

**A PREVENTIVE AND SUPPRESSIVE MODEL ON FORCED
PROSTITUTION IN THAILAND AND LAO PEOPLE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

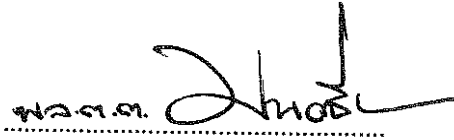
POL. MAJ. GEN. MONTREE YIMYAM

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
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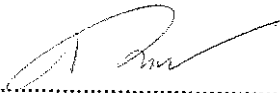
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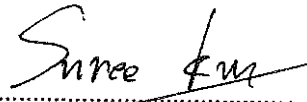
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Pol. Maj. Gen. Montree Yimyam
Candidate



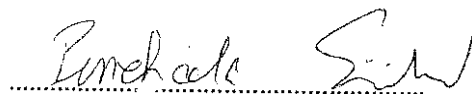
Pol. Maj. Gen. Pornchai Kuntee,
Ph.D.
Co-advisor



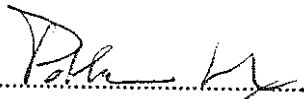
Assoc. Prof. Sunee Kanyajit,
Ph.D.
Major advisor



Pol. Col. Naras Savestanan,
Ph.D.
Co-advisor



Asst. Prof. Puchada Sirivunnabood,
Ph.D.
Co-advisor



Prof. Patcharee Lertrit,
M.D., Ph.D. (Biochemistry)
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
University



Assoc. Prof. Sunee Kanyajit,
Ph.D.
Program Director
Doctor of Philosophy Program in
Criminology, Justice Administration and
Society
Faculty of Social Sciences
Mahidol University

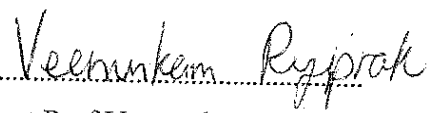
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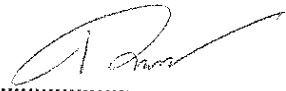
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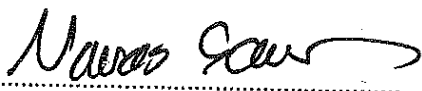

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Pol.Maj.Gen. Montree Yimyam

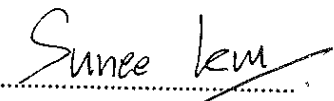
Candidate



.....
Asst.Prof. Veenunkarn Rujiprak,

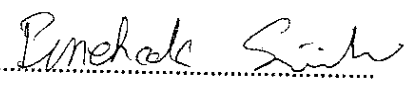
Ph.D.
Chair

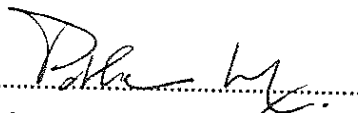

.....
Pol.Maj.Gen. Pornchai Kuntee,
Ph.D.
Member

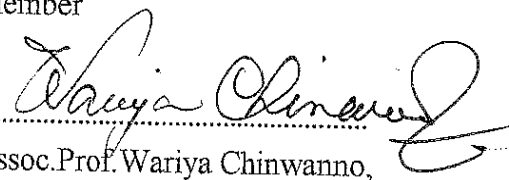

.....
Pol.Col. Naras Savestanan,
Ph.D.
Member


.....
Assoc.Prof. Sunee Kanyajit,
Ph.D.
Member


.....
Pol.Col. Sanya niumpadit
Ph.D.
Member


.....
Asst. Prof. Puchada Sirivunnabood,
Ph.D.
Member


.....
Prof. Patcharee Lertrit,
M.D., Ph.D. (Biochemistry)
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
University


.....
Assoc.Prof. Wariya Chinwanno,
Ph.D.
Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences
Mahidol University

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Pol. Maj. Gen. Montree Yimyam

A PREVENTIVE AND SUPPRESSIVE MODEL ON FORCED PROSTITUTION IN THAILAND AND LAO PEOPLE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

POL. MAJ. GEN. MONTREE YIMYAM 5236860 SHCJ/D

Ph.D. (CRIMINOLOGY, JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIETY)

THESIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE : SUNEE KANYAJIT, Ph.D., PUNCHADA SIRIVUNNABOOD, Ph.D., PORNCHAI KUNTEE, Ph.D., NARAS SAVESTANAN, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted with the mixed methodology, qualitative and quantitative studies with the aims to learn polices and collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic in preventive and suppressive forced prostitution as well as explore the nature of problems and obstacles in proceeding with such operation and seek the model of preventive and suppressive measures. Data were collected with the constructed questionnaires for quantitative study on 219 police officers under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau. As for qualitative study, the in depth questionnaires were used to collect data from 20 experts in handling Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking, specifically for Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic.

The study findings reveal that presently Thailand has set up the policies and planned collaboration with Lao People Democratic Republic against human trafficking in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding. Even though the operation that focused on women and children trafficking had been actively done to arrest the offenders, including offer assistance and remedy to the victims, problems and obstacles occurred while both countries jointly conducting the operation to prevent and suppress forced prostitution, mainly from managing personnel, administrative works, and handling data system. As a result none of the offenders were apprehended, only made the contact with the agencies involved to extradite the culprits in which the impacts landed heavily on the case prosecution according to the justice system.

Therefore, the preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic was set up in 2 parts, a first model for establishing agencies and polices and a second model for the officers to follow during the operation .

This research recommends collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic to adapt both models for practicing in all dimensions, not only with individual, agencies or organizations involved, technology, but also on laws and regulations related to the preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution.

KEY WORDS: PREVENTIVE AND SUPPRESSIVE PROSTITUTION /MODEL

182 pages

รูปแบบของประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ในการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณี
A PREVENTIVE AND SUPPRESSIVE MODEL ON FORCED PROSTITUTION IN THAILAND AND LAO PEOPLE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

พลตำรวจเอก มนต์รี อิมแย้ม 5236860 SHCJ/D

ปร.ค. (อาชีวศึกษา การบริหารงานยุติธรรมและสังคม)

คณะกรรมการที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ : สุนิย์ กัลยะจิตร, Ph.D., พรรณชญา ศิริวรรณบุศย์, Ph.D., พรชัย ชันดี, Ph.D.,
ณรัชต์ เสวคนันท์, Ph.D.,

บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษานโยบายและความร่วมมือของประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาวในการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณี และเพื่อศึกษาสภาพปัญหาและอุปสรรคของความร่วมมือของประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ในการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณี รวมทั้งเพื่อศึกษารูปแบบของประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ในการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณี ซึ่งเป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณและเชิงคุณภาพ โดยการศึกษาเชิงปริมาณได้ทำการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล โดยการเก็บแบบสอบถามกับเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจทุกคนในสังกัดกองบังคับการปราบปรามการกระทำผิดเกี่ยวกับการค้ามนุษย์ซึ่งมีจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 219 คน ส่วนการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ โดยใช้แบบสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกเป็นเครื่องมือในการเก็บข้อมูล ผู้วิจัยได้คัดเลือกจากผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการป้องกันและปราบปรามการค้ามนุษย์เฉพาะประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว จำนวนรวมทั้งสิ้น 20 คน

ผลการศึกษา พบว่า ปัจจุบันประเทศไทยมีนโยบายและความร่วมมือกับสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ในการดำเนินการป้องกันและปราบปรามการค้ามนุษย์ ตามบันทึกความเข้าใจระหว่างรัฐบาลแห่งราชอาณาจักรไทยกับรัฐบาลแห่งสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ว่าด้วยความร่วมมือต่อต้านการค้ามนุษย์ โดยเฉพาะสตรีและเด็กนั้น ได้ดำเนินการโดยประสานความร่วมมือกันในเรื่องการจับกุมผู้กระทำความผิด รวมทั้งช่วยเหลือและเยียวยาเหยื่อ แต่ยังคงพบสภาพปัญหาและอุปสรรคทางความร่วมมือของประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาวในการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณีนั้น เกิดจาก 3 ส่วนหลัก ได้แก่ บุคลากร การบริหารงาน และระบบข้อมูล โดยยังไม่สามารถจับกุมผู้กระทำความผิดข้ามประเทศได้ ทำได้เพียงการประสานหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง เพื่อส่งตัวผู้ร้ายข้ามแดนเท่านั้น ซึ่งส่งผลกระทบต่อความคิดเห็นตามกระบวนการยุติธรรม

ดังนั้น รูปแบบของประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ในการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณี แยกออกเป็น 2 ส่วน ได้แก่ รูปแบบหน่วยงานและนโยบายของประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ในการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณี และรูปแบบเจ้าหน้าที่ผู้ปฏิบัติงานของประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ในการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณี

โดยทั้ง 2 รูปแบบนี้ ประเทศไทยและสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว ควรนำมาประยุกต์ใช้ให้ครอบคลุมทุกมิติ ได้แก่ มิติด้านบุคคล มิติของหน่วยงานหรือองค์กรที่เกี่ยวข้อง มิติเทคโนโลยี และมิติเรื่องกฎหมายหรือหลักเกณฑ์ที่เกี่ยวกับการป้องกันและปราบปรามการบังคับค้าประเวณี

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Statement of Problems

Human trafficking is considered as the most concern problem of Thailand and world community, while many countries are keeping their eyes on Thailand's policies regarding this matter. If Thailand is unable to solve human trafficking problem up to the international standard, she could face the serious sanction or have her rights such as, economic, social and political withdrawn. Therefore, the Thai government should be proactive on preventing and suppressing human trafficking by announcing it as the national agenda in 2005 and later enacting the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking act, B.E. 2551(2008), effective date June 5, 2008.

Meantime, international human trafficking has increased its intensity. From 1997 on the United Nation estimated the profit generated among the providers, the traffickers and the corrupted officials involved with the human trafficking amounted to 7 billion USD which indicated that to date human trafficking has generated better profits than illegal arms trade in the international trade arena and the US government estimated the number of human trafficking victims at least 700,000 people annually and expected the rising trend over 2,000,000, having estimated 225,000 women and children becoming the victims. Since 1990, total 80,000 women and children were sent to Thailand for sex trade and the most numbers came from Myanmar, followed by Yuman of China and Lao PDR (Thai Women Empowerment Fund, 2002), which coincided with the study report on the models and patterns as the International Crime : a specific case study on women and children.

In the year 2006, human trafficking, whether being for sexual trafficking, force labor or trade exploitation, they became the most horrific problems, estimated each year, the number of 4 million females and children around the world fall victims of human international organized crime, making huge profit of 9.5 billion USD for the first group is not operated with strict hierarchy, internal control and firm rules, but also

involved with trading narcotic and firearms. The second group focused on human trafficking as the main activity, having limited members as strong and tight-knit community with relax atmosphere as if having normal relationship with other organization, only the similarity on the chain of command with the visible sign of division of labor such as, acquisition, and transportation. Both groups developed transnational operational styles and received excellent cooperation with the organized crime involved (Special Case Inquiry Official Senior Professional Level Administrative System Development, Department of Special Investigation, Department of Justice, 2006).

To date, human trafficking occurred from many elements such as, foreign labors migrated to Thailand, relocation of minority without definite nationality that had evolved into the patterns and methods of human trafficking or becoming the victims of domestic and foreign human trafficking. Take the case of people from the neighboring countries came to Thailand to exploit the opportunity until becoming the victims of human trafficking and/or those who illegally enter the country through the natural borderline to travel to the third country or entered the country with legitimate travel visa and waited for fake passport before traveling to the wealthy, third country and/or the countries with policies to favor the refugees or hiding in the fishing boat, and cargo ship, becoming the problem facing Thailand and ASEAN countries until today. Importantly, exploitation of prostitution, forced labor or services and most problems regarding labor in the fishing boats, including panhandling, in which the Annual Human Trafficking Situation Report 2011 pointed out 7 aspects in Human Trafficking situation in Thailand that must be remedied as follows: First, increasing effectiveness in the separation of victim from human trafficking and second is to increase efficiency in prosecuting cases as well as punish the corrupted officers involved in human trafficking. Third is to increase efficiency in labor inspection. Fourth is the enforcement of Article 37 of Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2008. Fifth involves increasing the effectiveness in providing protection for fisherman. Six is the sustainable long-term operation to protect alien workers and seven deals with the internal enactment to favor the ratification and follow the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) rules in which involved the collaboration of ASEAN countries to find solution to such problem

(Annual Human Trafficking Report 2011, January 14, 2013). And in the year 2014 based on Human Trafficking report, the situation on Human Trafficking in Thailand has been found worsen (Trafficking in Persons Report – TIP Report) until the country credit was reduced to Tier 3 under the same category as 22 countries with the worst human trafficking situation. These countries are Algeria, Central Africa, Congo, Cuba, Equatorial , Guinea, Eretria, Cambia, Guinea -Bissau, Iran, North Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Uzbekistan , Yemen, Venezuela and Zimbabwe (Department of State, United States of America, 2014). This is due to Thailand failure to produce evidence proofing that she has diligently practiced the minimum standard to suppress human trafficking (Annual Human Trafficking Report 2014, March 20, 2014).

The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking act, B.E. 2551(2008) stated that all forms of human trafficking counted as criminal actions punishable from 4 years imprisonment to 10 years, considering severe sentences as high as other cranial cases such as, rape. Thai government reported that the court had passed the sentences on 18 cases involved Human Trafficking, which increased from the previous year 2010 as known 8 cases. According to data from May 2011, 18 cases that had received the court sentences, only 5 cases could be confirm that being 5 human trafficking cases. Moreover, the government reported human trafficking investigation 79 cases, increasing 17 cases from prior years. According to the police report, there were 70 human trafficking cases in 2010, out of this number, 49 cases were forced prostitution, 11 cases of forced labors at least (Human Trafficking report 2011, January 14, 2013). During May 2013, human trafficking cases increased surpassing prior year 59 cases and 45 cases were forced prostitution. In the first quarter of 2014, human trafficking were 64 cases and 54 cases were forced prostitution. In summary, cases involved human trafficking, especially force institution have increased consistently, same as human trafficking in Thailand as a result of exploitation from prostitution. Based on the classification of Nationality and group of victims, in 2012, the number of victims from prostitute exploitation with Laos Nationality reached the maximum number of 99 cases as compared to Thai Nationality 59 cases, Myanmar Nationality 27 cases and Cambodia 6 cases 9 (Human Rights Violation, 2012).

Further in 2014, the human trafficking, especially on sexual exploitation amounted to 222 cases with complex transactions. Majorities were Laos's females under 18, but having the fake passports and ID stated over 18 to avoid inspection from the government (Human Trafficking Report 2014). Earlier studies, Lao People Democratic Republic is the origin of human trafficking, especially in sexual exploitation.

The aforementioned data indicated the increasing numbers of human trafficking, especially on forced prostitution, both the perpetrators and victims, especially with the integration of 10 Asian countries, so-called, **“ASEAN Economic Community”** that should facilitate travelling or trading, but it may bring new problems to the member countries such as, epidemic, environmental problems and transnational crime that the whole world economy, especially USA keeps close watch on all countries in this region.

If the human trafficking problems, especially on forced prostitution, had not been seriously suppressed, the consequences could be tremendous sending impact towards the country security. For example, the physiological impact or unwanted pregnancy, including sexual transmitted diseases. Furthermore, psychological effects had the direct impact towards the victims and families and upon health problems. Women when facing violence even without body injuries or with minor injuries, eventually those marks would fade away. However, the psychological wound could never erase easily and sometimes may remain, including the sexual transmitted diseases, which directly impacted the family as well as created psychological problems. Abused women although no traces of wounds or minor bruises on the body that eventually faded away, but the psychological wound may not disappear quickly and imbed within the victims' sub conscious. This has created tremendous impact on the personality of the victim in need of healing. Some may have a negative impact on his daily life, or career (Friend of Women Foundations, 2008). The most important is the forced prostitute should be put on priority list, without proper control it would affect the grouping standard as required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act related to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children which attached to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime or "Palermo Protocol" and currently Thailand has been listed under the third tier of USA, showing no serious attempt to solve

problems, as well as being the origin, designated and transit country for trading man, women and children for forced labor and prostitution (Human Trafficking Report, 2014).

Both Thai and Lao PDR, the neighboring country with many connected routes see the need to solve such problem, especially forced prostitution, agreed to the Memorandum of Understanding, especially against women and children prone to human trafficking through education, vocational training and increasing social services such as, finding employment, earnings and healthcare for women and children as well as dissemination of news for the general public so they understand the risk of human trafficking, especially on women and children as well as arrange the legal protection for women and children during the official deportation process. The agencies involved should find the temporary shelter as well as provide appropriate protection to the victims based on each country's policies. It is considered that the arranged MOU between both countries count as one form of control forced prostitution. Therefore, the researcher as an police officer who is directly enforced the law, interested in studying the policy involving the cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR to prevent and protect forced prostitution, including exploring problems and obstacles on the matter to develop more effective model for protection and suppression forced prostitution.

1.2 Research Questions

1.2.1 Are there any policy and collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on forced prostitution and how?

1.2.2 Are there any problem and obstacle between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on forced prostitution and how?

1.2.3 Are there any preventive and suppressive model between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on forced prostitution and how?

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 Study the preventive and suppressive policies and collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on forced prostitution

1.3.2 Explore the problems and obstacles on the collaborative effort between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic to prevent and suppress forced prostitution

1.3.3 Observe the preventive and suppressive models on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic

1.4 Research Scope

The study on the preventive and suppressive policies and collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on forced prostitution was conducted within the following scope:

1.4.1 The content is mainly focused on the study of the preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic.

1.4.2 The population in this study were consisted of the police commander and the police officer in charge of the preventive and suppressive forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic.

1.4.3 The study was conducted specifically for Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic

1.4.4 This study lasted for 12 months.

1.5 Research Glossary

1.5.1 Preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution is defined as the guideline to carry on communication between organizations, liaison for further referral and collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic

1.5.2 Communication between organizations is defined as organizations contacting each other to prepare materials or documents involved preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution

1.5.3 Liaison for referral is defined as making contact for conversation, preparing materials or documents pertained to the offender and the victim involved with Preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution.

1.5.4 Collaboration is defined as the work effort of government, private sector and international organizations in preparing the preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution.

1.5.5 Preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution is defined as the arrest and prosecute the movement on forced labor in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic.

1.5.6 Problems and obstacles on collaboration refer to the affairs obstructing the management of personnel, administration and data system towards forced labor in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic.

1.6 Research Expectation

1.6.1 To understand the preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on forced prostitution

1.6.2 To learn the problems and obstacles against collaborative effort to prevent and suppress forced prostitution between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic.

1.6.3 To implement the acquired data with the agencies involved by adapting the content to match the need of Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic in collaboration to prevent and suppress forced prostitution.

1.6.4 To disseminate the study outcomes in preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution hoping to benefit the general public and entire society in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The research entitled, “A Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic” engaged the study to gather data from research materials, academic documents, concepts and relevant theories to set the guidelines for further researches. Literature are reviewed in the following areas:

2.1 Concepts and Crime Theories

2.1.1 Definitions, Type and Elements of Crime

2.1.2 Definitions and Model of Crime Prevention

2.1.3 Crime Theories

2.1.3.1 Conflict Theory

2.1.3.2 White Collar Crime

2.1.4 Crime Prevention Theories

2.1.4.1 Law enforcement

2.1.4.2 Deterrence Theory

2.1.4.3 Retributive Theory

2.1.4.4 Social Prevention Theory

2.1.5 Crime Suppressive Theory

2.2 Criminal Justice in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic

2.2.1 Administration and Criminal Justice in Thailand

2.2.2 Administration and Criminal Justice in Lao People
Democratic Republic

2.2.3 Problems of International Criminal Justice.

2.3 Forced Prostitution Concepts

2.3.1 Background and History of Forced Prostitution

2.3.2 Emerging Market and Forced Prostitution

2.3.3 Impacts from Forced Prostitution

2.3.4 Cause of Forced Prostitution in Thailand

2.4 Forced Prostitution Situation

2.4.1 Forced Prostitution Situation in Thailand

2.4.2 Forced Prostitution Situation in Lao People Democratic

Republic

2.5 Guidelines for Anti-trafficking

2.5.1 National Policy and Plan on Women and Children
Trafficking Domestic and Overseas

2.5.2 Royal Thai Police Anti-Trafficking Policies

2.6 Collaboration between Thailand and Lao Public Democratic on
Criminal Matters

2.7 Relevant Researches

2.8 Research Conceptual Framework

2.1 Concepts and Crime Theories

2.1.1 Definitions, Type and Elements of Crime

The Royal Gazette B.E. 1999 defined crime as wrongdoing, which created the distress and damages to property or person, so-called, the general criminal acts.

Sumonthip Jitsawang defined crime as violation of laws that punishable by criminal penalties

Hugh D. Barlow (quoted Siriluk Charoonroj, 2004: 10) explained that crime is the individual violation of criminal law.

Quinney (quoted Chetta Ponthong, 2004: 10) defined the meaning of crime as any behavior is not considered a crime, unless it falls into the three following 3 main conditions.

1. Officially determined that the behavior is a crime.
2. Authorities and agencies legally in charge
3. Political organization of society

Herbert C. Quay (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 33) defined crime as illegal behavior of individual or deviate behavior from the social norms, traditions or cultures.

Herbert Packer (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 34) gave his explanation on crimes types identified by society. In the same token, society defined right from wrong, but a crime in the broad perspective, one society may not constitute as a crime in another society.

Frederick Howard Wine (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 35) defined criminology as “Crime are wrongful action violation of the right of other men injuries done to individuals or to society, against which there is a legal prohibition enforce by some appropriate legal penalty.” From this definition, crime is the offense against another person, making someone injured. Crime is the action against society directly impacted many social members. Such action defined as illegal and punishable by law.

According to Selin (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 36), crime is an action committed by a member of certain group, which members of other groups considered as dangerous and violate the social acceptable norm so majorities needed to apply force or cancelled the right or privilege of such person.

Jeremy Bentham (quoted Supap Vainipitpong, 1999: 19) defined crime as the criminal violation, forbidden by law and thus creating more disadvantages than advantages.

B. A. Worths (quoted Supap Vainipitpong, 1999: 19) stated that crime is the violation of law and immoral as well as being an action against society members punishable by law.

Tappan (quoted Supap Vainipitpong, 1999: 19) gave the meaning of crime as an intention to violate law or intentionally disobeyed the law without valid excuse in which the state must impose the punishment, either felony or misdemeanor.

In summary, the criminologists stated earlier that any violation of law or social norms by individual or a group of individual and the outcomes from such action may impact the entire society.

Crime Type

FBI (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 139-144) classified crimes into 2 types as follows:

1. Class 1 Crimes are violent crimes with horrific injuries inflicted in each offense or violence on the number of offenses as a result creating severe damages. These crimes are as follows:

- Homicide (deliberate and unlawful killing)
- Rape
- Plunder and pillage
- Assault (with intent to kill)
- Burglary (entry into a building illegally with intent to steal)
- Theft
- Auto theft

2. Class 2 Crimes are also violent crimes, but less severe than type 1 because the violation is only minimal such as, bodily harm, fake currency and documents, embezzlement, fraud, forgery and receiving stolen goods, carrying weapons without permission, prostitution, sexual offenses excluding rape, offenses on family and children, violation of Gambling Act, driving while intoxicated, offenses against the Traffic Act, and creating nuisance to disrupt other peaceful livings.

Arnop Chubumlung(1980) divided crimes into 2 types as follows

1. “Mala in se” is a crime that considered wrong in and of itself or morally wrong refers to an offense under the Criminal Code such as , killing other, robbery, burglary, , muggings, suicide, drug trafficking.

2. “Mala prohibita” is the crime in which the law has prohibited such as, piracy, counterfeit goods, selling smuggled goods or driving without a license.

In summary, the classification of crime depended on the cases or punishment by law such as violence or family crimes. As for the family cases or sex related cases, they are cases less severe. Furthermore, crimes could be classified as violation of laws or morals.

Crime Elements

Crime prevention is effective only if it could reduce the crime opportunity. Crime occurred when the following elements presence (Sudsaguan Sutheesorn, 2004: 97).

1. The offender or criminal must have the criminal desire.
2. The offender or criminal must have the criminal skills.
3. The offender or criminal must have the criminal opportunity, which considered the most crucial elements, without it crime could not happen.

2.1.2 Definitions and Model of Crime Prevention

Sutherland and Cressey (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 38-39) gave the meaning on crime prevention as the attempt to intercept crime from happening in advance.

Reckless (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 38-39) defined the meaning of crime prevention as the attempt to intercept crime before happening, whereas the correction is to reduce the recidivism.

Whisenand (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 38-39) mentioned that crime is the activity occurred within the justice system and community to deter the offense.

Allen (quoted Nuanchan Tassanachaikul, 2002: 38-39) stated that crime prevention is defined as the attempt or preparation to deter the offense.

C. Ray Jeffery (quoted Sudsaguan Sutheesorn , 2004: 95-96) mentioned that crime control is different from crime reduction, that is , crime prevention is the direct control of crime involved the use of measures to reduce the opportunity for wrongdoings. As for crime reduction is the indirect crime control with the application of indirect measures such as, vocational training, education, imprisonment, probation and parole.

To sum up, crime prevention is to control the action that affected society as a whole from various offenders and the action that resulted minimal loss or hardly happened in society.

Crime Prevention Model

Nuanchan Tassanachaikul (2002) divided crime prevention and control into 2 patterns as follows:

1. Unofficial prevention and control such as, controlling by the family where the parents gradually polished the children behavior through the setting up of family rules, limited daily expenses, allocating times to monitor children . The parents would monitor the children behavior in a distance. Furthermore, by embedding the children with Super ego, they would be trained for strong and unshaken mind, being tolerated to the stimulus and temptation as well as teaching the children to comply with social norms, cultures, beliefs and values including the focus on religious institutions, which is considered as unofficial crime prevention and suppression.

2. Official crime prevention is the practice according to the law and legal procedures, having engaged the following persons in the operations such as, Police officers, Prosecutor, Court and Department of Corrections. These officers coordinated works as one single movement.

- Police Officer starts with investigation to find data and venue for the perpetrator to commit crime and when a crime had been committed, he must initiate apprehending the suspect right away and there should be the adequate number of modern equipment, weapons and vehicles to work efficiently. Next, the investigation must be done to develop officers' capacity, morale, and modify the investigation technique. Officers must not neglect to seek additional evidence as well as being able to prove that the defendant is guilty beyond the reasonable doubt.

- Prosecutor must bring witnesses to the court during the trial to proof that the defendant is guilty at charge. Even with the defendant fully confessed to the crime in court, the prosecutor must bring witnesses to the court until the court has no doubt without the confession of the defendant just for benefit of the court to pass the correct sentences and sent the defendants to be incarcerated in prison with appropriate sentences for his guilt.

- Judge is being empowered to enforce strict law strictly so that it could provide scared results. However, the judge must allow the plaintiff to bring witnesses to court to prove that true crime has been committed even with the defendant full confession or plea of guilty.

- Correction is the process for crime control through altering behavior of the perpetrator through various activities and the use of programs to treat and develop personality, idea, attitude, emotion and expectation of each perpetrators under the control of the Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections has important roles to control crimes than other organizations because the length of punishment depended on the severity of court sentences.

Sudsaguan Sutheesorn (2004: 101-102) divided crime prevention into 3 areas as follows:

1. Information through the dissemination of information and knowledge of crime prevention to all public sectors so they knew how to protect themselves, including the cooperation between the police officers to prevent crime. Therefore, it is the duty of responsible unit to present the public with the crime news in the community, not only the methods, but also the suspects so the public would be familiar with the news and know how to defense themselves ahead of times.

2. Provide assistance to the people as requested such as, inspect the commercial building and suggest the maintenance as well as giving guidance to safety for crime risk businesses such as , hotels, jewelry stores, and banks including recommending the businesses to hire additional security guards.

3. Duties of a police officer

- Arranging the area patrol by giving knowledge on crime and area status and target of patrol.

- Planning the use of manpower based on the crime magnitude in the community such as, in the crowded community infested with drugs , there should be adequate manpower as to increase the capability in crime prevention and apprehension

- Planning crime prevention based on the type of violation such as, auto theft.

2.1.3 Crime Theories

The offenses could explain the existing problem, especially on forced prostitution as follows:

2.1.3.1 Conflict Theories (Conflict Theory)

Karl Marx (1897 – 1958) believed that changes in each society occurred with the historical development in 5 steps as follows: Mode of Production occurred at every steps and associated with the Forces of production such as the management of labor, lands, capitals and technology, including the Social relation of production, namely the owner of production factors and the production workers. However, in each production system, there is a conflict between the owner of

production factors and the production workers, leading to economic changes in the Substructure and when changes creating fluctuation and altering Superstructure, namely, social institutions such as , government, family , education, religion, including values, attitudes and social norms (Conflict Theories, 2013).

In the attempt to explain the cause of conflict, Conflict Theories directed at the problems on the macro level. Conflict Theories beliefs that decisions to commit crime had not originated from the family, poverty, association with friends quite different from the beliefs of Classical School of Criminology that intention to commit crime resulting from the legal enactment that specified the behavior of this group as wrongdoings. This theory looks at society elements comprised of various groups that aim for social exploitations Therefore, the legislation is usually done by the powerful groups in order to protect the interests. As a result, the behavior of those without bargaining power is regarded as wrongdoings. On the contrary, the behavior of influential groups deems to be correct so it is rather difficult to pinpoint their actions against the law if these groups still maintain prominent roles in the society (Pornchai Kunttee , 2000: 166-167).

2.1.3.2 White Collar Crime (White Collar Crime)

Edwin Sutherland (1939) explained that economic crime is the violation of criminal laws or other laws by an individual with good economic status and through his good social standing committed crimes that caused tremendous damages to the country businesses and destroyed the whole economy.

So-called cheating, fraud or scam are another type of crimes committed by educated criminal who had prominent role and well respected in the society. That person abused the power in secrecy and misused the authority, even if such action may not create fear or shock the public, but the result from such action may cause severe impact to the country economic status, leading to financial ruin eventually (Amnart Nedsupa, 2013).

To sum up, the research entitled, “A Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution in Thailand and Lao People’s Democratic Republic” is the integration of theories by focusing on Crime Prevention Theories and implementing to reveal the elements of crime, type of crimes and offenses, including crime prevention. This study focused on the collaborative model and guidelines for preventive and suppressive measures between in Thailand and Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

2.1.4 Crime Prevention Theories

Sudsaguan Sutheesorn (2004: 101) classified basic crime prevention in 3 guidelines as follows:

No. 1 is prevention by eliminating social conditions that associated with the street crime as to prevent the birth of Criminal”. This guideline is a result of economic, social and political affairs, including each individual irregular emotional conditions that had been pressured into crime. Therefore, this guideline is direct at the study of the said factors that may lead to the offense and in turn trying to eliminate those factors before leading to the offense. These factors that been frequently mentioned are the Deviance and Social Control (Taylor, Walton & Yong 1972), Differential Associations (Sutherland 1966, Delinquency and Opportunity (Cloward & Ohlin 1961), Social Strain (Merton 1957) . Moreover, there is the relevant studies offering the explanation of factors related to family, allurements, education and other relevant factors.

No. 2: Crime prevention that focused on the punishment stemming on the beliefs that the perpetrator would not be afraid of punishment or laws due to the uncertainty of law enforcement.

No. 3 is the crime prevention based on the elimination of opportunity to commit crime by focus on “Crime” regardless of existing elements in the society that may contributed to an individual committing crime, instead the attention is on how to avoid being the crime victim or making it more difficult for the perpetrator to cause harms though installing safety gadgets as to deter the crime, whether being physical deterrence such as install the warning system at the door or window, attach steel bar to the window. For the intangible protection, good relations with the community helps

fighting street crime. In other words, this approach looks at street crime as the behavior that could be prevented and controlled through concrete and abstract environment, instead of looking at street crime as the results of socioeconomic. The Crime Prevention Theories used in this research are as follows:

2.1.4.1 Law enforcement

This theory believes in the justice system officer enforcing laws effectively and fairly, enabled to control the offense rate or deter criminal wrongdoings. This theory developed within the concept and under the realm of philosophy of Enforcing Law and Social Control, having 3 significant features as follows (Prof. Verapong Boon-O-Pas et. al., 2003: 2):

1) The state exercises the legal measures to control behavior and protect benefits of society member based on the Principle of Public Law because the state power over the people excluded the Public Law that stated the relationships between the people equally.

2) The state is given the mandate to assign the officer in charge to maintain order and well-being of the community as intended and followed the law strictly.

3) Enforcing the law among the members must be exercise with justice under the law without bias or prejudice.

From all 3 theories, it could be stated that this theory seeks to control criminal behavior the law officers enforcing the law. Meantime, it also means curbing the crime rate through this element of crime prevention, and this theory involved the law enforcement and crime prevention, having the following principles. The inhibition of human thinking could not be controlled due to the violation of the rules. Social practices define standards to ensure an orderly society, or simply that whoever violates the law is the guilty party guilty. Since man hardly restrained himself, it is easy for him to break the rules, society set up the standard for orderly society, so-called the law that would punish those that break the law and considered a person is committing a crime (Chanatit Kaewumporn, 1995). However, crime could not occur if a person realized a presence of the police. Then it is safe to say that the sighting of police could deter criminal behavior or alter the crime statistic (Purachai

Piemsomboon, 2002) and by preventing the crime before occurring is the crime protection.

2.1.4.2 Deterrence Theories (Deference Theories)

Cesar Beccaria (1764) is one of the key Italian criminologists of the Classical School of Criminology and the father of Deterrence Theories or Deference Theories with the concept that the people empowered the state based on the theories of Social Contract. Therefore, the government by the secured rights should issue the law to control the public, based on the beliefs of “Free Will” that man is free to think and perform any of the ideas and the logic of self. As a consequences, when people act according to their free will, they must be responsible for their own actions. When a person committed crime, he must be punished. Beccaria saw the punishment as a mechanism to protect society by threatening to those who had criminal minds to be afraid fear of penalty by threatening or Deterrence Theories that is divided into 2 types as follows:

1) Specific Deterrence is defined as a method of punishment in the criminal justice system intended for individual offender so he would be afraid of the law and avoid recidivism

2) General Deterrence is punishing the perpetrator to set example for other society member to be aware of the punishment on wrongdoings so they would be deter from committing crime.

Beccaria beliefs that punishment based on this theory could deter wrongdoing effectively when the following 3 conditions of punishment are met:

1) Punishment must be done with swiftness. According to Beccaria, swift punishment should yield immediate results and benefits as well as associate with the magnitude of punishment.

2) Punishment must be done with certainty and the effectiveness of punishment depended on consistency because Beccaria realized that if the offender aware that he would be punished for his offense, it should create fear to commit more crimes.

3) Punishment must be done with severity, that is, anyone committed wrongdoings must be punished, no exception, no leniency, and equal punishment regardless of social status.

Furthermore, Beccaria had defined 2 key principles of law 1) crimeless or *Nullum criemen sig lego* and 2) the court should only be administrator of adjudication, not the one with the power to impose penalty and the penalty should be administered by the Legislative Assembly, in line with the Social Contract Theory.

Because Beccaria's concept is focused mainly on the offender, subsequent theories aim to deter, intimidate and threat the criminal behavior or obstruct the injury to others.

2.1.4. 3 Retributive Theory

This theory believes that if anyone commit wrongdoings. He deserves to be punished because he had wrong others and must be punished for their evil deeds (Tossapol Moolrat, 2003: 26) as well as being the oldest form of punishment. Most reasons for retribution depended on the feeling of those who had been violated. The needs of individuals in the act of revenge is understandable. Because society may realize that members wanted to have a retribution and society may serve their needs by doing it for them, which should put society in order and avoid chaos better than allowing members to do it themselves. The idea of Retributive Theory was supported by the following scholars with complete explanation as follows:

Bradley (quoted Sahaton Rattanapajit, 1984:33-34) mentioned the objective of this theory that "...in the public minds, they saw wrongdoing and punishment go side by side. He received the punishment because he deserved to be due to his actions. If sanctions are benefits or anything that follows it, they are only outer core, the real essence is he should be punished due to his wrong action..."

Kant, Hegel and Hawkins (quoted Sahaton Rattanapajit, 1984:33-34) gave overall reasons and principles that for social justice, offense must be paired with punishment and the degree of punishment depended on the nature of crime. And if society failed to punish the perpetrator, it is as if society accepted the wrongdoing (Sunee Mulligamart, 1982: 28-29) or meaning that society would not object to the same wrongdoing next time.

Kant is strictly obliged with the rules and beliefs that punishment is only instrument that had no benefit neither to the perpetrator nor society as a whole. Punishment in all cases must result from the perpetrator committed the crime because the action should not just benefit certain person in order to benefit others. Everyone has the right as human and should earn the respect not to be treated that way. Such beliefs had been transmitted from the Philosophy of Law written by Kant himself, in which Kant gave additional principles apart from the aforementioned principles as follows:

First: There may be lighter sentences if the harsh punishment carried out strictly based on the emotional impact toward the general public.

Second: By strictly following the practice mentioned, the number of citizens of the state may reduce abruptly.

Hegel looks at it differently from Kant that the punishment is fair because the perpetrator deserved to be punished, which is true. But when it appeared to be fair by imposing the punishment, Hegel thought that besides the nature of the crime, other things must be taken into consideration when passing the sentences to be fair judgment. Therefore, this theory principles contained the following 3 principles:

1. Punishment represents vindication is the punishment justified the crime as the revenge for the victims from the action of perpetrator. More than that, the victim must be satisfied and thought that justice had been served. This theory pointed to the feeling of the victim that wanted to revenge. If the state viewed it as inappropriate thing to do, the victim and his relatives may lose their faith on the state from failing to remedy the situation. The punishment by concerning the victims' satisfaction made the victim approved the state punishment that it was fair. Anyhow, the vindication is not the private responsibility, but rather the state duty.

2. Punishment must be done with fairness so this theory looks at the people political obligation and semi-social contract as reciprocity with the principle for the law to protect public benefits and interest. Everyone must obey and comply with the law. When the perpetrator violated the law, it is as if he has taken advantages of others who obeyed the law. It would be more apparent if the crime

is well-known. Therefore, the punishment is to show the perpetrator and other law abiding person to realize the consequences from violating the law with harsh punishment. Therefore, the punishment of the perpetrator should be as severe as the benefit he received from breaking the law. One way of thinking is that the perpetrator had paid the debt from wrongdoings to everyone that obey the law and they are members of the society. AS soon as the perpetrator pay his due, he would be returned to the society as a Good Samaritan as equal as others.

3. Punishment must be proportionality with the crime committed. However, there is exception in 2 cases, that is, if the punishment is greater than the damage caused by the actions, the sentence for the perpetrator could be life sentence to protect society from endangering society. To protect society more secure. On the contrary, if the punishment may be lower than the degree of crime in the case if there is no chance for the perpetrator to repeat the same crime. Therefore, the sentences on perpetrator would be reduced or suspended sentence under the probation conditions. The main problem is to consider the degree of punishment whether it is proportion to the offense. In this case, Kant mentioned that “ the punishment imposed on the perpetrator should be proportioned to the crime and the seriousness of his offense”. The seriousness of crime could be judged from this statement “The moral seriousness of each offense, and each base, considering the circumstances of the offense of culpable in each subject as well as the seriousness of the wrongdoing, caused by negligence and deliberate action in some cases. Therefore, to consider the proportion of punishment, the intensity and damages to society from such crime must be taken into consideration.

Hawkins stated that “...the reason for severe punishment because man must be morally responsible for his own action. Punishment for man is different from training animals because when animal behave badly, we do not expect it to be responsible for its own action, but we hit it to make it afraid and stop doing that. We punished man not because we wanted outcome from the punishment, but rather he must be responsible for his own action

In summary, the Retributive Theory for revenge or replacement aims to punish to be fair to the victim and society, which is different from harsh punishment. This type of punishment is based on the justice and moral, including proportionate with the magnitude of crime since this theory believed in Free Will. Therefore, everyone should be responsible for own offense to maintain justice or social balance. As soon as a person committed wrongdoings, he should be punished to pay for his own mistake or wipe out his own fault. The punishment should equal to the pain and suffering he caused the victim or society. The old punishment was cruel and the public just went against so the School of Classical Criminology had changed the punishment from torturing to the degree of punishment proportionately with the guilt. Somehow, the reason for punishment is still based on Free Will for retribution in the following venues: (1) for a serious offense, the punishment should fit the crime and (2) paying for damages or compensation for damage instead of the punishment or (3) the punishment should fit the crime, required hefty compensation or expiation such as, imprisonment or fine or both imprisonment and fine as well as returning the property or reimbursement.

2.1.4.4 Social Prevention Theory (Social Protection Theory)

At present, the criminologists of Social Protection School focus on the personality of the perpetrator, criminal law and environmental control in order to better society and prevent crime in which such principle had become the basic concept of punishment theory to protect society as a whole.

1. In handling the perpetrator, the system should be set up systematically by aiming more at protecting society from crime than punishing individual.

2. Punishing the perpetrator should not rely on the principle of law only. It is necessary to take each perpetrator behavior and crime situation into the account.

To sum up, Social Prevention Theory aims to punish the offenders by segregating the perpetrator from the society to avoid repeating the crime. The key principles are rehabilitation of perpetrator and incubate good behavior rather than punishment and protect society from any harm. As for individual punishment, the sentence must fit the crime and aim at rehabilitation the offender by enacting the rules in rehabilitation and controlling the perpetrator in own law. For example, implementing guidelines for providing safety with the perpetrator. Therefore, the objectives in protection is to protect society, which considered crucial reinforced measure to alter behavior of perpetrator. In a case where the law imposed weak punishment, such reinforcement is required such as, Introduction of safety applied to repeat offenders. This research is then attempted to describe the prevention of forced prostitution.

2.1.5 Crime Suppression Theory

Crime suppression is to prevent crime from happening and reduce the opportunity for wrongdoings. To summarize, the police officer could prevent the crime before occurring. To date, under the new structure of Royal Thai Police, crime prevention occurred in the police station assigned the Suppression Division Superintendent or Suppression Inspector or Chief Inspector at the Police Station, depended on the responsibility of each station so that the responsible officer for crime prevention and suppression in each police station could have ample time to administer patrolling. Patrolling is the main function of crime suppression as proactive plan, including the investigation, seeking news locally or information on important figure as well as put up the surveillance to crackdown certain figure such as, thug, former prisoner or acquitted person, having the plain clothes officer monitored the person of interest. If such person acting suspicious, the officer may conduct the search and arrest. At present, the Royal Thai Police has the sophisticated equipment to search for key figure or hired gun as well as searching for the earmark of the loss properties such as automobile, motorcycle, and other properties, include recording warrant of arrest in the computer and if any police station needed to know additional information, the Record Department could supply the answer within 3 minutes and the Royal Thai Police has opened the Internet Website to keep up with the modern world.

Furthermore, the police needs to follow-up on the news, illegal arm trade such as, weapon, narcotics source because these contrabands could be the catalyst or cause of the crime. The patrol unit is unable to penetrate the suppression function, the only thing to do is to appear in the community for psychological effects as well as reduce the opportunity of the perpetrators. Therefore, suppression is the function of special or plain clothes unit only to be effective (Narong Bumrungrat, 1992: 25-26)

2.2 Criminal Judicial Process in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic

2.2.1 Administration and Criminal Judicial Process in Thailand

Changing of concept on the protection of citizens' rights in the criminal justice system started with the major reform in 1997 in accordance with the covenant of the Constitutional of the Kingdom of Thailand (B.E.1997), Section 5, basic guidelines, Article 75 Paragraph 1.

The judicial officials and court proceedings at present started from the Royal Thai Police, Department of Special Investigation, Prosecutor, Court, Department of Probations and Department of Corrections are part of the “Judicial Process”, having the common goal that is searching and bring the perpetrator to justice.

In the current judicial process, there are 3 steps in this process (Virut Virutnipavan, 1997) as follows:

(1) Input refers to the cause of problems such as crime or offense by any other groups that must be brought to judicial process in which the process starting from the investigation officers encountered the incident himself or the victim filed the complaint or the witnesses accused the officer and the court procedures allowed the victim to file the lawsuit on his own behalf.

(2) Process is the operational process in the judicial process, namely, police, prosecutor, court, Department of Probation and Department of Corrections as stated by law.

(3) Output is defined as the effect as appeared after passing step (1) and (2) such as social protection, crime reduction, preserve justice, provide service and justice to the public and society as well as maintaining the sanctity of the law, which respond to the true need of the people and society .

Role and authority, implementation of the law, criminal procedure, and relevant law of justice in each organization as follows:

Police

The Royal Thai Police is the Organization and the police is the officer in the First organization in the Judicial Process, especially taking the responsibility of interrogation officers which is considered as the headwaters of the Judicial Process. The police has the right to apprehend the suspect, search for evidence, interrogation and summary of deposition whether to charge the suspect before sending the deposition and summary of opinion to the prosecutor. The police judicial procedures in accordance with the Procedural Law as follows:

- 1) Receive the plea and start criminal investigation
- 2) Suspended or dissolved criminal cases at the police investigation level
- 3) Delay filing the case and detain the suspect
- 4) Summary of fact and deposition

Prosecution

Prosecutor plays important roles in the criminal justice, having been authorized to prosecute all criminal and civil cases, give legal advice to the government and government agencies as stated by law. The role and function of prosecutor to maintain justice based on the Public Prosecutor Act B.E. 2498 (Article 11 (1)) and the Procedural Law, with the following 2 significant steps:

- 1) Filing charges
- 2) Court Proceeding

Court

Court of Justice is authorized to adjudicate all cases except those cases the Constitution or the laws stipulated under power of different court. The process of Court of Justice are as follows:

- 1) The Preliminary Examination
- 2) Criminal Trail
- 3) Asking the court awaiting sentence
- 4) The Criminal Justice
- 5) Handling the appealed petition

Probation

Department of Probation has no direct involvement as the judicial procedures of police, prosecutor and court, but it holds crucial roles in pre-sentences and post-sentences through the functions of Probation officers. The pre-sentence procedures involve the presentence investigation, whereas the post-sentence, so-called, supervision that required the probation officer to assist the perpetrator, including the application of resources with the community through community affairs, aiming for the defendant to become good citizen and integrate back into the community, with extreme values.

The reasons for the Department of Probation involved the public in the rehabilitation of the perpetrators because the state officials could not prevent and suppress crime alone. Considering the well-beings of society as a whole, crime has impacted the society directly. Therefore, it should be the people burden to assist the officer in prevention and suppression of crimes. Presently,

Today, many countries try to involve people in the prevention and crime problems, which seems to benefit society. The court may order or pass the sentence to put the defendant on probation with or without pre-sentence investigation (Virat Viratnipavan, 1997)

Correction

The correction officer has no direct function with the case as the police, prosecutor and court, but involved with the judicial system to proceed with a case enforcement in order to comply with the criminal court sentence. For the case enforcement after the court sentencing for imprisonment, the prison staff would handle the defendant as ordered by the court sentence with the main intention to detain and prevent him from escape as well as imposed the punishment or arrange rehabilitation to return him to the society.

When the court passed the death penalty, imprisonment or detained the defendant, the Department of Corrections is authorized to imprison the defendant only. For the case that the court passed sentences on fine and seize the property, the Department of Corrections had no authority to act on such area, unless the perpetrator was sentence for imprisonment to replace the fines because he had no money and the court denied his request to do social service to pay for the fines. In such case, the defendant must be imprisoned in the Department of Correction Detention Center earning 200 baht per 1 detaining, and a day detaining. For detaining the prisoner that form the bad habit, he would be sent to the Central Detention Center after been released from the prison in accordance to the time of the court sentence.

The study of roles and functions of the Criminal Justice as mentioned earlier led to the summary of the main judicial process as being the responsibility of the following organization, namely, the police as the preliminary law enforcer in order to suppress the perpetrators and enforce the laws such as searching , arresting, impounding. The police officer is the interrogation officer whereas the prosecutor would execute the legal order such as, proceed or not proceed with the case, whereas the court would consider and pass on the sentence whether or not the accused party had committed wrongdoing as charge, whereas the probation officer handled the pre and post sentencing after the court passing the judgment. Lastly, the correction officer was in charge of the final steps such as, detaining the perpetrator and treatment and the procedures for each operation have been enacted as a part of the Criminal Justice.

2.2.2 Administration and Criminal Justice in Lao People's Democratic Republic

Lao People's Democratic Republic is a people's democratic State with the President as the head of State. The 3 main powers are established in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

1) National Assembly is the legislative organ. The National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is responsible for legislation and important issues of the country and it has the right to issue and amend the Constitution as well as solve the fundamental issues of the nation. The National Assembly consists of MPs, elected by the people votes of 50,000 per 1 Member of Parliament

2) Executive power is the power of government, having a Prime Minister appoints directly and answers to the National Assembly and the MPS could questionnaire the Prime minister at any time.

3) Judicial power consists of courts and prosecutor, President of the People's Supreme Court and Head of the Public Prosecutor-General Institute were appointed by Parliament, or MPs as well as selecting the Court President and head of the Public Prosecutor-General Institute, during the MP meeting in which the MPs could post questions to the President of the Court and Head of Attorney General at all times. At a first meeting of the Council, the Country chairman would be selected with the vote, two out of three votes of the ballot of total MPs to be selected as president of the country. Prime Minister is head of state and a person with the highest responsibility in the country.

Lao Criminal Justice System is the Civil Law that had been influenced by the European Justice System, namely, France. As a result Lao PDR adopted the written law as well as taken the Democratic Republic has taken the justice system and the laws of France blended with the legal concept of socialism as in the former Soviet Union, including the traditional, culture and way of life to be in line with the applicable law in society and eventually passing the law of in the legal system of Lao, which the nation delivered the first Constitution in 1991 and began the use of Civil and Commercial Code , starting from the year 1990-1991 up until now.

In the Criminal Court Procedures in Lao PDR, the prosecutor has involved the most auditing the operation of division related to the protection of country security, having the main responsibilities as follows:

Prosecutor

1) Generally, prosecutor has the most authority to oversee the operation of all related divisions and organizations in which the state empowered the prosecutor the conduct the audit. The main duty of the prosecutor is to audit legal contract of all the state agencies in the country to consider whether or not the provision is consistent or inconsistent with the law as well as creating public nuisance, giving advantages or disadvantages to the public. The aforementioned duties are the prosecutor preliminary roles to ensure the orderly operation in the country.

2) Prosecutor role in conducting criminal case trail of the police and investigation officer in all steps of performance, including the issuance of search and arrest warrant, which required proper judicial procedure. The prosecutor must be carried out the issuance of the search warrant and the arrest warrant. The police has no right and duty to carry out such incident, which means that the police would not be able to issue the warrant, no exception. Even the arrest warrant to be used in the operation to arrest the perpetrator must be issued by prosecutor so the police could be used in apprehension the perpetrator, unless the offense occurred suddenly, the police could apprehend the perpetrator, without the warrant. However, the police must report to the prosecutor no later than 24 hours after the arrest.

3) The prosecutor could examine the detention facilities (camp, make shift Detention) by requesting to inspect the place at all times, midday or midnight without having to notify the police in advance. These are the rights of a prosecutor to monitor the living conditions of prisoner so they could receive fair treatment as stated in the human rights as well as monitor the treatment of the officer toward the prisoner in accordance with the law.

4) The examination steps in the criminal process in the court shows that the prosecutor must consider if the case should be trial in the court in which all cases must go through case consideration before trial and if the prosecutor failed to do so, the court would not be able to accept such case. The criminal justice system related to

the prosecution of cases in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, individual or the injured party could not file a criminal case directly because the law states that it is the duty of the prosecutor only. The victim can be a co-plaintiff together with the prosecutor to exercise a civil claim for damages. Therefore, the prosecutor has the duty to participate in the entire court process. And if the court already passed the sentence, and the prosecutor may disagree or dissatisfy the verdict of the court, the prosecutor could appeal or request additional trial from the Supreme Court so the Supreme Court could arrange adjudication. However, the prosecutor is not allowed to check on the judge behavior or make specific examination on the judge because the judge is directly under the Parliament and Supreme Court President. As for the court process, the prosecutor has the right to examine the entire process.

Court

Lao PDR Court divided into 3 levels, same as some countries in Asian region, namely, the Court of First Instance, Appeal Court and the Supreme Court of Thailand. Today, Lao PDR has only single court or the Court of Justice, but subdivided into many divisions, depending on the separation of cases. These sub-divisions are Administrative Court, Central Labour Court, Commercial Court, Criminal Court, and the Central Juvenile and Family Court.

The criminal process of Lao PDR starting when the offense occurred and the police officer had arrested the perpetrator, but he could not hold him over 48 hours and on temporary basis not exceeding 3 months. If the investigation process had not been completed, the court could extend the period not exceeding three months at a time and the aggregate total 1 year and under. For the serious offense, the officer could only imprison the perpetrator one year or less because in Lao PDR, the law imposed imprisonment for the serious crime case from 7 years to death penalty, which indicated that in the case with the punishment under 7 years, the officer may imprison the perpetrator only 6 months. If the case has reached the time limit and the evidence is not firm enough to prosecute the accused party, the prosecutor is entitled to consider the case within 15 days. If the prosecutor has taken more than 15 days to consider the case, it is unlawful. Within a period of 15 days, prosecutors must send the case filing to the court. When submitting a case to the court, the trial court must be completed the

case within one month from the date accepting lawsuits (enacted by laws). As a result, the case would be processed faster, reducing the burden on the criminal lawsuit over the issue, and after the court decision, any person involved in the case still dissatisfied with the verdict, he could appeal to the prosecutor within 20 days and the prosecutor could appeal within 20 days as well.

Imprisonment

Lao PDR separated and imprisoned inmates such as female/male/children (including detaining them in the Detention Center) and the detention of foreign inmates must be under the same condition as Laotian. In Lao PDR, the detained person is being processed by the Ministry of Public, so-called, the detained officer and under the close inspection of prosecutor.

Pardon

Pardon in the Judicial Process in Lao PDR allows the offender who had been sentenced to death the right to request a pardon to the President of the country within 30 days from the date of the verdict or acknowledging the verdict.

In summary, the administration of justice in Lao PDR is similar to Thailand. As a result, the operation is done in the same meaning and understanding.

2.2.3 Problems of International Criminal Justice.

International Criminal Law is the application of domestic criminal law pertained to that country. However, in the criminal case where the foreign countries involved, the application of such laws could be used with such case. For example, the problem in le lieu de commission de l' infraction that involved international law had spread widely from the 4 main reasons as follows:

1) Residents moving around the country such as, traveling to different countries for temporary or permanent basis such as immigrants or permanent political refugee or finding employment must comply to the rules in that country. Therefore, if a person committed wrongdoing in the country of resident such as Lao immigrants who settled in Thailand committed a crime in the country. Thailand would prosecute the case and apply Thai laws to punish that person. On the contrary, if Thai people

who work or migrate to Lao PDR committed the offense, how would a court in Thailand enforce the law if the nature of offense and punishment differed from what Thai Law enacted such as the offense committed may violate the foreign laws, but not the Thai laws or vice versa. The punishment may be different according to the law of each country.

2) The expansion of international businesses, movement of goods and money, transnational fraud, counterfeit goods or imitated trademark, violation of copyright, patent, import - export goods prohibited by law, including the advance communication technology such as, multinational defamation, deceptive advertising in product quality, published pornography, stealing information by Satellite and the fraudulent websites.

3) The expansion of transnational organized crime or specific crime such as stealing treasured arts from one country to another, counterfeit money, drugs trade, prostitution, and child abduction because of high return, including the sale of organs to foreign millionaire.

4) After World War II, the criminal wrongdoings have increased, but taking another form of terrorism due to political reasons, such as plane hijacking, using force for land segregation, in certain case, some countries support the terrorism by giving money, arms, communication equipment, and assassination of leaders of opponent countries or even sending troops for combating. There is also a crime conducted by war criminal as genocide (Crimes contre L 'humanite), the massacre in the camp, "Seminars", undermine and conduct intelligence through international public organizations such as the CIA or the (former) KGB, etc. These actions have expanded the boundary of the crime beyond the control of any one state to state. Then, the country should carry a criminal penalty that fit the crime and it is imperative that all states must cooperate.

International problems may subside based on the basis of criminal law of each state and cooperation between countries around the world, sharing the same as the source of the concept "International Criminal Laws".

Problems on Internal Law

“ When the crime involved the state (un element d’extraneite) 3 main setbacks that should be taken into consideration based on the Penal Code of Thailand are as follows:

1) The Jurisdiction of the Court in considering the cases, such as, a Thai stole from a Laos in Lao PDR and vice versa a Laos stole from a Thai in Thailand. Once the perpetrator apprehended, which court in which country has the jurisdiction over the case.

2) Problems related to the offense under the criminal law of each country and although it had been determined which court would consider the case, the law consider further the use of country's internal law to determine admissible guilt and punishment. Laws of the perpetrator country or the nationality of the victims are the indicators. Generally, the court in any country has the power to consider using the domestic law of that country, but when the judgment of the trial is final, other countries involved could or could not carry a case further is another problem to deal with.

3) How is the problem with certification or enforcement of the judgment of the foreign court affected Thailand? In what magnitude? And vice versa what are the impact of court judgment in Thailand toward foreign court? The court judgment could be divided into 2 types as follows:

3.1 The certification of judgment of a foreign court (l’effet negatif) may halt the criminal court proceedings against those who had been sentenced by the foreign court until the case reached the final verdict.

3.2 The enforcement of judgments of foreign courts. (l’effet positif) such as, the foreign courts imposed the punishment or considered whether or not the perpetrator had served the sentence abroad to engage with the trial court in Thailand (in other cases) on increasing penalties for offenders , awaiting the sentence because the perpetrator had committed the offense and already received the punishment by the foreign courts.

Collaboration between States

If there is any elements in the country involved, it is necessary for the states to collaborate by agreement or Treaty in order to punish the criminal for the crime he had committed. The collaboration is done in the following 3 levels:

1. Cooperation on extradition (l'extradition) in which Thailand may ask other states that had similar mission to deliver the perpetrator for court consideration in Thailand or sent the perpetrator to the requested country that had enacted in the law regarding the extradition, which involved the internal laws and relevant foreign treaty.

2. Cooperation in searching for the offender between various states, including Interpol (Interpol), as well as exchange information and obstruct international crimes.

3. The establishment of the International Court of Justice, which is known as the International Criminal Law defined its action as an offense. For example, the terrorists or pirates of high sea. In addition, the case consideration has higher jurisdiction above all states, but the establishment of such court had not shown any progress as it should be because each state reserves own sovereign in its ruling and would not allow foreigners to establish own permanent courts, instead one could be set up only a time when the situation occurred. For example, the Military court at Nuremburg and Tokyo, which considered the war criminal cases committed by German and Japanese in WW2.

Because sovereign in its ruling denies foreigners to consider the establishment of such courts, only temporary court is allowed based on the situation.

The scope of the criminal law relies on 3 main principles as follows:

1. Territorial Principle identify the use of laws such as, the crime scene (le lieu de commission de l' infraction). Based on this principle, any offense occurred in any state must be prosecuted by its laws (lex loci delicti) regardless of the nationality. On the contrary, any offense occurred outside the state jurisdiction, although the perpetrator is the citizen of that state, the state could not enforce own law to the offense outside the country. The perpetrator would be prosecuted under the

jurisdiction of state where the offense had been committed. Therefore, if Thailand followed this principle, Thai laws would be applied with all perpetrators regardless of the nationalities, but unable to enforce Thai laws outside the Kingdom, although the perpetrator is Thai.

2. Nationality Principle is the legal application such as, person nationality “Law of any country shall apply and protect citizen of such state no matter where they might be”, which divided into 2 types as follows:

2.1 *la personnalite active* refers to enforcing laws of certain state with the perpetrator of such state may commit crime inside and outside the country, regardless of the nationality of the victim. This principle focused on the nationality of the perpetrator. Therefore, if Thailand based on this law, Thai laws would be applied with Thai perpetrators inside and outside the Kingdom, but unable to enforce foreign perpetrator in the Kingdom of Thailand.

2.2 *la personnalite passive* states that the criminal laws of any state would protect its own citizen whether the crime is committed inside or outside the country. This law is mainly focused on the nationality and the offenders would be prosecuted by the law of the state of the injured person.

Therefore, if Thailand followed this principle, Thai laws would be applied to the Thais residing inside or outside the country and the perpetrator regardless the nationalities, perhaps the perpetrator may be the state itself action against the perpetrator regardless of the nationality.

3. *l’universalite de la repression* is when any country upon apprehending the perpetrator has the right to judge and punish that person regardless of his personality and the place of crime. Such international sanction, normally, has common laws or between states that identified the nature of offense, impacting joint benefits of the states such as, *la piraterie, le trafic de stupefiants*.

The major 3 principles stated in Thailand's Criminal Code as follows:

1. Criminal Code Article 4 on the Territorial Principle stated that "anyone committed wrongdoings in the Kingdom shall be punished by laws...." since the criminal code enacted for the peace and safety throughout the nation, this law is then enforceable for all the crime committed in the kingdom, including the action with "territorial involvement" in Article 5 and Article 6.

2. The strict application of Territorial Principle would become the obstacles or limitation for punishment outside the Kingdom. Therefore, the criminal law had included the Nationality Principle as well to reinforce the Territorial Principle as enacted in Article 8, "anyone committed offense outside the Kingdom and (A) if the perpetrator person is Thai .. (B) the perpetrator is alien and the Thai Government or Thai Citizen is the injured parties ..."

3. As for the main international sanction, there is indefinite agreement. Therefore, the proceeding must be done according to the criminal law of each country to constitute nature of crime. Thailand imposed criminal sanctions in the Article 7 related to the security of the Kingdom, and plunder in the high sea, which created the least problem from not having the territorial principles and only internal law applied, so the country law could be applied with the perpetrators of any nationality.

To sum up, problems of international criminal justice, especially Thailand and Lao PDR after considering international law or international criminal law, which considered legal application in each country that could impact case prosecution in this study.

2.3 Forced Prostitution Concepts

In the additional protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Human Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children of UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime that was established in 2000 defines human trafficking as recruiting, delivering, sheltering individual or detaining a person with coercion or force or abuse of power or risk human trafficking in persons, or giving or receiving payments or benefits from the consent person having control over another person for

the purposes of exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or forced slavery or using force or cut out body for sale.

2.3.1 History Background of Forced Prostitution

Kittithontat Laevongrut (2007: 2-4) summarized the background of prostitution as follows:

Brothel, per historical record, believed that first one had been set up more than 2600 years ago by Solon, a well-known lawyer and reformer of Greece. It was formed in Athens, Greece with intention to reduce the number of drifting Brothel and adultery. Solon established himself as the owner of the establishment to put them in place, working orderly and without the pimp. Solon donated all proceed from prostitution to religion.

Besides female prostitutes, male prostitutes also appears in Greek era as well. These people were trained since early childhood. The anal sex was very popular and boy who sold their bodies mostly were slaves. But children who were not slaves often refused to do so because it rather risky if they got caught and they would lose the political rights when they grow into adults.

During the period where prostitutions were done openly in Greece. Aliens from Asia Minor could engage in free sex with the indigenious. Greek government recognizing the downfall of society started to seriously crackdown the operation, but unsuccessful, so the Greek government changed the new technique by issuing the permit that required a female who wanted to be a prostitute changed her mind, but the tactic still yielded no satisfied results. The government found the new approach to eliminate prostitution by lasting names of prostitute to show the public and imposed high taxes from the prostitutes and Brothel owners. Apparently, this type of taxes generated huge income for the government, disabled them to get rid of prostitution and eventually this tax had to be abolished in the reign of Anastarious 1. In Thailand, this type of tax had been collected from prostitutes, so-called "road maintenance tax," but it was canceled during the reign of King Rama V, when he had enacted anti-passer disease Rs 127 up and changed collecting fees for the license.

In the middle Ages, even though king or the state ruler tried to eliminate prostitution, but prostitution was still an open trade under the Municipality control. When the public started to look down on them, Brothel moved further away from the community and dressed plainly and reported the officials on regular basis.

In Rome Prostitutes were usually the slave foreigners forced into prostitution from capturing or being sold into prostitution. Sometimes, a slave trader was waiting to capture the abandoned children to be sold into prostitution. In slave trading, the slave would be stripped down, naked to find the physical flaw. Slave trading appeared in aristocracy, as soon as dealing finished, the pretty and flawless women would be taken to the brothel and becoming the prostitution. In those days the biggest brothel in Pompeii town was called Lupanar, which shows how prostitution is a preferred trade in Rome. The expectations of these prostitutes to be free was almost zero, but there are also opportunities if such prostitute was accepted by society as a knowledgeable and having medical capabilities.

Later on into the Middle Ages. Prostitution is common. Although prostitution is based on the idea of Christianity, Roman Catholic Church view it as a sinful act, but prostitution continues to be forgiven for believing. The prostitutes to prevent evil like rape. Or like an unnatural intercourse and masturbation. According to Augustine of Hippo "If we expelled prostitution from our society, social members may cause chaos from lust" After the decline of prostitution in Roman Empire, many prostitutes turned into slaves, but religion was against slavery. As the economy grows, prostitutes were restored again, until the government passed the laws to prohibit prostitution from wandering in the streets of the city and eventually they must move and work outside the areas. In Germany and France, the government must designate the zone for prostitutes to work.

In the late 15th century, attitudes about prostitution began to change due to the birth of Protestant religious sect in southern Germany. Prostitutes were banned and Brothels were closed down until the early 16th century because the public thought of them as the source spreading disease from the epidemic of syphilis in Naples and spreading throughout Europe.

In 18th century, the prostitutes (Venice) start using condoms made of sheep gut or intestines of cattle. Until the 19th century, there was the idea that prostitution should be illegal and the idea had been widespread to America. Some states have increased the penalties for prostitutes who knew that they carried the disease and still sold sex, which infected customers. The violation of this so-called the Felony Prostitution Law is considered the serious crime, punishable by imprisonment, maximum 10-15 years.

2.3.2 Emerging Market and Forced Prostitution

Considering the following 3 factors consisted of sex trader, customers and sex workers, especially women and children (Women Foundation, 1997) with the following details:

2.3.2.1 Sex trader is an important mechanism contributed to the origin of prostitution market in which the prostitution conflict with law and morality. At the same time, women lacking the opportunity to meet with their clients, children reaching maturity required a mechanical or an entrepreneurs to help organize the trade such as organized crime favored prostitution in various activities such as money laundry, narcotics, gambling and women and children trafficking.

Furthermore, it may be a group of individual contacting each other through telephone network or Internet (Daily News, 2002) and using these network as the middleman, connecting each other through Cellular, even if the government could eliminate any one unit, it is impossible to stop these illegal business because there are many replacement unit to take each other places.

Service Businesses such as, Massage Parlor, Bar Beer, Liquor Store, Bar with Hostess, Café and Clubs, Escort Services (Nittaya Rungwangpan, 1996) conducted business as shadow prostitution, especially Motel as the mechanism to facilitate prostitution since 1997 on forward. The competition in the service industry has engaged prostitution or sex services to attract customer by hiring waitresses or children in much lower wages (1,000-3,000 baht/month) to motivate these workers finding supplementary income through prostitution, not only using the permanent

worker, the business entrepreneurs lured women and children to come in the place for free drinks and other privileges to attract customers come in the establishment and used more services since frequent customers may prefer new challenges from women and children non-workers.

Therefore, the mechanism mentioned above should be an important goal to legally suppress because it is the most important factor contributing to Women and Children trafficking in Thailand.

2.3.2.2 Customers nearly 100% were male, perhaps from the sexual discrimination in Thailand. In physical sense, the desire for sex is indifference between women and men, but society would control more female sexual desire than male through legal procedures such as, the burden of child rearing fell on women without proof, whereas male could prove if he needs to burden with child support and the proof remained the mother's duties (Civil and Commercial Code section 5 family). In the same token, the husband could file for the divorce if he caught his wife having an affair. If a wife filed for divorce, husband could name other woman as his wife (Civil and Commercial Code, Article 1516 sub 1), including the tradition that enabled women to respond to sexual need freely in comparison with women in many societies, especially in Thai society, when exposed to stimulus male could become the sexual service user easily. (Nittaya Rungwangpan, 1996).

- Male lives far away from his family because he has no choice, such as migrant workers, laborers without permanent address, draftee, or being transferred to a different place without family relocating together, male tourists who travelled alone. When they have sexual desire, whether spontaneously occurred or being stimulated, they would seek to relieve their sexual desires by engaging the service of prostitute. Some may develop mental problems, which may be acute until leading to mental pathology such as, Pedophilia (Prefer sexual relations with children) (Pipop Udomsup et.al.,2001), having sexual addiction or may not be happy with family or not sexually happy with the wife because he is accustomed to having sex with a sex worker who may not need sexual response from bed partner as having sexual intercourse with his wife, and so on or perhaps develop sexual addiction when lust has control over their self-control.

- The control or reduced the number of customers requires the medical measures, suppression laws on women and children trafficking, together with apprehending the customer who exhibited symptom of Pedophilia or provide medical services for those who became the sexual addict. Moreover, living struggle in the residence or domicile. The need to evacuate or move to another shelter create the need to earn money for themselves and their families in some way. These push the women into prostitution

2.3.2.3 Service Trader, especially women and children should not be the victims of trafficking until turning to prostitution victims, if no there are no complicating factors which caused by the trader and family (Nittaya Rawangpal, 1996).

- Spending beyond their means, which may result from the parents had never taught the children self-control and manage financial affairs to be consistent with own economic status. In addition, the parents may set example of over spending. This may be another reason for women to become prostitute so they could have the money to spend the way they wanted.

- Drugs addict or gambling so they need to find huge income to support the habit

- Having mental problems such as being sexual abuse or abandon by lover and feel worthless as well as developing the symptoms of their own Victimization.

- Unbearable family violence until the sex trader must run away from home. Without the mean of support themselves, they would turn to the sex trade.

- The family suffered from poverty. They have to struggle to money to feed their families, especially parents living apart to work in another city or district.

- The family spent money beyond their mean so they ended borrowing money to pay for their extravagant, perhaps the member borrowed money for investment and loss, members with gambling habits or becoming drugs addict.

- There is the unrest in the residential area with heavy arm fighting, women migrated to other location may be unable to earn the living the way they used to so they must to prostitute to feed themselves and families.

- Being seen that the behavior of traders is absolutely necessary to integrate the entire medical mechanism, the social mechanism, and legal mechanisms together to achieve the goals, including the economic cooperation between both countries as well as economic, social and laws relevant of the countries involved.

Pattern of Prostitution

Pattern of prostitution caused by the following 2 reasons:

1. Prostitution without intermediaries or through the mechanism of prostitution, which is in the form of soliciting or offer to customers directly. It is usually contained in the limited area. When it not through market mechanisms, it could not be in contact with clients in a broad and only earned small income, unrelated to organized crime or human trafficker. Normally, there is no wrongdoings against the Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Act, is group has not met the criteria of research scope.

2. Prostitution through internet or marketing mechanism such as, Mobile, Internet, (Market Analysis Newspaper, 2002), mass media (Advertise, covert service such as Escort) or passing through different type of businesses, including Brothel , which is against the criminal law, Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Act and Women and children Anti-Trafficking Act and Immigration Act.

If a woman or children victims of trafficking are lured into prostitution or rape. These victims are likely to assist the state in law enforcement crack down on crimes related intermediary organizations. Rather than being seduced or enticed by the benefits and revenue since the incident created mutual and reciprocal. The mechanism requires social workers and doctors to help reinforce the legal mechanism for the suppression of human trafficking or organized crime as well.

Furthermore, the model of prostitution be the consequences from the following factors (Paveena Hongsakul, 2007: 29-30)

1) Consumerism: It was found that many students lacking educational opportunity even without problems on poverty or came from poor family, instead they turned in prostitution because they wanted to earn extra money to pay for extravagance. However, such behavior resulted from poor relationship with the parents. Generally, parents must set a good example to the young, teaching skills in managing problems in life to children as well as developing social skills, lifestyles, including financial planning to be in line with reality, including self-control within appropriate boundary, as well as finding the supplement income honestly and not violating the law such as being employed in the store, doing odd jobs such as, typing, sewing. These are values that must be passed on from parents, without good example, it surely created consumerism.

2) Globalization: The Communications and Information Technology made many children addicted to computer games. Mobile Internet is the result of technological developments worldwide and it extended into communication and Information Technology. Many children get hook on computer games. Telephone today enabled people to access mobile communication even more. However, all these technologies cost lot of money to keep up with changes in technology such, as computer, mobile phone, considering consumerism trend, the parents must educate and suggested the use of these equipment properly, so that children would not be trapped into spending extravagantly until turning to prostitute for extra income.

3) Tourism promotion policy: A factor that stimulates the sex trade such as, the use of escort services, tourism that promote sex services. As for the travel policies that do not promote these services are not affected by prostitution. For individual directly and indirectly as follows: example, the policy of promoting Thailand Food Festival, and Fruit Festival Thailand, is a form of sales of food, no effect on prostitution and cultural tourism. The promotional tour that focused on servicing travelers, especially the expansion of service facilities for tourists, using sex services as a marketing channel to attract customers is the business that supports.

4) Trend is when a person tried to keep up with the fashion using expensive merchandise to show off. It is one branch of consumerism.

2.3.3 Impacts from Forced Prostitution

Pravitr Roikaew (2548) gathered the impact from prostitution as follows:

2.3.3.1 The impacts from prostitution are

- Physical impacts, that is, the victims were forced into the sex trade, whether for prostitution or exploitation in other areas. The abused often suffer severe injuries or death, chronic malnutrition or disabilities and chronic skin disease, with slow physical development.

- Effects on the reproductive system and reproductive organs when a woman or girl victim of trafficking are forced into prostitution. They often work in lower levels of the sex industry. These girls are strictly controlled without any saying or bargaining. Therefore they are highly susceptible to sexual transmittal diseases and AID, not to mentioned inability to get pregnant normally.

- Impacts on mental state when the women and children were forced into prostitution and usually suffer from being abused or exploited, causing severe anxiety or stress, desire to kill or attempt suicide. These symptoms would get worse, with constant fear, amnesia, absentminded, without response to external stimuli, lack of self-confidence or trust others and mood swings.

- Impacts on family and community where the finding revealed that many victims of forced prostitution were tracked down and battered and inevitably returning to prostitution.

2.3.3.2 Impact on Family of Prostitution Victims

- The feeling of guilt and shame occurred not just to the victims but to the family and acquaintances of those entering prostitution even though the victims are forced into prostitution.

- Expectations for fear that another vulnerable person in the family could fall next victim to forced prostitution.

- Anxiety and lack of concentration on the job or career because the family member must keep the news of the missing victims.

- Being the economic burden for families since some victim who had been rescued and returned to the family was in no condition to work normally, such as a patient infected with HIV, or developed physical disabilities which become the family burden to provide caring since there is no system or any agency to oversee this issue matter and provide concrete assistance to the families of the victims concretely.

2.3.3.3 Social Impacts

- According to a universal right to life, liberty, the right not to be forced into slavery or slave-like format is under the protection. Forced prostitution is violating human rights, but sex trader or prostitution ring have no respect for these rights. Not only disregard these individual rights, their actions are considered a serious violation of the rights of victims. In a case where the victim is a child prostitution, they have violated the right for them to receive proper education and the right not to be exploited by all forms of abuse in children.

- Causing Social Breakdown when human trafficking is the process that undermine the social structure because the victims of trafficking would be cut off from the family ties and children who were victims of prostitution may lack opportunity to learn and taught by parents. Some victim may have the physical deterioration due to undernourishment during the trade. In some communities, prostitution can be seen as a career earning good money and many believe that it is very simple to do because the victims and traffickers are often a person close to or in the same community. This has caused more newcomer in the trade.

- Human trafficking promotes the Fueling Organized Crime that is involved with making profit or benefits from prostitution as well as having the crucial role to stimulate or promote other types of crime. The data from the United Nations Human trafficking indicated that human trafficking is a transnational crime with annual benefits worth more than US \$ 7000 million per year which rank third in profits making for this type of crime, next to narcotics and weapons trafficking . It also appeared that human trafficking has connection with money laundering, drug trafficking, forgery and smuggling people into the country.

- Prostitution is to Deprive Countries Human Capital by reducing human and production capacity because certain part of population had been exploited beyond regular employment. Some business operators seek to increase profit and save costs so people who want to enter the regular labor system could not find work. Moreover, children who have been victims of trafficking or exploitation, when becoming mature adults would become inferior and unskilled laborers from lacking opportunity of good education and professional training.

- Prostitution is undermining public health where most victims of prostitution suffered physical and mental abuse. Some sexually developed transmitted diseases, psychosis, stress disorder, paranoia, unable to socialize with other like normal people. The victims often face beating and coercion, both physical and psychological. The impact of such incident caused significant impact to the reintegration process of those victims.

- Prostitution is the Subvert Government Authority, that is, the spread of prostitution ring makes people vulnerable and susceptible to insecurity and distrust or losing confidence in the ability of government officials to be able to protect women and children who are about to be victimize by trafficking. In addition, human trafficking is often used the authorities assist in the operation and in return paying bribes to officials, so such actions are all undermining the judicial process and law enforcement.

In summary, the research entitled, “A Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic” has presented the idea on prostitution to describe the type of forced prostitution that is the process of using force which is completely different from voluntary human trafficking.

2.3.4 Cause of Prostitution in Thailand

Regarding Trafficking on women and children in Thailand, there are 2 issues to consider as follows (Daraswas Laevongrat, 2006):

2.3.4.1 Trafficking women and children from rural to urban has 3 basic caused

Trafficking women and children from rural to urban has 3 basic caused as

- Poverty is a problem that these women and children have to face every day. The earning and production are not enough for the family to live on because most women and children came from families of rice farming . When the product each year is not enough, they must borrow money to invest so each year, debt increased.

Some family debt had not caused by low produce, but rather to satisfy the urge for frivolous things so they have to strive to acquire it even incurred the debt, leading to more poverty.

-Family split up, and parent divorce, making the children feel abandon ,or improper rearing making them lacking warmth and feeling insecurity warmth, and eventually developed misfit behavior.

- Family has no and help support the family by entering prostitution. In addition, the desire to live in luxury and objection for the children to enter prostitution because they feel that the daughter helps to raise family status until being accepted by society. Moreover, it is the daughter who wanted to show their gratitude consumerism pushes women and girls to become victims of women and children trafficking even more.

- Children have little opportunity to access proper education or receive vocational training. Despite the provision of compulsory education, it is insufficient for them to make their living, not enough for self-reliance in their daily lives. Lacking the opportunity for chance to get educated or less educated led to missing the vision to differentiate right from wrong as well as the parents has less education, insufficient knowledge to teach or guide the children in the appropriate direction. Their main interest is how to make a living for themselves and family. Thus, the children became ignorance and indifferent, hardly realized if they going to be tricked into the vicious cycle of people with power and money.

- Children are immature and unable to realize the future lying ahead of them, only to see the benefit when being told and persuaded until eventually becoming the victims of those controlled and seek benefits from human trafficking.

2.3.4.2 Cause of Transnational Women and Children Trafficking are as follows (Darasvat Laevobgrut , 2006)

-Economy: The findings indicated that the main cause for transnational women and children trafficking is economic downturn. For example, the failure of the government to solve the economic problems of the country, especially, to eliminate poverty in the countryside, which is the cause for migration of rural labor to town. But rural workers migrate to work in the city is now experiencing other problems as well because the industrial factories and labor market in the city are not prepared to support huge labor movement. Some female labors were persuaded to work aboard and eventually entering prostitution because of lack education, knowledge and experiences, unable to keep up with the tricks of those exploit women and children in sex trade.

-Values, social and infringement contribute to women and children becoming the victims of human trafficking ring for sex services. In Thai society, the values and social condition accepted that men is greater and women roles are assigned to meet men's needs, especially in sexual desire. Moreover, the social conditions and extravagant, over-consumption above one's mean all contributed to the cause. Therefore, when yearning for extravagant is exceeding the low income, people are willing to incur debt or any convenient way to earn quick money. Besides, the example from the family that sold the daughter could raise the status and living level of the family. For example, being a prostitute enabled a family to build a new house, buying a motorcycle and convenient appliances, so in the eyes of community members, it is acceptable profession because they could see the tangible reward in materials. Many families tried to push their daughter into the prostitution because of their excessive material consumption, coupled with the influence of women in this profession that usually telling only the advantages of the trade and hiding the dark side and suffering from prostitution. As a result many girls from remote rural areas entered this profession.

- The establishment of American military bases in Thailand and used the country as the recreational area during the Vietnam War from 1955 - 1975 has contributed to a widespread prostitution and the rapid increase in number of prostitutes in Thailand increasing rapidly as well as being transnational trafficking of women and children for sexual services as well. In other words, the consequences from having the bases and recreation places contributed to the booming of bars, nightclubs, massage parlors to support the need of the American soldiers. Many Thai women turned to sex industry working as the prostitutes or hired wives.

- Due to government's policy to promote tourism Thailand, many foreign visitors traveling to Thailand . At the same time, the number of prostitutes in Thailand is increasing rapidly, but the result is not only from the efforts of the government. As a matter of fact, private sector is also contributed greatly in the form of various businesses investment related to tourism. In addition to regular tour, these businesses promoting businesses with advertisement in sexual services from Thai female. Furthermore, a good income as well as being able to get acquainted with those tourists is opened for Thai women being lured into prostitution abroad because of extremely high earnings as compared to working in Thailand. It is an attractive attraction in trafficking women and children across the country to arrange Thai women entering prostitution abroad.

Further from social and economic impact on women trafficking, considering Thailand which had encountered social problems from entering industrialization, especially prostitution and women trafficking (Teeranart Kanchanauksorn, 1999: 35-45). This incident has not happened with only in Thailand , but also with the underdeveloped countries or the country aiming toward capitalism , but still too far behind .Many countries are located near Thailand such as , Philippines, Sri Lanka, whereas the foreign buyers came from the western industrialized countries such as Germany, Sweden and Japan. As for domestic buyers, they are financial well-off, quite successful in business or trying to take advantages from economic development. The findings suggest that economic and social status related to the origin and women trafficking in Thailand as follows:

1. Thailand economy needs the development in the following 4 aspects.

- Imbalance development because the focus is more on agricultural and agricultural sectors

- Develop by focusing on urban

- Sex business helps to adjust during the crisis and support the existence of economic system.

- Having dependency on developed capitalist country

- Imbalance development

In planning all 4 plans of the National Economic and Social Development plan, Thailand focused heavily on, “ Leading toward Industrial Economy ”, which reduced the proportion of agricultural produce in GDP from 33% (2503) before stating Plan No. 1 (2504-2509) to 20.6% (1982) after passing Plan No. 4.

While the agricultural sector became less significant or perhaps it has halted operation in the agricultural sector. Thailand's industrial sector had suffered several problems and limitations, because they must depend on foreign countries for raw materials, technology and capital goods, except low capability to compete in the international market labor intensive industry where large number of workers are needed. This must rely on the control of low labor cost, then, industrial development has become problems instead of finding solution. It requires a huge budget to (mostly agricultural sector in the rural area) prepare for energy, communication, and facilities besides the government protection in wages, agricultural product price, and international trade measures for the sustainability and expansion, namely, the farmers in the countryside and in the city as for those who would benefit are the capitalist, especially the major owner. Therefore, the economic development of the past resulting in majority became poorer while minority became richer.

- The primarily focused on urban development which has been mentioned Article 1 that industry in Thailand is still concentrated in the capital and major cities, only a few places. According to from the number of Board of Investment, the number of industries in Bangkok is as much as 50.4% of the project has been

promoted from the 2503-2522 showing the city is a center of growth and development in all areas that had been in the same operation for sometimes, coupled with the economic downfall in agricultural sector, leading to rapid urban expansion along with the country's industrial and economic system of capitalism to Thailand. The latest report of the World Bank pointed to 1 out of 5 of Thai population living in the city. This is the accumulated number from the rate of 5 % annually in the past 5 decades. At the same time, population in the countryside increased only 2.5 % and estimated that the number of population in the city would be much higher in the future if there is no change in the structure and economic policy.

The influx of population from rural to urban areas, causing the overflow problem in industrial production in the city as well as being easy for the capitalists or employers to pay low wages, quite unfair for women by claiming that women should be paid less than men so they is not in the position to bargain to protect their interests.

2. Problem of over hiring and low wages in agriculture and industrial sectors as the important factor pushing the sex industry to become the choice of many women who are unable to penetrate the work force in various production sectors or receive adequate compensation in making their living.

3. Sex industry helps the country to cope with crisis and survive in the turbulence economy

As mentioned earlier, even with the economic crisis in the past 2 decades, Thailand could maintain economic growth at the satisfactory rate. First, the expansion of service sector, which substantially increases significant Thailand economy toward the fourth economic and social development plan, the expansion of service sector coincides with the rapid growth of the sex industry. Since the United States began to build military bases and gather forces in Thailand to prepare battle against North Vietnam. In the year 2505, as a result from formulating the National Economic and Social Development Plan No.1 (2504-2509), 5 U.S. Military bases were established in Northeast and Eastern of Thailand, with 40,000-50,000 soldiers permanently stationed as the vacationed soldiers during off duties in Vietnam 30,000-70,000 per year. During 2509-2512, Thailand has become the entertainment center and the most important providing sexual services, attracting huge amount of US dollars

from GI into the country. In some way, this revenue helps to relieve the shortage of foreign currency and reduce the degree of poverty in the countryside.

When Vietnam War ended and U.S.A. withdrew the military base, the sex businesses that had just established started to shake. There was the panic attempt to lure both Thai and Foreign tourists into the country to maintain income. It is then the sex business spreading and changing its pattern as sex tour and other activities, including importing women aboard to service customer at site

The intense competition and enormous benefits from such business led to systematic work, flexible model, including advertising in a way that has never been done before. It may be said that Commercial sex industry has turned into the widespread network covering a large amount of working capital and the benefits numerous third party as well as bringing substantial income to the country.

According to the World Council Printing article, sex tour generated number 3 income among all merchandises (Daily News, Bangkok, Thursday August 4, 1983). Part of the revenues are reserved for capital of the business operator. The other part is returned to the parents and families of rural women. The importance of such income can be estimated from the fact that it offers. Mr. Chawaeng Vongyai, the MP mentioned that “Money Order sent to Amphur Dok KUm Tai nearly 100 million each year, not counting the Bank Draft at numerous branches, which helps the northern region economy and improve the living conditions, hardly any famine (Thairat, Bangkok, February 16 1984).”

Income from these businesses came not only outside the country, but also the country that exploits the economic development in various ways. For example the exploitation of the labor of farmers and authority in the economic sense that needs to engage the service of such business as well.

While the women are driven to become economic blunder and plunged into the opening of sexual business. Male customers engaged in spending hard earned money in buying services to fulfill their sexual gratification and relieve pressure and return to exploit society even more.

4. Relationships with developed capitalist countries

There is a need to rely on external economy, which may be the capitalist or industrialized countries, developing capital inflows from abroad and revenues from exports, and tourism, taking the country into the problem of economic dependency and fall in global capitalism similar to the developing countries. In addition to the commercial benefits to industrial countries and a negative effect on the countries agricultural exports.

The administrative policies makes Thai industry facing market disruption, the shortages of capital and raw materials as well as the need to keep wages low in order to compete in the global market.

In the midst of the economic problems which directly impact on poverty of farmers in rural areas. Social attitudes that oppressed women in the male dominance has driven and allows the sex industry became another alternative of Thailand quite similar to many rural areas that became the source of supply “ Fresh Meat” for Bangkok and big cities that turned into the Center of Trade and Tourism. Thailand has become the site to pursuit pleasure or relaxation of the capitalists and workers in industrialized or developed capitalism countries, which engaged in business services in Thailand both economic and social reasons.

Thailand's role in global capitalism, looking at the aspect which is almost identical to the roles of agricultural sector in the rural areas where the industry has been concentrated in the downtown area, or clearer than that (labors downtown received the same impact from this system), that is, the relationship between the parties occupy the capital versus those without capital domination and at the system disadvantages.

Obviously, prostitution problems and forced prostitution in Thailand occurred within the time frame of tremendous social change, including the changes in the economic, social, political, partly as a result from the need to acquire additional income , increase socioeconomic status of the individual. This is the result of research aiming at finding model and collaborative guidelines to prevent and combat human trafficking.

2.4 Forced Prostitution Situation

2.4.1 Forced Prostitution Problems Situation in Thailand

At present, problems on forced prostitution on women and children have become so intense. Global society has come to term that trading and exploiting children and women are the serious right violations. Thailand is one of the countries in Southeast Asia and increase its intensity when the Transnational Organized Crime used Thailand to seek enormous benefits form this trade.

Thailand has been classified as the country of origin, the transit country and the country of destination as follows:

- The country of origin of human trafficking from small village women being trafficking to big city to find employment first and later shift to overseas, which frequently happened to women and children in the North and Northeastern of Thailand.
- Thailand is the transit country for the human traffickers to bring in women and children from the neighboring countries such as, Myanmar, China, Lao PDR, Cambodia into Thailand to receive passports or marriage certificate for traveling to the destination country such as , U.S.A. or the European countries.
- Thailand is the destination country of the current human trafficking victims or those victims already migrated and lived in the country permanently.

Presently, prostitution is the result of attitude, value system and the traditional belief that descended inevitably. It is being recognized that many families in Thai society expected the daughters to support the families. Instinctively, the daughter stays in touch and provide more support to the family than the son. Nonetheless, the traditional belief coupled with social disparity, prostitution is still prevailed in society.

However, the additional amendment of criminal code on section 9, article 276 regarding the husband raping the lawful wife is considered as crime because the husband could find sexual release outside his home. This is another reason why society still approved prostitution.

Forced prostitution statistic, especially on women and children in Thailand who entered this trade, either by forcing, deceiving or detaining still being one of the most critical problems. According to the world report in human Trafficking in the prior year (Trafficking in Persons TIP Report 2012) confirmed through the assessment by U.S. government for Thailand to be part of Tier 2-Watch List, or the country is being watched closely and Thai government has been warned that she is still neglecting to comply with standard requirement for eradication of human trafficking because most arrests had nothing to do with human trafficking. Therefore, Thailand had been classified into the Watch List for 3 consecutive years, starting from 2010, 2011, and 2012. As a matter of fact, if we are not actively serious about human trafficking issue, Thailand may be reduced to Tier 3, that is, Thailand would face Non-tariff barriers from U.S.A.

As for the arrest statistic on human trafficking as stated in the Trafficking in Persons Report 2012 as follows: in 2010, 70 cases of arrests, 79 cases received sentences, and in 2011, there were 83 cases of arrests and 67 cases were sex worker, whereas 16 cases were laborers and all 67 received the sentences based on the Anti-Trafficking Act in Person. Majority of the perpetrators were Thai Nationality which were quite lower than the fact.

At present, human trafficking situation in Thailand has become so intense since Thailand turned from the importing women into prostitution to the country of origin, transit and destination country. There is the low level of understanding of human trafficking laws among the justice officials and the general public (Thailand Status on Human Trafficking, 2015). There are factors contributed to the intensity of present human trafficking situation as follows:

A. Economic factors, Male service background Male who had been working in the factory or as hired helper, but the earning is inadequate to live comfortably in the current economic conditions, certain number of people is then decided to enter this profession.

B. Consumerism in the society where materials are acquired to gain social status and acceptance. Some people struggled to gain the place in society. Sales or service is expected to help the others turn their own lives and families to gain social acceptance like anyone else.

2.4.2 Forced Prostitution Problems in Lao PDR

Laotian are facing a high risk of secretly forcing human trafficking due to rapid economic expansion among ASEAN neighboring countries, but the economic expansion in the country is rather low as well as Lao PDR geographical features such as the border that adjacent to the other countries, including the general population education is still at low level. These are all important factors contributed to human trafficking.

Lao PDR is classified as the country of origin and transit country, but recently, there is a signal indicating Lao PDR becoming the destination country.

Women and Children Development and Protection Law

This law has stated that the action of finding, transporting or hiding women and children, by deceiving, threatening, forcing or binding with debt obligation or other venues with the intention to coerce them into forced labor or prostitution or distributing pornographic pictures or any other actions that go against Lao PDR good cultures, including cutting body parts to illegal benefits. Then, from the existing definition, the penalties for trafficking are already stated in the provision of section 24 regarding the protection of women and children from human trafficking and domestic violence. Moreover, the provisions of section 39 has mentioned the budget for assisting victims of human trafficking.

As specifically stated by law that the victim of the prostitution shall not be prosecuted in the following 2 charges:

- Prostitution
- Illegally enter-exit the country

Also, the victim has the rights to be compensated for the damages. Therefore, arranging the welfare for the prostitution victim is extremely crucial in which Lao PDR arranged the accommodations for the victims, including meals and clothing, medical assistance, not to mention regular and professional trainings for the victims (Chotirose Cholsawas, 2006: 48-53). The deception used for luring workers from the countryside to work in the city is considered as taking to work aboard. The findings suggest that many trafficking victims were women and children under 18 and they either worked in the factories or provided services, specifically those from up-country because of low education. As for those selling services, they are either waitresses, working in the entertainment center, cooking, cleaning or washing clothes as well as being sex workers. The investment policies are also promoting this human trafficking, for example issuing the license for opening restaurant, entertainment center, karaoke, resort, hotel and factory, so many business establishments had the need for large workforce and persuaded more workers from countryside to migrate into the city.

Human trafficking statistical record, especially women and children, in Lao PDR indicated total 259 sex workers in 2006. Out of this number, 250 were female and children, in 2007 the number went up to 264 and 255 were female and children. So in 2008, out of 235 persons, 234 were female and children, in 2009, out of 50, 46 female and children.

Problems and Factors leading to drastic increase in Human Trafficking, particularly women and children

A. Economy

Economic problems is one of the initial causes of human trafficking problem, particularly on women and children. For example, family poverty, unemployment, and substantial debts, so they had no choice but struggling to find a job to feed the family.

B. Education

With less opportunity, certain group of women and children had no opportunity to further education or vocational training. Even some may receive compulsory education, it may not be enough for livelihood. Lack of educational

opportunity may lead to the lack of system thinking and vision to differentiate right from wrong. Therefore, this group may risk being the victims, not knowing the trick of these crooks and becoming the underdog serving the influential people with money.

C. Social and Environment

Attitude, values, emulation push more women and children into the forced labor market and prostitution because some society do not see any harm of the children entering prostitution. As a matter of fact, it is to pay gratitude to the parents and the desire for nice things in life as well as opening the new world, all of these allurements put women and children in the vulnerable position to human trafficking.

D. Push

Push is the accelerator or crucial force to decision-making to enter various occupations such as, broken family, parents divorced, resulting in the children being neglected or facing improper rearing, lacking warmth, and feeling insecurity and eventually becoming vulnerable, perhaps displaying inappropriate behavior. Moreover, the family values as the members had no objection to the daughter becoming prostitute and see nothing wrong with it as long as the daughter brought home income to support the family or raise the family status and living conditions until gaining the community acceptance.

E. Pull

Pull factors that motivated women and children in the rural areas to enter prostitution first, the business owner and shadow entertaining establishment have significant contribution to the growth of prostitution because they are the main source or women and children working in the industry with the intention to provide sex for the customer, agent or the middle person seeking women to work in the prostitution business and receive compensation. The customer is the main supporter for the growth of prostitution industry, resulting in more and more women and children prostitutes entered the new establishments.

F. Cultures and Values

Social cultures and values are one of the factors causing prostitution and perhaps the cultures of Lao PDR that required everyone to pay gratitude to the parents as the most pride. Moreover, Social values, consumerism and materialism to

globalization are also significant items because both rural and urban society based heavily on money.

D. Gender Segregation

In Lao PDR, male and female are raised differently under the social tradition that still favor educated male, whereas female is trained to become housewives so they could be ready to get married and look after her husband and children.

E. Topography

Lao PDR is located at the Northeast of Asia Continent adjacent to many neighboring countries, which facilitated international transportation.

F. State Policy

Some of the state policy such as, Communication, Transportation and Tourism Policies and Immigration Policies, even though benefit the country may bring undesirable impact, including problems in human trafficking, especially on women and children (Chalermchai Chaimontree, 2010: 13-27).

2.5 Policies and Plans for Preventive and Suppressive Forced Prostitution

2.5.1 National and Transnational Plan and Policies for Preventive and Suppressive Children and Women Prostitution

2.5.1.1 Key elements of National Policies:

- Completely eliminating Children and Women Prostitution on National and Transnational levels.

- Aiming to solve problems of children and women sex trade on regular basis as well as prevent, suppress human trafficking in persons in the community, province and nation and transnational, including the legal protection and physical and emotional rehabilitation, finding shelters, socializing, including allocating budget, arraigning personnel and training.

- Enhancing cooperation of mutual benefits between state and private sectors to find solution to children and women sex trade at local, provincial and national levels in line with the convention, declaration, protocol or relevant international laws to eradicate individual or human-trafficking ring.

- Enhancing the public, especially the family as one of the social units, including women and children to understand human and children rights in order to reduce the problem severity and eliminate human trafficking problems as well as focus on developing potential for the children, women, families and the public through basic assistance enabled them to access the state service equally and effectively, especially on education, training on skills and occupations, leading to self-dependency.

- Pledging to actively operate in eliminating children and women sex trade conducted by organized crime or individual and exploiter, including various forms of exploiters and sexual abuser on children and women

2.5.1.2 Key elements of National Plan:

- The policies and mechanisms in all levels, from community, provincial, national levels and transnationals should be streamlined as to combat the crime of trafficking in persons, ensure the security and law enforcement, including rehabilitating and socializing victims of human trafficking in persons as well as solving such problem domestic and overseas to coincided with convention, declaration, protocol or relevant international laws.

- Enhancing personnel potential to know, aware and develop skills in all aspect of operations as well as providing support for the state and private sectors in preventing and solving human trafficking in persons.

- Educating the family and general public knowledge and awareness in human rights, children and women rights, including relevant laws as well as encouraging involvement in prevention of children and women sex trade.

- Providing welfare assistance, physical and mental rehabilitating children and women victims of human trafficking as well as forming specific suppressive measures against individual or Transnational Organized Crime.

- Undertaking joint networks to liaise policies and operation in combating children and women sex trade domestic and overseas.

2.5.2 Royal Thai Police Anti-Trafficking Policies

2.5.2.1 The policy of Royal Thai Police focused on the prevention and suppression of prostitution, especially women and children as well as set up the policies for the Area Operational Unit and Specific Task Unit by focusing on law enforcement among the service providers and owner of the establishment, supplying sex for sale with women and children under 18. The target sites are as follows: massage parlor, entertainment center or discotheque that had many hidden sexual services as well as becoming juvenile places to hang out where the police officers in charge must arrange social organization together with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board by conducting drug testing to look for traces of drugs in the body. If the test is positive, the police officer could prosecute the perpetrator and owner of the establishment according to law and authority, close down and pressure such establishment in every direction to prevent all crimes. Trafficked women and children should be considered victims, and interrogated according to the legal policy by taking freedom and human rights into consideration.

2.5.2.2 Royal Thai Police Policies on Law Enforcement

- Planning investigation pattern to establish the standard pattern such as, concise and impartial procedures for impounding and copying data so the court could rely on the evidence and the defendant was unable to fight his case in court or deny the evidence as well as surrender to evidence.

- Arrange training for the investigation and interrogation officers to establish identical practice guidelines and document

- The interrogation officer must bring the witness to court and proof is the Protocol and Proxy are genuine. In addition, should be aware of the court prosecution of the perpetrator and procedures on the charge of supplying children and women for prostitution, the case fighting techniques of the perpetrator on internet and the payment method.

- The investigation and interrogation officers must know how to collect evidence to bring to court such as, how to store computerized evidence properly so the computerized data would not be damaged or destroyed as well as maintain the record during internet connection or telephone or number or customer bank account transferring the money or after the sex services and other unreliable evidence or becoming the defendant surrender in court.

- The investigation and interrogation officers should be knowledgeable in internet or computer due to the technical involvement in arresting perpetrator and bringing witness to court.

- Reform legal training programs for the police officers to increase their knowledge on law enforcement to prevent and solve crimes in the world to meet the standard or include in the training courses for the police officers to ensure the effective performance and maximum benefits.

-Strengthen the bonds between the state and private sectors and countries to increase bilateral cooperation on the suppression of trafficking in persons, to be in line with convention, declaration, protocol and relevant international laws on Prostitution and Human Trafficking Prevention or Transnational Crime assigning the division under the Royal Thai Police to oversee the operation. For example, at local level, the local operational division are the Metropolitan Police Bureau and Provincial Police Bureau 1-9. For the National Level, the specific task force, namely, Central Investigation Bureau, Immigration Bureau, and Border Patrol Police Bureau. For Regional level, the Royal Thai Police General Staff Division are the Foreign Affairs Division, Control and Planning Division.

- Cooperation against trafficking in persons through Anti-crime Network and data sharing between domestic and international organizations to increase the multilateral cooperation on the suppression of trafficking in persons such as, Children Women Protection Center, Transnational Crime Co-coordinating Center or Royal Thai Police Operation or the Mirror Foundation.

- Dissemination, to the public, of information relating to the fact in prostitution and true problems as well as rescuing the victims of prostitution or those who were about to be trapped into the sex trade by providing better alternative so they may escape the life of crime, especially children and women.

- The research, analysis, assessment and dissemination was done by the Royal Thai Police to find effective guidelines for Anti-trafficking and peace-keeping (Kittithontat Laevongrat, 2007: 111-113).

The substantial significance of such plan is formed as the policy to prevent and solve problems in order to build mechanism and coordination to support the operation of the state and private operations in the community, at provincial, national and international levels to be in the same direction by implementing the national policy in each operational plan in line with entire policies, including follow-up and assessment of outcomes (Human Trafficking Prevention and Solution (Thailand), 2005: 5-25).

2.6 Collaboration between Thailand and Lao Public Democratic on Criminal Matters

MOU between the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and Lao PDR on Human Trafficking, particularly on women and children.

The governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and Lao PDR, so-called “member” from now on voice their concern on Human Trafficking, particularly on women and children, which considered as serious rights’ violation as well as insulting the honor and dignity of another human being. Moreover, it sent indirect impact toward health, spirit and emotion as well as own moral, including the damages on the social bond and value. In order to intercept and eliminate transnational organized crime directly related to the United Nations Protocol on prevention and suppression, especially on women and children that had been recently included in the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime that established as the organization in the year 2000, accepting the following principles “Bangkok Declaration on irregular migration in 1999” stated the firm belief that human trafficking suppression on women and children if conducting with collaboration and strictly

following the law and criminal process should be one of the effective measure that meet the need to gain benefit from collaboration. Therefore, the agreement was made, which stated the following terms:

No. 1: This MOU shall be used against Human Trafficking, particularly on women and children as stated in No.2 of this MOU.+8

No. 2: To meet the operational objectives as stated in this MOU

(A) “Human Trafficking” is defined as recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person by means of threat , use of force, or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of force, of deception , of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having a control over a person, for the purpose of exploitation that shall include the exploitation of others through prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation or forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal of organ.

(B) “Children” is defined as individual under 18 years, except the member laws stated otherwise.

No. 3 Member shall amend the law and measures appropriate for the operation to ensure practicing in accordance with the law and judicial process in own country as well as in conjunction with the Universal Declaration or International Treaties that their governments have joined hands as partner.

No. 4 Member shall arrange educational and training program to enhance the women and children opportunity to livelihoods as to reduce risk from human trafficking.

No. 5 Member shall make their best effort to prevent trafficking, especially in women by finding employment, income and health services for women and children risking human trafficking and dissemination of news on human trafficking, especially women and children.

No. 6Victims, especially women and children shall be treated with fairness and receive legal protection while waiting for official repatriation. The agency member in charge shall seek temporary safe shelter and appropriate protection for the victims or injured party of each country.

No. 7 Member shall use appropriate measure to treat the perpetrator of human trafficking in accordance with the law of each country and provide legal assistance to the victims or injured persons, especially women and children timely and fairly.

No. 8 Joint Task force shall collaborate with other organizations to lend legal assistance, health care and other tasks as necessary in order to protect the victims or injured person and family as appropriate

No. 9 The division responsible for enforcing laws of both countries, especially those located at the border shall work closely to expose human trafficking, particularly women and children, within countries and across borders

No. 10 Member shall arrange unilateral or multilateral training among the relevant sector to enhance the officer's capacity in investigating human trafficking cases and offer protection for the victims or injured persons in such case, especially women and children.

No. 11

(A) Member shall enhance bilateral collaboration in the suppression and interception human trafficking activities such as extradition, collaborate in collecting information and exchange legal evidence relating to proceed with trafficking in person.

(B) One member shall request assistance of the other member to and conduct legal matters to prosecute the perpetrator in human trafficking, especially women and children In accordance with the bilateral agreement signed by the government of the two countries

No. 12 the other appropriate authorities of both countries shall collaborate to collect and exchange relevant data, information and gather necessary evidence pertained to human trafficking such as routes, locations, models, and human trafficking patterns including background of the human traffickers .

No. 13 In accordance with the bilateral agreement the other appropriate authorities of both countries shall collaborate in planning protection for the victims. Especially on women and children and witnesses from retaliation or threat during and after the trial.

No. 14

(A) In the repatriation process of the victims or injured persons, especially women and children, the authorities in charge shall inform the other party names and information concerning the victims and injured persons, especially women and children, through Diplomatic Channel in advance so that the authorities in charge could prepare to receive the victims. The repatriation of both women and children shall be arranged and conducted based on the agreement of both sides of authorities in accordance with the content in this record.

(C) The victims or injured persons, especially women and children shall have the definite house registration or place of resident from the Administrative Organization or the government official in the destination country.

No. 15

(A) Member shall assign the authorities to be in charge in collaborating relevant tasks for repatriation of victims, especially women and children.

(B) Joint Task Force Focal Point:

- 1) Plan the repatriation of trafficked women and children
- 2) Proceed with repatriation plan of trafficked women and children
- 3) Ensure safety to the victims and injured persons, especially women and children in repatriation
- 4) Monitor and follow-up on human trafficking, especially on women and children
- 5) Establish network between authorities to monitor human trafficking, especially women and children, domestic, overseas and other concerning authorities.

No. 16 Member shall assist the victim in every which way possible so they could return to their family and community safely as well as initiate the rehabilitation process to restore the victims' confidence, dignity, freedom and pride

No. 17 Member shall arrange vocational training program for the victims or injured persons, especially women and children, including other essential skills to acquire alternative livelihood means and being able to function in society effectively. Moreover, the officers involved must be trained to raise their conscious and awareness regarding the treatment of victims or injured persons, especially women and children

No. 18

(A) Member shall appoint the Joint Committee to coordinate tasks with other concerning state agencies and authorizes on human trafficking.

(B) The Joint Committee shall be called to General Meeting or Ordinary General Meeting as necessary.

(C) Joint Task Force Focal Point:

1) Plan operation and expand the results in accordance with the MOU for effectiveness operation

2) Collaborate with the member in the scope of Anti-human trafficking, especially women and children

3) Collaborate with relevant authorities for strategic planning, practical guidelines and other necessary in Anti-trafficking operation, especially women and children in accordance with this MOU.

4) Assessing operational outcomes and prepare to report to the concerning authorities both sides on regular basis.

5) Prepare the proposal to enhance members collaboration in human trafficking, especially women and children

6) Collaborate with other members to review the MOU every 3 years

No. 19 Member shall try to resolve disagreement in interpretation or conducting the task in accordance with this MOU through negotiation.

No. 20 This MOU shall be revised with the consent of both members.

No. 21

(B) This MOU shall be enter into force and in effect on the signed date.

(C) Either member may terminate this MOU at any time by giving written notice to other member in writing through the diplomatic channels and such termination shall be effective six months after the date of receipt of such notice (MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the government of Lao People's Democratic Republic on Bilateral Cooperation for Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, July 13, 2005).

This research is the presentation of concepts and guidelines on forced prostitution preventive and suppressive measures together with MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Lao People's Republic Democratic on Bilateral Cooperation for Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children so the outcomes could be further implemented in Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression.

2.7 Relevant Researches

Domestics

Vilavan Limpanavannakul (2004) studied "Process of becoming Human Trafficking Victims among Women and Children: A case study Ban Kredtakarn" to explore the venue and factors related to a person becoming Human Trafficking victim, including victim socialization.

Women and children were tricked into trafficking by someone persuaded them to travel to work in outside their countries. In Thailand, women and children from Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia crossed the border at different crossing. Another group left Thailand to work in Japan through the Trafficking Ring and networks. There are some studies related to the cause of becoming human trafficking victims.

The findings indicate that internal factors came from the demographic background of women and children as specific characteristic, namely, age and education. As for personal factors, they are basic essentials, values, gratitude and imitation social behavior. For family factors, it was found that majority came from a single family where parents worked as agriculturists and freelance. The external

factors affecting women and children fallen victims of trafficking suggest economic and unjust social condition, market demand and communication problems, availability of sophisticated communication technique, including social and community weak structure . As for the expectation of women and children to making the livelihood after repatriation. Most of them expect to apply their vocational trainings in the Center to work on honest job without paying attention to anyone propaganda once they returned home.

Chutima Somprasong (2004) studied “Guidelines for Developing Coordination between Organizations to Assist Child Trafficking Victims” with the intention to explore assistance venues in rescuing human trafficking victims and the nature of collaboration, including the problems risen from joint. The findings indicate that the staffs assisting in the tasks had moderate level of knowledge of all 3 levels such as searching and investigating the facts, rehabilitating and providing safe shelter as well as arranging repatriation. Overall findings suggest samples practiced moderately in 3 areas, namely, inter-organization communication, collaboration for cases referral, and collaborations. As for overall pictures in problems and obstacles, samples agreed with all 3 areas under the study, namely, Information Systems, Personnel and Administration, especially the most problem in lacking dissemination, to the public, of information relating to the rescuing of women and children.

Chotiroj Choksawas (2006) studied “Protection measures for Human Trafficking Victims according to Asean Charter for Tackling Human Trafficking on Women and Children : Impact toward ASEAN member countries ” to find out whether or not ASEAN members has established measures to protect human trafficking victims to coincide with the convention and protocol. As for non-member, how do they respond to the problems and if they put priority on assisting the victims. After considering the protection measures for the victims of human trafficking of all 10 ASEAN members countries. The findings reveal that these countries giving benefits that could benefit the victims provided that some is inadequate in other areas. So, it is imperative that addition measures must be established to reinforce the law and other crucial areas as well.

Danthai Plungdee (2006) studied “Problems and Obstacles during the Operation of Anti-Trafficking Police on Children, Youth and Women: A case study Human Trafficking”, With the objective to study the developed concept of Children Juveniles and Women Division toward suppression of human trafficking, the role of the officers, including the patterns of human trafficking against women and children, as well as explore the problems and obstacles in the in order to seek guidelines for effective operation. The findings indicate that Division officers have profound knowledge in prevention and suppression of human trafficking. The problems and setbacks in the line of duty were the budget shortfall to gather evidence. The victims of trafficking are often afraid of the influence of the traffickers, resulting in the extensive investigation extends to transnational organized crime. This study recommends recommendations the state to allocate sufficient budget to the Children Juveniles and Women Division in order to increase effectiveness in investigation, interrogation, find information, protect witnesses and extended to the leader of human trafficking ring, both national and transnational organized crime. Moreover, the state should arrange secure and effective witness protection of witnesses on continue basis to build confidence and safety for witnesses who cooperate with the officers.

Konthee Suthipool (2007) studied “Problems and Obstacles in Anti-Trafficking of Patrol Officers: A case study Metropolitan Police Division 8”. The purpose of the study was to learn about human trafficking and study the problems in the prevention and suppression as well as seek the ways to enhance the prevention and suppression of patrol officers under the Metropolitan Police Division 8. The findings suggest that the officers’ knowledge about human trafficking definition was at high level and the knowledge on magnitude of international human trafficking problems at moderate level. The analysis of the relationship between different factors found the problems in preventing and combating trafficking, including age, marital status, tenure, rank, highest educational level, training and understanding in human trafficking and factors unrelated to problems and setbacks in preventing and suppressing human trafficking, namely, number of offspring, and explanation.

Issara Yoddumnen (2008) studied “Human Trafficking Problem: A case study of Migrant Women and Children illegally enter Thailand for Forced Labor” with the intention to explore the concepts, evolution and meaning, including the study laws of Thailand. International law and the laws of countries involved in order to analyze legal issues and find guidelines to improve the country's law. The findings indicate that Thailand’s law was unable to solve the litigation and punish the perpetrator on forced labor or forced services. Therefore, it is crucial to add the word force labor or forced services in Article 312 of Criminal Code. Furthermore, there should be the amendments on the Anti-Human Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 on harboring victims of human trafficking as well as allowing temporarily working. Moreover, the documents or articles on human trafficking should be published and disseminated to inform the public about the danger of human trafficking or forced prostitution in order to form collaboration between countries, especially the neighboring countries.

Vanthanee Vasikasin (2009) studied “Human Network comparison between Thailand and Lao PDR: Prevention and Solution” with the objective to compare the human trafficking route between Lao and Cambodia women as well as explore the human trafficking network from the country of origin, namely Laos and Cambodia to Thailand, including the study of guidelines and preventive methods, solutions to problems of human trafficking. The findings indicate that both Laos and Cambodia used similar routes in human trafficking operation to enter Thailand. Human traffickers from Lao PDR crossed Mekong River, whereas those from Cambodia crossed the canals and went through the dense forest areas, which was quite easy to avoid being detected by the border patrol. At the border crossing, there seems to be problem concerning the shortages of officers on duty. The human traffickers from both countries commissioned the agents to bring women and children legally and illegally into Thailand. Importantly, most women from Laos entered prostitution either by persuasion, coercion and voluntarily, whereas, most Cambodia women came to find work. Regarding language barrier, most Cambodia women had trouble communicating. Guidelines for prevention of human trafficking is the country of origin must look after people’s social welfare, education, employment and community leaders should pay attention to human trafficking, that is Thailand as a destination country must arrange the campaign to increase public awareness in this problem and

monitor as well. For the commission process, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia should collaborate together in solving problems because it is the operation controlled by influential figures.

Saroj Komkai (2009) studied “Analysis of Legal Problems on Organizing Illegal Migrant Labor” with the intention to seek knowledge on the government measures for organizing migrant workers entering the country illegally, whether being the leniency, legally entering the country, proof of citizenship and the use of legal measures to control illegal entry of migrant labors, as well as explore the problems and setbacks, state policies and the provisions of law relevant to organizing migrant labors entering the country illegally.

The finding indicated that the former governments have tried to solve the problem of migrants illegally entering the country. They were Cambodian, Laotian and Burmese nationalities and the Immigration Bureau issued the lenient policies to allow those foreign workers stayed in the Kingdom and work temporarily under the conditions specified by the state from 1992 up to now.

The Migrant Labor Management Committee should be appointed together with negotiation and collaboration between countries in order to proof citizenship so they could enter the country legally, including the legal application of relevant measures as the mechanism to prevent and suppress and control the migrant labor entering the country illegally and seeking solution to the problems based on the previous measures. It was found that certain importance law had never been enforced and consistent application.

Nattaya Virivittaya (2010) studied “ Problems and Obstacles to Police Officers Human trafficking Prevention and Suppression: A case study on Bangkok ” with the objective to explore problems and setbacks in the police officers toward Anti-trafficking operation, including seeking knowledge and understanding on the nature of human trafficking as stated in the Anti- Human Trafficking in Persons B.E. 2551, including the appropriate guidelines for effective human trafficking prevention and suppression. The findings indicate that most samples agreed that human trafficking has been a long time problem in Thailand and the operation is unable to reduce this problem will be reduced. The problems include the staff on duty did not know the information and guidance to resolve the issue in a clear judgment on the victim and the

accused. As for the setbacks in performing task are the officers lacking knowledge and guidelines to solve problems and making clear decisions when separating the victims and the accused.

Furthermore, it was found that some officials got involve in human trafficking. Also, the victim refused to provide information because they were afraid to confront with the authorities or influential figures. Regarding policies, there was a lack of unity in practices between agencies, disagreement on legal issues, penalties too lenient, and a conflict between the laws of the country of origin and destination, which tended to delay operation. On coordination problems they are coordination with the countries of origin, and the destination country, collaboration between Government authorities, the limitation on verifying citizenship that might be time-consuming until the victim remain in the country too long.

Dolruethai Kraikum (2010) studied “Problems and Obstacles to screening Human Trafficking Victims among Alien Labors (Burmese, Laotian, and Cambodian): A case study on Screening Human Trafficking Victims in the Alien Detention Center, Immigration Bureau” The objective of this research is study screen officers’ procedures in filtering the victims of trafficking, including the screening officers from the private organizations, including the problems and obstacles risen from the operation as well as recommend guidelines for troubleshooting. The findings suggest that the filter of victims in human trafficking involved 3 steps, namely, preparation for pre-interview, during the interview, and post-interview. As for the problems and obstacles, during the practice and preparation for pre-interview, the encountered problems were shortages of manpower, lack of language skills, including insufficient knowledge about human trafficking under the Anti-Human Trafficking in Persons Act. During the interview process, problems had risen from the female officers in charge, if the detained victims were males may not be subjected filtering due to the concern in officers’ safety and the urgency in filtering the risker group. For the post interviewing, the problems were different definitions of victims giving by the screening officers and the officers from private organizations and the delay in assistance to the victims from complicated procedures.

Anusorn Inbutr (2010) studied “Anti-trafficking Guidelines: A case study Fishing Industry” with the objective to study the information on employment, working conditions, welfare and well-being, problems from deep sea fishing, the Thai and Foreign Labor Protection of Marine Fisheries, Preventive measures and guidelines to combat human trafficking in Thailand. The findings suggest that today there has not been any definite measure and mechanism in the operation. This research recommends the dissemination, to the public, of information relating to sea fisheries and the risk of being exposed to human trafficking as well as amend the labor law to cover the labor thoroughly as well as formulate the standard and construct the mechanism to organize, hire and improve employment situation and working environment to blend with the living conditions on the fishing boat. In addition, the guideline for suppression of human trafficking must be established, that is to organize the fishing boat system, control the pier exit and entrance, working on fishing boat database, driver, agent and employer in order to follow-up on rescuing victims effectively and able to bring the perpetrator to prosecute.

Nattapol Lipipun (2011) studied *MOU and Memorandum* between Thailand and Lao PDR as the powerful system driven the process for Prevention and Solving Human Trafficking Problems. The finding indicated the battle between (1) the discourse of reasons on Economic powers and a series of liberal capitalism produced a social inequality between rich and poor countries and countries in the middle and marginal countries (2) discourse on the rights of people who have been forgotten by society, including the redistribution of social resources, social welfare and the MOU that constitutes a policy or mechanism that recognizes innovation in cooperation with the concerned parties in both Thailand and Lao PDR equally, regarding the protection of victims of human trafficking, the risker groups under the concept of rejecting human trafficking together. But the actual practice under current MOU could pinpoint only the end of human trafficking problems, hardly approaching preventive measures for the marginal group that so “vulnerable” because of lacking security in making livelihoods.

Foreign Literature

John Salt (1997) studied “*Migration as a Business: The Case of Trafficking*” that displayed the intention to prevent global human trafficking operation. This study divided into 3 steps: opening for migration, migration and entering labor market and the country of destination. The findings suggest that each step of human trafficking requires the study of geographic pattern, smuggling the migrants and guidelines for collaborations between the concerning authorities. In the past, there had been the segregations between the legal and illegal migration, but in the future, it is very likely that human trafficking would change its pattern and control through the border, especially there should be better and new control measures on the migration as well as put up more strict measures on the human trafficking organization, instead of on individual migrant.

Brettell (2000) explained that when the migrant receive the assistance or convenience on travelling, finding accommodation and employment in the destination country, these are the major factor contributed to all kinds of migration, causing the chain migration, where the ones offering assistance are relatives and friends. In reality, the migration that violate the rule of the destination country, the facilitator who relocated the migrant is the one offering assistance with hefty fees and usually provided incorrect information, and sometimes partial facts or all false information. In other words, it is the deception to make someone belief so the perpetrator could exploit the situation.

Small (2007) studied “*The role of anti-human trafficking community partnership in the identification of and response to Human Trafficking victims in the United States*” with the in-depth interview on 127 samples who were the community network members and victims of human trafficking. The findings indicate that using community members network to combat human trafficking resulted in the future expectation that the government could succeed in providing care and assistance to victims of trafficking correctly and meets the requirements.

Gilmer (2009) studied “*Toward a human rights framework for human trafficking: Examining the United States government approach to trafficking in persons*”. This research was designed as a Descriptive with the study of documents for the campaign. The findings indicate that current U.S. Government has set solution to

the human trafficking problem, using the executive power to combat the problem, control the access to funding as well as promote understanding on human trafficking problems.

Toge-Lawson (2009) studied “*Human trafficking in the age of globalization, 1995 to 2005: A historical materialist perspective*”, using the concept from the historical studies, methods to analyze the pattern of human trafficking. The findings indicate that the economic growth and the integration of the world economy as a whole create a direct impact on daily living of the working age, including the effects on the world labor. In addition, it reveals the economic growth factors and the global economy integration contributed to problems of pushing human trafficking into the workforce and directly impact overall global perspective directly.

Black (2008) studied “*The treatment of sexual exploitation*” by surveying the relevant issues on the common diagnosis and the treatment of prostitution victims, males, women and children. The findings indicated that the common diagnosis found the victims with the mental stress from psychological abused. The analysis outcomes reveal that the most frequent Therapy for victims of trafficking who have been rescued from trafficking is the individual treatment, never mention any specific theory.

Michael (2009) studied “*A qualitative study of the experiences of service providers who work with victims of human trafficking*” with the intention to survey the experiences of the service provider for human trafficking victims. In-depth interview was conducted with 10 experts who had provided services to human trafficking victims. The finding indicated that samples had insufficient knowledge regarding to the victims of human trafficking and quite different from other groups. It was found also, the service provider had extended services to more victim groups with cooperation between networks, including servicing with understanding, which considered the most effective approach to solve problems in assisting human trafficking victims.

From the collection of researches, academic documents, concepts and theories relevant to a model of the preventive and suppressive human trafficking. Regarding the forced prostitution, human trafficking has become an extremely important issue, especially Thailand is now one of ASEAN members, which meant for the country to become liberation and in turn intensified problems of human trafficking.

Furthermore, the problem on forced human trafficking by coercion for business also increasing the intensity. However, earlier literature review could pinpoint at the exact model and adapt for further developing model on bilateral collaboration in combating forced prostitution.

Furthermore, the outcomes gathered from the documents and relevant researches in the forced prostitution indicate that in order to achieve the goal in combating human trafficking, there should be the multilateral collaboration between authorities, domestic and overseas to identify scope of collaboration and pattern as well as arranging Memorandum of Understanding.

2.8 Research Conceptual Framework

This research concept divided into 2 parts, the quantity study contain issues directly asking Prevention and Suppression Officer and the quality study related to the issues of key informants in Thailand and Lao PDR.

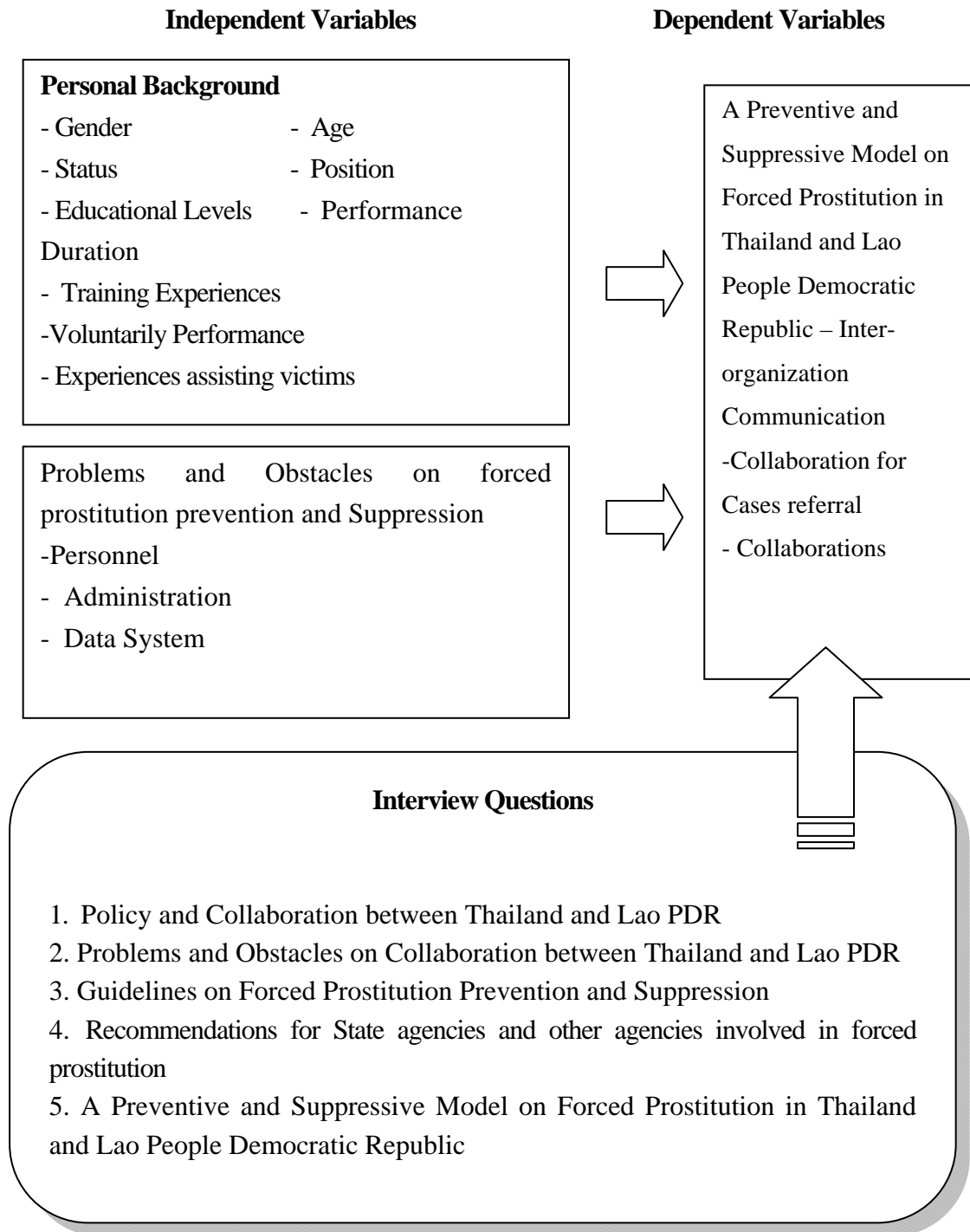


Figure 2.1 Research Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The mixed method on a preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic deployed both quantitative and qualitative methods to explore preventive and suppressive policies on forced prevention and cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR in such matter as well as study the model on forced prostitution with the following research procedures.

3.1 Target Population and Sampling

Target population in the quantitative study were 219 Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau, particularly on prostitution. They were selected by Purposive Sampling to focus on the study of problems and obstacles only in Thailand, including collection of complete data quickly and accurately.

In-depth interview questionnaires were used with key informants to gather qualitative data selected from 20 specialists in Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression working for Thailand and Lao PDR only. In Thailand, 10 key informants were chosen from Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Office of the Attorney General, Court of Justice, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Labour. Meantime, 10 persons from Lao Ministry of Justice and Lao Police Force were selected through Purposive sampling to participate in the completion of data.

3.2 Research Instruments

3.2.1 Qualitative Research Instrument

In-depth questionnaires were used to collect qualitative data during the interview in the following aspects:

3.2.1.1 Policies and cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR
3.2.1.2 Problems and obstacles rising from the cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR

3.2.1.3 Guidelines for forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

3.2.1.4 Recommendations for the government agencies and other agencies involved in finding solution to forced prostitution

3.2.1.5 Thailand and Lao PDR Models for Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

Quantitative Questionnaire

3.2.2 Quantitative Research Instrument

Instruments were questionnaires distributed to the Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau and Lao PDR on Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression.

3.2.3 Research Instrument Formulation

The researcher constructed the questionnaires, adapting from the developed guidelines of the organization to assist forced prostitution females by Chutima Somprasong (2004) to make the content appropriate to the population characteristics by dividing the questionnaire into 4 parts as follows:

Part 1: Questions on General Population

Questions on the models and guidelines of cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR in the prostitution prevention and suppression by dividing into 3 parts, namely, communication between organizations, coordinate to forward assignment, and joint operations. The questions were Close Ended Question.

<u>Practice Levels</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Most Practice	5 marks
Practice	4 marks
Medium Practices	3 marks
Minimal Practices	2 marks
Not Practice	1 mark

Criteria for defining Mean of Forced Prostitution and Prevention and Suppression (Fergusos, 1977) are set as follows:

1.00-1.49	=	Not Practice
1.50-2.49	=	Minimal Practices
2.50-3.49	=	Medium Practices
3.50-4.49	=	Practice
4.50-5.00	=	Most Practices

Part-3: questions related to problems and obstacles founded during cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR, namely, personnel, administration, and data system. Questionnaire contains close ended questions to measure opinion in 5 levels.

<u>Problems and Obstacles</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Most agree	5 marks
Agree	4 marks
Moderately agree	3 marks
Less agree	2 marks
Least agree	1 marks

The criteria for defining the Mean of problems and obstacles in Prostitution Prevention and Suppression (Fergusos, 1977) are being set as follows:

1.00-1.49	=	Least agree
1.50-2.49	=	less agree
2.50-3.49	=	moderately agree
3.50-4.49	=	agree
4.50-5.00	=	most agree

Part4: Recommendations

3.2.4 Testing Instrument

Questionnaires were tested for Content Validity and Reliability by the scholars and made some correction to improve the quality of the questionnaire before pretesting with samples having similar characteristics to the population under the study, namely, 30 Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the Metropolitan Police Bureau. This was done to improve and correct the content and the returned questionnaires had been tested for Reliability with Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient by calculating the reliability in each section as follows:

Models and guidelines for cooperation to prevent and suppress forced Prostitution yield reliability .821

Problems and obstacles for cooperation to prevent and suppress forced Prostitution yield reliability .628

These yields based on standard criteria that could be apply with actual data collection.

The interview form was subjected for Reliability test, by 3 field scholars.

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Delivered a letter requesting cooperation in data collection from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities to the Anti-Human Trafficking Division, asking for their police officers to answer the questionnaires and also collecting data from the Prevention and Suppression specialist, using the interview forms.

3.3.2 Taking the questionnaire to the commander as well as informing him of the research objectives and how to answer the question accurately

3.3.3 Requesting permission from the commander to distribute questionnaire to the police and asking the respondents to return the questionnaire within 2 weeks. The entire data collection less lasted 4 weeks.

3.3.4 Verify all questionnaires to endure data completion

3.3.5 The researcher made appointment for date, time and location for the interview. Then, the researcher himself conducted in-depth interview which lasted between an hour to an hour and half.

3.4 Data Analysis

The researcher deployed computerized program SPSS to analyze the entire data as described by the following details:

Quantitative Analysis

3.4.1 Statistical application of frequency and percentage

3.4.2 Comparative differences between variables with t-test, and One-way Analysis of Variance ANOVA, having statistical significance 0.05

Qualitative Analysis

3.4.3 Content Analysis was conducted on the constructed issues

Ethical Consideration

This had been approved by Human Ethical Research Committee, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (MU-SSIRB) after Thesis Proposal defense before conducting the research and collect data. The approval no. is (MU-SSIRB 2013/286.2908 (B2)).

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

A preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic deployed both quantitative and qualitative methods to meet the research objectives in such matter and explore the nature of problems and obstacles that may have risen during the collaboration n between Thailand and Lao PDR, including the as well as study the model on forced prostitution prevention and suppression. Target population in the quantitative study were 219 Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau. In-depth interview questionnaires were used with 10 key informants chosen from Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Office of the Attorney General, Court of Justice, Ministry of Justice, and 2014. Meantime, 10 persons from Lao PDR Ministry of Justice and Lao PDR Police Force. The findings from analyzed data are being presented in the following section:

4.1 Qualitative Analysis Outcomes

The researcher deployed the in-depth interview to collect qualitative data by taking the following interview-related issues to answer the objectives of the study as follows:

4.1.1 Policies and collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR –
Problems and obstacles founded during collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR

4.1.2 Guidelines for forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

4.1.3 Recommendations for the government agencies and other agencies
involved in finding solution to forced prostitution

4.1.4 Thailand and Lao PDR Model for Forced Prostitution Prevention and
Suppression

4.2 Quantitative Analysis Outcomes

4.2.1 Finding personal factors involved the description of the sample's characteristics comprised of gender, age, status, educational levels, position, duration for performing duties, training experiences, willingness to perform duty, experiences in assisting the victims as well as involving Descriptive Statistic such as Frequency and Percentage in the study.

4.2.2 Analysis of preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao PDR

4.2.3 Analysis of problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression.

4.2.4 Analysis of differences between variables and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression with the application of t-test and One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

4.2.5 Analysis of differences between variables and on forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression model with the application of t-test and One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Number of key informants selected from preventive and suppressive experts in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic.

4.2.1 Policies and Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR

Key informant stated that the problems on human trafficking, particularly on forced prostitution has become more critical than the past. Earlier, human trafficking was conducted as the labor fraud deployment of the informal sector workers together with forced prostitution. The human trafficking victims aged 18 and over. Nonetheless, current human trafficking is rather both parties consent instead of labor fraud or forced prostitution. Furthermore, age span of prostitution victims were younger than the past, but increased in numbers.

“.....at this time there is more violence then the past, because children 11-12 years old had sex with a friend and ended up with premature pregnancy. Moreover, one persuading

another friend to sell sex and sent money home with the owner of the establishment or asking for leave from work. "

(Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Specialist, *January 2014*)

This statement is coincided with the information derived from another key informant who mentioned about the current problems of human trafficking that it is done by both parties consent. So, the assistance from different agencies involved must be seriously committed with active observation of whether the nature and pattern of prostitution fall into forced or consent prostitution because the legal action or assistant procedure in both categories are entirely different:

“Current trafficking situation is extremely crucial for the agencies to focus on the situation. The intensity of situation depended the intention of the victim if she is consent to prostitution because of the remuneration. Therefore, during many arrests, the victims shows no sign of appreciation of being rescued.”

(*Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014*)

Similar statement from one of the key informants:

“The current human trafficking ring appears in many form of labor such as, debt bondage, in fishing industry and prostitution. In addition, the use of low-skilled labor in the agricultural sector, mostly arrived from the neighboring countries were by force, coercion, sexual exploitation, forced labor or services in the sex industry.”

(*Ministry of Labour, February 2014*)

In addition, a key informant from Lao PDR mentioned about forced prostitution situation in Lao PDR that only small numbers of such incident because

Lao PDR is only the transit country situated in the middle between Vietnam and Thailand. According to statistical record, forced prostitution happened more than any type of human trafficking due inferior economy and educational levels, resulting in more Laotians were tricked into travelling across the border to find employment and earn more income.

“Statistical record of Human Trafficking in Lao PDR shows only few cases because she is the transit to Vietnam and perhaps the people from Lao decided to visit Thailand due to higher earning than Lao. From experience in investigating trafficking cases, often, the victims stated that agents came to her and offered a high pay job as much as 10,000 baht Majorities who fell into the agent trap were girls from poor families in the up-country of the remote district. They had no idea what they got themselves into, but having strong desire to work to live better. Sometimes, the agent told them that they would find work at Vientiane, but when they arrived there, the agent had prepared the passport for them to cross Mekong River without them knowing that this is Thailand or Lao PDR.”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist Lao PDR, May , 2014)

As mentioned by a key informant:

“Sometimes agent tricked the victim to come work in Thailand. The victim accepted but the victim had no money to prepare paper for working in Thailand. Then, the agent told her that he would advance the money and deduct from her earnings, after deduction 4,000-5000 baht remained. After crossing the border, the agent would keep all the documents and dumped her at the designation place where someone would pick her up for further process. Even though, the victim realized that she had been tricked afterward, she would not dare to escape because

she had no documents and the agent threaten to kill her if she ever thought of escaping. “

(Lao PDR Police Force Specialist, May 2014)

4.2.2 Problems and obstacles founded during collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR

The interview among all informants in Thailand and Lao PDR gave similar testimonies that human trafficking problems, especially forced prostitution happened mostly in Thailand since Thailand is the origin of such operation. Therefore, the statistic, problems and barriers are likely occurred in Thailand much higher volume.

The key informant explained that the prevention and suppression of human trafficking in accordance with the Anti-Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2551, government and non-government agencies had joined together to find the perpetrators as well as assisting and protecting the victims from human trafficking. To date, the Office of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee comprised of numerous scholars from various agencies have been appointed to set up the concrete policies and authority concerning such operation.

“Now we have the Anti-Human Trafficking Division.”

(Court of Justice, January 2014)

Same as another key informant who mentioned that the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008 to prevent and suppress human trafficking activities in Thailand is focused mainly on assisting the victim, including the victim's protection from human trafficking.

“The operation related to immigrants must be done appropriately by focusing on the human rights , proper registration and proof of nationality so they could remain working in Thailand legally as well as eligible for certain benefits such as, healthcare as well as arrange our system to cover and be more efficient facing the advent of AEC.”

(Office of Attorney General Specialist, January 2014)

A key informant argued that the Anti-trafficking operation in accordance with the Anti-trafficking in Person Act B.E. 2551, the government and non-government agencies, including the private sector working together in Anti-trafficking campaign acting as members of the Board of Committee. Nonetheless, another government agency that had not been involved in the campaign is the Right and Liberties Protection Department, an agency directly responsible for victims' protection, making the victims' rescue ineffective and unable to comply with the human rights.

“The board committee has no representative of the Department of Civil Protection even being the division that should get involved the most. Therefore, there should be a representative from the Department of Civil Protection to sit in the Board of Directors, in which the department has been involved in helping the victims in many aspects, both legal remedy by engaging in a lawsuit and welfare assistance”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014)

One of the key informant mentioned that the problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking resulted from indefinite approaches in law enforcement, including the officials in duty had no direct authority to make immediate decisions, which affected the performance and inconsistent practicing.

“In terms of penalties, there is no problems or barriers, but the problems is on how to apply the penalties, and for the total decision process.” gives a penalty there is a problem. The process of judging. ”

(Office of Attorney General Specialist, January 2014)

In addition, a key informant mentioned that problems and obstacles resulted from the lack of reliable database on the perpetrators, especially on forced

prostitution, which obstructed the workflow and caused the difficulty in searching for background, nationality and individual offense statistic.

“None of the tangible database is established as a result of the system dysfunction where there is no connectivity on which every department in the judicial system must focus on the problems’ significance.”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014)

“There is no information sharing between agencies or organizations, including work alienation where each worker minded own work. Therefore, problems-solving or suppression is not working as it should be.”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014)

This statement is coincided with the statement of other key informants. However, another critical problem is the officers in charge lack the knowledge and understanding on human trafficking, especially forced prostitution on which majorities were unable to differentiate between human trafficking and prostitution since some victims from prostitution could fall in the same category as human trafficking victims. On the contrary, those who were willingly in the prostitution trade could not be name as the human trafficking victims, creating direct impact towards the officials in duty because the victims in both categories must be assisted and protected differently.

“ The officer on duty is still lacking understanding of the subject such as, “ forced prostitution constituted as human trafficking, but only prostitution is not human trafficking, perhaps the pattern of forced prostitution may seem as coercion , in reality, coercion is done by other means.”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014)

Similar to the statement of another key informant who mentioned the following statement:

“When the officials failed to understand the core of the problem that could create serious impact to the nation, the request for cooperation to solve problems and administration is inefficiency and ineffectiveness.”

(Ministry of Social Development and Human Security specialist , January 2014)

Furthermore another key informant gave additional information that problems caused by the victim consent with human trafficking, particularly for prostitution, therefore they were reluctant to cooperate with the government and thus directly impacted

“Victims benefited from illegally entering the country, having money as the incentive, therefore the officers was unable to get the victims involve.”

(Ministry of Labour Specialist, February 2014)

From one of Anti-Human Trafficking Specialists’ opinions , particularly on forced prostitution in Lao, that the MOU between Thailand and Lao PDR revealed the collaboration against Human Trafficking , particularly on women and children. The operation ranged from apprehending the perpetrators, assisting and remedy the victim, both countries seek cooperation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Department of Consular Affairs in collecting evidence, leading to apprehension, remedy and return the victims to own countries.

“Collaboration through Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Department OF Counselor by identifying the name of establishment and owners to be passed on to Lao PDR.”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, Lao PDR, May 2014)

As other key informant mentioned about collaboration to assist forced human trafficking victims:

“If she is a real victims, she would be eligible for 5 basic assistance: 1. Medical assistance on physical checkup 2. Clothing 3. Shelter by Loa PDR has the Half Way House for the victim who could not go home, just to advice and provide training at the Center 4. Free education 5. Legal advice.”

(Lao PDR Police Force Specialist, May 2014)

Considering problems and obstacles occurred during the collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR, particularly on forced prostitution, it is a result from arresting the perpetrator could not be done across the country, the only thing to do is to arrange with the authority to extradite the perpetrator, which certainly impact directly on immediate arrest. The longer it takes to arrange extradite, the wider the gap for the perpetrator to escape or change his residence.

“The official is unable to prosecute across the country, just only coordinate through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Consular by identifying the name of the establishment, the owner name in each place to exchange information.”

(Lao PDR Police Force Specialist, May 2014)

This statement is coincided with the statement of another key informant who mentioned that the lack of central division to coordinate Anti-trafficking activities with overseas agencies caused the operation to be not effective as plan.

“Lack of authority to liaise in reconciliation between Thailand and Laos.”

(Lao PDR Police Force Specialist, May 2014)

Another obvious problem is the lack of victim or plaintiff to file the lawsuit, affecting the prosecution in the judicial process because the victim or co-plaintiff is the citizen of another country, unable to bring in for being witness or plaintiff, including the preliminary interrogation was not able to present to another country for litigation. As a result, the entire process must start all over from interrogation so the testimony and the witness could be dislocated.

“.....Litigation process is complex and cannot be done without 1. The co-plaintiff, victim 2. The perpetrator, residing at the destination point or in Thailand, obstructing the officials to process the case across the country, only thing to do is to identify the name of the establishment, name of owners and passed on such information through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Department of Counselor.

(Lao PDR Ministry of Justice Specialist, May 2014)

Besides, problems from forged traveling documents could not be remedied by arresting the perpetrator.

“Young and underage victims often lied that they were over 18-19 as well as having the fake passports done to confirm their age over 18 even though the real age only 13-14 years or identified place of residence in another district or province, but in reality they stay in another district. ”

(Lao PDR Ministry of Justice Specialist, May 2014)

4.2.3 Guidelines for Prevention and Suppression Forced Prostitution Key informant expressed his opinion on the guidelines for prevention and suppression forced prostitution that forming Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression community network should take priority, starting from the families to provide love and warmth for their offspring and the educational institutes should teach the children not to believe strangers' words. Furthermore, whole community should look after each other security as well as watch out for stranger that penetrate the community.

“Guidelines for Anti-trafficking is the way to build watch dog network, whereas the officer must find the way for young children not to be tricked and fell into the victims of such crime. The community should be aware of this and get involved in the prevention of human trafficking because it did not happened just only to young children, but to married women as well, some of them 30-40 years old , having 3-4 children up to were forced into prostitution also. Next, the focus must be on the schools to create immunity for school children and campaign for the community to watch out for any abnormality in the community.”

(Ministry of Social Development and Human Security specialist, January 2014)

Same as information from one of the key informant statement:

“Community networks should be formulated to fight against corruption as well as build self and community protection and becoming the government watch dog.”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014)

In addition, a key informant stated that the service establishment of the entertainment center should watch out for underage children and apply strict rules, never allow underage children to enter the premises as it violated the law and also the most concrete approach to prevent human trafficking.

“In the establishment, if one sees young children working there, it should be presumed that those children may be subjected to human trafficking. It is the preliminary defense.”

(Ministry of Social Development and Human Security specialist , January 2014)

Coping with the advent of AEC, one of the key informants recommended the meeting between Asian member countries to set up operational rules how to treat the victims of human trafficking during the apprehension as well as identify the main agency directly responsible for such matter.

“For example Anti-trafficking Center in Lao PDR or Cambodia should speed up on delivering information so that we could process the return of the victims immediately.”

(Ministry of Social Development and Human Security specialist , January 2014)

In addition, the joint funds should be established for Asian member countries to facilitate budget allocation for Anti-Trafficking activity, especially forced prostitution.

“As the cost in handling a trafficking case such as, sending the victims to own country.”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014)

A key informant also mentioned that the MOU between the Kingdom of Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on human trafficking, especially women and children should be updated on the issues involved international collaboration and handling human trafficking activities.

“...revision of MOU in Thailand and Lao by having both meeting with each other to consider the revised issues on MOU.”

(Lao PDR Ministry of Justice Specialist, May 2014)

Another key informant offered the suggestion for preventive and suppressive human trafficking, especially forced prostitution that it needed accurate information for the broadcast as the approach to rectify the situation at the cause.

4.2.4 Recommendations for the government agencies and other agencies involved in finding solution to forced prostitution

A key informant recommended the government agencies and agencies involved in finding solution to human trafficking, especially on forced prostitution to establish specific unit to handle the matter. Those who perform under such unit should be well rewarded through career advancement or promotion in order to prevent the field expert relocated to other agencies, which may obstruct the former organization to reach its goal.

“The government agencies should set up an agency with specialized expertise in to handle ongoing work, and allow the competent officers to advance in his career or get promotion. Just like giving an officer to maximize his potential, increase his experiences and decide not to relocate to other divisions, so the assigned division would become the special unit with lots of field experts.”

(Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Specialist, January 2014)

Moreover, a key informant suggested additional guidelines to solve human-trafficking problems, particularly on forced prostitution that technologies should be engaged in the operation to make it the most effective.

“There should an investment in modern technology such as Tracking and hidden camera, or tracking camera mounted on glasses. These things should be purchased to facilitate the operation.”

(Court of Justice, January 2014)

Same as the statement from a key informant:

“Prepare the organization database such as, Protecting citizen’s rights by establishing Human Rights Center as the database for individual or companies that had violated the laws or the collection of cases as the statistical records that should benefit the operation and budget allocation.”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014)

However, another key informant suggested additional guideline to battle forced prostitution that should begin with educated the public the impact from being tricked into prostitution and the method that the human traffickers used to trick women, including how to refuse and avoid being the victim as well as inform the public where to go to get help or file the complaint when becoming aware of such activity.

“Solve problems at the root cause providing knowledge to let the public know of the consequences, the perpetrator usually tempt the victims with money, to let them come at own free will.”

(Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Specialist, January 2014)

In addition, a key informant suggested the definite and severe punishment to those violated the law so the others would be careful not to break the laws.

“Increase severe penalties as well as strictly enforce the law, broadcast on penalties imposed on the perpetrators as well as becoming or supporter Public condemnation of the perpetrators and becoming a sponsor or a supporter .”

(Office of Attorney General Specialist, January 2014)

The key informants in both countries agreed to the establishment of International Coordination Center to liaise and integrate international networks of both countries, which should help finding concrete solution to the problem, including follow-up, and arrange regular meeting to share ideas.

“There should be an official meetings between Thailand and Lao for joint surveillance to cover the entire areas.”

(Lao PDR Police Force Specialist, May 2014)

Moreover, the media helped to broadcast the punishment and human trafficking laws, especially the forced prostitution by focusing at the Educational Institutions because the people in such places were the most vulnerable and risk being tricked into prostitution.

“..... broadcasting is 1 out of 3 approaches to intercept illegal activities by announcing among the schools in the risk areas.....”

(Ministry of Labour Specialist , February 2014)

4.2.5 Thailand and Lao PDR Anti-Trafficking model on Forced Prostitution

A key informant defined the Anti-Trafficking model on Forced Prostitution as the future plan for such campaign based on integration framework.

“Working on human trafficking is difficult because of its association with numerous government divisions, not only the government must attend to work diligently, but also required coordination of other sectors as well”

(Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Specialist, January 2014)

“.....There should be a central agency to coordinate work, then, Anti-Human Trafficking Division, both in Lao PDR and Thailand should assign specific police unit to coordinate and work together.....”

(Ministry of Justice Specialist, January 2014)

“Focus on the police as the key success to Anti-trafficking may be the best solution as well as directing at the efficiency of new administration as to emphasize on collaboration. Thus, the agency with similar features should develop similar practice.”

(Court of Justice Specialist , January 2014)

Another key informant from Lao PDR agreed with the policies-related model and the establishment of Anti-trafficking unit, especially for women and children trafficking in Lao PDR.

“Lao should establish Anti-trafficking Division as Thailand because Lao only has a non –specific Task Unit.”

(Lao PDR Police Force Specialist, May 2014)

All of these statements confirm the need for Thailand and Lao to integrate operational models since both countries show similarities in the police functions.

To sum up, the findings from qualitative study indicated that the current human trafficking problems, particularly on forced prostitution in Thailand has increased its intensity because earlier problems was conducted as the fraud labor, involving the informal labor together with forced labor, which is the consent between both parties instead of the force labor. However, the victims are getting younger as compared to the past cases. Meantime, the human trafficking situation, particularly forced labor in Lao PDR, only few cases are founded because the country is the transit located between Vietnam and Thailand. Nonetheless, the statistical report indicated that more women are victims rather than perpetrators in human trafficking cases, especially forced prostitution. As for the policies and cooperation between Thailand

and Lao PDR, there should be an MOU between Thai and Lao governments in Anti-Trafficking, especially for women and children. Furthermore, the bilateral cooperation that Thailand had signed MOU with the other 4 countries of the Greater Mekong Sub region, contributed to the closeness between countries and thus making human trafficking more effective, especially the protection for human trafficking victims. MOU between Thailand and Lao governments dated July 13, 2005, which is now underway based on phase 3 operational plan (2013-2015) and Multilateral Cooperation, Greater Mekong Sub region and conference among the senior officers.

As for Anti-Trafficking Campaign by the government divisions in accordance with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 in Thailand, the government divisions, private agencies and non-governmental organizations coordinated by starting from seeking the perpetrators as well as provide assistance and protection to the victims. At present, the establishment of Anti-trafficking in Persons Committee comprised of the officers from other Government Divisions acting as the scholars to plan policies as well as exercise their authorities in carrying out such operation fairly and concern mainly on the victims' welfare. As for the Anti-trafficking operation on women and children, based on MOU, both countries fully collaborated to apprehend the perpetrators, assist and remedy the situation.

Regarding the problems and obstacles of Asian countries in forced human trafficking. The interview of key informant indicated that both countries had encountered similar problems. For Thailand, there is no definite guideline to enforce laws that responsible divisions should agree upon, including the operational officials had no direct authority to make decisions in immediate task, which directly created tremendous impact on his performances because of diversified standard practices, including the lack of database on the perpetrators and victims, and on forced prostitution. There are so many divisions handling this matter so it quite difficult to seek accurate information such as, background, nationality and individual offense statistics. Whereas, Lao PDR as a result from lacking specific establishment to handle the case, the arrest could not be made outside the country, the only thing to do is to coordinate with the agencies responsible to proceed with extradite.

Regarding the Anti-trafficking guidelines, particularly on forced prostitution, a group of key informants in Thailand recommended the formation of

people network for Anti-trafficking, starting from the family to provide love and warmth to the offspring as well the Educational Institution should reinforce the children and youth attitude, for them not to believe in stranger persuasion. This is included the whole community should keep close watch for stranger coming to the community. And with the advent of AEC, Thailand would open her door to welcome neighboring countries. Therefore, Asian countries should set up the meeting to identify the rules when apprehending the suspect and how to treat them as well as determining which agency directly responsible for handling human trafficking problems. This concept is coincided with the ideas of a key informant from Lao PDR who recommended altering MOU between Thai and Lao PDR, especially human trafficking issue, on women and children and the collaboration to make more sophisticated and up-to-date data.

As for the recommendations for government agencies and other agencies related to human trafficking, particularly forced prostitution, key informants in both countries gave similar opinions, that is , there should be an establishment of the International Coordination Center to liaise and integrate international networks, which should create solution to the problem, including the follow-up, regular meeting to share ideas, media broadcast on the punishment and related laws on human trafficking , especially forced prostitution by focusing on the educational institution and industrial factories because employees in vulnerable and risk being tricked into prostitution.

Finally, a preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao PDR should be prepare in advance as well as setting up the integrated framework between the government and divisions involved.

4.3 Quantitative analysis Outcomes

4.3.1 Personal Data

Personal data involved the explanation of sample's general characteristics comprised of gender, age, status, educational levels, position, performance period, training experiences, volunteer to perform duties and experiences assisting human trafficking victims.

Table 4.1 Personal Data

Personal Factors	No. (n=219)	% (100.0)
1. Gender		
Male	153	69.9
Females	66	30.1
2. Age		
21-30 Years	16	7.3
31-40 Years	75	34.2
41-50 Years	80	36.5
51-60 Years	48	21.9
3. Status		
Single	57	26.0
Marriage	157	71.7
Divorce /widow	5	2.3
4. Educational Levels		
Undergraduate	58	26.5
Bachelor's Degree	117	53.4
Master's Degree	44	20.1
Doctorate	0	0.0

Table 4.1 Personal Data (cont.)

Personal Factors	No. (n=219)	% (100.0)
5.Position		
Squad Leader	103	47.0
Sub Inspector	53	24.2
Inspector	25	11.4
Deputy Superintendent	29	13.2
Superintendent	9	4.1
6. Performance Period on Human Trafficking		
Suppression and Prevention		
1-2 Years	120	54.8
3-4 Years	88	40.2
Over 5 Years	11	5.0
7.Training experiences in Human Trafficking		
Suppression and Prevention		
Ever	57	26.0
Never	162	74.0
8.Volunteer to perform duties under the		
Prevention		
and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau		
Volunteer	213	97.3
Non-volunteer	6	2.7
9.Experiences assisting victims		
over 10 cases	25	11.4
Experiences 1-9 cases	156	71.2
None	38	17.4

Table 4.1 displays Personal Data of 219 Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau. The findings indicate that majority of samples are 153 males (69.9%), 66 females (30.1%), 16 persons age ranges 21-30 years old (7.3%), 75 persons from 31-40 years (34.2%), 80 persons from 41-50 years (36.5%), and 48 persons from 51-60 year (21.9%). As for status of samples, majorities or 157 married samples (71.7%), 57 singles (26.0%), 56 divorced/widow (2.3%). Regarding educational levels, 58 samples were undergraduates (26.5%), 117 samples graduated with Bachelor's Degree (53.4%), and Master's Degree 44 samples (20.1%). On the work position, 103 samples were Squad Leaders (47.0%), Sub Inspector 53 samples (24.2%), Inspector 25 samples (11.4%), Deputy Superintendent 29 samples (13.2%), and Superintendent 9 samples (4.1%). For Performance Period, 120 samples had 1-2 years experiences (54.8%), 3-4 years experiences 88 samples (40.2%), and 5 years up 11 persons (5.0%). On the Training experiences in Human Trafficking Suppression and Prevention, 57 experienced officers (26.0%), and 162 non-experienced officers (74.0%). Moreover, 213 volunteers for duty (97.3%) with 6 non-volunteers (2.7%), whereas 25 samples had experienced assisting the victims over 10 (11.4%), and 156 experienced assisting the victims over 1-9 cases (71.2%) and 38 samples had no experiences (17.4%).

4.3.2 Analysis on Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution in Thailand and Lao PDR

The study on this subject divided into 3 parts, namely, communication between organizations, collaborations to forward assignment, and collaborations, having the following detail explanations:

Table 4.2 A Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution involved Inter-organizational communication (Approaches)

Inter-organizational communication	\bar{x}	S.D.	Level Indicator
1. Official Documents	3.27	0.87	Moderate
2. Telephone	3.33	0.98	Moderate
3. Telephone and Official Documents	3.02	0.97	Moderate
4. Sent e-mail	3.16	2.34	Moderate
5. Occasional Conferences	2.77	0.86	Moderate
6. Montly Conferences	2.51	0.95	Moderate
	$\bar{x} = 3.01$	S.D. = 1.16	

Table 4.2 displays the level indicator of a model and guidelines to collaborate prevention and suppression on forced prostitution involved Communication between Organizations, having the Mean .01, which indicated moderate level of Inter-organizational communication.

Table 4.3 Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution Collaboration for Referral

Collaboration for Cases Referral	\bar{x}	S.D.	Level Indicator
1. Referral if the prostitution cases are out of your organization jurisdiction	3.34	0.67	Moderate
2. Referral if the prostitution cases are out of your organization expertise	3.05	0.80	Moderate
3. Initial remedies before turning the victim to the welfare agency to process further	2.90	0.84	Moderate
4. Delivery information on initial assistance to sex workers to the welfare agencies	2.85	0.76	Moderate
5. Delivery information on prostitution to the Inquiry officer to prosecute the perpetrator	2.82	0.77	Moderate
6. Delivery sex workers to the country of origin for further assistance	2.79	0.80	Moderate
7. Delivery information on prostitution to the country of origin	2.71	0.82	Moderate
8. Delivery information on human trafficking to the country of origin to prosecute the perpetrator	2.67	0.80	Moderate
	$\bar{x} = 2.89$	S.D. = 0.79	

Table 4.3 displays a Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution on collaborations for cases referral at moderate level, having Mean of 2.89.

Table 4.4 Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution Collaboration

Collaborations	\bar{x}	S.D.	Level Indicator
1. Assisting in rescue sexual worker together with other organizations when being informed	2.68	0.85	Moderate
2. Cooperate with other professions to give fair control on sexual victim when entering the judicial process	2.69	0.69	Moderate
3. Assess the prostitution situation with other organization	2.42	0.91	Less
4. Cooperate with other organization to arrange both physical and psychological rehabilitation.	2.96	0.73	Moderate
5. Seek the fact from other organizations on prostitution activities	2.79	0.73	Moderate
6. Join in the conference with other organizations to plan rescue sex workers.	2.76	0.89	Moderate
7. Join in the conference with other organizations to plan solving other related problems	2.65	0.87	Moderate
8. Cooperate with other organization to assess if the family is ready to welcome back the sex workers domestic and overseas.	2.63	0.81	Moderate
9. Working with other organization to assess if the social worker is ready to go back home.	2.70	0.81	Moderate
10. Working with other organizations to send the sex worker back home.	2.58	0.84	Moderate
11. Follow-up on operation outcomes when the joint operations with other organization come to the end	2.53	0.85	Moderate
	$\bar{x} = 2.67$	S.D. = 0.83	

Table 4.4 displays a Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution on collaborations for cases referral at moderate level, having Mean of 2.67.

Table 4.5 Total Mean, Standard Deviation of a Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution

A Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution	\bar{x}	S.D.	Level Indicator
Inter-organizational communication	3.01	1.16	Moderate
Collaboration for referral	2.89	0.79	Moderate
Collaboration	2.67	0.83	Moderate
Total	2.86	2.78	Moderate

Table 4.5 regarding Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution indicated the finding on Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution on Inter-organization communication, having Mean of 3.01 suggested the moderate level personnel. As for collaborations for cases referral, it shows the Mean 2.89 at moderate level. The collaborations has the Mean of 2.67, which indicated its moderate level, having the Mean of moderate level at 2.86 on Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution.

4.3.3 Analysis of problems and obstacles founded during collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR

The study on problems and obstacles founded during Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR to prevent and suppress forced prostitute is divided into the following 3 aspects as follows:

Table 4.6 Problems and obstacles founded during collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on Personnel Issues

Personnel	\bar{x}	S.D.	Level Indicator
1. Personnel lacked knowledge on collaboration n guidelines to assist sex workers	3.59	0.89	High
2. Personnel lacked legal knowledge to assist sex workers	3.57	1.02	High
3. Shortages of Personnel to perform duty	3.41	1.00	Moderate
4. Personnel refused to cooperate	3.36	0.93	Moderate
5. Personnel lacked skills to analyze prostitution problems	3.20	1.05	Moderate
6. Personnel lacked initiative to solve problems	3.09	0.93	Moderate
7. Personnel lack general data of the collaborated agencies to assist sex worker	3.00	0.94	Moderate
8. Personnel lacked the follow-up on the matter	2.93	0.97	Moderate
	$\bar{x} = 3.27$	S.D. = 0.97	

Table 4.6 displays the level indicator of problems and obstacles founded during collaboration to prevent and suppress forced prostitution, showing moderate level of collaborations for cases referral, having the Mean of 2.67.

Table 4.7 Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking on Administrative Issues

Administration	\bar{x}	S.D.	Level Indicator
1.Management failed to see the importance of work coordination	2.84	0.94	High
2.Inappropriate breaking chain of command	2.81	0.89	High
3.Unclear identify responsibility	2.72	0.90	Moderate
4.Uneven work distribution	2.58	0.92	Moderate
5.Redundant administrative function	3.02	1.07	Moderate
6.Lack of workable operational control	3.01	0.96	Moderate
7.Organizational rules unfavorable to the operation	2.90	0.97	Moderate
	$\bar{x} = 2.84$	S.D. = 0.95	

Table 4.7 displays the level indicator of problems and obstacles founded during collaboration to prevent and suppress forced prostitution, showing moderate level of Administration, having the Mean of 2.84.

Table 4.8 Problems and obstacles founded during collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR related to Information Systems

Data System	\bar{x}	S.D.	Interpretation
1.Organized data in dissimilar systems	2.99	0.98	Moderate
2.Bias and inferior data	2.79	0.95	Moderate
3. Out-of-date Information Systems	2.71	0.96	Moderate
4. Absence of transmitting data to the collaboration organizations	2.62	0.94	Moderate
5. None of the Central Organization to store data on assisting prostitution victims	2.64	0.97	Moderate
6. Without application of prostitution information in planning operation	2.70	0.89	Moderate
7. Absence of connecting Information Systems with other organizations	2.56	0.93	Moderate
8. Lack of dissemination of information on assisting prostitution victims to the public	2.52	1.02	Moderate
	$\bar{x} = 2.69$	S.D. = 0.96	

Table 4.8 displays the level indicator of problems and obstacles founded during collaboration to prevent and suppress forced prostitution, showing moderate level of Information Systems, having the Mean of 2.69.

Table 4.9 Total Mean, Standard Deviation of problems and obstacles founded during collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR

problems and obstacles founded during collaboration	\bar{x}	S.D.	Levels
Personnel	3.27	0.97	Moderate
Administration	2.84	0.95	Moderate
Information Systems	2.69	0.96	Moderate
Total	2.93	2.88	Moderate

Table 4.9 displays a Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution on collaborations for cases referral at moderate level, having Mean of 2.67.

Overview, Personnel aspect has the Mean of 3.27, which indicated moderate level of, whereas, Administrative aspect with the Mean of 2.84 indicated that Administration is in Moderate level as well. As for Information Systems scored average 2.69 which indicated moderate level off information Systems. Overview, problems and obstacles founded during collaboration to prevent and suppress forced prostitution yielded the Mean 2.93 which indicated moderate level for all 3 angles.

4.3.4 Analysis of differences between variables and Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution through t-test and One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Analysis of differences between variables, namely, gender, age, status, educational levels, position, performance period on human trafficking preventive and suppressive under Anti-Human Trafficking Division, training experiences on human trafficking preventive and suppressive, volunteer performance under Anti-Human Trafficking Division, and experiences in assisting victims (Human Trafficking

Victims), using t-test and (One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and identify statistically significance 0.05.

Table 4.10 Comparative differences between Gender and Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution in Thailand and Lao PDR

Preventive and Suppressive						
Model and guidelines on Forced Prostitution	Gender	N	\bar{X}	S.D.	t- value	p
Inter-organizations Communication	Males	153	3.00	1.21	0.44	0.47
	Females	66	3.04	0.96		
Collaboration for cases referral	Males	153	2.88	0.80	0.53	0.25
	Females	66	2.92	0.76		
Collaboration	Males	153	2.65	0.84	0.46	0.52
	Females	66	2.71	0.80		

Table 4.10 displays comparative differences between Gender and Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution in Thailand and Lao PDR.

Regarding Inter-organization communication, females developed better forms for forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than males, having the Mean ($\bar{X} = 3.04$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that male gender formed similar Inter-organization communication in Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution as female gender.

As for collaborations for cases referral, female gender developed better forms for forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than male gender, having the Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.92$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that male gender formed similar concepts on collaborations for cases referral to prevent and suppress on forced prostitution as female gender.

On collaborations, male gender formed better forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model than female gender, having the Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.71$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that males

formed collaborations in Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution as female gender.

Table 4.11 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between Age and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

		A Forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines					
Age	N	Inter-organizations Communication		Collaboration for Cases Referral		Collaborations	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
21-30 Year	16	3.03	0.96	2.68	0.80	2.51	0.82
31-40 Year	75	2.91	0.95	2.95	0.76	2.68	0.85
41-50 Year	80	2.51bri	1.18	2.93	0.81	2.68	0.81
51-60 Year	48	2.48	0.95	2.80	0.75	2.67	0.84

Table 4.12 ANOVA analysis to compare differences between age and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

A Collaborative model and guidelines to Forced prostitution preventive and suppressive							
	Source of Variation	df	SS	MS	F	P	
Communication between organization	Inter-groups	3	6.73	2.24	1.05	3.635	
	within group	215	347.913	1.62			
	Total	218	354.643				
Collaborations for cases referral	Inter-groups	3	3.206	1.07	1.70	0.273	
	within group	215	131.807	0.61			
	Total	218	135.013				
Collaborations	Inter-groups	3	1.908	0.64	0.91	0.56	
	within group	215	149.251	0.69			
	Total	218	151.159				

Table 4.11 displays differences between age and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

Regarding Inter-organization communication, sample ages between 21-30 years had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 3.03$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model, whereas, sample ages between 51-60 years had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.48$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that age differences had no bearing on Inter-organization communication in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution.

As for collaborations for cases referral, sample ages between 31-40 years had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.95$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model, whereas, sample ages between 21-30 years had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.68$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that age differences had no bearing on Collaborations for cases referral in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution.

For collaborations, sample ages between 31-40 years and 41-50 years had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.68$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model, whereas, sample ages between 21-30 years had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.51$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that age differences had no bearing on Collaborations in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution.

Table 4.13 Comparative differences between status and Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution

Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution	Status	N	\bar{x}	S.D.	t- value	P
Inter-organization communication	Single	57	2.75	0.94	0.69	0.18
	Married	157	3.06	1.21		
	Divorce/Widow	5	2.47	0.94		
Collaborations for cases referral	Single	57	2.82	0.77	0.90	0.53
	Married	157	2.92	0.79		
	Divorce/Widow	5	2.75	0.60		
Collaborations	Single	57	2.66	0.84	0.13	0.43
	Married	157	2.68	0.83		
	Divorce/Widow	5	2.38	0.62		

Table 4.13 displays comparative differences between status and Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution

Regarding Inter-organization communication, samples with marital status had higher Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.06$) in forming forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than those samples with single/divorce status. Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the status had no bearing on Inter-organization communication in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution

As for collaborations for cases referral, samples with marital status had higher Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.92$) in forming forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than those samples with single/divorce status. Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the status had no bearing on collaborations for cases referral in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution.

For collaborations, samples with marital status had higher Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.68$) in forming forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than those samples with single/divorce status. Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the status had no bearing on collaborations for collaboration in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution.

Table 4.14 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between Educational Levels and a Forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive Model

Educational Levels	N	Forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive Model					
		Inter-organization communication		Collaborations to forward cases		Collaborations	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
Undergraduate	58	2.84	0.93	2.78	0.76	2.56	0.81
Bachelor's Degree	117	3.08	1.12	2.93	0.78	2.69	0.82
Master's Degree	44	3.07	0.96	2.94	0.82	2.75	0.87

Table 4.15 Comparative Analysis with ANOVA on Differences between Educational Levels and Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution

Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution						
	Source of Variations	df	SS	MS	F	P
Inter-organization communication	Inter-groups	2	4.86	2.430	1.24	0.38
	within group	216	349.780	1.619		
	Total	218	354.641			
Collaborations for Cases referral	Inter-groups	2	2.004	1.002	1.65	0.34
	Within a group	216	133.009	0.616		
	Total	218	135.012			
Collaborations	Inter-groups	2	2.106	1.118	1.43	0.42
	within group	216	149.053	0.690		
	Total	218	151.159			

Table 4.14 displays Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between Educational Levels and a Forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive Model

Regarding Inter-organization communication, Bachelor’s Degree graduate samples had higher Mean ($\bar{X} = 3.08$) in forming forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than undergraduates who had lower mean ($\bar{X} = 2.84$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the educational levels had no bearing on Inter-organization communication in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution (Table 4.15).

Collaborations for cases referral, Master’s Degree graduate samples had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.94$) in forming forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than undergraduates who had the lowest mean ($\bar{X} = 2.78$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the educational levels had no bearing on Collaborations for cases referral in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution.

Collaborations, Master's Degree graduate samples had higher Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.75$) in forming forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than undergraduates who had lower mean ($\bar{x} = 2.56$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the educational levels had no bearing on Collaborations in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution.

Table 4.16 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between Position and A Forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive Model

		A Forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive Model					
Position	N	Inter-organization communication		Collaborations for Cases Referral		Collaborations	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
Squad Leader	103	3.01	0.93	2.89	0.79	2.66	0.82
Sub Inspector	53	2.98	0.91	2.91	0.75	2.67	0.85
Inspector	25	3.30	1.80	2.99	0.75	2.75	0.80
Deputy Superintendent	29	2.91	1.02	2.74	0.78	2.58	0.87
Superintendent	9	2.78	0.95	2.96	0.94	2.79	0.76

Table 4.17 ANOVA analysis to compare differences between position and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

Preventive and Suppressive Model and Guidelines on Forced Prostitution	Source of Variables	df	SS	MS	F	P
Inter-organization communication	Inter-groups	4	11.427	2.857	1.40	0.59
	within group	214	343.214	1.604		
	Total	218	354.641			
Collaborations to forward cases	Inter-groups	4	3.442	0.861	1.41	0.32
	within group	214	131.570	0.615		
	Total	218	135.012			
Collaborations	Inter-groups	4	3.070	0.777	1.11	0.50
	within group	214	148.089	0.692		
	Total	218	151.159			

Table 4.16 Displays differences between position and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

Regarding Inter-organization communication, samples holding inspector position had the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.30$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model, and samples holding superintendent position had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.78$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the work position had no bearing on Inter-organization communication in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution (Table 4.17)

Collaborations for cases referral, samples holding inspector position had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.99$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model, and samples holding deputy superintendent position had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.74$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the work position had no bearing on collaborations for cases referral in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution

On collaborations, samples holding superintendent position had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.79$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model, and samples holding deputy superintendent position had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.58$). Outcomes from ANOVA indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that differences in the work position had no bearing on collaborations in forming Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution.

Table 4.18 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between performance period and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

A forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model							
Duration	N	Inter-organization communication		Collaborations to forward cases		Collaborations	
		\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
1-2 Years	120	3.03	0.95	2.87	0.77	2.66	0.84
3-4 Years	88	3.03	0.92	2.86	0.80	2.67	0.83
5 Years and over	11	3.01	1.51	2.92	0.80	2.74	0.84

Table 4.19 ANOVA analysis to compare differences between Performance Period and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

Prostitution Preventive and suppressive model on Forced Prostitution	Source of Variables	df	SS	MS	F	P
Inter-organization communication	Inter-groups	4	5.233	1.308	0.84	0.56
	within group	214	349.408	1.633		
	Total	218	354.641			
Collaborations to forward cases	Inter-groups	4	2.262	0.566	0.94	0.50
	within group	214	132.750	0.620		
	Total	218	135.012			
Collaborations	Inter-groups	4	2.832	0.708	1.01	0.49
	within group	214	148.327	0.693		
	Total	218	151.159			

Table 4.18 displays differences between Performance Period and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

Regarding Inter-organization communication, samples with 1-2 years performance period and 3-4 years had the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.03$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model. On the contrary, samples over 5 years performance period had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.01$). Outcomes from ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that samples different performance period had no bearing on Inter-organization communication skills in forming preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution (Table 4.19).

As for collaborations for cases referral, samples over 5 years performance period had the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.92$), and samples with 3-4 years performance period had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.86$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model. Outcomes from ANOVA analysis indicated statistically

insignificance 0.05, revealing that samples different performance period had no bearing on collaborations for cases referral skills in forming preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution.

For collaborations, samples over 5 years performance period had the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.74$), and samples with 1-2 years performance period had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.66$) in forming a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model. Outcomes from ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that samples different performance period had no bearing on collaborations skills in forming preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution.

Table 4.20 Comparative differences between Trainings Experiences and Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution

Prostitution Preventive and suppressive model on Forced Prostitution	Experiences	N	\bar{x}	S.D.	t-value	p
Inter-organization communication	Received Training	57	3.18	0.95	1.41	0.56
	Never Received Training	162	2.96	1.21		
Collaborations for Cases referral	Received Training	57	3.09	0.78	2.21	0.47
	Never Received Training	162	2.82	0.78		
Collaborations	Received Training	57	2.91	0.83	2.57	0.28
	Never Received Training	162	2.58	0.81		

Table 4.20 displays comparative differences between Trainings Experiences and Preventive and Suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution

Regarding Inter-organization communication, samples with training experiences in Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression developed better model than samples without training experiences, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.18$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that samples with training experiences formed similar Inter-organization communication in Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution as non-training samples.

For collaborations for cases referral, samples with training experiences in Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression developed better model than samples without training experiences, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.09$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that samples with training experiences formed similar collaborations for cases referral in Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution as non-training samples.

Collaborations, samples with training experiences in Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression developed better model than samples without training experiences, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.91$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that samples with training experiences formed similar collaborations in Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution as non-training samples.

Table 4.21 Comparative differences between volunteer performance under the Anti-trafficking Bureau and a forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive model

Prostitution Preventive and suppressive model on Forced Prostitution	Volunteer		\bar{x}	S.D.	t- value	p
	Performances	N				
Inter-organizational Communication	Yes	213	3.02	1.17	0.36	0.80
	No	6	2.87	1.02		
Collaboration for Cases Referral	Yes	213	2.89	0.79	0.60	0.64
	No	6	3.06	0.75		
Collaboration	Yes	213	2.67	0.84	0.22	0.29
	No	6	2.70	0.54		

Table 4.21 displays outcomes of comparative differences between volunteer performances under the Anti-trafficking Bureau and a forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive model

Regarding the Inter-organization communication, the volunteered samples under the Anti-trafficking Bureau developed better forms of forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than non-volunteered samples, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.02$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that non-volunteered samples formed similar Inter-organization communication in Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution as volunteered samples.

For collaborations for cases referral, the non-volunteered samples under the Anti-trafficking Bureau developed better forms of forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than volunteered samples, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.06$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that non-volunteered samples formed similar collaborations for cases referral skills in Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution as volunteered samples.

On collaborations, the non-volunteered samples under the Anti-trafficking Bureau developed better forms of forced prostitution preventive and suppressive than volunteered samples, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.70$). Outcomes from t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, revealing that non-volunteered samples formed similar Inter-organization communication in Preventive and suppressive Model on Forced Prostitution as volunteered samples.

Table 4.22 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between experiences assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

Years of Experiences Assisting Cases	N	A forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model					
		Inter-organizational Communication		Collaboration n for referral		Collaboration ns	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
Over 10cases	25	2.93	0.95	2.90	0.84	2.80	0.82
1- 9 cases	156	3.15	1.19	2.95	0.77	2.71	0.83
Never	38	2.49	0.90	2.44	0.76	2.40	0.77

Table 4.23 ANOVA analysis to compare differences between experiences assisting the victims (Human Trafficking Victims) a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model

A Forced Prostitution						
Preventive and suppressive model	Source of Variables	df	SS	MS	F	P
Inter-organization communication	Inter-groups	2	16.532	8.266	8.19	0.44
	within group	216	338.109	1.565		
	Total	218	354.641			
Collaborations for Cases referral	Inter-groups	2	3.163	1.582	2.65	0.10
	within group	216	131.850	0.538		
	Total	218	135.012			
Collaborations	Inter-groups	2	4.944	4.558	3.58	0.16
	within group	216	146.215	0.677		
	Total	218	151.159			

Table 4.22 displays outcomes of differences between experiences assisting the Human Trafficking Victims and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model. Samples who had experienced assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) 1-9 cases scored the highest mean ($\bar{x} = 3.15$) and samples without experiences assisting Human Trafficking Victims had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.49$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistical insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in experiences assisting the Human Trafficking Victims had not caused any difference in Inter-organization communication forms (Table 4.23).

As for collaborations for cases referral, samples with experiences in assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) 1-9 cases, having the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.95$) in preventive and suppressive model a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model and samples who never had experiences in such matter scored the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.44$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically

insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in experiences assisting the victims had not caused any difference in collaborations for cases referral.

For collaborations, samples with experiences assisting victims over 10 cases had the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.80$) for preventive and suppressive model and samples who never had experiences in such matter scored the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.40$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in experiences assisting the victims had not caused any difference in collaborations.

4.3.5 Analysis of differences between variables and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration of Thailand and Lao PDR to prevent and suppress forced prostitution through t-test and One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Table 4.24 Analysis of differences between gender and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking	Gender	N	\bar{x}	S.D.	t- value	p
Personnel	Males	153	3.30	0.96	0.81	0.44
	Females	66	3.19	0.97		
Administration	Males	153	2.74	0.97	0.86	0.55
	Females	66	2.76	0.90		
Information Systems	Males	153	2.72	0.97	0.61	0.45
	Females	66	2.63	0.92		

Table 4.24 displays outcomes of analysis of differences between gender and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Regarding Gender, it was found that Males showed more problems and obstacles to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking than females, having the Mean ($\bar{X} = 3.30$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in educational levels had not caused any difference among personnel (Table 4.29).

As for Administration, the findings indicated that samples with Bachelor's Degree had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.76$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in educational levels had not caused any difference in the administration to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

On Information Systems, the findings indicated that samples that samples with Bachelor's Degree had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.72$), on the contrary, undergraduate samples and those with Master Degree had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.69$). However, t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that females had similar problems and obstacles, and gender had no bearing in applying Information System to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

Table 4.25 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between age and problems and obstacles founded during collaboration on human trafficking prevention and suppression

		Problems and obstacles founded during collaboration on human trafficking prevention and suppression					
Age	N	Personnel		Administration		Information Systems	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
21-30 Year	16	3.06	0.96	2.63	0.89	2.56	0.83
31-40 Year	75	3.33	0.94	2.84	0.94	2.60	0.94
41-50 Year	80	3.24	0.98	2.60	0.98	2.72	0.96
51-60 Year	48	2.90	0.99	2.83	0.89	2.83	0.97

Table 4.26 ANOVA analysis to compare differences between age and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking							
	Source of Variation	df	SS	MS	F	P	
Personnel	Inter-groups	3	2.995	1.000	1.09	0.43	
	within group	215	201.365	0.937			
	Total	218	204.360				
Administration	Inter-groups	3	3.203	1.068	1.19	0.38	
	within group	215	194.014	0.902			
	Total	218	197.217				
Information Systems	Inter-groups	3	5.253	1.751	1.94	0.66	
	within group	215	194.519	0.905			
	Total	218	199.772				

Table 4.25 displays outcomes from differences between age and problems and obstacles founded during collaboration on human trafficking prevention and suppression

Regarding personnel, it was found that samples aged between 31-40 years had highest mean ($\bar{x} = 3.33$), whereas, samples aged between 51-60 years had the lowest mean ($\bar{x} = 2.90$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in ages had not caused any difference in the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking among personnel (Table 4.26).

As for Administration, the findings indicated that samples aged between 31-40 years had highest mean ($\bar{x} = 2.84$), whereas, samples aged between 41-50 years had the lowest mean ($\bar{x} = 2.60$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in ages had not caused any difference in the administration to prevent and suppress human trafficking among personnel.

On Information Systems, the findings indicated that samples aged between 51-60 years had highest mean ($\bar{x} = 2.83$), whereas, samples aged between 21-30 years had the lowest mean ($\bar{x} = 2.56$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in ages had not caused any difference in the application of Information Systems to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

Table 4.27 Comparative differences between marital status and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking	Marital Status	N	\bar{x}	S.D.	t- value	p
Personnel	Single	57	3.29	0.94	0.14	0.52
	Married	157	3.26	0.98		
	Divorce/Widow	5	3.50	0.76		
Administration	Single	57	2.73	0.93	0.99	0.62
	Married	157	2.74	0.95		
	Divorce/Widow	5	2.86	0.74		
Information Systems	Single	57	2.69	0.91	0.06	0.35
	Married	157	2.70	0.85		
	Divorce/ Widow	5	2.55	1.09		

Table 4.27 displays the comparative differences between marital status and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Regarding personnel, it was found that samples with Divorce/Widow status had encountered more problems than sample with single and marital status, having the mean ($\bar{x} = 3.26$). However, t-test yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that personnel marital status, whether being married or single or divorce or widow had not caused any difference in the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking through personnel.

As for Administration, the findings indicated that samples performed duties 3-4 years had encountered the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.89$), on the contrary, samples with 1-2 years performance period had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.79$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated

that differences in performance period had not caused any difference in the administration to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

On Information Systems, the findings indicated that samples performed duties 3-4 years had encountered the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.70$), on the contrary, samples with performance period 5 years and over had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.59$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in performance period had not caused any difference in the use of Information Systems to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

Table 4.28 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between Educational Levels and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Educational Levels	N	Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking					
		Personnel		Administration		Information System	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
Undergraduate	58	3.22	0.98	2.79	0.91	2.69	0.94
Bachelor's Degree	117	3.31	0.96	2.83	0.95	2.70	0.96
Master's Degree	44	3.22	0.96	2.79	0.99	2.69	0.97

Table 4.29 ANOVA analysis to compare differences between Educational Levels and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking	Source of					
	Variation	df	SS	MS	F	P
Personnel	Inter-groups	2	2.430	1.215	1.30	0.45
	within group	216	201.929	0.935		
	Total	218	204.360			
Administration	Inter-groups	2	1.654	0.827	0.89	0.52
	within group	216	195.563	0.905		
	Total	218	197.217			
Information Systems	Inter-groups	2	1.706	0.853	0.91	0.50
	within group	216	198.066	0.917		
	Total	218	199.772			

Table 4.28 displays outcomes from compare differences between Educational Levels and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

Regarding personnel, it was found that samples Bachelor’s Degree had highest mean ($\bar{X} = 3.31$), whereas, undergraduate samples and those with Master’s Degree had the lowest mean ($\bar{X} = 3.22$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in educational levels had not caused any difference in the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking among personnel (Table 4.29).

As for Administration, the findings indicated that samples with Bachelor’s Degree had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.83$), on the contrary, undergraduate samples and

those with Master Degree had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.79$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in educational levels had not caused any difference in the administration to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

On Information Systems, the findings indicated that samples that samples with Bachelor's Degree had the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.70$), on the contrary, undergraduate samples and those with Master Degree had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.69$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in educational levels had not caused any difference in the use of Information Systems to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

Table 4.30 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between position and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Position	N	Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking					
		Personnel		Administration		Information System	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
Squad Leader	103	3.26	0.98	2.76	0.94	2.74	0.95
Sub-inspector	53	3.27	0.91	2.88	0.94	2.68	0.88
Inspector	25	3.27	1.01	3.11	0.91	2.51	0.99
Deputy Superintendent	29	3.35	0.97	2.80	1.02	2.59	1.00
Superintendent	9	3.31	0.98	2.93	0.86	3.03	1.05

Table 4.31 ANOVA analysis to compare differences between position and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking	Source of					
	Variation	df	SS	MS	F	P
Personnel	Inter-groups	4	2.721	0.680	0.73	0.60
	within group	214	201.639	0.942		
	Total	218	204.360			
Administration	Inter-groups	4	6.532	1.633	1.81	0.18
	within group	214	190.686	0.891		
	Total	218	197.217			
Information Systems	Inter-groups	4	5.006	1.252	1.38	0.33
	within group	214	194.766	0.910		
	Total	218	175.829			

Table 4.30 displays differences between position and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Regarding personnel, samples who hold position of deputy superintendent had highest mean ($\bar{X} = 3.35$), whereas, samples with position of squad leader had the lowest mean ($\bar{X} = 3.26$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in the position had not caused any difference in the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking among personnel (Table 4.31).

As for Administration, the findings indicated that samples who hold position of inspector had highest mean ($\bar{X} = 3.11$), whereas, samples with position of squad leader had the lowest mean ($\bar{X} = 2.76$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in the position

had not caused any difference in the administration to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

On Information Systems, the findings indicated that samples who hold position of superintendent had highest mean ($\bar{x} = 3.03$), whereas, samples with position of inspector had the lowest mean ($\bar{x} = 2.51$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in the position had not caused any difference in the use of Information Systems to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

Table 4.32 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between performance period and a forced prostitution preventive and suppressive model and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Performance Period	N	Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking					
		Personnel		Administration		Information System	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
1-2 Years	120	3.24	0.99	2.79	0.95	2.69	0.97
3-4 Years	88	3.30	0.94	2.89	0.96	2.70	0.96
5 Years and over	11	3.27	1.01	2.83	0.89	2.59	0.79

Table 4.33 ANOVA analysis to compare differences between performance and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking	Source of					
	Variation	df	SS	MS	F	P
Personnel	Inter-groups	4	5.375	1.344	1.40	0.34
	within group	214	198.985	0.930		
	Total	218	204.360			
Administration	Inter-groups	4	3.145	0.791	0.85	0.59
	within group	214	194.072	0.907		
	Total	218	197.217			
Information Systems	Inter-groups	4	3.301	0.825	0.89	0.70
	within group	214	196.470	0.918		
	Total	218	199.772			

Table 4.32 displays the findings from comparative differences between performance period and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking. Regarding personnel, it was found that samples performed duties 3-4 years had encountered the highest mean ($\bar{x} = 3.30$), on the contrary, samples with 1-2 years performance period had the lowest mean ($\bar{x} = 3.24$). However, ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in performance period had not caused any difference in the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking through personnel (Table 4.33).

As for Administration, the findings indicated that samples performed duties 3-4 years had encountered the highest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.89$), on the contrary, samples with 1-2 years performance period had the lowest Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.79$).

However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in performance period had not caused any difference in the administration to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

On Information Systems, the findings indicated that samples performed duties 3-4 years had encountered the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.70$), on the contrary, samples with performance period 5 years and over had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.59$). However, ANOVA analysis indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in performance period had not caused any difference in the use of Information Systems to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

Table 4.34 Comparative differences between training experiences on Forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive Model and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking	Experiences	N	\bar{X}	S.D.	t-value	p	
Personnel	Ever Trained	57	3.30	0.94	0.34	0.39	
	Never Trained	162	3.26	0.98			
	Administration	Ever Trained	57	2.88			0.97
	Never Trained	162	2.83	0.94			
Information Systems	Ever Trained	57	2.76	0.97	0.63	0.53	
	Never Trained	162	2.67	0.95			

Table 4.34 displays the findings from comparative differences between training experiences on Forced Prostitution Preventive and Suppressive Model and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

Regarding personnel, it was found that samples who had received training yielded the highest mean ($\bar{X} = 3.30$). However, t-test yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that there were no differences between the trained and non-trained personnel

For administration, it was found that samples who had received training had encountered more problems than the samples without training , having the Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.88$), However, the finding from t-test yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated no differences in administrative matters between the trained and non-trained samples.

On Information Systems, the findings indicated that samples who had been trained on preventive and suppressive human trafficking had encountered more problems than the non-trained samples, having the Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.76$), However, t-test indicated statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that differences in training experiences had not caused any difference in the use of Information Systems to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

Table 4.35 Comparative differences between volunteer performances under Anti-human Trafficking Bureau and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking	Volunteer Performances	N	\bar{x}	S.D.	t-value	p
Personnel	Volunteer	213	3.27	0.97	0.12	0.30
	Non-Volunteer	6	3.31	0.75		
Administration	Volunteer	213	2.84	0.95	0.55	0.61
	Non- Volunteer	6	3.02	0.89		
Information Systems	Volunteer	213	2.69	0.96	0.21	0.40
	Non- Volunteer	6	2.75	0.78		

Table 4.35 displays comparative differences between volunteer performances under Anti-human Trafficking Bureau and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

Regarding personnel, it was found that the non-volunteered persons performed duties under Anti-Human Trafficking Division 3-4 years had encountered more problems than the volunteered samples, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.31$), However, the finding from t-test yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the non-volunteer and volunteer personnel encountered similar problems during the operation.

As for Administration, the findings indicated the non-volunteered persons performed duties under Anti-Human Trafficking Division had encountered more problems than the volunteered samples, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 3.02$), However, the finding from t-test yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the non-volunteer and volunteer personnel encountered similar administrative problems during the operation.

On Information Systems, the findings indicated that the non-volunteered persons performed duties under Anti-Human Trafficking Division had encountered more problems than the volunteered samples, having the Mean ($\bar{x} = 2.75$), However, the finding from t-test yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the non-volunteer and volunteer personnel encountered similar administrative problems during the operation.

Table 4.36 Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between experiences assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Experiences assisting victims	N	problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking					
		Personnel		Administration		Information Systems	
		\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.
Over 10cases	25	3.42	0.96	2.86	0.97	2.91	1.02
1- 9 cases	156	3.22	0.99	2.82	0.97	2.69	0.96
Never	38	3.38	0.85	2.82	0.82	2.57	0.86

Table 4.37 ANOVA analysis to compare differences in assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking

Problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking	Source of					
	Variations	df	SS	MS	F	P
Personnel	Inter-groups	2	3.618	1.810	1.90	0.27
	within group	216	200.461	0.930		
	Total	218	204.360			
Administration	Inter-groups	2	2.370	1.185	1.24	0.46
	within group	216	194.847	0.902		
	Total	218	197.217			
Information Systems	Inter-groups	2	2.647	1.324	1.44	0.39
	within group	216	197.126	0.913		
	Total	218	199.772			

Table 4.36 displays Number, Mean, Standard Deviation between experiences assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) and problems and obstacles founded during the collaboration to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

Regarding personnel, it was found that samples with experiences assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) over 10 cases had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 3.42$), whereas, samples who never had such experiences had the lowest Mean ($\bar{X} = 3.38$). The finding from ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in experiences assisting victims had not caused any problem and obstacles among personnel to collaborate in preventing and suppressing human trafficking (Table 4.37).

As for Administration, the samples with experiences assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) over 10 cases had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.86$) whereas, samples who never had such experiences, including those assisting victims 1-9 cases, having the lowest mean ($\bar{X} = 2.82$). The finding from ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in experiences assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) had not caused any problem and obstacles in administrative affairs dealing with collaboration in preventing and suppressing human trafficking.

On Information Systems, the samples with experiences assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) over 10 cases had the highest Mean ($\bar{X} = 2.91$) whereas, samples who never had such experiences had the lowest mean ($\bar{X} = 2.57$). The finding from ANOVA analysis yielded statistically insignificance 0.05, which indicated that the differences in experiences assisting victims (Human Trafficking Victims) had not caused any problem and obstacles in dealing with Information Systems to collaborate prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This research aims to study the preventive and suppressive policies and collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on forced prostitution, explore the problems and obstacles on the collaborative effort between both countries on such matter and observe how the preventive and suppressive models on forced prostitution function.

The research deployed both quantitative and qualitative methods to meet the objectives. Target population in the quantitative study were 219 Human trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the Prevention and Suppression Human trafficking Bureau. In-depth interview questionnaires were used with 10 key informants chosen from Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Office of the Attorney General, Court of Justice, Ministry of Justice, whereas another 10 persons from Lao PDR Ministry of Justice and Lao PDR Police Force. The findings from analyzed data are being presented in the following sections:

5.1 Policies and Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

Law enforcement is done in accordance to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E, 2551 that named all forms of human trafficking as the misdemeanor and a person who commit misdemeanor shall be liable for imprisonment from four to ten year, considered as severe as punishment for other crimes. The study revealed that the government and private agencies has been collaborated with the non-governmental organizations working toward prevention and suppression human trafficking, starting from finding perpetrators, and offering assistance. Currently, Thailand with many government agencies together with private entities, and Non-government agencies that involved with combating human trafficking have collaborated to locate the perpetrator

as well as rescuing the victims from human trafficking through formulation of a scholar team comprised of personnel from numerous divisions to set up concrete policies and authorities for such operation, giving priority to the victims in assisting and protecting human trafficking victims. The findings from the study indicated that Thailand and Lao PDR had maintained the policies in Anti-trafficking, especially on women and children, based on MOU, focusing on their collaboration to apprehend the perpetrator and remedy the victims of human trafficking, engaging the service of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Department of Consular Affairs to deliver concerned agencies information related to perpetrators in order to apprehend and coordinate returning victims, assisting and remedying the victims.

This shows consistency with the intention of Memorandum of Understanding between the government of the Kingdom of Thailand and Lao PDR campaign against human trafficking, particularly on women and children and focused upon (A) resistance and interception of human trafficking such as, prosecution of international smuggler, extradition of perpetrator, legal assistance in prosecuting the cases and (B) a member would assist another member in legal issue to best of one knowledge while prosecuting human trafficker, especially those exploited women and children to be in line with the agreement in MOU between two countries, including agreement with the agencies involved to collect data, and share evidence on human trafficking such as, route, location, network, human trafficking model and method, including background of human traffickers as well as establishing the national plan and policy on Anti-trafficking on children and women domestic and transnational cases, having the key substance to encourage prevention, suppression and solving problem with the cooperation between the government and private sector, local, provincial, national and international levels corresponding with convention, declaration, protocol, or relevant international law in order to eliminate individual and a group of human trafficking.

Furthermore, the finding is in line with the study of Nattapol Lipipun (2011) who found the debate between (1) the discourse of economic reasons and power of capitalism that caused social inequality between the rich and the poor, the central and rural country and (2) the discourse that focused on protecting the right of the forgotten people in society, including the distribution of social resources, social

welfare, social work as well as MOU that had been considered as policy-related innovation of the mechanism required the cooperation of all members in Thailand and Lao PDR equally and respect each other role, having the priority to protect the victims of human trafficking ring as well as protecting risk group under the concept of resisting human trafficking. In reality, the current situation reveals only the cause of problem, unable to protect a group of people in the remote rural area who had been in the “fragile” situation because of the lack in security in life existence.

Nonetheless, the finding from this study indicated that both countries maintained separating policies in Anti-trafficking, especially on forced prostitution, which may be named differently. For example, Thailand named this law as the Anti-Trafficking in Person Act B.E. 2551 and provided the details of forced prostitution in such Act.

As for Lao PDR, there is the use of identical policy, but under the Development and Protection for Women and Children. Recently, Thailand and Lao PDR had entered MOU on Anti-trafficking, particularly on women and children as well as signing the Bilateral Agreement under Greater Mekong Sub regional Economic Cooperation (GMS EC) and at Multilateral on Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT). All these three policies had significant elements contributed to Anti-trafficking, especially the key issue in Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 is to apprehend the perpetrator, remedy and help the victim to return home which is consistent with the Lao PDR campaign against human trafficking , particularly on women and children.

The judicial process is almost identical in both countries. Apparently, Anti-trafficking requires collaboration from the police officers in Thailand and Lao PDR to operate under the criminal jurisdiction, namely, Territorial Principle to determine the place of crime for the use of local existing laws in such location. Subject of right involved the item on legal application, namely, a person nationality “Law of each state used for enforcing and protecting residents of that state, regardless of the place of resident.” In this case the residents are the perpetrators and victims. Thailand, based on this principle to enforce the law with the perpetrators both Thai and foreigners, inside and outside the Kingdom of Thailand, whether being the Thai or Laotian. In some case, the victims may be the government itself and regardless of where and how the crime had been committed and by

perpetrators of which nationalities, the laws of both countries applied and also the Universality principle that stated that any country apprehended the perpetrator could execute the case and proceed with legal penalty establishing in that country regardless of the nationality of the perpetrator, the victim or place where the offense occurred. In this case, it is the laws of Thailand and Lao PDR, especially on women and children trafficking and forced prostitution.

To recap, the collaboration between Thai and Lao PDR in forced prostitution prevention and suppression is briefly explained in Figure 5.1.

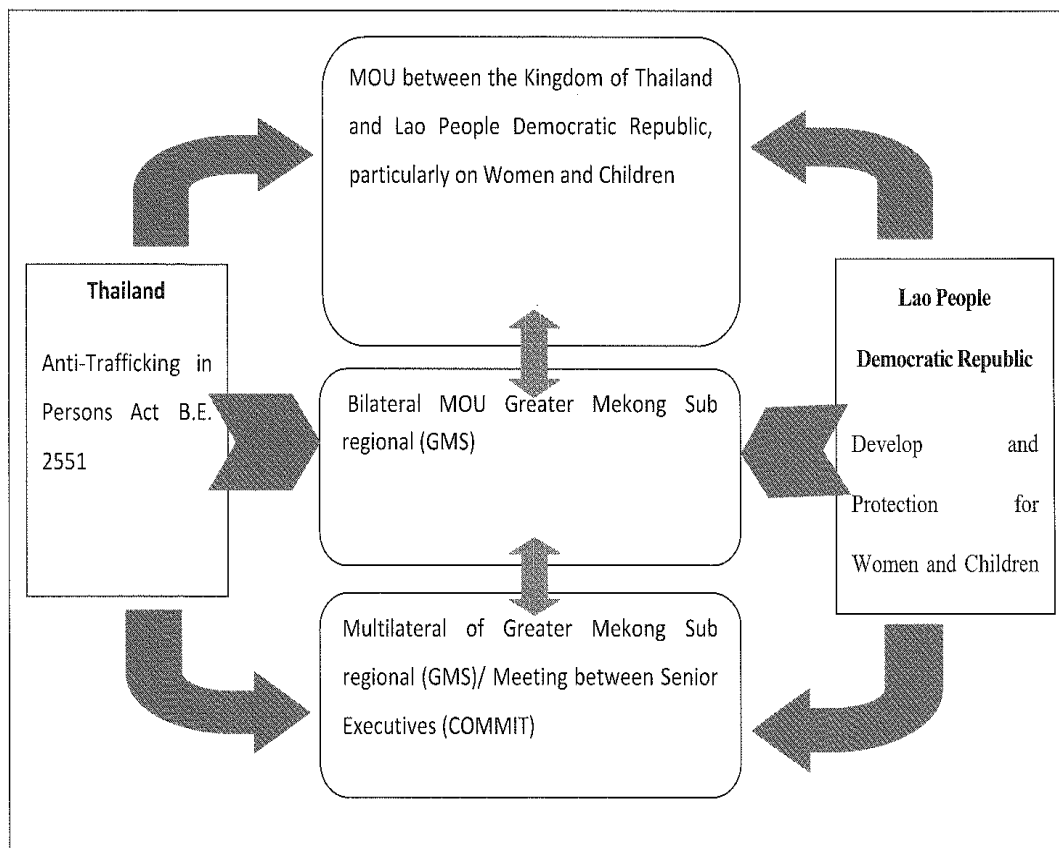


Figure 5.1 Policies and Areas of Collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

5.2 Problems and obstacles founded during Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on Forced Prostitute Prevention and Suppression

The findings revealed that problems and obstacles in such matter caused by the inability to arrest offenders across the country, the only thing to do is coordinating with the agencies involved to extradite the perpetrator, which has a direct impact toward the prosecution, and promptly arrest if the collaboration takes longer. As a result, it would create a chance for the perpetrator to escape or change the address, as well as creating the problems and obstacles from lacking the database on the perpetrators and victims, especially on forced prostitution and making the agencies involved unable to discover the history, nationality and statistic of individual misconduct. Furthermore, the primarily findings from interrogation are inadmissible in the trial of different countries. Therefore, the proceeding must be done from the beginning according to the legal procedures of that country, starting from questioning the perpetrator in custody, making the discrepancy as well as lack of knowledge about human trafficking, particularly on forced prostitution. The vast majority of operation officers were unable to differentiate between human trafficking or forced prostitution since some victim had been compelled into forced prostitution, but those willingly in prostitution were not the victims, and thus directly impact the rescuing operation because the assistance and welfare protection would be done differently for each type of victim.

The finding is in line with the outcomes from the quantitative study of 219 Anti-trafficking officers working under the Prevention and Suppression Human trafficking Bureau. Regarding the Mean of problems and obstacles, it shows 3.27 on personnel, 2.69 on Information Systems, and 2.84 on administration, indicating all at moderate level. Overall, problems and obstacles in preventing and suppressing human-trafficking in all 3 areas indicated the Mean of 2.93.

The finding is also coincided with the study of Danthai Plungdee (2006) who found the shortage of budget in investigating and collecting evidence for human trafficking. Most of times, the victim was afraid of retaliation from human trafficking ring, which may halt the extended investigation to organized crime. Moreover, the

study of Nattaya Virivittiya (2006) revealed that human trafficking has been chronic problems in Thai society for ages. Despite the strict control, there is the alarming rise of such problem. As for the obstruction to performance, the officer had insufficient knowledge and unaware of practical guidelines for trouble shooting or making clear judgment on separating victim from perpetrator. Besides, some government official get involved in the human trafficking ring, including the victim refused to give a statement due to the fear of confronting the corrupted officer of the influential figure. Regarding the policy, the lack of unity in collaboration between divisions, problems on inadequate criminal sentencing as well as having conflicts between the origin and destination countries, which may delay completing assignment. In addition, problems are related the collaboration with the country of origin, destination country and the responsible divisions, having the limitations in determine the nationality of the victim, which remained backlog in the destination country for a long time. In addition, the study of Dolruthai Kraikum (2010) suggested the unpreparedness of the operation officers, whether being the shortages of personnel, lack of language skills, and inadequate knowledge and understanding of human trafficking in accordance with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. During the interview, if the officers on duty were all females, it may be unsuitable for them to separate the male victims due to the safety of officers and more appropriate to screen the more risky group. The post interview indicated different perception of human trafficking victim by the public and private officer in charge of screening the victims. Moreover, the delay returning the detained human trafficking victim and assisting the victim slow down the operation and the study of Michael (2009) found that the lack of understanding on the victims of human-trafficking toward the factor affecting the rescuing of human-trafficking victims. The findings also indicated that the vast majority of service providers admitted not receiving ample training. Then, more cooperation should be arranged between different networks, or extending victims social networks as well as servicing with understanding, perhaps the most effective approach to find solution to assist human trafficking victim.

5.3 Thailand and Lao PDR Model for Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

As for the quantitative study, the findings among 219 officers in charge of Anti-trafficking working under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau on model and guidelines divided into 3 sections, inter-organizational communication, collaboration for cases referral and collaboration. Overall, the model and guidelines yielded the Mean 2.86, showing the moderate operational level. After considering each model and guideline separately, the findings yielded the highest mean 3.01 on the inter-organization communications, which indicated that the inter-organization communications is the most crucial and critical factor in preventing and suppressing human trafficking, especially forced prostitution .

As well as few qualitative studies from the Anti-trafficking experts, particularly on forced prostitution recommended on the collaboration issue to focus on data modification, including updated the approach. Furthermore, the key informant suggested further on building community network to prevent and suppress human trafficking, starting from the family should rear the children with love and , whereas the educational institutions should create a positive attitude and build immunity among juvenile so they would not believe the words of strangers, including the community involvement in surveillance and reporting suspicious character in the community as well as asking the establishments in the area to impose strict operating rules, especially checking juvenile ages, absolutely, minor should not be allowed to venture inside the premises.

However, the advent of AEC, the member countries would open their doors welcoming more visitors. Therefore, ASEAN member countries should arrange the meeting to set up the operation rules on how to treat the victim of human trafficking as well as deciding the agreement between ASEAN member countries to facilitate budget allocation and disbursement on Anti-Trafficking operation, especially on forced prostitution. Moreover, there should be the legitimate labor market to provide employment for former sex workers as true solution to problem at the cause.

This concept is coincided with the study of Chutima Somprasong (2004) on the collaboration to rescue women and children, victims of human trafficking. The findings indicated 3 areas of operations at moderate level, namely, inter-organization

communication, collaboration for cases referral and collaborations. In addition, the study of Arnusorn Inbutr (2010) found the Anti-trafficking involved the broadcasting of fact on fishery industry and risk being trapped in the human trafficking as well as revised the labor laws to extend labor protection equally, formulating standard and control mechanism, arrange better employment conditions, and working environment, including appropriate living quarter on the ship as well as setting up Anti-trafficking guidelines related to organizing the registration of fishing boat as well as controlling the fishing boat enter and exit the Pier.

Prepare the fishing boat database, watcher, agent, and employer in order for the officers to follow-up and rescue the victim effectively, enabled to apprehend the perpetrator for prosecution.

The findings from analysis and extraction of prevention and suppression model developed by Thailand and Lao PDR are dividing into 2 parts as follows:

1. Model and Policy of Thailand and Laos PDR to prevent and suppress forced prostitution.
2. Model of Operational Officers in of Thailand and Laos PDR to prevent and suppress forced prostitution.

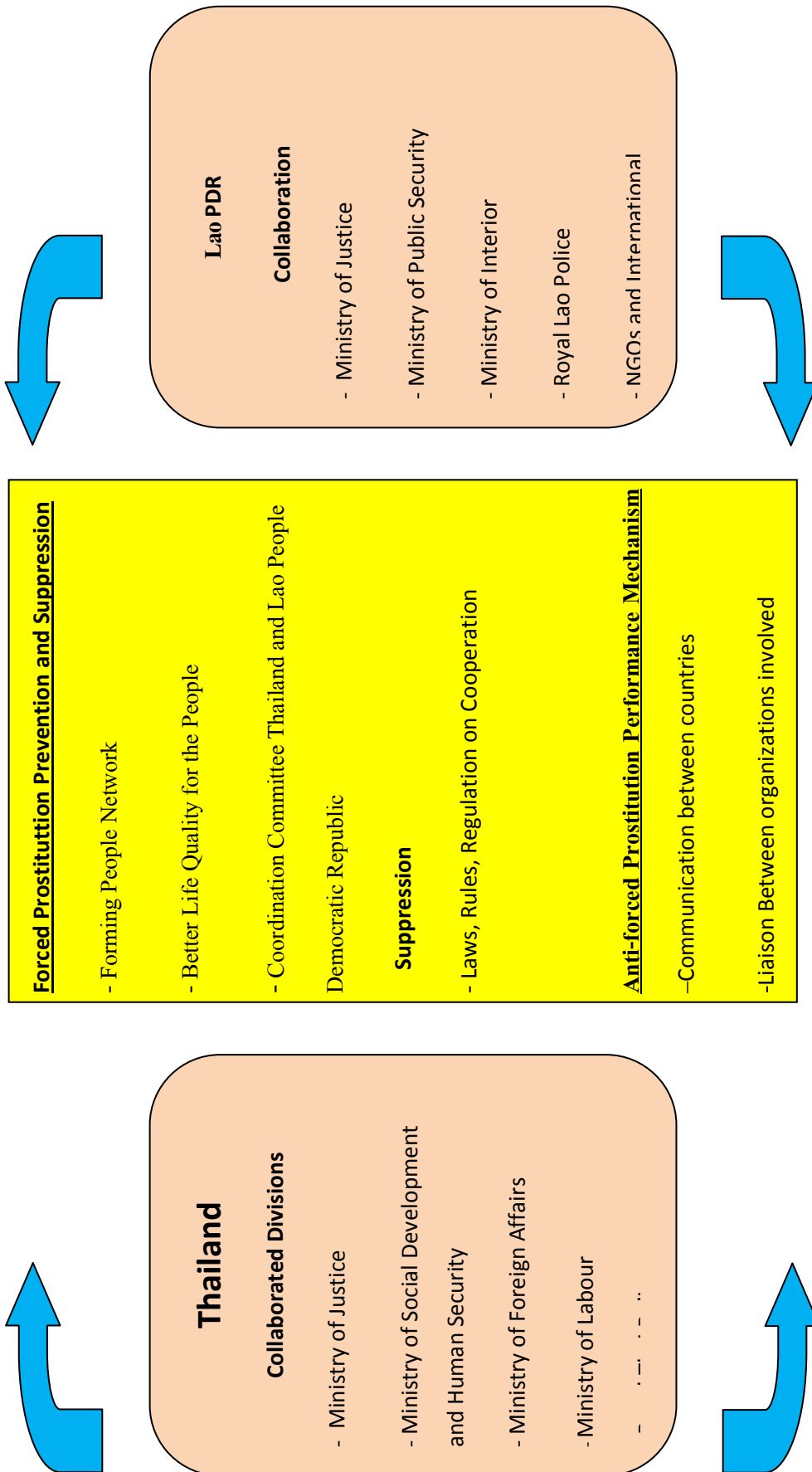


Figure 5.2 Model of Prevention and Suppression on Forced Prostitution in Thailand and Lao PDR

Figure 5.2 displays the model of agencies and policies of Thailand and Lao PDR in forced prostitution prevention and suppression. The detail explanations are offered as follows:

For Anti-prostitution, Thailand and Lao PDR should set up the laws and rules for prevention and suppression human trafficking, particularly on women and children, making them up-to-date and keeping up with the current human-trafficking, on force prostitution, including actual law enforcement. Furthermore, the public network should be established to watch out for such offense as well as being the informants and witnesses in the judicial process. However, the focus should be on building good life for the people in both countries. With good education, stable career and sufficient income to feed himself and his family, human trafficking, especially forced prostitution would subsided and eventually disappeared.

As for the mechanism for Anti-trafficking, especially on forced prostitution, Thailand and Lao PDR should develop the most concrete and effective model and guidelines, namely, communication between countries as well as coordinate official correspondence, telephone system and other electronic media in order to arrange prompt and state-of-art communication, involving the setup of Central Unit and International Central Database to deliver human trafficking data to the country of origin for further prosecuting the perpetrator as well as arrange the delivery of victim to the agencies involved so they could proceed with the case. Besides, the rescuing of prostitution victims should be jointly done between agencies or other multidisciplinary team as soon as the prostitution deal had been notified as well as assessing the situation, either alone or with others, including searching for the fact and follow-up, apprehension the perpetrators to further proceed according to the judicial system.

Furthermore, Thai and foreign victims of prostitution must be restored back to normal life, both physical and mental condition.

The key informants recommends the development of guidelines engaging cooperation between Thai and Lao PDR to improve Anti-forced prostitution model in line with both countries models that required completed cover all dimensions, namely,

personnel, legal or principle related to prevention and suppression human trafficking , particularly on forced prostitution.

Regarding personnel, general public, especially children and youth should be educated on how to enhance their life quality, to avoid being trapped into forced prostitution, the impacts and the deception methods as well as knowing when to refuse the offer and what to do when being trapped, places that victim should go to seek assistance or notify the officer about such activity. Furthermore, the Anti-Trafficking officer, especially on forced prostitute should educate the public on practicing, laws and segregate victims from such problem.

Moreover, it should provide opportunities for officers in the division to advance in their career to prevent the knowledgeable and competent officer relocating to other agencies, which would obstruct the established agency to accomplish its goal.

On the organizations involved, the government sector and other agencies involved relevant to human trafficking, especially forced prostitution should set up the central division to be in charge of prevention and suppression human trafficking, on forced prostitution as well as arrange the follow-up and focus discussion group on regular basis in order to increase work efficiency.

As for technology related to prevention and suppression of human trafficking, especially on forced prostitution, the technology should be up-to-date to gain the most efficiency in operation such as tracking camera, hidden camera, or clipped eyeglass camera. These equipment should be available to facilitate the operation, as well as improve the database such as look after the people's rights, prepare database on individual or company violations as the statistic and central and reliable data source for investigating the offender, victim and independent third party.

Regarding the legal issues or regulations on Anti-trafficking, particularly on forced prostitution, the laws and regulations should be in the same direction to facilitate the officer in charge and speed up the operation as well as the punishment imposed on the perpetrator should be visible and harsh in order to create fear of wrongdoing that may lead to the decrease in number of perpetrators in the future.

This finding is coincided with the theory of White Collar Crime by Edwin Sutherland (1939) who had explained that economic crime is the violation of criminal law or other laws by individual.

Economic crime is the violation of criminal law or other laws by the individual using his good economic status and career to commit crime and such crime cause damage to the business and National Economy, so-called, fraud or scam by criminals who had hold good social status and well respected in society and attempted to conceal his action from the public.

Sometimes, it is done by virtue of their duties, and even such offense may not create panic or alarm the public, the action may cause serious damage on the economy, and the country finance (Amnart Nedsupha, 2015), including the consistency with street crime prevention in 3 approaches, in which one of them is the prevention by eliminate social condition associated with the street crime, or prevent the birth of "Criminal". This approach looks at criminal behavior as the result of economic, social and political factors, including the abnormality of each individual mind who had been under the pressure to fight back. Therefore, this guideline aims to study those factors that may lead to wrongdoings as well as eliminate all those problems before beginning to impact individual. These factor are well-known and frequently mentioned, namely, economic structure (Taylor, Walton & Yong 1972) Differential Association Theory (Sutherland 1966), Delinquency and Opportunity (Cloward & Ohlin 1961) Strain Theory (Merton 1957)

In addition, many relevant studies attempt to explain elements on family, allurements which lead to ruin, employment, education and many other factors. Second, crime prevention that focused on the punishment due the belief that individual committed the offense because he had no fear of punishment or laws due to its ambiguous legal in law enforcement. Third, crime prevention by eliminating the opportunity for a person to commit "crime", paying attention to social factors leading to individual decision to commit crime. Instead the attention lied on how to avoid being the crime victim or making more difficult for the perpetrator to harm the potential victim. Therefore, by setting the concrete barriers to deter crimes such as, install the steel door and window, warning system and the use of equipment.

Moreover, using the community relationships to help fighting street crime as a result from socioeconomic factor that required revision, but the behavioral perspective may suggest the preventive approach, using both abstract and concrete environment to deter criminal behavior.

Moreover, the finding is in line with the intention of MOU between the government of the Kingdom of Thailand and Lao PDR on the collaboration to combat human trafficking, particularly on women and children. It is clearly stated that the member should make the very best effort to fight human trafficking, on women and children through education, vocational training and increasing social services such as, finding employment, generate more earnings and healthcare for women and children risking human trafficking, including the dissemination of information to general public on the risk factors involved, on women and children.

Not to mention the study of Small (2007) who found that by engaging the community network to combat human trafficking, leading to future expectation that the government would be succeeded in rescuing and more effectively assisting victims of human trafficking as needed.

The findings indicated that the preventive and suppressive model for forced prostitution comprised of the law enforcer, data and information, evidence, information systems, networks, locations, including the victims as mentioned earlier in the operation and required communication between agencies involved and the operation officers in order to remedy the victim and most important assist each other in apprehending the perpetrators and the head of the prostitution ring just to eliminate human trafficking problems as being shown in Figure 5.3 .

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research entitled, “A preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic” aims to study the policy and collaboration model between Thailand and Lao PDR on forced prostitution prevention and suppression as well as explore the nature of problems and obstacles that may have risen during the collaboration, including the as well as study the model on forced prostitution prevention and suppression. Target population in the quantitative study were 219 Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau. In-depth interview questionnaires were used with 20 key informants selected from both countries by choosing 10 persons from Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Office of the Attorney General, Court of Justice, Ministry of Justice, and 2014. Meantime, 10 persons from Lao PDR Ministry of Justice and Lao PDR Police Force. The findings from analyzed data are being presented in the following section:

The research deployed the quantitative method, engaging fundamental statistics with percentage and t-test, including One-way Analysis of Variance ANOVA, having statistically significance 0.05, whereas the qualitative analysis used Content Analysis to answer the constructed questionnaire.

6.1 Research Conclusions

6.1.1 Policies and Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

The findings indicated that Thailand at present engaging the government and private divisions, including the NGOs in the Anti-trafficking operation, to eliminate the perpetrators and networks of forced prostitution. Moreover, the

appointment of Anti-Trafficking in Person Committee comprised a team of scholars from numerous divisions to set up concrete policies and authorities for such operation, giving priority to the victims in assisting and protecting human trafficking victims. The findings from the study indicated that Thailand and Lao PDR had maintained the policies in Anti-trafficking, especially on women and children, based on MOU, focusing on their collaboration to apprehend the perpetrator and remedy the victims of human trafficking , engaging the service of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Department of Consular Affairs to deliver concerned agencies information related to perpetrators in order to apprehend and coordinate returning victims, assisting and remedying the victims.

Considering such measures and policies, namely, MOU between the Kingdom of Thailand and Lao PDR on collaboration for Anti-trafficking as well as having the MOU on Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation and Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiated against Trafficking (COMMIT). All 3 policies under the collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR mainly focused on prevention and suppression , apprehension perpetrator, assisting victims of human trafficking and returning victims to homeland as explicitly stated in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 of Thailand and in line with Lao Women and Children Development and Protection since the Judicial System in both countries are almost identical, obviously, the police force in both countries focused on the prevention and suppression under the scope of laws in 3 principles, namely, Territorial Principle, Nationality Principle and Universality Principle.

6.1.2 Problems and obstacles founded during Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on Forced Prostitute Prevention and Suppression

The findings indicated that problems and obstacles founded during Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on Forced Prostitute Prevention and Suppression resulting from the following 3 areas: personnel, administration and Information System. In the meantime, the officers were unable to apprehend the perpetrators across the country, only to coordinate for extradition, which directly affected the prosecution of Judicial System. The findings revealed that problems and obstacles in such matter caused by the inability to arrest offenders across the country,

the only thing to do is coordinating with the agencies involved to extradite the perpetrator, which has a direct impact toward the prosecution, if the collaboration takes longer. As a result, it would create a chance for the perpetrator to escape or change the address, as well as creating the problems and obstacles from lacking the database on the perpetrators and victims, especially on forced prostitution and making the agencies involved unable to discover the history, nationality and statistic of individual misconduct. Furthermore, the inability to bring the victim or co-defendant as a witness in the court has affected the prosecution in the Judicial Process, including the primarily findings from interrogation are inadmissible in the trial of different countries since the proceeding must be done from the beginning according to the legal procedures of that country, making the discrepancy in the deposition statement and witnesses, as well as the officer in charge had insufficient knowledge and understanding on human traffic, particularly on forced prostitution. Majorities of officers were unable to separated victims of human trafficking and victims of forced prostitution because in some case, the victims of forced prostitution are also the victims of human trafficking as well, but those who are willingly engaging in prostitution may not be the victims of human trafficking. This incident has created the direct impact on the treatment of victims because both type of victims received different assistance and protection, which would affect the forced prostitution in Thailand.

6.1.3 Thailand and Lao PDR Model for Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

The quantitative study among 219 Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau. Indicated that the officers in charge of Anti-trafficking working under the Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau on model and guidelines divided into 3 sections, inter-organizational communication, collaboration for cases referral and collaboration. Overall, the model and guidelines yielded the Mean 2.86, showing the moderate operational level. After considering each model and guideline separately, the findings yielded the highest mean 3.01 on the inter-organization communications, which indicated that the inter-organization communications is the most crucial and

critical factor in preventing and suppressing human trafficking, especially forced prostitution .

As well as few qualitative studies from the Anti-trafficking experts, particularly on forced prostitution recommended on the collaboration issue to focus on data modification, including updated the approach. Furthermore, the key informant suggested further on building community network to prevent and suppress human trafficking, starting from the family should rear the children with love and , whereas the educational institutions should create a positive attitude and build immunity among juvenile so they would not believe the words of strangers, including the community involvement in surveillance and reporting suspicious character in the community as well as asking the establishments in the area to impose strict operating rules, especially checking juvenile ages, absolutely, minor should not be allowed to venture inside the premises. All of these methods represent the most concrete approach to Anti-trafficking.

Thailand and Lao PDR Model for Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression is divided into the following 2 parts:

1. Model and Policy of Thailand and Laos PDR to prevent and suppress forced prostitution.
2. Model of Operational Officers in of Thailand and Laos PDR to prevent and suppress forced prostitution.

Both models should be implemented by Thailand and Lao PDR in Anti-trafficking operation, especially on forced prostitution. The key informants recommended the development to cover affairs of personnel, other divisions and organizations involved, legal and rules reacted to forced prostitution prevention and suppression as follows.

Regarding personnel, general public, especially children and youth should be educated on how to enhance their life quality, to avoid being trapped into forced prostitution, the impacts and the deception methods as well as knowing when to refuse the offer and what to do when being trapped, places that victim should go to seek assistance or notify the officer about such activity. Furthermore, the Anti-Trafficking officer, especially on forced prostitute should educate the public on practicing, laws and segregate victims from such problem, including providing opportunities for

officers in the division to advance in their career to prevent the knowledgeable and competent officer relocating to other agencies, which would obstruct the established agency to accomplish its goal.

On the organizations involved, the government sector and other agencies involved relevant to human trafficking, especially forced prostitution should set up the central division to be in charge of prevention and suppression human trafficking, on forced prostitution as well as arrange the follow-up and focus discussion group on regular basis in order to increase work efficiency. To date, Thailand had established the Anti-human Trafficking Division, whereas Lao PDR had not set up any specific Division for this matter.

As for technology related to prevention and suppression of human trafficking, especially on forced prostitution, to cope with the advent of AEC, the technology should be up-to-date to gain the most efficient operation such as tracking camera, hidden camera, or clipped eyeglass camera. These equipment should be available to facilitate the operation, as well as improve the database to look after the people's rights, prepare database on individual or company violations as the statistic and central and reliable data source for investigating the offender, victim and independent third party.

On the legal issues or regulations on Anti-trafficking, particularly on forced prostitution, the laws and regulations should be in the same direction to facilitate the officer in charge and speed up the operation as well as the punishment imposed on the perpetrator should be visible and harsh in order to create fear of wrongdoing that may lead to the decrease in number of perpetrators in the future.

6.2 Research Recommendations

Recommendations are made from this research on a preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic in 3 areas as follows:

- 1) Policies and Collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

2) Problems and obstacles founded during Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on Forced Prostitute Prevention and Suppression

3) Thailand and Lao PDR Model for Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

6.2.1 Recommendations on Policies and Collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

The Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression model requires the policies and cooperation between the government and private agencies, including international cooperation. Recommendations are made as follows:

6.2.1.1 There should be the appointment of Anti-Trafficking in Person Committee between both countries, and the focus should be on the active suppression and prevention on forced prostitution as well as arrange the follow-up and focus group discussion on regular basis to increase operational effectiveness, having the following agencies in the organizational structure.

Thailand: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Thai Royal Police, NGOs and International Organization involved.

Lao People Democratic Republic: Lao PDR Ministry of Justice and Lao PDR Police Force, NGOs and International Organization involved.

6.2.1.2 Promoting the concrete roles of Anti- Forced Prostitution between Thailand and Lao PDR with visible mission and authority to follow-up forced human trafficking situation systematically, having collect data, and statistic of both victims and perpetrators, including monitoring the operation of perpetrator and follow-up, providing support and coordinate between both countries in order to facilitate rescuing the victims and prosecuting the perpetrators and human trafficking ring, as well as provide training for the operation officers in charge in both countries so they could gain knowledge in practical guidelines, relevant laws and screening victims, including the opportunity for the officers to advance in their careers, just to stop the relocation of skilled officers to other divisions.

6.2.2 Recommendations on Problems and Obstacles found during collaboration between Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic on Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

Problems and Obstacles found during collaboration between Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic on Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression resulted from personnel, administration and Information System, having the following details:

6.2.2.1 Personnel lacked knowledge and understanding on Forced Prostitution so they were unable to segregate between human trafficking and forced prostitution since some victim had been forced into prostitution, but those willingly becoming prostitutes were not victims, which would affect the victim directly because both type of victims received different treatments and protection and in turn impacting forced prostitution in Thailand.

The aforementioned problems and obstacles suggests that the supervisors of the divisions involved in both countries should focus on priority measures to solve forced prostitution problems and such measures must be implemented proactively as well as encouraging the operational officers to develop and improve their techniques, including techniques on working together, including updated the model and intensity of human trafficking, especially on forced prostitution that changing rapidly.

6.2.2.2 Problems and obstacles from the operation occurred from the officer unable to apprehend the perpetrator across the country, only arranging extradition with the agencies involved to arrange the extradition with the agencies involved, which is directly affected the prosecution in the Judicial System because the longer the process takes, the larger the loophole for the perpetrator to escape or alter the evidence.

The aforementioned problems and obstacles in forced prostitution prevention and suppression in both countries based on international communication, collaboration between the organizations involved and collaboration of the operational officers under the regulations of Anti-Trafficking in Person Committee between Thailand and Lao PDR.

6.2.2.3 Regarding the problems and obstacles from the information system, The findings revealed that problems and obstacles had risen from lacking the database on the perpetrators and victims, especially on forced prostitution and making the agencies involved unable to discover the history, nationality and statistic of individual misconduct. Furthermore, the primarily findings from interrogation are inadmissible in the trial of different countries. Therefore, the proceeding must be done from the beginning according to the legal procedures of that country, making the discrepancy in the evidence and witnesses.

Therefore, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology of Thailand and Ministry of Post, Telecom and Communication of Lao PDR should focus on updating the implemented technology on preventive and suppressive measures to achieve the most efficient operation such as, tracking camera, hidden camera, or clipped eyeglass camera in order to set up surveillance and follow-up on suspected websites dealing with forced prostitution, as well as improve the database such as look after the people's rights, prepare database on individual or company violations as the statistic and central and reliable data source for investigating the offender, victim and independent third party.

6.2.3 Recommendations on a Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Model in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic

The concrete presentation of Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Model in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic is extremely crucial toward the operation of both countries as being explained in the following details:

6.2.3.1 The officers in charge of Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression should formulate transparent model and guidelines, namely, Inter-organizational Communication, Collaboration for Cases Referral, which required integration of all divisions involved, establishing Task Force between two countries, allowing them to operate under the identical laws and new agreement for agility and operational effectiveness in the areas of both countries.

6.2.3.2 The divisions involved in the Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression, especially in both countries should set up the Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Ambassador by engaging the assistance of U.N. to build

work process closely related to such operation and integrating operation with the government, private sectors, including civil society of Thailand and Lao PDR so both countries could become the Center for Anti-trafficking on Women and Children as another way to prepare for the liberalizations of AEC member countries.

6.3 Recommendation for Further Researches

This research was conducted on a preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People Democratic Republic the standard model and guidelines, including the research on different targeted group, amongst the officers directly in charge of this matter and closely associated with the victims .

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APPENDIX

A preventive and suppressive model on forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao
People's Democratic Republic
Questionnaire for Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression police under the
Prevention and Suppression Human Trafficking Bureau

Explanation:

This questionnaire aims to explore problems and obstacles that may have risen during the collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on forced prostitution prevention and suppression. The researcher is expecting for your response to be most helpful in developing collaboration between both countries and in line with Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression guidelines of AEC. Therefore, your cooperation to complete every answer as you see fit is very much appreciate.

Your answers will be kept confidential and used only for research purposes.

Part 1: Demographic Data

Explanation: Please marks in the space provided or specifies other factual details

1.1 Gender

Female

1.2 Age..... Years

1.3 Status

- Single
- Married
- Divorced/Widow

1.4 Educational Levels

- Lower than Bachelor's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Master degree
- Doctorate degree

1.5 Work Position (specify)

1.6 Length of performing duties in Anti-Trafficking Division
years

1.7 Ever been trained on Anti- Human Trafficking Ever Never

1.8 Voluntarily performing human trafficking prevention and suppression under Anti-Trafficking Division

Voluntarily Involuntarily

1.9 Experiences in helping human trafficking victims

Experienced over 10 cases experienced 1-9 cases
 Never experienced

Part2: Questionnaires on Model and Guidelines on Collaboration to prevent and suppress forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People’s Democratic Republic divided into 3 parts, namely, Inter-organization Communication, Collaboration for Case Referral, Collaboration

Explanation: Please mark√ in the space on the right side to express your opinion towards problems and obstacles by choosing from 5 levels of opinions provided below

<u>Levels</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Most Practiced	5 marks
Practiced	4 marks
Moderately Agree	3 marks
Less Practiced	2 marks
Not Practiced	1 marks

No.	Particulars	Performance Levels				
		5	4	3	2	1
Inter-organizational Communication						
1	You have coordinated with other organizations using the official documents.					
2	You have coordinated with other organizations by telephone					
3	You have coordinated with other organizations by telephone and official documents					
4	You have coordinated with other organizations through e-mail.					
5	You have coordinated with other organizations by appointment for occasionally meeting.					
6	You have coordinated with other organizations by appointment for monthly meeting.					
No.	Particulars	Level of Performances				
		5	4	3	2	1

Collaborations for Cases Referral						
7	You have referred cases to other organizations related to rescuing prostitution victims beyond your organization boundary					
8	You have referred cases to other organizations related to rescuing prostitution victims beyond your organization skills.					
9	You have primarily rescued victims of prostitution before sending victims to the welfare organizations.					
10	You have collaborated for initial prostitution cases referral to the welfare organizations.					
11	You have collaborated for delivering evidence of prostitution to the interrogation officers for prosecuting the perpetrator.					
12	You have collaborated for prostitution cases referral to the country of origin for further processing.					
13	You have collaborated for prostitution cases referral to the country of origin.					
14	You have collaborated for human trafficking cases referral to the country of origin for prosecuting the perpetrator.					
Collaborations						
15	You have assisted other organization rescuing victims of prosecution					
16	You have cooperated with other professions to protect victims of prostitution in the Judicial System					
17	You have assessed the status of prostitution together with other organization					
						Levels of Performances

No.	Particulars	5	4	3	2	1
18	You have cooperated with other organizations to arrange physical and psychological rehabilitation.					
19	You have cooperated with other organizations to seek the truth on prostitution.					
20	You have arranged the meeting with other organizations to plan rescuing victims of prostitution.					
21	You have arranged the meeting with other organizations to find solutions to the problems.					
22	You have cooperated with other organizations to assess the family readiness before returning victims of prostitution home domestic and overseas.					
23	You have cooperated with other professions to assess readiness victims of prostitution before returning prostitution victim home.					
24	You have cooperated with other professions to return prostitution victim home.					
25	You have follow-up the organization performance after the end of assistance.					

Part 3: Questions on Problems and Obstacles on Collaboration to prevent and suppress forced prostitution in Thailand and Lao People’s Democratic Republic divided into 3 parts, namely, Personnel, Administration, Information Systems

Explanations: Please mark√ in the space on the right side to express your opinion towards problems and obstacles by choosing from 5 levels of opinions provided below

<u>Levels</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Most Agree	5 marks
Agree	4 marks
Moderately Agree	3 marks
Less Agree	2 marks
Least Agree	1 marks

No.	Particulars	Problems and Obstacles Levels				
		5	4	3	2	1
Personnel						
1	Personnel lacking knowledge to organize rescuing victims of prostitution					
2	Personnel lacking legal knowledge related to the rescue of prostitution victims					
3	Shortages of personnel in the operation					
4	Personnel refused to participate in the operation					
5	Personnel lacking analysis skills in prostitution problems					
6	Personnel lacking initiative to solve problem					
7	Personnel lacking fundamental data of divisions involved in rescuing prostitution victims					
8	Personnel lacking the follow-up					
Administration						
9	The Administrator fails to see the significance of collaboration					
10	Improper Chain of Command					
11	Indefinite responsibility					
12	Inappropriate work distribution					

No.	Particulars	Problems and Obstacles Levels				
		5	4	3	2	1
13	Work Redundant					
14	Lack of effective administrative control					
15	Organization Rules disfavor the operation					
Information Systems						
16	Unsystematic data storage					
17	Bias and inferior data					
18	Obsolete data					
19	Lacking data referral between the organizations					
20	Without Central Organization to store data rescuing prostitution victims					
21	Lack of application of prostitution data to plan service					
22	No data connection with other organizations					
23	Lacking disseminating data to the public for rescuing prostitution victims					

Part 4: Opinions or Additional Recommendations

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Thank you for voluntarily providing information

In-depth Interview for Qualitative Data Collection with the following issues:

3.2.1.1 Human Trafficking Situation, especially on forced prostitution

- Is Thailand the country of origin or destination?
- How does the human trafficking enter the country?

And in which form? (Labour /Prostitute)

3.2.1.2 Human Trafficking Preventive and Suppression Official Operation in accordance with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551

MOU Thai-Lao PDR

3.2.1.3 Problems and obstacles founded during Collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR on Forced Prostitute Prevention and Suppression

- Knowledge and Understanding of the Officer in charge
- Internal Organization Cooperation
- Rules and Regulations
- Cooperation from Victim
- Policy (punishment)
- Cooperation from other organizations or divisions
- Database Systems between the organizations and

Divisions

3.2.1.4 Thailand and Lao PDR Model for Forced Prostitution Prevention and Suppression

- Building Community Network

3.2.1.5 Recommendations for the government agencies and other divisions involved with finding solutions for human trafficking, particularly on forced prostitution

BIOGRAPHY

NAME – SURNAME	Pol.Maj.Gen.Montree Yimyam
BIRTHDATE	13 May 1962
BIRTHPLACE	Kanchanaburi, Thailand
EDUCATION	Royal Police Cadet Academy B.S. (Law) Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University M.A (Social Sciences) Kasetsart University Ph.D. (Criminology, Justice Administration and Society) Mahidol University
CONTACT ADDRESS	888 Phaholyothin 30 Kwaeng Junkasaem , Khet Jatujak, Bangkok 10900 (Tel) 089-191-9791 E-mail : montree_888@gmail.com
PRESENT WORK POSITION AND WORKPLACE	Commander, Metropolitan Police Division 8 Khet Jomthong Bangkok