

Discussion on Using Micro-camera to Improve the Efficiency of Evidence Collection

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Abstract- Nowadays, the industry and commerce of the society are developing rapidly and the population is increasing rapidly. As a result, the social environment is becoming more and more complex, the criminal methods are constantly being refurbished. The safety issues are the most concerned for the people. Law enforcement officials want to use traditional methods of duty to use the patrols, oral orders, paper records, radio communications and other technologies to achieve service goals. In today's rapidly changing social environment, there are difficulties. Only by upgrading equipment and using high-technology tools to help prevent crime can we effectively cope with the increasingly complex social security problems.

The work of the judicial police has all the characteristics of the whole world and the whole territory. In the face of the arduous task of maintaining law, the judicial police organs have adopted the " Looking for photographic evidence " method as the main means on their official duties. In practice, the photo search can effectively restore the situation at the time of the case, so as to clarify the truth of the case and protect the security of the law enforcement personnel. The "portable miniature camera" has the advantages of being lightweight, hidden and not easy to detect, and its function of video recording and recording is applied. In the service and case investigation, when the situation occurs, the scene can be restored, as follow-up evidence, effectively protect the security of the duty personnel to ensure the rights and interests of both parties, examine the goals and benefits achieved by the system, and find out through the understanding by the system of related issues derived.

This study aims to explore how to use micro cameras to improve the effectiveness of search. This research adopts the questionnaire survey method, and takes the military police to eliminate the sea patrol as the research object, and discusses how to use the micro-camera to improve the performance factors and high technology equipment of the search, and through the related literature and the revised Delphi Technique, Combine expert consensus and analysis to summarize how to use indicators to establish a hierarchical structure. Use the hierarchical analysis method to find out how to use the miniature camera to enhance the weight of the search performance and establish a weight structure. The results of this study provide relevant government units to propose and improve the effectiveness of using micro-cameras to enhance the effectiveness of the search and enhance the motivation of the overall government agencies to perform the search and service efficiency.

Keywords: High technology, Looking for evidence, Camera

I. INTRODUCTION

In view of the rising public opinion in society today, law enforcement officers in the execution of various duties and case investigations, in order to effectively maintain the safety of the duty personnel and protect the rights and interests of both parties, it is necessary to improve the equipment related to the operation of the grassroots case handlers and visit the current market. The camera itself has the advantages of being lightweight, invisible and not easy to detect. When it is involved in the investigation or investigation of the case, it is less likely to be perceived by

the public and reduce the public grievances and conflicts, so as to protect the rights of both the public and the law enforcement personnel.

Research Background and Motivation: The Judicial Police has used the "action search" method as the main means of obtaining evidence for many years. In practice, there is no legal requirement for the launching of the action search and the licensing procedures. However, in the current investigation of criminal cases, the crime is committed. The suspect or other third party carried out an action search certificate. Although there is no case in the judicial practice that the judicial police have found the law to be in violation of the law, such as the supervision and secret recording, the action search activity interferes with the personal basic rights of the searched person, and even the freedom of action of the relative person. To a considerable extent, China's sea patrol agencies searched and rounded off criminal investigations, from the organization of the sea patrol organs and their exercise of powers, and focused on criminal investigations. Land investigations such as stopping, chasing, boarding, searching, Seizure, and stressed that the complexity of law enforcement in the sea area is also the same as that of general land law enforcement. In recent years, the occurrence of various cases has gradually received the attention and attention of the people of the country. However, the handling of cases has not been able to meet the requirements of the people for a long time. The processing power has been questioned by the public, so the improvement of the handling quality of the case has become the top priority.

Research purposes: This study mainly explores the characteristics of today's coastal patrol service mini-cameras. The micro-cameras explore the relationship, characteristics, effectiveness and degree of coastal patrol duties. Based on the aforementioned research background and motivation, the research objectives are as follows: First, in order to explore the importance of high-technology image search and coastal patrol service implementation, it is expected to provide grassroots coastal patrol duty personnel how to combine various service collocations, flexible use of high-technology image search and verification to improve the effectiveness of the sea patrol service and the safety and self-protection of service personnel. Second, to explore the obstacles to the use and implementation of micro-cameras by grassroots duty personnel, so as to explore problems and make recommendations to improve the direction of future service use of grassroots duty personnel. Third, through the "Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)" to understand the impact of micro-camera on the relationship, characteristics, effectiveness and extent of the coast patrol service, in order to enhance the effectiveness of action search.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, with the new moon of information technology and electronic technology, coupled with the impact of the trend of parity, there is a significant increase in the ownership rate of cameras, and the interface between hardware and software is the focus of product selection. Nowadays, personal action equipment often matches the lens, so that the mobile phone has the function of taking pictures, and allows users to shoot interesting items everywhere. Therefore, research compares the difference between the traditional interface of the camera and the digital operation interface, to understand the general public and users who have been exposed to traditional cameras, whether it is convenient and adaptable to the operation of digital products, and proposes the design and development of future micro cameras.

A. *Technology equipment application*

The rate of homicides in Chicago in the United States last year fell to the lowest level in 40 years, and tens of thousands of guns were seized, thanks in part to the police's universal remote monitor, which can rotate 360 degrees and transmit images directly. Give the computer on the patrol car a boost to crime efficiency. Now the police are working to upgrade the functions of these monitors, so that they are not only clairvoyant, but also the wind, can recognize the gunshots in the nearby streets, turn the monitor lens to the position of the shooter, and also inform the police.

Chicago has installed thirty such devices and monitors known as SENTRI in high crime rate communities, as well as Los Angeles, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The device uses four microphones to collect the sound and triangulate the position of the shooter. It can distinguish between gunshots and other sounds, such as the sound of vehicles and construction. It is expensive to install this device for the monitor. Thousands to 10,000 US dollars, Chicago is the cost of confiscated money for criminals, it can be said that the criminals pay to monitor themselves.

B. *Definition of camera and search*

Camera definition: A device that uses optical principles to record images. The invention of the camera was originally used for film and television production, but it has now become popular. Like a camera, early cameras require the use of negatives or videotapes for recording. Invented by digital cameras, images can be stored directly in flash memory. The newer camera stores the image data directly on the hard drive of the body. It can be used for both dynamic and static shooting without the need for a digital camera. The family-friendly camera is light and easy to operate, and is almost a must-have for home appliances. At present, the camera is mainly based on the products of Panasonic and Sony. JVC and Canon are gradually expanding the performance and features of their products, and are moving towards high-definition digital video.

Pinhole camera: A miniature electronic camera consisting of a super-small optical lens. The system includes a camera, a video and audio wireless transmitter, a video and audio wireless receiver, a surveillance video device, and a power supply device. The pinhole camera sends the captured image signal and the collected sound signal to the audio/video wireless transmitter. After mixing and high frequency amplification, the antenna transmits the radio signal, and the video wireless receiver converts the received radio signal into an image. Signals and sound signals are sent to surveillance video equipment for surveillance or video recording; judicial police agencies usually develop or appoint private operators to install pinhole camera lenses on handbags, mobile phones, cigarette boxes, etc. The certifying task was able to take a close-up photography while taking pictures.

Long-distance video recording equipment: The video and video equipment used by judicial police personnel is roughly the same as that of general commercial equipment. The task of performing action search is often recorded in a hidden manner. For example, in the urban area, the thermal insulation paper with the shielding effect is often used for secret photography of the object's residence and access places in the vehicle or the building's commanding heights. Pinhole camera and video capture forensics execution skills. Before performing the action search mission, the terrain should be surveyed in advance, and several appropriate locations should be arranged. The executor should test the photographic equipment beforehand, familiarize with the operation mode of the equipment and the angle of photography. The timing of the case search is fleeting, and the photography angle of the secret recording equipment is relatively narrow, and it is necessary to repeat the drills to avoid the chance of searching for errors due to operational errors.

Search definition: Refers to the judicial police personnel to use specific means, such as people, vehicles, goods, premises, etc., in a secret way, using technical equipment such as camera (recording), to continuously or step-by-step collection of target activities or stop understanding. The case is an investigation method. The action search certificate refers to the purpose, planning, and privacy of observing, monitoring, or monitoring. The specificity of people and things is closely controlled to collect information and obtain information. By implementing the witnesses to monitor and monitor, and using technology equipment such as video recording, communication monitoring and satellite positioning system, the dynamics and tracking of the observation target can be grasped at any time, and the relative person can be tracked and controlled in a dynamic and static manner. Actions and words and deeds, timely search, and adjust the practice with the activities of the relatives, in a hidden way in the case that the relatives do not know.

The action search system is centered on monitoring, with photo (recording), communication monitoring (including: telephone monitoring, communication records, mobile phone base station analysis, mobile phone serial number inventory) and global satellite positioning system (car, ship tracker)) Criminal investigation methods such as scientific and technological equipment. The functions played in practice are mainly to identify suspects, grasp the habits of the objects, detect the criminal patterns of criminals and their accomplices, etc., to investigate and analyze cases, support search, arrest, arrest, etc. In the course of the action search, the information obtained by means of recording, photographing, recording, etc. is used as evidence for subsequent conviction.

C. *Micro camera application*

Micro-cameras are the trend of law enforcement in the future. At present, many positive effects have been shown. As with the emergence of a new technology, there will be difficulties and learning curves in the early stages of development. However, the most serious situation may lead to the precarious work of law enforcement officers and severe civil penalties. At this time, the urgency of using this new equipment by educational law enforcement personnel is the same as the rapid allocation of new equipment to them. important. Failure to strengthen the purchase and education of new equipment may seriously affect the law enforcement of the authorities and the perception of the public.

D. *Discussion on the legality of photo recording*

The meaning of photo recording: The video recordings discussed in this article are limited to those implemented by the investigative authorities and administrative agencies that implement the government's public power. The two

types of photo-recording are based on the purpose of criminal investigation and the purpose of administrative investigation. The focus is on the legality of photo-recording behavior, whether it violates the basic protection rights of the people's constitutional right to privacy (the right to portrait), information privacy, and whether the actual operation is in Article 23 of the Constitution. In order to prevent the freedom of others, to avoid emergency, to maintain social order, or to enhance the public interest, it is not restricted by law" and Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Central Regulations and Standards Law, "On the rights and duties of the people, the law shall be "Regulations" and "Proportional Principles".

Photo, video and other recording media, can permanently capture the image of the moment (including the sound of the appendix), using high-performance, high-resolution and long-distance lens to accurately capture the process of the object, using non-physical tangible force monitoring, filtering And video recording to collect records on crimes and other physical activities, when personal portraits and private life areas are monitored, mastered, and the scope and use of personal portraits, etc., which have always lacked transparency and inevitably caused the photographers Unhappiness and uneasiness, the basic rights of personal privacy, freedom of residence, freedom of assembly and freedom of expression are more or less impossible. Due to the violation of the basic rights of individuals, there must be a legal basis, and the means should be in accordance with the principle of proportionality, and the means and procedures must be in accordance with due process of law. Therefore, the definition of the meaning and nature of photo-recording is the first priority that clarifies and reviews the permissible boundaries of its implementation.

Photocopying of criminal investigation purposes : In the era of scientific investigation, in order to investigate crimes, collect evidence, detect criminal suspects, and confirm the identity of prisoners, investigative agencies mostly use scientific knowledge and technology to conduct criminal investigations. In the case of criminal investigation using photo-video technology, it can be roughly divided into three types according to the purpose and time of its implementation: 1. Photographic video in public space for criminal search purposes. 2. Perform a video recording of the search and seizure procedures. 3. Photographic video for crime scene reconstruction.

Photocopying of administrative purposes such as crime prevention : Administrative agencies such as police, environmental protection, health, or tax donations are based on administrative purposes such as crime prevention, maintenance of traffic safety or social order, or surveillance video systems in public spaces such as streets for surveillance video, or participation in public gatherings or other public events.

Take photographs at the time, or perform a video recording to preserve evidence when conducting administrative investigations (or administrative inspections) such as environmental protection and sanitation. The video recording of the surveillance video system is usually surveillance photography with no difference and continuity, such as surveillance video cameras installed in parks and street corners; the administrative agencies conduct (with supervision) filming or accompanying administration to the public participating in public activities.

The video recordings carried out by the survey are mostly for the purpose of on-site search for evidence based on preservation evidence. The subjects and time of the survey are specific, such as the traffic police's search and shooting for the traffic accidents such as illegal speeding and drunk driving. In order to ensure environmental sanitation and food safety, the health authorities will accompany the inspection and filming.

E. Defifa

Defifa features: This study combines the two methods of Defifa method and hierarchical analysis method. According to Wang Guoming and Xie Lingfen, the advantages of Defifa method and hierarchical analysis method are as follows: (1) The participation of experts and scholars can be integrated by the addition of Defifa. (2) The opinion of the experts and scholars can reduce the subjective consciousness of the decision makers. (3) Unimportant assessment factors can be removed early, resulting in unnecessary pairwise comparisons.

Defifa research method: Defifa is a method of collecting opinions and speculating on the future. It is conducted by inviting experts and scholars to conduct a round-trip questionnaire in an anonymous and non-conforming situation. After each survey is recycled, the analysis results and the questionnaire are distributed to the experts and scholars in the survey. As a reference for the amendments, the questionnaires are round-trip, and the differences in opinions are minimized. (Li Longsheng, 1989).

According to the background of this study, it can be seen that the curriculum ability indicators designed by the University of Science and Technology do not meet the needs of the industry. Because of the failure to effectively understand the needs between the academic community and the industry, the Defi Questionnaire and reference to Taylor and Judd (1989) The study proposes to include open-ended questions in the first questionnaire to clarify the research questions more clearly. In the second or third questionnaire, most of the experts and scholars have reached the consensus of concentration, and the number of repeated questionnaires has increased. The number of experts and

scholars who have changed the answer will gradually decrease. If the consensus has been reached or has been collected. Sufficient information, all assessment criteria have reached a consensus, and the questionnaire can be stopped.

The number of repetitions of the Defi survey is based on whether experts and scholars reach a consensus. According to Hwan and Lin (1987), the response rate of the questionnaire will decrease due to the increase in the number of repeated surveys. Scholars such as Green, Hunter, and Moore (1990) also believe that the number of questionnaires from two to three times is enough to reach a consensus.

F. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

For decision makers, hierarchical structure facilitates the understanding of things. AHP divides complex and unstructured situations into several components or an integer, sets hierarchical order, and assigns a value on importance to each variable based on subjective judgment. Through a series of judgments and statistics, the priority of each variable is determined to help decision makers think and obtain results (Chen, 2008).

The purpose and assumption of the hierarchical analysis method : Hierarchical Analysis The purpose of AHP development is to systematize complex problems, give hierarchical decomposition by different levels, and use quantitative judgments to obtain a comprehensive assessment of the context to provide decision makers with sufficient information to select appropriate solutions while reducing The risk of making mistakes. The basic assumptions of Saaty's (1980) development of the AHP method.

Using the AHP method to analyze problems or systems, we first want to study complex problems into simple and clear hierarchical structure relationships, represented by concise feature hierarchies, and by Ratio Scales and Nominal Scales. Pairwise comparison of elements and building a matrix to find out the important procedures, priorities, or contributions of each level of elements. When establishing the hierarchical structure of the system, there are two problems to be solved: first, how to construct a hierarchical relationship, and second, how to assess the degree of influence of each level of elements.

When using AHP, users must have the following basic knowledge (Vargas, 1990): Expectations :All relationship levels and evaluation elements must be fully implied and cannot be ignored or omitted. Independence: The comparison of elements with each other must be assumed to be independent of each other. Reciprocal Comparison: That is, in the evaluation, if A has a n-fold preference for B, then B should be only 1/n times as large as A. Homogeneity: The comparison of elements must be meaningful and have a reasonable assessment between the scales.

Hierarchical structure of hierarchical analysis: According to its characteristics, the feature criteria are classified into several evaluation factor criteria, and the target layer is developed into a complete hierarchical structure. Different researchers have different views on the same problem, and can design completely different hierarchical structures. If they negotiate through groups and brainstorm, they will present an ideal decision-making model (Saaty, 1990). Hierarchical architecture can decompose complex problems.

The factors involved in each level are preferably independent. The number of levels in the hierarchy depends on the complexity and analysis of the system, but because humans have more than 7 things at the same time. It is difficult to make judgments, so the evaluation factor of each level should not exceed seven. The establishment of the hierarchy must determine the dominance between the different levels in order for the hierarchical analysis to function. The elements affecting the system are decomposed into several groups, and each group is further divided into several corresponding sub-groups. Thus, the layers are successively layered, and all the hierarchical structures can be established.

At this stage, the objectives of the problem and the indicators of the overall objectives, the evaluation criteria for determining the indicators, and the alternatives to be considered must be determined, and the evaluation criteria and the generation of the program can be obtained using the brainstorming method. A collection of programs. However, because the evaluation criteria and the set of alternatives may be large, it is necessary to extract a more important set, and at this stage, more important evaluation criteria or schemes can be extracted by brainstorming, feasibility evaluation, and Dephi method. set. Each set is classified according to the characteristics of the criteria and divided into multiple levels. The typical hierarchical structure is shown in Figure 1.

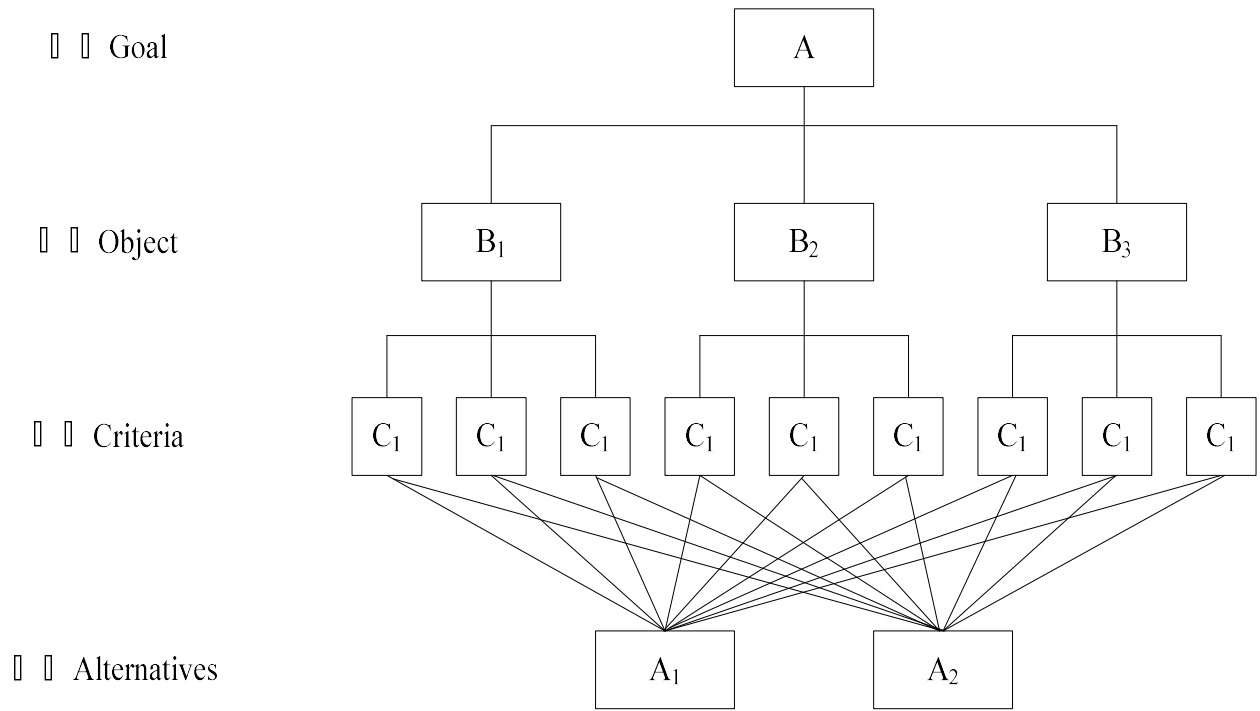


Figure 1 AHP method hierarchy diagram

III. Research methods

Research Process

The research process includes confirmation of the research topic, related literature review, Modified Delphi Method questionnaire survey, AHP questionnaire survey, data retrieval, AHP data analysis, and conclusion. The research process is as shown in Figure 1.

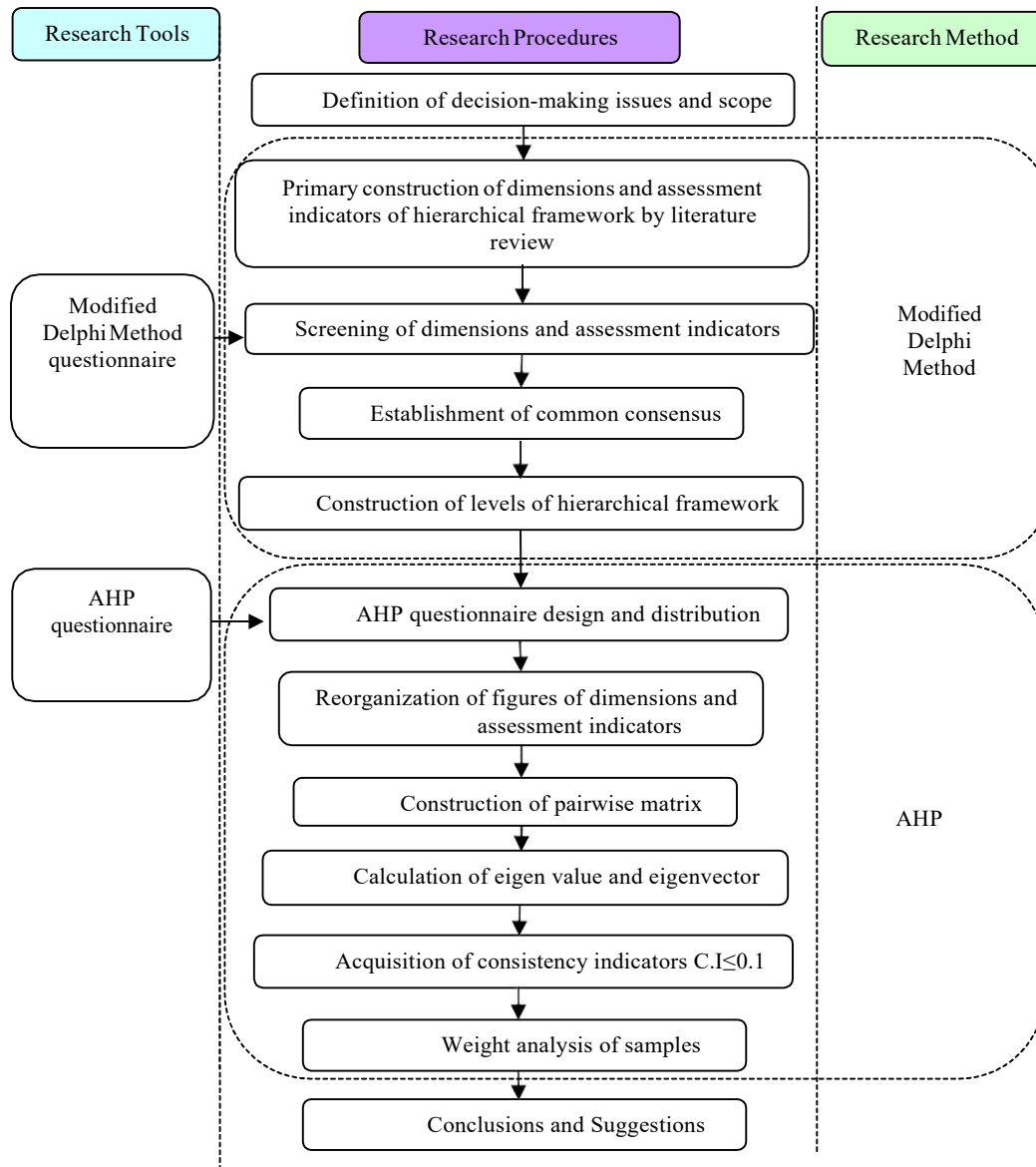


Figure 1. Research Process

1. Confirmation of research topic

After confirming research motives and purposes, we established the research topic and direction in order to explore the factors of elementary school teachers' location selection of field trips in Taiwan.

2. Related literature review

After confirming the topic, the researcher collected literature, academic books, and journals. In literature review, it includes the definition of the field trip, the purpose of the field trip, and factors of location selection of the field trip. After reorganization, generalization, and analysis, we generalize the possible dimensions and assessment criteria of the factors of elementary school teachers' decision making regarding field trip locations in Taiwan.

3. Modified Delphi Method questionnaire survey

Through literature review, this study constructed the draft of criteria assessment. Regarding the concern of common consensus and time, this study screened factors by the Modified Delphi Method questionnaire survey. Through the scoring of a Likert scale, and after two rounds of expert questionnaire survey, we obtained consistent common consensus, and established effective and complete dimensions and assessment criteria of the hierarchical framework. This study treated elementary school principals, directors, and teachers of Miaoli County in Taiwan as experts and scholars for the Modified Delphi Method.

4. AHP questionnaire survey and data retrieval

After confirming the dimensions and criteria, this study designed the AHP questionnaire and treated elementary school teachers of Miaoli County in Taiwan as samples in order to distribute the questionnaires and conduct the questionnaire survey. After retrieving the questionnaires, this study reorganized the data.

5. AHP data analysis

Using computer software, this study analyzes the retrieved questionnaires in order to obtain the weights of dimensions and assessment criteria.

6. Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the research findings, this study proposes suggestions, and establishes a selection of elementary school teachers' decision-making for field trip locations.

Research subjects

This study treated elementary school principals, directors, and teachers of Miaoli County in Taiwan as experts of the Modified Delphi Method questionnaire and conducts interviews. After reorganizing the factors of elementary school field trip locations, this study conducted the AHP questionnaire survey as criterion. Regarding the number of AHP experts, there is 1 principal, 4 directors, 7 chiefs, and 14 teachers (a total of 26).

Research Tools

Modified Delphi Method questionnaire

Regarding the design of the Modified Delphi Method questionnaire, this study investigates the propriety of factors of elementary school teachers' selection of field trip locations in Miaoli County of Taiwan. According to the assessment indicators, experts evaluate the factors of elementary school teachers' selection of field trip locations in Taiwan by a Likert 5 point scale upon degrees of importance (1-5). The questionnaire design is a semi-close-ended questionnaire survey with a column of "others". The experts complete the suggestions or opinions of modification in this column as reference for this study.

This study calculates the results of the Modified Delphi Method questionnaire by Coefficient of Variance (CV): CV measures the subjects' differences, and recognizes the consensus among experts and scholars. Regarding calculation of variance coefficients, means are divided by standard deviation. When CV is lower, experts' and scholars' common consensus is higher.

When $CV \leq 0.3$, experts and scholars reach a high degree of consensus; when $0.3 \leq CV \leq 0.5$, it is acceptable to experts and scholars; when $CV \geq 0.5$, the reasons must be explained

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This study regarded from primary and middle school students as its subjects to investigate the key factors improving the self-efficacy of agro-food education. It collected, analyzed, and discussed data based on questionnaires and concluded the importance and influence of dimensions of self-efficacy of diet and learning.

A. Analysis of the results of the 1st Delphi Method questionnaire

- (1) The items of "self-efficacy of diet" had favorable functionality. After discussion by experts, all these items were retained.
- (2) In terms of the items of "self-efficacy of learning", as students might not have the opportunity to practice cooking at home, the item of "conditioning ability" was deleted after discussion by experts. And as students could not understand the item of "ability of equalization", it was not an important element and was deleted. In addition, most experts regarded the items of "confidence" and "social contact" in the dimension of "social self-efficacy" as "unimportant", the two items were deleted from the statistical results.
- (3) After summarizing the overall degree of agreement of experts, this study confined the results to those with an average above "3.5" (between "Fair" and "Agree"). It was considered that all the experts reached a consensus. Their degree of agreement was above 70%. Among the 14 options in the assessment criteria of the 1st questionnaire, the averages of 4 options were less than 3.5, so they were deleted, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Selection of assessment criteria via the 1st round of questionnaire to experts

Target Layer	Primary Criteria	Statistical Results			Secondary Criteria (Assessment Criteria)	Statistical Results			Statistical Results	
		Average	Percentage	Standard Deviation		Average	Percentage	Standard Deviation	Qualified	Disqualified
Key factors improving the self-efficacy of agro-food education	Self-efficacy of diet	3.78	76	0.93	Intake of vegetables	3.89	97	0.78	○	
					Nutrition labeling	2.89	72	0.72	○	
					Dietary habit	4.11	82	0.91	○	
					Dietary behavior	4.22	84	0.70	○	
	Self-efficacy of learning	3.49	70	0.87	Basic abilities	4.0	80	0.69	○	
					Explanation ability	3.22	71	0.88	○	
					Planting ability	3.67	73	0.86	○	
					Conditioning ability	3.33	66	0.97		○
					Ability of equalization	3.22	64	0.92		○
	Social self-efficacy	3.49	70	0.87	Interaction	4.0	80	0.69	○	
					Cooperation	3.22	75	0.88	○	
					Communication	3.67	73	0.86	○	
					Confidence	3.33	66	0.97		○
					Social contact	3.22	64	0.92		○

Source: Compiled by this study.

B. Analysis of the results of the 2nd Delphi Method questionnaire

With respect to the 2nd Delphi Method questionnaire, the averages of 10 assessment criteria were above 3.5. The degree of agreement was above 70%, indicating convergence of expert opinions, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Selection of assessment criteria via the 2nd round of questionnaire to experts

Target Layer	Primary Criteria	Statistical Results			Secondary Criteria (Assessment Criteria)	Statistical Results			Statistical Results	
		Average	Percentage	Standard Deviation		Average	Percentage	Standard Deviation	Qualified	Disqualified
	Self-efficacy of diet	4.11	82	0.87	Intake of vegetables	4.00	78	0.97	○	
					Nutrition labeling	2.89	72	0.72	○	
					Dietary habit	4.11	82	0.78	○	
					Dietary behavior	4.22	84	0.97	○	
	Self-efficacy of learning	3.94	79	0.85	Basic abilities	4.22	84	0.83	○	
					Explanation ability	3.67	87	0.73	○	
					Planting ability	3.67	73	0.87	○	
	Social self-efficacy	3.94	79	0.81	Interaction	4.11	82	0.78	○	
					Cooperation	4.00	80	0.87	○	
					Communication	3.78	75	0.83	○	

Source: Compiled by this study.

C. Establishment of indicator hierarchy of key factors improving the self-efficacy of agro-food education

(1) The first layer was the primary criteria.

It included "self-efficacy of diet", "self-efficacy of learning", and "social self-efficacy".

(2) The second layer was the secondary criteria.

The dimension of self-efficacy of diet included four secondary criteria, that is, "intake of vegetables", "nutrition labeling", "dietary habit", and "dietary behavior". The dimension of self-efficacy of learning covered five secondary criteria, that is, "basic abilities", "explanation ability", "planting ability", "conditioning ability", and "ability of equalization". The dimension of social self-efficacy contained five secondary criteria, that is, "interaction", "cooperation", "communication", "confidence", and "social contact".

D. Analysis of the primary criteria

Because the number of primary criteria $n = 2$, the number of comparison $2(2 - 1)/2 = 1$ could be regarded as a convergence effect. Hence, the requirement of consistency was met.

E. Analysis of the secondary criteria

In terms of the analysis of importance of the secondary criteria in the dimension of self-efficacy of diet, "intake of vegetables" has the biggest influence (0.480), followed by "nutrition labeling" (0.263), "dietary behavior" (0.145), and "dietary habit" (0.112) in order.

With respect to the analysis of importance of the secondary criteria in the dimension of self-efficacy of learning, the item of "basic abilities" has the biggest influence (0.493), followed by "explanation ability" (0.277) and "planting ability" (0.230) in order.

For the analysis of social self-efficacy, "interaction" has the biggest influence (0.432), followed by "cooperation" (0.390) and "communication" (0.177) in order.

F. Analysis of weights of pairwise comparisons of matrices of primary (secondary) criteria

After integrating the scores, this study ranked the weights to learn the relative importance among influencing factors. Overall speaking, the assessment factors of two primary criteria and 10 secondary criteria indicated that, intake of vegetables (0.258), basic abilities (0.171), and nutrition labeling (0.142) ranked from the first to the third places in terms of overall weight. The sum of the three criteria accounted for 53.8% of the total weight.

This study classified the three assessment criteria as the influencing factors with [high importance] in the study on key factors improving the self-efficacy of agro-food education. Explanation ability (0.096), planting ability (0.096), and dietary behavior (0.078) ranked from the fourth to the sixth places. The sum of the three criteria accounted for 34.6% of the total weight. This study classified the three assessment criteria as the influencing factors with [moderate importance] in the study on Jhonghe Elementary School. And the experts attached [low importance] to the rest influencing factors, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Ranking of the overall weights of primary (secondary) criteria

RANKING OF WEIGHT	COMPREHENSIVE WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	DIMENSION	IMPORTANCE (PERCENTAGE)
1	0.258	Intake of vegetables	Self-efficacy of diet	53.8%
2	0.171	Basic abilities	Self-efficacy of learning	
3	0.142	Nutrition labeling	Self-efficacy of diet	
4	0.096	Explanation ability	Self-efficacy of learning	34.6%
5	0.080	Planting ability	Self-efficacy of learning	
6	0.078	Dietary behavior	Self-efficacy of diet	
7	0.060	Dietary habit	Self-efficacy of diet	11.6%
8	0.050	Interaction	Social self-efficacy	
9	0.045	Cooperation	Social self-efficacy	
10	0.021	Communication	Social self-efficacy	

Source: Compiled by this study.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In the era of leading government policies, law enforcement agencies need complete sounds and images, whether in law enforcement or on duty, such as the dissatisfaction of the people on duty, and there is relevant information to prove that the process of law enforcement officers' bans can be avoided. The facts are misunderstood by the public and the media to mislead the public, which can effectively maintain the image of the organization and protect the rights of law enforcement personnel.

Judicial police (official) implementation of the search for connotation has a variety of evolution, with the use of auxiliary technology equipment, including video equipment, mobile phone translation and monitoring, etc., with the advancement of science and technology, the future may have more advanced science and technology or technology Product production.

While technology is neutral in nature, it may have positive and negative applications. With the continuous evolution of digital and network technologies, video equipment is becoming smaller, enhancing resolution, expanding storage capacity, speeding up transmission, and integrating multiple The development of information and other directions will indeed help the judicial police to monitor and restore the truth, but it may also raise doubts about the privacy of the people. Therefore, when using video surveillance equipment, the judicial police should also pay attention to the evidence of information preservation. Avoid unlawful infringement of the privacy or personal capital of others, abide by reasonable and legal boundaries, and strike a balance between law enforcement and human rights protection and conform to the principle of the rule of law. Otherwise, it will infringe people's rights and interests with carelessness.

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