminality. Theft of property was the most common type of crime.

Despite the fact that taking drugs before committing crimes is the main relationship, drinking alcohol was always a part of the situation and made these situations even worse. Serious alcohol consumption can be noticed in the prisoners' cases.

The Correction research in Canada was named "Drugs, alcohol, and criminal behavior: a profile of inmates in Canadian federal institutions" conducted by Serge Brochu, *et al.* (2002). They summarized that the influence of drugs, alcohol, or a combination of both played a big part on the day they committed the crime for which they received the longest sentence. The most common substance consumed was alcohol, either exclusively or in combination with illicit drugs (Brochu, *et al.* 2002).

The study also shows that this connection can assume various forms. Intoxication can hamper cognitive functions, and thus facilitate criminal activity and even exacerbate an individual's aggressive behaviour. In this regard, the use of alcohol, more so than the use of drugs, is associated with crime, and in many cases with violent behaviour.

Bartol and Bartol (2011) claimed that the most notable substance is alcohol, which studies repeatedly connect to crimes ranging in severity from shoplifting to rape and homicide. The high percentage of perpetrators as well as victims using alcohol before and during the offense is long-established criminological phenomenon. Gauvreau (1997) studied and reported that violence was ten times more likely to occur during a crime if the offender had been drinking.

In brief, the use and abuse of both legal and illegal drugs produces a relationship with a crime. Since the drugs themselves normally have chemical

substances which effect the human body. Consequently, the person who takes drugs at the very least loses control of their body and mind. Anyway, there are also many factors influencing this relationship; psychological, pharmacological, social environment and economics factors. So drug use leads to crimes is possible theory, however, this also requires the specific investigations of different factors.

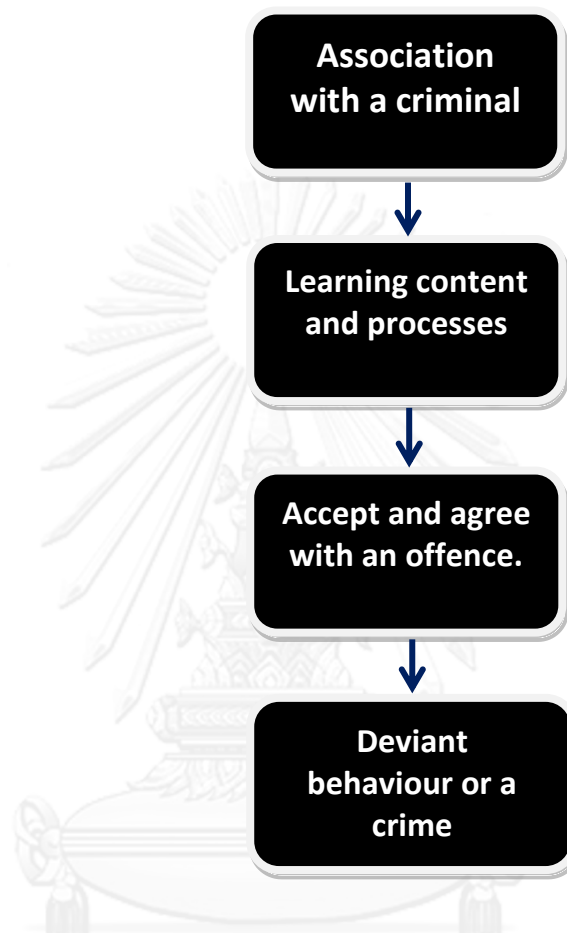
4.2 Crime leads to drugs



First of all, for this kind of the relationship, I would like to determine whether prisoner's behaviours was close to a criminal or crime environment, which finally lead them to take drugs. This relationship ties in with the differential association theory of Edwin Hardin Sutherland. The theory was proposed that the criminal behaviours compose of two significant dimensions; the content of what is learned and the processes by which the learning takes places. The first dimension includes the special techniques, appropriate inspirations, motivations and beliefs, but does not include by the actions. The other dimension is the processes of learning, which occurred in closeness; both from the group of people and the environment (Sutherland 1992).

People have learnt because they have associated with others, they follow 'the law of imitations'. However, before starting to imitate, there are many factors controlling the behaviour; frequency, duration, priority and intensity.

Chart 2: The Model of Learning Theory



From the interviews with the 12 prisoners, it was found that there were 3 cases can be suitably described as fitting the relationship of committing crimes lead to drug use.

....In Singapore, Marven worked in many types of jobs both legal and illegal such as a gangster, a discotheque guard, a moneylender and a drug seller. He used to be a drug courier in North and South America, and so he can speak seven languages.....

...Because of his friends in a juvenile delinquent gang, he was persuaded to be a hooligan and then progressed to become a gangster. Marven was first involved with drugs as his mafia friends taught him to smoke marijuana mixed with a cigarette. Following this, he tried ecstasy, methamphetamine and ketamine. Moreover, Marven got arrest in Singapore as he was in a possession of drugs. Thus, he was sent to a rehabilitation centre for 5 years.....

....David used to be a staff working in an illegal casino in Malaysia. As a consequence, he had been involved with many gamblers and illegal things. Mostly, his co-workers were kind of gangsters. So being curious this made him try drugs. The first drug he took was methamphetamine.....

....He normally took many types of drugs such as opium, ecstasy, methamphetamine and amphetamine. It depended on that day what types of drugs he had. When he had many types of drug, he sometimes mixed them together....

.....David took drugs every day and almost all day long; for example, he took drugs in the morning and he went out to do his business at noon. In the afternoon, he came back to take drugs and went out again. When he got back in the evening, he took drugs again...

...Leo worked as human trafficker, smuggling Chinese labourers to foreign countries such as United States, UK and other countries in Europe. He travelled together with these Chinese illegal labours and dropping them at the airport of their destination countries.....

....So Leo knew lots of Chinese labours in Singapore. In Singapore, according to what Lee said, there is a place where the government allows elderly people to smoke marijuana. They have to smoke only inside this designated area and cannot bring it out as it will be illegal outside that place...

....Leo started to buy marijuana from those elderly people for smoking. He also took ketamine and used happy five when he went to pub....

According to these prisoners' cases, factors to be considered were types of jobs, types of workplaces and types of friends and co-workers. These factors were part of their pathway. These three prisoners were close to criminal behaviours until they learned to mimic them. They gradually accepted and imitated it little by little due to being in a criminal environment for a long time. The association with criminals included 'taking drugs' as well.

Basically, learning theory can be covered many criminal behaviours; drugs taking, alcoholism and deviant behaviours. These prisoners' examples suggest that general social pressure as a motivating factor led them to associate with these criminals. After that, the prisoners just learned and imitated criminal behaviour from them.

...After he graduated the secondary school, Marven started his first job as an entertainment venue security guard. So, he first began to get involved with many illegal things. When his parents cursed him and complained to him about his job, he did not get back home and decided to stay outside the family home with his friends.....

....Marven said that by doing drugs work he could easily get money. When people start to get involved in this kind of work, they do not stop because they do not want to do any hard work and get small amount of money again. He had already started, so he could not stop and go back.....

....Before being arrested, David took many types of drugs; methamphetamine, ecstasy, opium and amphetamine. As a result, he had to pay a lot of money to buy these drugs. His Malaysian and Singaporean friends recommended him to sell heroin, for which he would get a very high payment in Euro currency. Being greedy and immature, David eventually decided to sell heroin.....

Tyson (1996) said that the lucrative business operating provides these prisoners a look at the illicit inner-working of narcotics network. This business is propelled by profit hungry drug dealers and craving addicts, a ready supply and an insatiable appetite. The same as David's case, after working in an illegal casino, he changed his role from the user to be a seller since he had to pay lots of money supporting his habit.

Short (1957) did research into the relationship between criminal behaviour and friendship, by associated styles checking of four dimensions; frequency, duration, priority and intensity. The research found that criminal behaviours occurred as learning from the friends.

Thornberry, *et al.* (1994) examined juveniles in Rochester, New York. The outcome their research supports the relationship of committing crimes lead to drugs

use or becoming drug dealer. The association with criminal friends led them to commit many more crimes. Participating in criminal activities, by a supporting of friend network, the interaction always repeated as long as they were still involved in a criminal cycle.

To sum up, there is very little chance that the prisoners, who were always related to criminals and that environment, which was supportive of committing crime, could avoid dealing with drugs. Nevertheless, the relationship also depended on much closeness and many influences, long duration, much frequency, lots of intensity that supported and stimulated them. The most important step was imitation after regularly learning, and this step finally led the prisoners to get involved with drugs.

4.3 Drugs recreational use leads to drugs career

Drugs Recreational Use → Drugs Career

For this kind of relationship, the researcher interpreted the prisoners who used to be drug users. After that, they changed their role to become one who was involved with many dimensions of drugs. I focused on the patterns, violence level and the method of dealing with drugs.

The interviews have shown that 3 out of 12 prisoners could correspond to this relationship; Henry, Jimmy and Sunny.

.....Sunny had a Malaysian Chinese friend who owned the Chinese pharmacy near the Sungai-Kolok border of Thailand-Malaysia. Sunny mentioned

that the weather of southern Thailand and Malaysia is very changeable and also there are monsoons. The people in that area always get sick especially the elderly people.....

....being old as Sunny said, he always got sick, with a fever and had a cold especially when it was raining. His friend suggested to him that he should drink a cough-remedy mixed with opium. So he drank it and then felt better.

....After trying this type of cough-remedy, Sunny thought this drug made him strong as it has good properties. After that, he went into the partnership with the pharmacy. According to his own experiences, he was sure that he would get lots of customers and a good profit. His responsibilities were searching for the opium production sources since it was the main drug to compounded Chinese medicines....”

....Firstly, Henry imported and exported garments and mobile phones in Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia. So Henry had many friends and knew many people. He was a tour guide for his friends and tourists as well....

....Henry took ecstasy for over 10 years; the first time was in Singapore. As he always took ecstasy, so he knew the details of this drug. According to what he described, ecstasy has two brands; CU and Rolax. The ecstasy from European countries was high quality in terms of purity, especially from the Netherlands. So Henry would not take ecstasy from Malaysia and Indonesia because it was very dangerous and unhealthy.

...Normally Jimmy took amphetamine. After that, Jimmy saw his close Thai friend become rich due to selling drugs. So Jimmy asked him to participate in this business. Then, he started his role as a drug seller....

.....Jimmy claimed he had to check the quality of amphetamine before selling it to his customers. He added that if the drugs were low quality, he would not sell it. The best way was to assure the quality by taking it.....

...When he checked the quality of amphetamine, the smell was like coffee. After that, he would burn it and smoke it. The good quality one should have a lot of smoke. He felt very relieved and enthusiastic after taking drugs. He also claimed that he was not addicted to the drug but he just checked the quality of it.....

Three prisoners took different types of drugs; ecstasy, opium and amphetamine. Each patterns of being involved with drugs of prisoners was different. Considering Jimmy's, Sunny's, and Henry's cases, they were users first, and they thoroughly learned about drugs in detail. Then they upgraded their status from being only users to be sellers. All in all, these cases reflected the relationship of drugs recreational use and a drug career which is criminal behaviours. The relationship is very strong and enduring.

Paul Goldstein developed a taxonomy or classification of the ways in which drugs and crime relate. One of three categories is 'systematic crimes' which can be explained by these cases of prisoners. Generally, systematic crime means crime committed within the functioning of illicit drug markets or as part of the business of drug supply, drug distribution and drug use. These three prisoners are changed from recreational drug use. Finally drugs became part of their careers.

The most important point was the money and drugs taking behaviours.

...Henry said that he decided to sell ecstasy because he regularly took it. So he just sold ecstasy to get rich and big money. He said it was so easy to make money.....

...Although, the price of opium was very expensive (200,000 baht per kilogram), Sunny believed all of the Chinese drugs in his pharmacy had to be mixed with the opium. He thought otherwise it would be unhealthy and low quality. The profit of selling his cough remedy was around 100,000 baht per month...

... Jimmy's close friend was very rich because of selling drugs. Moreover, Jimmy has to look after his Thai and Malaysian wives. So he decided to sell drug....

Mcbride and B.Mccoy (1993) studied “the drugs-crime relationships focused on an analytical framework.” This research is concluded that drug use and crime have a complex recursive nature to their relationship, and that drug use, in spite of a long history of public perceptions, cannot be viewed as a direct and simple cause of crime. A review of subculture, role, and ecological theory suggests that drug use and crime may emerge from the same etiological variables and become an integral part of a street-drug-using lifestyle and subculture.

Simpson (2003), department of criminology of University of Teesside, thought that there are likely to be variations in drug-crime relationship in different localities at different time for different types of drugs. The relationships are a product of the local social environment. Anyways, drug use and crime display with each other in people's lives.

Financial need and profit of drug selling are also associated with the crime committed by drug users or by drug offenders as these drugs command a high price on the black market. Hence, there are many reasons support to lucrative criminal activities.

To sum up, there are many dimensions and factors that lead drugs use related to committing crimes. This relationship is always affecting each other. The best reason can be clarified since in the drug industry as the world' most successful illegal things rank is that the most significant stimulating factor, which is "money"

4.4 Other factors that influence the relationship between drugs and crime



The last relationship mentioned other factors that influence the relationship of drugs and committing crimes. In the interview and analysis, 3 out of 12 prisoners' fit this relationship, which shows the interference of other factors.

Another remarkable factor of the drug and crime relationship concerns the association of drug use, drugs trafficking, and violent crime. Sometimes, alcohol which produces profound physiological and psychological influenced in the user. These influences, often visible in the form of aggressive, irrational, paranoid, and psychotic behaviour, have long been associated with an increase in the potential for violence. One of the prisoners' cases can be explained by using this concept.

....Patrick's close-friend had an enemy. His close-friend and the enemy had a conflict that endured for a long time. Normally they worked in the same construction sites and lived in the same area. The enemy then became the enemy of Patrick as well....

....One day, Patrick and his group drank alcohol in the area in front of his room. About an hour later, Patrick went to the toilet alone. When he left the toilet, the enemy slashed him severely with Sparta knife. Because of human instinct, Patrick used his left hand to protect himself, so he got injured and his attacker then ran away....

.....After that, the attacker came back with his gang to fight again. Patrick intended to slash him with Samurai sword. But, by accident, one of his enemy gang got injured instead, not the foe, and after that he died.

.....Patrick said that he had never hurt this enemy before even though he had a conflict with him. But the foes slashed him first and also pick on his friends. Actually he always kept calm but that time was too much. Being mad and furious, Patrick finally committed a crime.....

.....Patrick smoked and drank regularly. When he smoked, he felt that his body lost energy and very tired. But because his friend mostly smoked, so he also joined his friends....

..... Sometimes Patrick saw his friend sniffing glue in their lunch break. They put the glue in a plastic bag, crushed and sniffed it then. His friend claimed the glue would help them to work longer and with more enthusiasm. He also used to see his friends taking amphetamines.

.....After committing a crime, Patrick felt remorse. He said openly that he did not know and had never even talked to the man he killed before. That man was killed by accident because he was the member of the rival gang....

From Patrick's interview, it can be analysed that the other factors stimulated him to commit a crime were the conflict plus consuming alcohol.

The next case is Eric. His hometown is in Irrawaddy, Myanmar. He was a farmer and fisherman. He said he loves the sea. He first came to Thailand by ship and across into Ranong province. In Thailand, he worked as a crew member. So his life was mostly on fishing ships on the water. He fished in Singapore and Indonesia.

....Last time before getting arrested, on that fishing trip, there were a total of 34 people; the captain and 7 staff, and 26 crewmembers from Myanmar. They were heading to Indonesia. Some of the Myanmar crew could speak Thai but some did not understand it at all. As a result, they sometimes quarrelled and there were conflicts between the Thai captain and the Myanmar crew....

.....The captain would get angry if the crew worked too slowly or did not understand his orders. So, he would beat the crew with an iron. Eric added it depended on his emotions, but all of the crew were injured and he showed off his scar on his head from a beating by the captain. He felt like he and his friends were treated like animals, with a lack of dignity even though he always focused hard on his work.....

....One night, after sailing for about a month from land, the captain beat Eric's close-friend by using the sharp iron, and forced him to work even though if he was bleeding from his head. All of the crew knew this situation, they were furious

and got so angry, especially Eric. Eric and the Myanmar crew finally killed the captain and Thai staff.

..... Normally Eric smokes cigarettes and drank alcohol. Eric first smoked marijuana in Myanmar. After smoking, he felt numb of all over his body. When living in Thailand, he and his friends mostly drank white rice whisky on the fishing ship. Moreover, on the ship, sometimes he and his friends took amphetamine too. When he took it, he felt relaxed, but after that, he would be very thirsty. He would be in a blur and could not do anything for a few hours. He usually joined the group of his friends and took amphetamine together.....

.....However, before committing the crime, they had been at sea for almost a month far from land, so nobody took drugs as they did not have a supply. They made do with just smoking a cigarettes.....

Referring to Eric's story, it should be clarified that other factors affect drug use and criminal behaviour. Other factors of Eric case were the assault, the oppression and brutal beatings.

The next case that reflected this kind of relationship is Sam. He is a Filipino from Mindanao, Philippines. He usually worked in international companies and also as an English teacher for a short term job in China. His responsibility for the companies was to check and send products to another country.

.....At that time, he travelled from Philippines to Ghana to get the products of the company there. When he checked the products in Ghana, which were usually rugs or natural material sandals, he smelled drugs inside the rugs. So he suddenly knew that these were illegal products covered by the legal ones. He did not ask or

say anything because he thought it was beyond his responsibility. He thought that he should just check it and brings it back to the Philippines....

.....Travelling to the Philippines was a long distance, so he had to transit in Thailand, the police at the airport there suspected what was hidden in his products so he was arrested...

.....Actually Sam always did a good job and paid attention to detail. He never had a conflict with his co-workers. Since he knew that he would get a higher wage and a promotion, he decided to do this work. He said that he would get around 60,000 baht if he was successful. Moreover, he thought that the company would protect and help him if he had a problem being involving with drugs as he worked for them....

.....Sam never drinks alcohols and does not even smoke or take any drugs. His father was a motorbike service driver and his mother was a housewife. He has one daughter and his wife already passed away.....

....Sam realized that the Philippines economy was not stable. Moreover, social values there believed that Filipinos who worked in international companies or worked abroad would get a higher income and be regarded as high class. So that was why he chose to work for an international company, in this case a Chinese one. This social value strongly influences and pushes people to work outside the country. So, Sam finally decided to take a risk in his work by carrying 2 kilograms of heroin covered with the rugs

Other important factors from Sam's case were related to his beliefs which are influenced by the social values of his country. So, there are no specific factors

which would influence the relationship between drugs and committing crimes. Obviously, it depended on the situations of that period, level of emotion, environment, belief, culture and even social values. The only thing that they all have is “drug related behaviours” in both direct and indirect ways.

It is especially complicated to determine the nature of the relationship between drugs and crime together with other factors. Anyhow, one of the significant things is the link of drugs and committing crimes are dependent on the prisoners’ overall pathway and specific situation in which a crime is committed.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research on the relationship between drugs and crimes committed by ASEAN prisoners imprisoned in Thailand prisons has two objectives. The first is to study the offending history related to drugs, criminal behaviour and motivating factors of ASEAN prisoners in Thai prisons. The second is to determine the relationships between drug and crime committed by ASEAN prisoners. The methodology opted to use a qualitative approach composing of document review, in-depth interviewing with foreign drug-crime prisoners from ASEAN countries and with the officers from the office of narcotics control board, and to observe the prisoner's behavioural observations when they give an interview. The prisoners come from two prisons; Bang Kwang Central Prison, and Klong Prem Central Prison. I classified the concepts of the literature review into be three parts; the concept of criminal theories, the concept of relationship between drugs and crimes, and the framework of drugs and society in the ASEAN and Thailand contexts.

The scope of study mainly focused on the prisoner's offending histories, which related to drugs and crimes, particularly in Thailand. The motivating factors in Thailand are those such as negative environment, insufficient income, geographical location, drug approaches, and the opportunities in Thailand. Then, I determined the relationship of drugs and crime into four types; drugs lead to committing crimes, committing crimes lead to drugs, both drugs and crimes influence each other and other factors influence its relationship. The research was conducted from December 2013 to May 2014.

5.1 Summary

According to the research findings, the prisoners come from eight countries in Southeast Asia. The main ethnic is Chinese. There is only one Malay ethnic from Malaysia. The average age of the prisoners when they were arrested is 32.25 years. The average age of the prisoners when they were interviewed is averagely 39.75 years old. The prisoners generally finished secondary school. Some did not get any education. The prisoners are mostly Buddhists, and there was only one Muslim from Malaysia. For the most part, they were single.

Before living in Thailand, the prisoners worked in various types of agriculture and the fishing industry in their home countries. Some of them were involved with the illegal occupations such as organized crime groups and human trafficking. For their occupation in Thailand, the prisoners were all unskilled labours. The prisoners were mostly legal immigrants. The main method of transportation to Thailand was by plane. The prisoners wanted to find a new job in Thailand, especially those from Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. For those from other countries, the prisoners came to do business related to drugs, especially those from Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Philippines. Mostly, the prisoners had been to Thailand many times before.

5.2 The offending histories of ASEAN prisoners

The result of the research after analysing the offending histories which related to drugs and crimes committed in Thailand, have found that negative environments affected the prisoner's lives. Negative environments are divided into be four factors;

family, peer group, workplaces and place of residences. It is obvious to see that family played a very significant role in the prisoner's lives in term of coping with positive and negative behaviour. The research has shown that generally some members their families realized that the prisoner's behaviours were related to drugs. Surely, they must have asked the prisoners to stop being involved with drugs. Yet, the people who were close to the prisoners such as girlfriends, close-friends, and co-workers, did not curse or blame them because these people could get benefits from this money.

For the peer group factor, learning from their friends is the cause of many deviant behaviour, including taking drugs. 8 out of 12 prisoners' cases were clearly shown that they first became involved with drugs was because of their friends. Furthermore, the prisoners first took drugs after learning patterns and practices from their friends. They did so in small groups and then in a social gathering. It is important to consider the workplaces and residences factor because these are parts of the physical and social environment, which led prisoners' behaviours to drugs and crime. Negative conditions of workplaces and residences are one of stimulating factors to becoming involved with drugs related to crime.

The group of prisoners from Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines had enough income in Thailand but not in their home countries. So they decided to come to Thailand. Some of them just came for the drug dealing businesses. Because they were greedy, they really wanted to be rich and try to get happiness from luxury and convenience. Hence, they mostly were drug dealers, drug sellers, and drug traffickers. On the other hand, the group of prisoners from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV countries) were faced with the condition of insufficient income in

their home countries. Compared to staying in Thailand, they did not have enough money. So the factor of drugs involvement related to committing crimes because of their anger and dissatisfaction.

To conclude, despite many other factors in Thailand; there are three points, geographical location, drug approaches, and opportunities. Thailand is the central country in the Southeast Asia region in terms of geography. There are four neighbouring countries sharing borders. The length of the border is one of the stimulating factors. Moreover, Suvarnabhumi airport is the hub of air transportation. So Thailand becomes one of the main drug routes of the market. The geographical location of Thailand is one of the reasons that leads people from both inside and outside region to come to do activities related to drugs.

Another stimulating factor is the drug approach in Thailand. There is the famous zone known as 'The Golden Triangle' where the border of Myanmar, Thailand and Laos meet. Because Thailand is a large country, there are lots of drug production areas which lead the prisoners to come here and engage in behaviour connected related to drugs; selling, buying, producing, finding the chemical precursor and taking drugs. The last motivating factor is opportunities in Thailand. The prisoners from CLMV countries decided to move and live in Thailand because of their economic status, unemployment, low wages and the wars in their countries. In the case of prisoners from other countries; Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines, they could not achieve the goals of their society, and could not find happiness in their countries. So they responded to this by making the choice to migrate. Nevertheless, they still get away from the feeling of fear, pressure and stress by taking the same drugs as they used in their countries.

5.3 The relationships between drugs and crimes

The drugs have chemical substances which affect the control of body and mind. However, there are also many factors which influence the relationship of drugs leading to crimes; psychological, pharmacological, social environment and economic factors.

There is very little chance that the prisoners who were always around and in a negative environment avoids to commit crimes. The relationship of crimes leading to depends on many influences over a long duration, high frequency, with high intensity that encourages and stimulates the prisoner to commit crimes. For the relationship of recreational drug use to a drug career, each pattern of prisoners was different. However, they were all the drug recreational users first; they thoroughly learned about the drugs in detail, for example the drugs quality, drugs brands, drugs market and the pattern of taking drugs. Then they changed their status from being users to become sellers. All in all, these cases reflected the relationship of drugs recreational use and drug career which is criminal behaviour. The relationship is linked, and the connections are very strong and enduring.

There are many dimensions and factors that lead from recreational drug use to a drugs career. This relationship is always affecting each other. The best reason can be clarified in the drug industry as in the rest of the world is that the most significant stimulating factor is “money.”

Lastly, it is especially complicated to determine the nature of the relationship between drugs and crime together with other factors because the links relied on the prisoner's overall pathway and specific situation, in which a crime is committed.

According to the crimes determination and analysis of drugs and crimes, I would like to summarize that all types of relationships are obviously possible. The relationships are linked whether it starts from drugs or crime. One variable always leads and even stimulates another one to come together. Furthermore, there are many motivating factors which affect and keep upon the cycle of relationships.

5.4 Limitations of research

There are 2 issues which limited the research

5.4.1 Limited time for doing research

The researcher had only five months for collecting data, creating the interview form, going to the prisons, interviewing the prisoners and the executive of ONCB, gathering the information, analysing and determining the relationships and finally concluding the research. So the researcher had to rush in order to complete the research in a very limited time.

5.4.2 The prison regulations

The period of time for collecting data and interviewing the prisoners were very limited due to the prison's regulations and safety. The researcher could interview only for 3 weeks in the 2 prisons. The period of time for interview was divided into 2 rounds, in the morning and in the afternoon. On average, I could get the interviews

for only 2-4 hours per day. The prison officers picked the ASEAN prisoners key informants and prepared the place for the interview. Sometimes, the prison officers selected prisoners who were not related to drugs cases, so the researcher had to request a new one. Furthermore, some prisoners were not come from ASEAN countries, so the prison officers had to search for the appropriate one.

The interviews were in the prison office. There was no personal space for confidential interviews. As a result, the prisoners were sometimes reluctant to answer truthfully or to give an in-depth interview.

5.5 Suggestions for related organizations and associations

For the part of research suggestions, I would like to divide to be two parts; the suggestions for related organizations and associations, and the suggestions for future research.

5.5.1 Drugs: The Crux of ASEAN

One of the main purposes of ASEAN is effective cooperation among all members' nations. These activities, of course, cannot avoid the flow of people, including workers, and tourists from among the region and beyond such as India and China. These issues also help facilitate the convenient movement of drugs as well. So, ASEAN should consider to the following problems both as strategic and practical policies.

All ASEAN member countries have to follow the same rules and regulations set by the ASEAN drugs regional organization. This organization should help the

ASEAN member nation's member drive on to the main core under the same directions and controls, based on coordination.

5.5.2 The Challenging Cooperation of Thailand

Thailand shares a border with four neighbouring countries. So the most important cooperation for Thailand and neighbouring countries is through border cooperation. The Thai government should cooperate with the governments of Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia in term of drugs suppression policies.

Furthermore, especially, Thai government workers, who always work in the border zone, should befriend and familiarize with the local people and people in the border areas for help and support. If Thai government officers and neighbour government officers in borderline exchanged and shared important information and useful data, this would be better for drugs suppression and arresting criminals. Trained people, machines and police dogs should be correctly deployed.

5.5.3 From Considerations to Rehabilitations

Nowadays the sentences are under the Thai laws and prisoners get the same standard sentence as Thais. The lack of communication between foreign prisoners and prison staffs/officers is one of the obstacles. Because the law and the prison' regulations are in Thai language, the foreign prisoners do not know and understand them well. In order to clarify and make clear the sentences, these types of information should be described and be prepared in foreign languages. In addition, the prisons should hire the Thai officers/staffs who can communicate in foreign languages as well.

Personally, I think the Department of Corrections and the Prisons might set the measures for relieving their stress after they got arrested and stayed far away from their hometown; for example, setting the specific places for the foreign prisoners to staying together. Then they would be easier to manage because the foreign prisoners can communicate with each other.

Moreover, according to the human rights principles, a program of rehabilitation is needed for the drug prisoners, especially the drug users. These kinds of activities are very significant for them even though they are foreign prisoners. Thai prisons should realize this and set up the rehabilitation places and put plans in order to reduce drugs problems both in the present and the future. Interestingly, these patterns could be the case study of rehabilitation not only in Thailand but also among other ASEAN countries in the future.

5.6 Suggestions for future research

Both drugs and crimes are very large problems; there are many dimensions that future researchers can improve if they choose them for their topics. Anyway, there are lots of interesting issues related to the relationship of drugs and crimes. The future researchers may interpret the causes of dealing with drugs not related to crimes committed or the people who committed crimes but never took any drugs before. Moreover, this research focused only on the lives of male prisoners, so the future research should be focused on a variety of genders and characteristics.

Specifically, the future research may study people's lives that are involved with drugs from time to time but not addicts. These types of drugs users stand out as

it is real phenomena in societies nowadays. The victims, who face with criminal situations because of drug use, are also particularly remarkable as they feel the effects of criminal behaviours of drugs users. The research results of the relationship between drugs and committing crimes may be clearer if it is analysed from the point of view of the victims.

Interestingly, these ideas would give many benefits, if the future researchers study and examine ASEAN crime victims in Thailand since the problems have gone grown to become both Southeast Asian and also global issues. There are many crimes aspects that could be reflected by the victims which may be related to drugs. So the future researches of drugs and crimes issue should be based on the relationship of these topics from convergent perspectives.

REFERENCES

- Adler, F., G. O. W. Mueller and W. S. Laufer (2001). Criminology. Boston: McGraw-Hill.
- Bartol, C. R. and A. M. Bartol (2011). Criminal behavior : a psychological approach. Boston: Prentice Hall.
- Bernard, V. G. and T. J. Bernard (1986). Theoretical criminology. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Brochu, S., *et al.* (2002). Drugs and Crime Deviant Pathways. University of Michigan: Ashgate.
- Bursik, R. J. (1988). "SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION AND THEORIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS." Criminology **26**(4): 519-552.
- Chantavanich, S., C. Middleton and M. Ito (2013). On the move: Critical migration themes in ASEAN. Bangkok: International Organization for Migration.
- Chantawaro, K. (2013). "ASEAN in Law perspectives." ONCB: 7.
- Chouvy, P.-A. and J. Meissonnier (2004). Yaa Baa: production, traffic, and consumption of methamphetamine in mainland Southeast Asia: Singapore University Press.
- Cohen, A. K. (1955). Delinquent Boys: The culture of the gang. Glencoe: Free Press.
- Cooley, C. H. (1902). Human nature and the social order. New York: C. Scribner's sons.
- Dalton, K. (1986). "Menstruation and crime." British Medical **3**: 1752-1753.
- Dembo, R., L. Williams, W. Wothke and J. Schmeidler (1994). "The relationships among family problems, friends' troubled behavior, and high risk youths' alcohol/other drug use and delinquent behavior: a longitudinal study." The International Journal of the Addictions **29**: 23.
- Drug Forum Readers. (2007). "Benzodiazepine." Accessed 7 August, 2007.

- Gauvreau, M. (1997). Alcoholism : Character or Genetics? California: I Nielsen.
- Goldstein, P. J. (1985). "The Drugs/Violence Nexus: A Tripartite Conceptual Framework." Journal of Drug Issues **39**: 31.
- Hart, H. L. A. (1982). Essays on Bentham : studies in jurisprudence and political theory. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- John C. Ball, J. W. S., David N. Nurco (1995). "The Day-to-Day Criminality of Heroin Addicts in Baltimore—A Study in the Continuity of Offence Rates." Contemporary Masters in Criminology: 113-137.
- Khantee, P. (2010). Criminology Theory: Principle, Research and Policy Implication. Bangkok: Sunait film.
- Kuhns, J. B. and T. A. Clodfelter (2009). "Illicit drug-related psychopharmacological violence: The current understanding within a causal context." Aggression and Violent Behavior **14(1)**: 9.
- Laojoomphol, W. (2013). "The recidivism factors of drugs offenders after the rehabilitation; juvenile prison and female rehabilitation prison." ONCB **29(3)**.
- Lyman, M. D. (1987). Narcotics and crime control. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas.
- Mcbride, D. C. and C. B.Mccoy (1993). "The Drugs-Crime Relationship: An Analytical Framework." The Prison Journal **73**: 257-278.
- Moyer, I. L. (2001). Criminological theories, traditional and nontraditional voices and themes. London: Saga.
- Narcotics Control Division. (2012). "Nimetazepam/Erinin." Accessed 12 July, 2012.
- Nash, J. M. (1998). why do people get hooked? Mounting evidence points to a powerful brain chemical called dopamine. California: Nielsen.

- Nettler, G. (1978). Explaining Crime. New York: McGraw-Hill Book.
- Organization of American State (2012). Exploring the Relationship Between Drugs and Crime: A Comparative Analysis of Survey Data from Prisoners in Four Caribbean Countries. Bangkok Post. Washington D.C.: OAS.
- Phokpha, J. (2013). "ASEAN Drugs Joint Commission : next step of Thailand drugs' issue." ONCB: 4.
- Poshyachinda, V. (1980). The Evolution of Narcotics Problems in Thailand. Institute of Health Research: Chulalongkorn University.
- Pouaree, S. (1999). Dreams and Reality. Bangkok Post. Bangkok.
- Schaller, M., J. A. Simpson and D. T. Kenrick (2006). Evolution and social psychology. New York: Psychology Press.
- Sewikul, C. (1974). Criminology and Penology. Bangkok: Thammasatbandit.
- Shaw, C. R. and H. D. Mckay (1972). Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Sheng, Y. K. and M. Thuzar (2012). Urbanization in Southeast Asia : Issues and impacts. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- Short, J. F. (1957). "Group Process and Gang Delinquency." Social Problems 4.
- Siegel, L. J. (2009). Criminology. Belmont: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Simpson, M. (2003). "The relationship between drug use and crime: a puzzle inside an enigma." International Journal of Drug Policy 14(4): 307-319.
- Sutherland, E. H. (1992). Principle of Criminology. General Hall: New York.
- The Office of Narcotics Control Board (2010). Annual Report 2010. Thailand Narcotics Control. Bangkok: The Office of Narcotics Control Board.

The Office of Narcotics Control Board (2010). Strengthening Families Program. Bangkok: Arun limited partnership.

The Office of Narcotics Control Board (2012). The annual report of drugs suppression of Thailand: The Office of Narcotics Control Board.

Thornberry, *et al.* (1994). "Delinquent peers, beliefs, and delinquent behavior: A longitudinal test of interactional theory." criminology.

Tradewell, J. (2006). Criminology. London: SAGE Publication.

Tyson, A. S. (1996). "How Nation's Largest Gang Runs its Drug Enterprise." Christian Science Monitor: 1.

Ua-amnoey, J. (1999). The research report of family of the juvenile delinquency across ethnic groups in Bangkok metropolises. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University.

United Nations International Drug Control Programme (2001). Alternative development : sharing good practices facing common problems : Regional Seminar on Alternative Development for Illicit Crop Eradication Policies, Strategies and Actions, 16-19 July 2001, Taunggyi, Myanmar. Bangkok: UNDCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2014). "The definition of drugs and illicit drugs."

White, H. R. and D. M. Gorman (2000). "Dynamics of the Drug-Crime Relationship." THE NATURE OF CRIME: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE 1: 67.

White, R. C. A. (1991). A guide to the Courts and legal services act 1990. London: Fourmat.

World Health Organization. (2014). "Lexicon of alcohol and drug terms ", 2014.



APPENDICES

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

APPENDIX A

The interview form of the research

(For the Prisoners)

Part1 : Personal information and specific characteristic of ASEAN prisoner

1. Nationality.....
2. Country.....
3. Age of coming to Thailand.....years.....months
 Arrested age yeas..... months
 Age now yeas..... months
4. education, (before arrested)
 Elementary Secondary Bachelor Higher Bachelor
 No Education Others/please specify.....
5. Occupation in hometown.....
 Occupation in Thailand.....
6. Income before the arrest.....
 Income of honest livelihood.....
7. Religion Buddhism Christian Islamism Others/please specify....
8. Marital status Single Married Divorced Widow
9. the reason of coming to Thailand
 Migration Find new jobs War and conflict
 Travelling
 Others/please specify.....
10. The frequency coming to Thailand

11. Migration Status and Transportation

12. The reason of first time coming to Thailand

13. Hometown

14. Living Place in Thailand

15. Motivation of committing the offense in Thailand

16. Comparing the punishment between their hometown countries and Thailand

More severe Punishment in Thailand more severe in

Hometown

Others/please specify.....

Part 2 : Criminology cases

1. Elements of crimes

Drugs user

Drug Possession

Drug Sells or Possession for sale

Importation/Exportation/ Carrying Across

Drug Together with Other Cases

2. Day and Time of Occurrence

3. The Causes Lead to an Arrest

4. The Situations

.....

5. The Place

.....

6. The Judgment

.....

Sentenced Timeyearsmonthsdays

7. Involving with drugs on the time of occurrence.

Yes (please specify)..... No

Part3: Offending motivation

1. Economics motivation

- The number of family member.....persons
- The Income of honest livelihoodbaht/month
- The Income of honest livelihood in Thailand
 - Sufficient Insufficient (please specify).....
- Cost of Living in Thailand
 - High Average Low Others/please specify.....
- The Loan
 - Yes (please specify).....baht No
- The Loan in the period before committed the offences
 - Yes No
- The economics problem related to your offence committing
 - Yes (please specify)..... No

2. The society, the family, the environment motivation

- The support of family members in committing he offence
 - Yes (please specify).....
 - No

- The support of friends and close-friends in committing the offence
 - Yes (please specify).....
 - No
- Conflict and Problem in Family
 - Yes (please specify).....
 - No
- Conflict and Problem in workplace
 - Yes (please specify).....
 - No
- Residences / environment condition.

<input type="checkbox"/> Slum zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry zone
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction zone
<input type="checkbox"/> Market zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Others/please specify.....
- The group of people staying together

<input type="checkbox"/> The same ethnic group	<input type="checkbox"/> Thais group
<input type="checkbox"/> The different ethnic group	<input type="checkbox"/> Others/please specify.....

Part 4: Offending history related to drugs

The reasons of involving with drugs

.....

The first situation involving with drugs

.....

Types of drugs before the arrest

.....

The first drug type of taking

.....

The reason of choosing drug types

.....

The situations led to other drugs

.....

The reason of changing drugs types

.....

The situation led to the arrest

.....

- The family member involving with drug
 - Yes (please specify)..... No
- The close-fried involving with drug
 - Yes (please specify)..... No
- The drug involving cases
 - drug user drug seller drug trafficker drug possessor for sell

The drug involving cases: drug user

- Addicted Styles drug recreational styles addicted style drug career styles
- The period of involving with drug's behaviors
 - Less than a year 2-5 years more than 5 years
 - Others/please specify.....
- Choosing types of drugs
 - Only one type (please specify).....
 - Many types (please specify).....
 - Others/please specify.....
- The styles of taking drugs to the body
 - Taking Smoking Injecting Smelling
 - Others/please specify.....

- The quantity of drugs taking.....per / day
- The frequency of drugs taking
 - Once/ a day Twice/ a day More than twice times
 - Others/please specify.....
- The place of drugs taking
.....
- The drugs taking style
 - Taking alone taking in group Others/please specify....
- The group of people taking drugs together
.....
- The time of drugs taking
.....
- Why did you choose that time?
.....
- How much did you pay for drugs taking?
.....
- If you sold the drugs, how much could you get from?
.....
- The expense of drugs taking.....baht
- The feeling after taking drugs
.....
- The behaviours after taking drugs
.....
- The work or the activity after taking drugs
.....

The drug involving cases: drug seller/ drug possessor

-The intention of involving with drugs

By intention By chance

- The causes of drugs selling/ drugs possessing

Money/ Payment/Reward Persuasion Started from drug user

Others/please specify.....

- The Pattern of involving with drugs processes

Single action group action Others/please specify.....

- The income of involving with drugsbaht/ month

- Drug Types' involvement

Only one type many types Others/please specify.....

Part 5 Offending history related to other factors

- Offending history related to drugs

Yes (please specify)..... No

- Offending history not related to drugs.

Yes (please specify)..... No

Part 6 The relationships between drugs and criminal behaviors

1. The crime case..... Victim Victimless

2. The weapon of offence weapon No weapon

3. Drugs taking before Yes only one types.....

committed crimes many types

No

4. The quantity of drugs before committed the offence.....
5. Criminal history in hometown Yes (please specify).....
or in Thailand No
6. The congenital disease Yes (please specify)..... No
 Others/ (please specify).....
7. The conflict caused by drugs involvement Yes (please specify) No
8. The causes of conflict
 Money/ the conflict of interest to compete customers Cheat
 Others/please specify.....
9. The motivation of committing crimes
 Anger/ mad / enmity Money/ property/ belongings drugs
 Lust Others/please specify.....
10. The plan before committing crimes Yes single planning group planning
 Others/please specify.....
 No
11. The pattern of committing crimes
 Single committed Group committed
 Group committed with the same ethnic group
 Group committed
 Group committed with same and other ethnics
 Others/please specify.....

Part 7 Offending motivation related to drugs in Thailand

1. History offence in their hometown countries and Thailand

Yes (please specify)..... No

2. The quarrel and fight in Thailand

Yes (please specify)..... No

3. History offence in Thailand

Once More than once Others/please specify.....

4. The countries they started involving with drugs

Hometown Thailand

5. Comparing morality and religion viewpoints of involving with drugs in Thailand and their hometown countries

.....

6. The belief in freedom of business choosing

.....

7. The drugs-related behaviour punishment in your hometown countries

.....

8. The crime committing punishment in your hometown countries

.....

9. The viewpoints of approaching drugs in Thailand

.....

10. The viewpoints of approaching drugs in their hometown countries

.....

11. The reason of commit an offence in Thailand

.....

12. The reason of involving with drugs in Thailand

.....

Part 8 Other recommendations

1. The expectation after the impunity

.....
.....

2. The other suggestions for ASEAN prisoners in Thailand

.....
.....

Part 9 Observation Records

.....
.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX B

The interview form of the research

(For The executive's directors from the Office of Narcotics Control Board)

Part1 : Personal information

- 1) Name and Surname
- 2) Age
- 3) Education
- 4) Present position
- 5) The term of office

Part2 : The drug offence in Thailand

- 1) What are the motivating problems of drug offences in Thailand?

.....

.....

.....

- 2) According to the Thailand geography, the geographical location of Thailand shares the borders with many neighboring countries, do you think this factor causes the drugs problems in Thailand?

.....

.....

.....

- 3) What are the stimulating causes of involving with drugs of foreigners in Thailand?

.....

.....

.....

Part 3: the relationship between drugs and committing crimes

- 1) Nowadays in the society, are there still have the intense problem caused by drugs and crime? Why?

.....
.....
.....

- 2) What do you think about the crimes problems and drugs involvement?

.....
.....
.....

- 3) Do you think that drugs problems lead to crime committing?
How are the relationships?

.....
.....
.....

- 4) What types of drugs always stimulate people to commit crimes?

.....
.....
.....

- 5) Do you think the criminal behaviors link to the drugs involvement? How are the relationships?

.....
.....
.....

- 6) Do you think the drugs' solving policies and drugs prevention' policies would help to reduce the crime problems?

.....

.....

.....

Part 4 : The role of ASEAN and drugs problem

- 1) What are the roles and concrete actions of Thailand in order to deal with drugs under the association of Southeast Asia Nations?

.....

.....

.....

- 2) The flow of ASEAN people will be more flexible among ASEAN countries member, is this factor would stimulate the flow of drugs?

.....

.....

.....

- 3) According to the policy of ASEAN drug free 2015, How Thailand and the Office of Narcotics Control Board plan and prepare for achieving the goal of this policy?

.....

.....

.....

- 4) What are the processes of managing the drugs-related foreign prisoners, especially from ASEAN countries? And how are the processes run by?

.....

.....

.....

- 5) After 2015, how would the form of drugs law? And would the ASEAN use the same drugs law and the same punishment?

.....

.....

.....

6) Do you have any suggestions of the drugs related to crimes problem?

.....

.....

.....



VITA

Miss Montita Suksanga was born in Bangkok in 1989. She is originally Thai. She graduated from Surasakmontree Secondary School. Then, she decided to study in Faculty of Education Chulalongkorn University. She likes to read the book especially the detailed one. So that was why she chose to learn the humanities and social science department, majoring in social studies and psychology. Because the ASEAN realization of all countries in Southeast Asia region. After the graduation, she continued her studies by learning in Southeast Asia Studies.

In 2011, as the drugs are always be the big problem issue in Thailand, so she did the research on the topic 'the problem of Myanmar's Narcotics Trafficking into Thailand'. Finally, again, she would like to explore the complicated trouble of drugs together with the crime committing, and the research is in your hand already.