


**ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES
FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION
INTO ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC) : A CASE
STUDY OF METROPOLITAN
POLICE BUREAU**

POL.COL. SIRIWAT DEEPHOR

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
(CRIMINOLOGY, JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIETY)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
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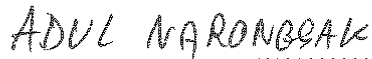
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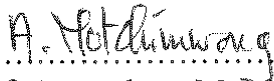
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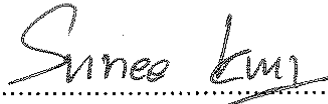
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Lastly, I hope this Dissertation bring useful knowledge to the reader and any fault that you may find in my, I beg for your forgiveness.

Police Colonel Siriwat Deephor

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to (1) study the problems encountered by police officers in the Metropolitan Police Bureau during the administration of guidelines for crime prevention and suppression (2) identify the factors contributing to the administration guidelines for crime prevention and suppression and (3) explore administrative guidelines for crime prevention and suppression by the Metropolitan Police Bureau in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). The study engaged mixed methods, quantitative and qualitative research. For qualitative research, the individual interview was conducted with 30 samples comprised of high rank police officers who had been assigned to administer the police prevention and suppression policies, including the leaders of communities located within the boundaries of Metropolitan Police Bureau 2,5,6,8. The quantitative research was carried out using 400 Participants selected from a large number of prevention and suppression police officers from the Metropolitan Police Bureau.

The findings indicated that crime problems, particularly, transnational crimes rate would be much higher once Thailand opened her door to the AEC. The Metropolitan Police Bureau must be ready in all aspects to face the problems from administering prevention and suppression policies that arose from the following 3 factors: 1) Man resulted from the shortages of manpower to absorb the heavy workload, so they ended up exhausted from work overload most of times. 2) Materials contained out-of-date technology and 3) Inferior management skills, particularly, among executives and a weak Information Technology System linked to the agency involved. On the contrary, certain factors contributed to the successful operation, namely, 1) Legal factors that should be modified to make it more effective when prosecuting the transnational crime syndicate and 2) Organization which involved identifying organizational strategies, forming executive policies, overseeing personnel readiness, seeking cooperation from external organizations in all sectors, including people's participation, considering as the key elements for the Metropolitan Police Bureau to administer crime prevention and suppression guidelines in AEC. It was suggested that the Metropolitan Police Bureau should give priority to 1) crime prevention 2) crime suppression and 3) personnel development as well as carefully utilize the limited resources, manpower, materials and the allocated budget to ensure the people's life and assets are safe with good management practice.

KEY WORDS: PREVENTION /SUPPRESSION / CRIME / ASEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY / METROPOLITAN POLICE BUREAU

141 pages

แนวทางการบริหารงานป้องกันปราบปรามอาชญากรรมในการก้าวเข้าสู่ประชาคมเศรษฐกิจอาเซียน (AEC) :
ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีกองบัญชาการตำรวจนครบาล

ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION INTO ASEAN
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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยนี้เป็นการวิจัยทั้งในเชิงคุณภาพและเชิงปริมาณมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษา 1) สภาพปัญหาของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจกองบัญชาการตำรวจนครบาลในการบริหารงานป้องกันปราบปรามอาชญากรรม 2) ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อความสำเร็จในการบริหารงานป้องกันปราบปรามอาชญากรรม และ 3) แนวทางการบริหารงานป้องกันปราบปรามอาชญากรรมของกองบัญชาการตำรวจนครบาลในการเข้าสู่ประชาคมเศรษฐกิจอาเซียนการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ ใช้วิธีการสัมภาษณ์รายบุคคล กลุ่มตัวอย่างเป็นข้าราชการตำรวจระดับสูงที่เป็นผู้บริหารในระดับกำหนดนโยบายของตำรวจในด้านป้องกันปราบปราม และประชาชนชุมชนในเขตกองบังคับการตำรวจนครบาล 2,5,6,8 รวม 30 คนและการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ กลุ่มตัวอย่างเป็นเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจงานป้องกันปราบปรามในสังกัดกองบัญชาการตำรวจนครบาล รวม 400 คน

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า เมื่อประเทศไทยเข้าสู่ประชาคมเศรษฐกิจอาเซียน ปัญหาอาชญากรรมจะเพิ่มมากขึ้นโดยเฉพาะอาชญากรรมข้ามชาติ กองบัญชาการตำรวจนครบาล จึงต้องเตรียมความพร้อมในทุกมิติ สภาพปัญหาในการบริหารงานป้องกันปราบปราม พบว่าเกิดจากปัจจัย 3 ประการ ได้แก่ 1)บุคลากร กำลังพลไม่เพียงพอต่อปริมาณงานเกิดภาวะตกราคาในการทำงาน 2) วัสดุอุปกรณ์ ยางขาดแคลนโดยเฉพาะวัสดุอุปกรณ์ด้านเทคโนโลยี และ 3) การบริหารจัดการ ที่ยังไม่ดีพอโดยเฉพาะทักษะการบริหารงานของผู้บริหารและระบบบริหารจัดการระบบสารสนเทศที่เชื่อมโยงข้อมูลของหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง สำหรับปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อความสำเร็จ ได้แก่ 1) ปัจจัยด้านกฎหมาย ควรมีการปรับปรุงกฎหมายให้ดำเนินคดีกับกลุ่มอาชญากรรมข้ามชาติ ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ และ 2) ปัจจัยด้านองค์กร คือ การกำหนดยุทธศาสตร์ระดับองค์กร , นโยบายผู้บริหาร , ความพร้อมบุคลากร , ความร่วมมือจากองค์กรภายนอกทุกภาคส่วน และการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชน ซึ่งทั้งหมดมีความสำคัญต่อการบริหารองค์กรทั้งสิ้นสำหรับแนวทางการบริหารงานป้องกันปราบปรามอาชญากรรมของกองบัญชาการตำรวจนครบาลในการเข้าสู่ประชาคมเศรษฐกิจอาเซียนพบว่ากองบัญชาการตำรวจนครบาล ต้องเร่งรัดการดำเนินการในเรื่องที่เกี่ยวข้องทั้ง 3 เรื่อง ได้แก่ 1) การป้องกันอาชญากรรม 2) การปราบปรามอาชญากรรมและ 3) การพัฒนาบุคลากร และพยายามทุกวิถีในการใช้ทรัพยากร กำลังพล วัสดุอุปกรณ์ และงบประมาณที่มีอยู่อย่างจำกัด เพื่อสร้างความปลอดภัยให้กับชีวิตและทรัพย์สินของประชาชน ด้วยหลักบริหารจัดการที่ดีต่อไป

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance of Problems

Ever since 10 Southeast countries entered the agreement to collaborate as Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), aiming for assisting each other in many areas such as, social, economic, technological and cultural promotions, ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) had been established to manage international trade between the member countries. Subsequently, during the 8th ASEAN Summit in November 2002, the agreement was made for member countries to collaborate as ASEAN Economic Community, so-called AEC, which should be completed in 2015 with similar model as European Economic Community or EEC (<http://www.thai-aec.com/454#ixzz2wh1ulzCH>.) The integration of Asian countries into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) defined AEC to function as Juristic Persons. The conference was arranged to consider different issues, but the keys issues are the 3 main pillars, namely, ASEAN Political –Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (Nattapol Junkiew, 2012).

As for Thailand, the government has given all government agencies to be ready to cope with AEC membership as a result of changes in numerous aspects such as, economy, politic and social. Therefore, all public and private sectors have prepared to face the changes to come.

The Royal Thai Police, as one of the key government agencies, was given the administrative policy on October, 2012 by the Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra (during that time) to get ready for AEC by focusing on life and property protection for the general public and tourists (Royal Thai Police Action Plan Budget Year 2014).

Positive Impact and Challenges to Thailand after becoming ASEAN member country

Thailand becoming one of ASEAN Economic Community in 2015 is likely bringing positive impact and challenge to the country, particularly 1) Political and Security, having the entity to promote peace and security in the region, having the mechanism to settle the regional conflict between member countries as well as enhance the democracy and maintain strict operation to ensure government smooth operation for handling the challenge of transnational crime, human, weapons and narcotics trafficking, and the reactant, illegal entry and narrowing the development gap which could bring the social conflict. 2) The positive economic outcomes may ease and accelerate the regional investment as a result of reducing tariff barrier and thus decreasing trade limitations. Consumers and manufacturers have alternative productions for more consumption as well as enhancing Thai trade negotiation in the world arena. In addition, the challenge affected the manufacturing and service sector (small business) that may lose competitive capability completely (severe impact on Bara Rubber, Coconut, Coffee, and Palm Oil). For the sectors received most benefit are Automotive and Electronic parts, Food processing, Garment, Construction materials, and Consumer products (8 branches). 3) ASEAN Socio –Cultural Community leading to positive outcomes by ASEAN members' cooperation in building unique identity and enhancing people involvement, leading to awareness of ASEAN members' roles, with mechanism to relieve catastrophic hardship and protect rights of ASEAN migrant workers. As for the challenge, there are social and health problems associated with free movement of labor and tourists such as epidemic, social conflict and transnational crimes (Prof. Pol. Col. Female Patchara Sinloima et. al., 2012).

Administrative policy of Police General Somyod Pumpunmuang, Commissioner-General (Police Printing, 2014) focus on the readiness into ASEAN Economic Community by identifying relevant policies as follows:

1. Encourage, follow-up the performance of all agencies under Royal Thai Police as well as coordinate with outside agencies in order to prepare Royal Thai Police ready into ASEAN Economic Community.
2. Establish different training departments of Royal Thai Police so they could be well qualified to train the police officers to be expert in their field ready to carry on standard performance effectively.

3. Enhance all levels of police officers to expand their knowledge base, especially English which is the official language used in communication, including languages of ASEAN member countries as well.

4. Train the responsible police stations in charge of Asian Highway Route to be ready to provide service to Asian people.

5. Be ready to enforce the law, amend the ASEAN Law in order to reach agreement between member countries in collaborating to fight against crime as well as getting in all member countries involved.

Such policies of the Police Commission General, Strategy Division Office of Police Strategy had led to the preparation of action plan by Royal Thai Police for the budget year 2015 so many agencies could incorporate into ASEAN Economic Community by focusing on developing personnel, improving facilities, and different work systems and safeguarding life and assets of the tourists who visit Thailand to travel or conduct business, judging from the statistical report showing increased number of visitors from ASEAN member countries entering Thailand each year continuously.

Table 1.1 Number of Tourists from ASEAN Member Countries entered Thailand from 2009-2013

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brunei	8,353	7,073	7,471	10,459	14,304
Cambodia	96,586	146,274	265,903	423,642	468,366
Indonesia	227,205	286,072	370,795	447,820	589,079
Laos	655,034	715,345	891,950	975,999	1,106,080
Malaysia	1,757,813	2,058,956	2,500,280	2,554,397	2,996,071
Myanmar	79,279	90,179	110,671	129,385	172,374
Philippine	217,705	246,430	268,375	289,566	326,245
Singapore	563,575	603,538	682,364	831,215	936,477
Vietnam	363,029	380,368	496,768	618,670	787,301
Total	3,968,579	4,534,235	5,594,577	6,281,153	7,396,297

Source: Department of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism and Sports (2014)

As being seen from the aforementioned data, many tourists from ASEAN member countries enter Thailand and keep increasing every year, which should generate enormous income to the country. Unemployed offenders committed crimes from the temptation to steal tourists' valuables, including economic crisis that occurred in Thailand left some people destitute so they resort to crime, offense against property, sexual violation, and fraud against tourists' valuable property, which could shatter their confidence and impact their decisions to come visit or do business in Thailand. Royal Thai Police has prepared to cope with the advent of ASEAN Economic Community, especially in crime preventive administration directly responsible by Royal Thai Police, both law enforcement on perpetrator, crime control in various patterns as well as seeking public cooperation, including promoting activities to prevent crime. Therefore, Royal Thai Police is considered the extremely crucial for finding solution to crime problems. Therefore, the researcher as a police officer is interested in studying the action plan to better strategies for the police's performance on the AEC Economic Community more effective as to ensure the general public and tourists traveling to the country for leisure or business, especially, Bangkok Metropolis, the capital and center of administration, economy, education, transportation, financial, banking, commercial, communication and the country's progress. In addition, there are more housing development and other projects in the surrounding areas. Bangkok has occupied the area of 1,568.737 square kilometers, having the population based on the civil registration (July 2013), totaled to 5,686,252 people (Ministry of Interior, 2014) apart from the people in and out the area over 12 million. Bangkok divided the Administration areas into 58 districts, with numbers of tourist attractions⁶, and large department stores and hotels that many tourists prefer to engage in services. Bangkok has high crime rates as reported by the Metropolitan Police Bureau from October 2012 to October 2013 as follows: Crime Case 1 comprised of serious offense and dreadful cases, namely, 889 cases of filing police report, and 805 cases of arrest, whereas Crime Case 2 comprised of personal assault with loss of life, great bodily injury, and sexual violation, namely, 5,772 cases of filing police report, and 4,939 cases of arrest and Crime Case 3 comprised of deliberate destruction of Metropolitan Police Bureau property, namely, 15,955 cases of filing police report, and 12,715 cases of arrest. Crime Case 4 referred to

Metropolitan Police Bureau cases of interest, namely, 10,597 cases of filing police report, and 7,706 cases of arrest and lastly Crime Case 6 consisted of crimes against the state, namely, 10,597 cases of filing police report, and 7,706 cases of arrest (Personnel Police 2, General Staff Division 2, Administration, Metropolitan Police Bureau, 2014).

The crime statistic in all 5 groups of Metropolitan Police Bureau from October 2012 to October 2013 suggested total filing report of serious and dreadful offenses, involving personal assault with loss of life, great bodily injury, and sexual violation 33, 213 cases, and arrested 26,165 cases or 78.779 percent. These data somehow demonstrate the inefficiency in implementing judicial process or officially called “Formal Crime Prevention” where the legal measure and the state officer were the only instrument in crime prevention and in turn, the number of crimes had not decreased even though the figures appeared quite well, but in reality, the public was still shaken by the presence of crimes.

The researcher came to realize that when Thailand became an ASEAN member country in 2015, inevitably, there would be tremendous impact on security, economy and crime, especially transnational crimes, narcotics, human trafficking, and illegal entry of aliens who may be the carrier of serious communicable diseases coming from the place with poor sanitation. These problems without government well planning to tackle the problems and in turn shaken the nation security, especially the Metropolitan Police Bureau, the key responsible division in crime prevention and protection in Bangkok Metropolitan Bureau. For the aforementioned reasons, the Metropolitan Police Bureau must devise strategy and plan to effectively control crime.

However, before entering ASEAN Economic Community, with Bangkok social condition as the capital and business center of Thailand, with enormous number of population, both real and latent population who have diversified living, livelihoods, social conditions and cultures, including the labor mobility to Bangkok Metropolitan areas from all regions, causing living congestion and community disorder, leading to origin of crimes and more number of crimes than other areas. Then, crime prevention falls in to heavy burden of Metropolitan police in the area.

In the same token, Metropolitan Police Bureau has encountered similar administrative problems as other government agencies which are shortages of

personnel, budget allocation, and equipment. These shortages could obstruct and halt successful operation. Once Thailand became part of ASEAN Economic Community, crime problems in Bangkok would increase as well. Therefore, the government and Royal Thai Police should be aware and seriously finding solution to the problem, ready for AEC as well as oversee life and property safety of Bangkok resident. As for Metropolitan Police Bureau, there is the active preparation to support ASEAN Economic Community in 2015. This is the research that would provide key data to assist Royal Thai Police and Metropolitan Police Bureau in learning preventive and suppressive guidelines for effective preparation into ASEAN Economic Community.

1.2 Research Objectives

The purposes of this research are as follows:

1.2.1 To study problems of Metropolitan Police Division in protection lives and properties of people while entering ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1.2.2 To study factors effecting the success in addressing Security of Lives and Properties for People into the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1.2.3 To study Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1.3 Research Scope

The study deployed Mix Method as follows:

1.3.1 Quantitative Research was conducted with the constructed with questionnaire based on the research procedure as well as specified target population consisted of

1.3.1.1 Commissioned and non-commissioned police officers who had been working in the Police Station, Prevention and Suppression Division, Metropolitan Police Bureau.

1.3.2 Quantitative Research procedures:

1.3.2.1 Study research materials and other research documents

1.3.2.2 Conduct In-depth Interviews among 30 experts

Scope of content

This Mixed Method Research deployed the following venues:

1.3.1 Qualitative Research

1.3.1.1 Study from the research documents and other relevant research documents.

1.3.1.2 Conduct In-depth Interview with 30 informants comprised of the following:

1) The police senior executives in charge of setting up preventive and suppressive policies as related to AEC. There were 22 key informants comprised of the following persons: Deputy Commissioner-General, Assistant Commissioner-General, and Executive of Special Branch, Executive of Information, Communication, Technology Bureau, Executive of Immigration Bureau, Executive of Thailand Tourist Police Division, Executive of Metropolitan Police Headquarter 2, 5, 6, and 8, Executive of Technology Crime Suppression Division.

2) Total 8 President of communities locating under the jurisdiction of Executive of Metropolitan Police Headquarter 2, 5, 6, and 8

1.3.2 Quantitative Research was conducted to collect data, using constructed Questionnaire in line with the research procedures. Target Population were the Commission and Non-commission Police Officers in charge of Crime Preventive and Suppressive in the police stations under Metropolitan Police Bureau.

1.3.3 The researcher identify the topic of the study related to the police Crime Prevention and Suppression into AEC as well as learning problems and setbacks during the operation in order to plan better crime prevention into AEC.

1.3.4 This study collected data from the police stations under the Metropolitan Police Bureau.

1.4 Research Expectation

1.4.1 Learn problems outcomes of Metropolitan Police Division in protection lives and properties of people while entering ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1.4.2 Find factors effecting the success in addressing Security of Lives and Properties for People to enter the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1.4.3 To seek guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by Metropolitan Police Bureau

1.4.4 Recommend policy in Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) to Metropolitan Police Bureau

1.4.5 Develop and extend knowledge in Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) to Metropolitan Police Bureau

1.5 Research Glossary

ASEAN Economic Community is defined as the integration of 10 member countries, namely, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Union of Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Federation of Malaysia, Singapore, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of the Philippines, Kingdom of Cambodia and Negara Brunei Darussalam to gain common benefits and in turn increase bargaining power negotiating with trade partners, including liberalization for exporting and importing ASEAN goods, except certain merchandise that is on the sensitive list.

Crime prevention and suppression is defined as the police officers' performing tasks to prevent crime from happening as well as apprehending and prosecuting the perpetrator such as, arrange the surveillance teams to establish and maintain covert observation of a potential crime, strengthen crime clearance operation, and follow-up and track down the perpetrator.

Metropolitan Police Bureau is the division based on Royal Thai Police structure and under Bangkok Metropolitan Jurisdiction that oversees 14 divisions. The responsibilities are assigned to Metropolitan Police Bureau No. 1-9, with the total of 88 Police Stations.

Metropolitan Police Station is the police stations based on the organizational structure under Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and also performed duties based on the policy and administrative structure of Metropolitan Police Bureau, Royal Thai Police.

Personnel are prevention and suppression police officers, both commission and non-commission.

Equipment are weapons, vehicles, communication tools, chains, lighting bulletproof vest, raincoat, reflective vest and equipment technology Surrounding is both physical and work atmosphere.

Management is planning the action plan for crime prevention and suppression involving the budget allocation, arranging resources in man power, vehicles as well as control inspection, determine extraction point set, control patrolling and integrated with agencies involved.

Successful legal channel for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), reflecting the collaboration and the consistency of the international law and standard penalty among ASEAN member countries.

Successful legal channel for Organization Crime Prevention and Suppression, namely, organizational strategies, executive policy, collaboration from all external organizations, and people's participation.

1.6 Research Framework

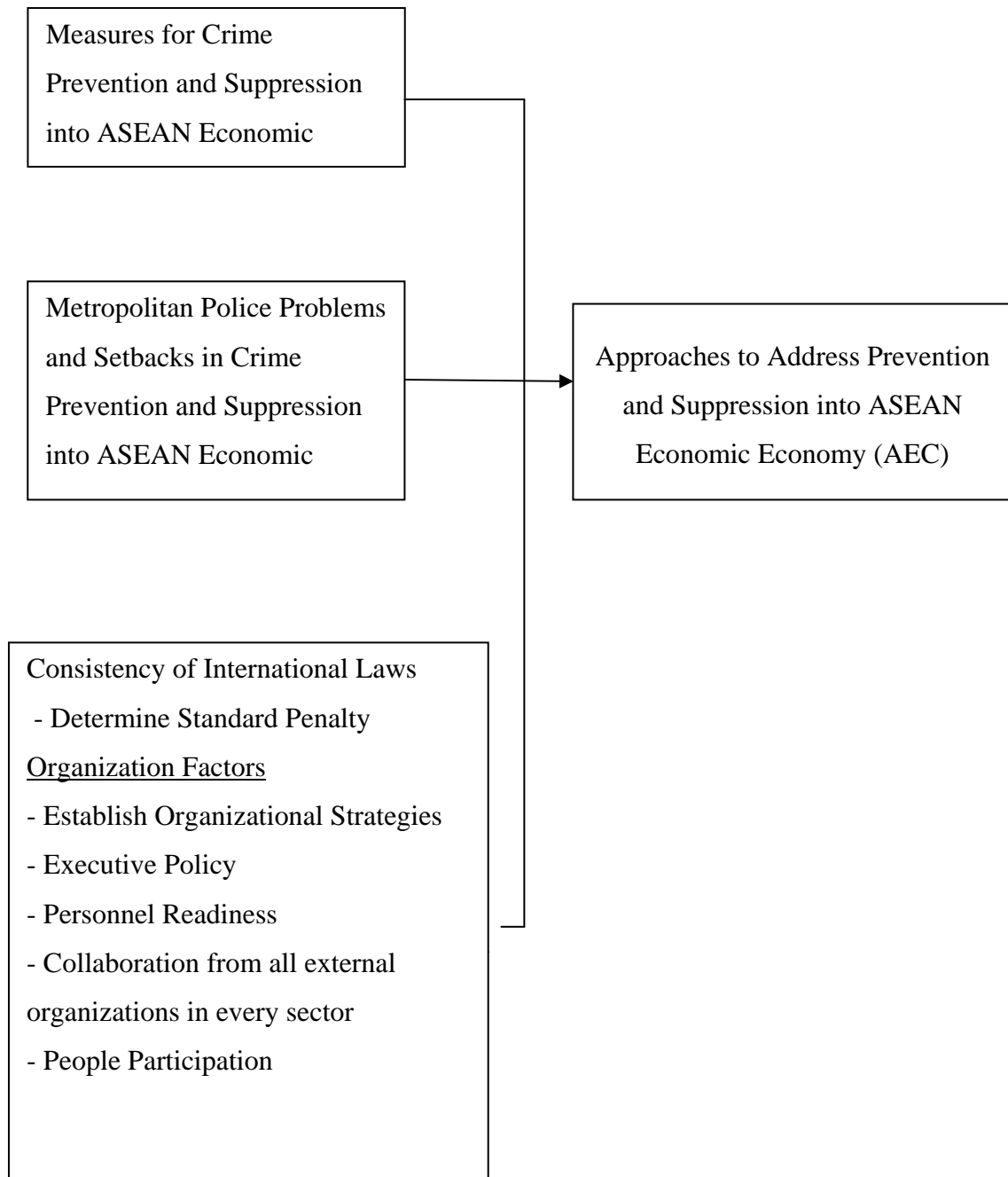


Figure 1.1 Research Framework

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The research study entitled, “Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau deployed both Qualitative and Quantitative methods. The research outcomes are being presented in the following sections:

2.1 Crime Concept and Theory

Crime is something that existed within the society and thus creating disorderly stage. In the past prior to 1600, there were 3 concepts related to crime. First Concept believed that crime is contrary to the will of God or associated with the evil or demon. To escape from the force of evil, one must have faith in religion. Second concept suggested that man is a conscious creature, but because of his weakness or physical defects since birth, crime happened inevitably when man failed to resist his temptation. Third concept believed that man was born with sin, only the religious principles or doctrines could prevent man from wrongdoings (Mannie&Hirschel, 1982 cited Pornchai Kuntee, 1990 p.33).

The belief that crime accepted widely until the 18th century, the concept to deter the perpetrator began to emerge because society needed control factors to put society in order. These factors are values, customs, traditions and laws, especially laws because people are afraid of punishment from violating the law. Anyone caught disobeyed the law must be punished (Clarke, 2001, p.17).

During that time, the judge was one of the powerful figures and no one dare to impose checks and balances on him, so, he had the opportunity to abuse his power. Later, Cesar Baccaria, the leader of Classical Criminology and the author of “Crime and Punishment” that has the content related to Justice Administration, starting from passing the laws, law enforcement, punishing perpetrator and preventing a

person from committing an offense. Beccaria had opposed the use of state power in cruel injustice punishment, especially the death penalty in which the political and religious leaders used as the weapon to persecute the opponents or those who think differently. Classical Criminology has 3 main principles as follows: 1) State makes agreement with the people and 2) having belief in “Free Will” that man is free to think and act following own ideas and reasons. Therefore, man must be responsible for his own action and accept the punishment for wrongdoing and 3) Justice Process must be effective to prevent crime by focusing on 3 aspects, “First, Finite and Furious” (Pornchai Kuntee, 2008, p.35-37).

From 1970 onward, many criminologists had adapted the principles and concepts of Classical Criminology into the following new theories:

1. Rational Choice Theory (Beckey 1968; 1979 Crouch) based on the concept that individual would consider the benefits and consequences from committing crimes damaging assets or mental happiness before hands.

2. Deterrence Theory (Zimring & Hawkins, 1973) believes that punishment should be able to safeguard society from those who plan to commit crime, so they would be afraid of punishment to deter recidivism and general deterrence as the punishment for the perpetrator to warn other social members not to repeat the same act from fear of punishment.

Sociology of Criminology

Many criminologists studied the impact of social and economic status on crime, numerous researches suggest that individual economic status may cause crime since there is the indirect correlations between poverty and crime. Further explanation indicated that poverty caused stress, inappropriate parenting, leading to criminal activities. The following theories are involved as explained in details:

Social Disorganization Theory (Shaw & McKay, 1942 cited Pornchai Kuntee, 2008 p.169) formulated by Social Theorist of Chicago University who had studied criminology and developed into Social Disorganized Theory and offered the explanation that the rural growth leading to urbanization as the cause to weaken social control mechanism and resulting in changes within the community in 4 areas as follows: 1) Dissolving or decreasing the social mechanism due to more people

migrated into the community that soon alienated community residents from each other and eventually weaken control mechanism of that community and 2) transmitting culture in each community with culture that inherited from previous generation. However, when a new group settled in the community, the new comers would adopt the tradition practices and ytransmitted to the next generation, and 3) cultural conflict tht the new immigrant brought with them is the values, beliefs and cultures, including traditions, which may be different from the existing values or cultures in the community. Therefore, it is inevitably led to cultural conflict and finally 4) poverty as a result from most immigrant moving into the community are aliens or countryman migrating into the big city to find new livelihood. These people occupied low social and economic status, which frequently occurred at the community with low social control mechanism.

Differential Association Theory (Pornchai Kuntsee, 2008, p.216-218)

Edwin Sutherland (Edwin H. Sutherland; 1883-1950) had presented this theory the first time in 1924 in his book "Criminology". Sutherland proposed that major and specific processes that impact human criminal behavior is the differential association between a criminal and a good citizen, comprised of 9 principles, namely, 1) Deviant behavior resulted from learning behavior instead of heredity and 2) Deviant behavior is harmful from interaction with each other people through communication and 3) Learning from interaction with close acquaintances and 4) Within the group, those close acquaintances frequently exposed to the crime technique, have from inspiration and attitude with reasons for or against committing crime and 5) Specific direction of inspiration and drive are learning process, judging from the definition of law whether being produced satisfaction and 6) Individual adopted deviant behavior because there are more definitions towards satisfaction from breaking law than dissatisfaction and 7) The tendency of having deviant behavior is a result of from duration, intensity, priority and frequency so that juvenile could accept concept on deviant behavior even more and 8) Learning deviant behavior and familiarize with similar method to other learning and 9) Crime behavior and non-crime behavior are the display of common desires and values based on similar foundation, but different means of expression. This Sutherland theory explains the crime behavior of individual

who had learned the crime behavior and agreed to violate such law. Sutherland paid particular interest to friends or acquaintances who had committed crime by focusing two key components, namely, learning contents and learning process outcome. Besides, learning processes are different in frequency, duration, priority, and concentration in which Sutherland focused most on learning crime behavior.

Aker's Social Learning Theory (Pornchai Kuntee, 2008, p.224-227)

Aker (Aker, 1985) had developed learning theory from the theory of Sutherland that went through number of revisions and mentioned the key principle of the theory as. "Deviant behavior resulted from the learning process through closeness or copy other person's behavior", which could be displayed almost all types of behavior, including the drug addict, sexual deviant behavior and White Collar crime. This theory based on the following: 1) Differential Association which is defined as the process that individual has gained experiences and values whether to accept or not to accept legal or illegal behavior. Association allows individual to copy and support either criminal or non-criminal behavior and 2) Definition is defined as attitude that individual firmly attached to any behavior which could determine the direction and reason to judge whether the action is right or wrong, good or bad. For example, individual accepted that stealing is illegal, but he may view drug addiction as decent or legitimate and 3) Differential Reinforcement is defined as the balance of expectations. Individual would refrain from breaking the law or continue violating the law depended on if he ever experienced receiving reward or punishment as a result from his action in the past, present or future and 4) Imitation is individual copying the behavior that had been noticed as similar to others. Imitation is depended on characteristics and patterns of observed behavior, including the acquired outcome from such behavior and 5) The Social Learning Process is so complex, which involved correspondence and followed by consequences. Whether an individual decided to commit the offense in the open situation depending on past learning experiences of individual and the support factors as well.

Strain Theory (Pornchai Kuntee, 2008, p.186-191)

Robert Merton (Merton, 1938-1957) had transformed Emil Durkheim's Anomie Theory into his new theory to explain behavior in U.S.A. Merton theory states that social culture is the determinant of purpose or desire of social members to achieve. For U.S. A, it is the wealth because society honors rich people, therefore, society normally accused a person who was unable to accomplish his goal becoming a bum or unambitious person, which occurred with the lower class. Therefore, this is the social class that had to endure the most social pressure. Quite often, this class counteracted to the pressure. Merton explained responded to the social strain in five approaches as follows: 1) Conformity adopted by those who are willing to live by society acceptable rules through honest livelihood and this group mostly found during the normal situation and 2) Innovation is a group of people who gladly accepted social expectation for creating wealth but unwillingly followed social acceptable approach, instead the group member chose to build new approach by building status mostly through illegal activities or crimes such as drugs dealing, prostitution, fraud, stealing and 3) Ritualism refers to people which refused to accept social goal. At the same time there is the a need to seek safety from those who violated social norms and 4) Retreatism is where this group surrendered and escaped from social pressure but agreed to follow social goals such as, psychosis, vagrant, alcoholic, drugs addict and 5) Rebellion refers to people who are disappointed with social goals so, they changed their expectation either forcefully or peacefully. For example, office workers who came to work at regular hours, but occasionally talking drugs, drinking alcohol or stealing from the company.

Conclusion

If considering the theories explaining crimes as mentioned earlier. One should see that crime problems have become serious problems more complicated and intense under many studies were conducted on the cause of crime. To date, the government and agencies involved had engaged the laws to prevent and suppress crimes through defining punishment in order to find the cause of crime problems and which factors motivated the wrongdoings. However, such measures were unable to eliminate crime completely. On the contrary, number of crimes have increased rapidly

until becoming the serious problems and threat to the public serenity. The reason for failure to solve problems, perhaps due to members of setbacks and limitations. Therefore, it is rather difficult to accomplish the set objective, especially bringing the perpetrator to justice which could be solving problems at the tip of the iceberg because the perpetrator could commit offense again once he is out of the jail, where those perpetrator at large are continued committing crime, including those who are likely to commit crimes. Therefore, the search for true cause of wrongdoings is very crucial apart from preventing recidivism, it is the encouragement for a perpetrator to become Good Samaritan for the future.

2.2 Concept and Crime Prevention Theories

Crime Definitions

Crime (Sudsaguan Sutheesorn, 1998, p.2) caused the loss of life and assets as well as bodily harm. It is scary and extreme that no one wanted to get involved.

Frederick Howard Wine (quoted in Nuanchan Tassanchaikul ,2548,p.8) mentioned that crime is antisocial behavior happened within a group of people in society, resulting in the criminal being punished by those responsible to enforce the law or tool for punishment, which was more severe than moral sanction.

Supatra Supap (2000, p.45) gave the definition for crime as the offense and the perpetrator must be punished by law. Violating law is the choice that individual may decide to commit or not commit such as murder, stealing, refuse military enlisting and tax evasion.

Crime could happen from many reasons, therefore, few experts summed up the origin of crime in the following 3 conditions (Prathan Vatanavanich,2003, p.247 – 248)

1. Social Conditions includes shortages of living quarter, inappropriate educational system, widespread of allurements leading to ruin, unemployment, poverty, economic monopoly, uneven income distribution, health status such as, drugs abuse, foods and beverages contamination. In addition, politics such as, political conflicts and family status such as, parents separated, parents neglecting children, too many offspring.

2. Mental and Psychological Conditions is when a person developed mental disorder and possibly from numerous pressures or heredity.

3. Environmental Conditions is the environment that originated crime or facilitate the crime such as building shelter in the congested and poor living condition areas, inappropriate urban planning, many slums and poor lighting in public area. Thereore, either one or these 3 conditions or all of them combined could lead to a person committing crime.

Voradech Junthasorn (1979, p.51 – 53) mentioned the cause of crime as follows: Individual personality causes crime such as, brain disorder, heredity

disorder, IQ Level, which derived from the study of Physical Psychological, including an individual inability to adjust to the environment as well as an individual driven force to committee crime. Social Psychology looks at it as the differences in individual personality could impact individual decision to commit crime

1. Observing a group of individual committing crime, it could be said that certain crime originated from a group preference, so there is definite pattern such as, learning to imitate relationship with other individual, resulting in the outcome of the study of social and cultural surroundings.

2. Society regards crime depending on the culture, status and classes. Purachai Piemsomboon (1988, p.5-10) mentioned that crimes are based on the criteria into 5 categories as follows:

1. Victimless crime is related to individual moral violation and so-called victimless crime because the perpetrator and victim are the same person such as those who are morally wrong on gambling, prostitution, abortion and the use of photographic materials.

2. Street crime is the crime related to crime against the body or property such as burglary, snatching, robbery, theft, larceny, assault and murder.

3. Organized crime is the crime that criminal had gathered and operated as the organization by chain of command with the plan for illegal operation such as drugs dealing, force prostitution, illegal mining, illegal logging, lottery illegal dealer and trafficking counterband. Organized crime took the form of organization with strong bond whether relating by bloodline or benefits and often involved violence

technique in operating business such as, threat, physical attack, or even killing others who stood against their ways. It is difficult to control this type of crime.

4. White collar crime is the crime that the educated perpetrator hold powerful position in the State Enterprise or Private Sector misused their power to benefit themselves.

5. Specific crime is the crime with different nature apart from the 4 types of crime as mentioned earlier such as economic and commercial crime, computer crime that required specific, elaborated and complex skills. Therefore the control needs local or/and overseas collaboration of agencies involved.

Royal Thai Police divided crimes into five groups as follows:

1. Violent and dreadful crimes are cases full with violence in crime nature and methods for committing crimes which comprised of five types of the following cases, namely, murder, gang – robbery, robbery, kidnapping and arson.

2. Personal crimes against physical and sexual learn comprised of six types cases, namely, involuntary and involuntary manslaughter, death caused by negligence, attempt murder, violence against body and rape.

3. Personal crimes against physical and sexual learn comprised of six types cases such as theft, snatching, extortion, robbery, receipt of stolen goods property lost,

4. Interesting cases such as crimes against property that involve another person's right to use or enjoy the property. These crimes affected specific occupation groups, which had created serious property damages, namely, auto theft, motorcycle theft, cattle theft, bus and taxi robbery, rape and murder kidnapping, fraud and embezzlement.

5. State is the plaintiff in the cases against Criminal Act, namely, weapons gambling, drugs, prostitution, services establishment Hotel, distribution of pornographic materials, and underground lottery, the researched realized that crimes classification of Royal Thai Police into the aforementioned five groups facilitating crimes types division by separating statistical records on birth and apprehension of each group to understand the crime control efficient functions of each division under the Royal Thai Police's jurisdiction, this is crucial information for the division to

engage these statistical records in the analysis of crime origin and extract key points to further set up crime control measures, more effective and appropriate for each area.

Organized Crime and/or Transnational crime

Organized crime and/or transnational crime according to the United Nations Convention against transnational crime, the definition of “organized crime “ refers to the organized criminal group represented by organizing a group with 3 members or more for quite sometime and had committed serious crimes over one charge or an established offense. This United Nation Convention aims to achieve financial or asset direct or indirect benefits as well as identify the nature of crimes to be classified as transnational crimes as follow:

- 1) The crime had been committed in more than one country,
- 2) Such crime occurred in one country, but the preparation and command center, including the planning or controlling in being deployed in another country and
- 3) Such crime occurred in one country but involved transnational crime syndicate directly as related to criminal acts more than one country, or such crime committed in one country created significant impact towards another country in critical the organized crime is the group integration to act illegally in economy related affairs. Therefore, these perpetrators would operate together as the movement or organization, living in luxury and extravagant lifestyles because they usually have the politicians or influential figures as the back-up, either the direct business operator, protector or financial supporter. These illegal businesses usually operates as international network with movement such as drugs trafficking, illegal arms trade, illegal oil trade, and gambling, which caused tremendous impact to the nation economy and politics, leading to the spreading of illegal power , officials bribery, asserting influence over the government officials and politics, and making the organization stronger (Veerapong Boonyopas, 2001, p.11).

Furthermore, the United Nations had classified crime as follow: Illicit trafficking in Drugs Smuggling of illegal Migrants, Arms Trafficking, Trafficking in Nuclear Material, Transnational Criminal Organized and Terrorism, Trafficking of Woman and children, Trafficking in body Parts, Theft and Smuggling of Vehicles, Money Laundering and other activities such as, bribe state officials, computer crime

and intellectual property crime (United nations convention against transnational crime,1999,p.28-29).

Transnational crime is these one of the critical problems creating tremendous import on the nation status. To date, the transnational crime has not stopped investing new approaches to crime. Therefore, it is crucial for all third party involved seeking solution to eliminate transnational crime through shoring data as well as inventing new and sophisticated interrogation methods, including effective approach to gather evidences, and bring the perpetrator and those involved to justice. Furthermore, the legal applications or the laws deployed in the prosecuting transnational crime must be updated to ensure effective applicartion in the international crime case as well as assisting the apprehension of the perpetrator and the kingpin behind the operation so the entire network could be aliminated, including confiscation transnational crime's assets more effective control on crime (Pisarn Mookjaeng, 1998, p.70).

2.2.2 Crime Prevention Theory

This theory operator under 3 sub theories as follows:

1) Law Enforcement Approach

It focused on the frequent appearance of the police officer to deter the potential criminal from committing crime because he is afraid of being apprehended. This approach is based on the presence of the police in the area.

The police patrol units who dressed in full police uniforms are assigned to monitor the area regularly as to reduce the chance of those who intended to break the law. Thus this concept should focus on having the police patrol unit as well as set up appropriate members of police to the safeguard the public and responsible for crimes (Pisarn Mookjaeng, 1998,P .70).

Wislon Mclarence studied the police crime prevention technique based on the theory of law enforcement by formulating the strategies for the police on duty such as, setting up the police box, and check points, including assigning the police to safeguard the area and appear in full police uniform, driving a police patrol car that bear obvious police logo even it is the one-way communication, so called “ Public

Relations”, which directed at building understanding and public confidence so theory are willing to support the police performances.

2) Community Relations Approach

This theory strives to motivate majority of criminologists to realize the significant impacts of urban surrounding factors towards criminal behavior. Later, this idea became an interesting topic for many researchers to conduct the study in this area. The research findings indicate that crime is the permanent phenomena in the disordered area or the area with broken down social mechanism that should support the interpersonal relationship or lack of cooperation or moral support of the social members.

Because such action could cause favor crime, it is necessary to create relationship in the community to favor the social interactions between the locals to reduce problems and prevent crime (Pisarn Mookjaeng, 1998, p.70).

Community Relations Theory is to arrange the environment, at urban or community or neighborhood to favor interaction between individual so the community member could participate in protecting own life, assets and others from crime. The local police would be the one who assist the community in planning and providing advice, mainly to prevent crimes, that is, the police in this category would not be the main crime preventor, instead he is acting as the consultant to build confidence among the real police by first providing advice to the community and locals, asking the locals to protect own community because no one could understand their community than those people who lived there.

3) Theory of Crime Control through Environmental Design

In 1971, Ray Jeffrey (Jeffery, 1977) had developed from the nature of learning which involved the physical environment so that the perpetrator would be hesitant to commit crime. The main essence of this theory is on the reduction of opportunity to commit crime under the concrete and abstract environment, including the relationships of members under the legal framework that focused on the people benefit (Pornchai Kunttee, 2008, p.66-68)

Crime control by the environment has 4 patterns as follows:

1. Natural Surveillance is the threat against the potential offenders as if being a warning to them that they have been watched by designing the location such as install CCTV, and wall lighting .

2. Natural Access Control is to reduce the access to enter that place ,which would make the potential perpetrator feel reluctant to enter such place such as, having the control of entrance and exit system or using a single door to differentiate between the public and private place.

3. Natural Territorial Reinforcement is to create the feeling so the potential offender when he entered the premises, he would feel as if he had invested the prohibited areasuch as install the water conservation system, safety system at the entrance or exit.

5. Maintenance is the method to support all 3 measures that had mentioned earlier by maintain the area and environment such as good lighting and cut down trees.

Crime Prevention and Suppression

Crime prevention must follow the following practice (Sudsagan Sutheesorn, 2004, p.101–102):

1. Punitive - threat of Punishment is to deter the potential perpetrator to think that he would be apprehended if he committed the crime. The police officer used this measure. That is arranging the patrol to prevent crime by arranging the crime-free area or home owner arranged home protection.

2. The corrective principles on individual and the community surroundings focused first on individual to train and instill the idea of being good citizen among the adolescents and other groups of people. Second, it is directed at arranging the community surroundings to match the vacant area as well as installed lighting at the shadow area and arranged for the foot patrol.

3. Through the mechanical defense mechanism by making it quite difficult for a potential offender to commit crime such as put up the steel bar or installed heavy home protection, CCTV and alarm system.

Concept Related to Police Crime Prevention and Suppression

Police is the main division to prevent and suppress crime. Conclusion is drawn on Thailand police roles as follows: (Chai Saevikul, 1978, p.130) as follows:

1. Police enforcing the Laws to protect society from danger or any wrongdoing or attempt to violate the laws. Therefore, the police must set up the law and punishment for the society to stay safe or out of danger by setting up the surveillance to ensure no one violated the laws. If anyone caught breaking the laws, the alleged perpetrator must be brought to justice for litigation.

2. Police has the role to preserve the peace, that is, maintain the society peaceful existence as well as relieve tension and prevent, remedy and manage the situation.

3. Police has main duty to protect life and property, not from the robbery, but the damage from self-inflict harm as indirect assistance such as, control traffic.

4. Police has duty to investigate crime before the actual crime happened for the investigation after the crime occurred; the police must follow-up and bring the perpetrator to justice or seize the property to return to the victim.

5. Police must provide service to the public as well as provide assistance and facilitate the public in various affairs such as delivery lost children, arbitrate the case.

6. Further from the aforementioned duties, the police must perform other duties as required such as the border duties patrol must put up surveillance along the border of the country or acting as the field police during the war to fight the enemy.

To sum up, Crime prevention is the direct duty of Royal Thai Police, including providing assistance to the general public in order to eliminate or relieve other social problems involved. In the past, Royal Thai Police had developed guidelines to prevent and suppress crime all along. Nevertheless, such development had focused on building the Police organization to prevent and suppress crime, not necessary to request cooperation from the people. Instead, Royal Thai Police is expected to focus on applying traditional police strategy, namely the local police, police box, set up the checkpoint, especially on the risk area and gather forces to suppress crime. It is apparent that such effort was only worked at certain level due to many limitation because such measure is the defensive rather than offensive measure.

Majority of people stay away from the police, ignore and refuse to cooperate or support the police activities as they should be because they thought of it as none of their businesses, except such crime happened with someone they knew well. With this reason, the operation to prevent crime is ineffective, resulting in the police mission to solve crime problems was unworkable, and crimes had not been reduced to the level that the society could accept. At present, the Royal Thai Police had changed its tactics to people-centered and seek the assistance from the public in every level to solve crime problems as being seen in many campaigns such as, neighbor warning danger, youth relations, pineapple eyes, members informants of crimes for the people to understand police operations as well as knowing their rights, duties and how to protect themselves and families from crimes and catastrophies through raising people awareness to realize that these are social problems that everyone must join in to help solving the problem, not to let the police officers handling this situation alone.

2.3 Concept and Administrative Theory

“Administration” according to academic meaning refers to performing task to achieve the operation goal based on the elements or factors, essential for administration and performances, including the accomplishment of work based on others assistance that crucial for administration comprised of Man, Money, Material, Method, so called 4 M. Later, more elements are added to expand the list such as, power, authority and times, Willingness to work and facilities, Presently, the elements or essential factors for administering functions are totals seven factors, namely, man, money, materials, authority, times and willingness to work, which could be seen as causal factor or input in administering work in each meaning. Therefore, administering each function requires three important characteristics, namely,

(1) Objectives (2) Elements such as, man, money, materials as the operational tools and (3) Administration as the continuous operational process (Chub Ranjanaprakorn, 2006, p.10-12)

Administration is done as the continuous process that had been mentioned in numerous times and able to sum up to understand that the nature of good administration should comprise of critical process as Gulick and Ureick had proposed

administrative process in nine steps or in short POSCORB (Arunrukthum, 2003, p.13) as follows:

1. Policy refers to the administrative policy, including the method to identify such policy.

2. Authority is the duties in each work system, including empowerment in this system.

3. Planning is defined as proceeding as the set plan to coincide with the plan to ensure the accuracy, quite necessary and rely on academic plan and future forecast.

4. Organizing is defined as classification of work system that required the consideration in the operational approach to arrange the design and implementation in the same direction. In this case, there may be the consideration in division of labor such as line, staff and auxiliary.

5. Staffing is defined as recruiting knowledgeable and competency to appoint for position in the division and perhaps covering other staff-related operation such as staff recruitment, employment, appointment, promotion, training, remuneration, termination and pension.

6. Directing is defined as controlling and demonstrating works, including arts in administration such as , Leadership, Public Relations and Persuasion. Furthermore, Directing is also referring to delegation of authority as the main principle of administration.

7. Co-ordination is defined as liaison to ensure the smooth operation and better co-ordination to find better solution to the problems. The executives need to study the criteria and different approaches. Furthermore, there must be good coordination between own division and other units through good communication.

8. Reporting is to display the performance, including announcing the work when activities are highly related communication.

9. Budgeting is defined as arranging the budget, which is the final process of work administration quite important that required knowledge and understanding the budgeting and financial system as well as using the budget as the instrument to plan and control work.

As being seen, administration required different elements or input or whatever needed in the administration and the process involved, and when the process had been done, the result is the output that could be used in the administration, involving the factors including the process in the said administration in order to derive at the output or social protection through crime reduction. However, judicial system is the system that consisted of many subsystem quite different from other system with different functions between sub-judicial systems. Therefore, judicial administration has many specific processes.

Administrative Theory

Classical Theory based on four basic concepts , namely, chain of command, division of labor based on each individual skills with the control interval and unity in managing, expecting benefit or products, fast and highly effective. This theory regards people as machinery, without flexibility, whereas the widespread theory in that period is as follows

1. Bureaucracy Theory (Max Weber,1989) refers to important characteristic of this theory requires the chain of command, division of labor, based on merit system in the recruitment , career path based on seniority and competency, authority is not individual duty, instead it is the organization responsibility, written organizational rules and work stability.

2. Administrative Theory related to the business expansion in 19th century where the factory system came in the picture, it is important to work as the system in order to create effective system. This theory is then focused on the administration as being mentioned by Henri Fayol who had proposed administrative concept by divided business into the following activities, namely, technical, commercial, financial, security, accounting and administration. Next, there must be 14 administrative processes as follows: division of work , authority, discipline , unity of command , unity of directing , subordination of individual interest , remuneration , centralization, chain of command , order and regulation , equity , stability of tenure of personnel , initiative, esprit de corps (Purachai Piemsomboon, 1997, p.9)

2.4 ASEAN Economic Community

After WWII, the leaders of the Southeast Asian Countries were aware of peace and co-existed together in harmony in order to find solution to problems in the region with the intention to collaborate in economic social and culture, which originated from the significant factors such as, the desire to increase bargaining power. Majority of the countries in this region are the primary produces or raw materials supplies, mainly exporters, except Singapore. Therefore, the country integrations bring not only the bargaining power with the trade partners, but also eliminate the threat from communism since ASEAN Members have fully aware that fighting by force with communist countries are hardly came out as the sole winner, victory must achieve through economic and social development. Besides, political changes in the region countries in the past 2-3 years prior to the set up of the ASEAN Economic Community. It is obvious that the establishment of ASEAN Economic Community helps to strengthen the economic position of ASEAN Community (Nattapol Chunkiew. 2012).

Later on August 8, 2510, ASEAN Community accordance with Bangkok declaration originated from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations ASEAN had been formulated with initial 5 members countries up to now the member countries are as much as ten countries, namely, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Phillipine, Singapore, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Burma and Brunei, aiming for promoting collaboration and assisting each others in economy, social culture, technology, science and management as well as finding the approach to the political conflict as well as establishing the region stability because during that time communism prevailed in the region and using military force to settle the threat failed completely. Therefore, the new approach to solve the problem is formulated by building the economic growth, leading the region security and stability. Later, in December 1997 ASEAN country leaders had ratified the documents "ASEAN Vision 2020" by identifying the main purpose to develop ASEAN Community Completely by 2020, which comprised of 3 pillars, namely, ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC) and ASEAN Social – Cultural Community (ASCC), including strengthening ASEAN position to support the mission and members integration, aiming to become the Juristic Persons and gradually developed into "ASEAN Charter" as if being the

constitution to admin and manage all 10 country members which much follow the binding mission agreement. Then, ASEAN structure comprised of 2 key parts as follows:

ASEAN secretariat established based on the agreement signified by ASEAN

Foreign Minister during the First ASEAN Summit in 1976 to coordinate and operate ASEAN Association as well as being the Contact Center between the Committee of ASEAN Association Committee, including other institutions and government of member countries. The ASEAN Secretariat is located at Jakarta, Indonesia, having the office chief, so – called “Secretary General of the ASEAN” , having two Vice Secretary General with 3 years tenure. The current Secretary General of the ASEAN is Le Luong Minh from Vietnam who is the 13th Secretary General next from Dr. Surin Pitsuwan and another division is ASEAN National Secretariat as the division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of each member country that had been authorized to liaise work related to such country as well as monitoring outcomes from such activities/ collaboration (<http://www.thai-aec.com/file/asean-history>).

ASEAN Image

ASEAN Image consists of an emblem of the paddy stalks in yellow that set in the middle of the red circle and bordered by a white and blue outline.

ASEAN Flag consists of an emblem of ten paddy or rice stalks set in the middle of a red circle. The emblem is placed against a black background. The red circle is bordered by a white outline.

The paddy stalks are yellow in color. The ten stalks on the ASEAN Flag represent each of the ten members of this organization. The colors blue, yellow, red and white, all have their own significance. Blue symbolizes peace and stability. Red stands for courage. White represents purity while yellow shows prosperity.



Figure 2.1 ASEAN image

ASEAN image defines as follows:

The ten yellow paddy stalks represent each of the ten members of this organization integrated together for friendship and unity.

Blue represents peace and stability.

Red depicts courage and dynamism

White represents purity.

Yellow symbolizes prosperity

ASEAN Components

ASEAN Economic Community consisted of three main pillars, namely, ASEAN Political and Security Community –APSC, ASEAN Economic Community – AEC, and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community- ASCC, each pillar has the following objectives:

1) ASEAN Political and Security Community aims for the countries in the Region lived together peacefully by settling the dispute pacifically and firmly believing in the principle of Security all around based on the agreement and mechanism of ASEAN that has been under existence to increase the capability in solving problems within the region, including coping with the new threat such as, terrorism, drugs-trafficking, transnational human-trafficking and elimination of Weapon of Mass Destruction in conjunction with starting new mechanism to maintain security and

formulate new pattern of cooperation, which include the set up of standard measure to prevent dispute as well as encouraging peace after settling Maritime dispute provided that the collaboration mentioned earlier would not affect the independence of the member countries in conducting foreign policy and military cooperation with the country beyond the regional boundary and halt forming the military alliances

2) ASEAN Economic Community aims for the regional countries in South East Asia to establish stability and competitiveness by focusing on free flow of goods, services, investment, economic development and reduction of property, including gaining social equality, making ASEAN one single market and production base. This is included the assistance to the new ASEAN members to minimize the development gap, enabled these countries to achieve economic integration and promote financial and macro economic policy, money market and investment market, development of basic structure, enhancing transportations as well as raising educational level and improving skilled labor.

3) ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community aims for the regional countries in South East Asia to co-exist in the society full with compassion for one another by focusing on cooperation in many areas such as, improving social conditions to raise quality of living for the underprivileged and those living in the wilderness areas, including actively promote groups participation in various activities, including the basic and advance trainings, promote sciences and technological researches, create employment and social protection, eliminate environmental problems, including health promotion, especially, preventing and controlling communicable diseases. The findings from the study of three pillars indicate that all pillars were intertwined and connected, having the first pillar focused on the prevention and solving crime problems as well as finding guidelines to promote cooperation in the accurate framework of Justice, whereas, the second pillar focused on building income, increasing capability, investment, reducing social inequality and raising educational level for ASEAN population, the third pillars focused on on living together with compassion in the different social environment.

ASEAN Charter (<http://asean.bangkok.go.th/index.php>.)

ASEAN Charter is the constitution of ASEAN as the legal framework as well as setting the organization structure to ASEAN apart from compiling earlier values, principles and practical guidelines to put together as official rules for the member countries to follow. IN addition, the rules had been amended and formulated new mechanism with the definition of scope, duties and responsibilities of key organizations in ASEAN, including the relationship in organizational functions to keep up with global changes and reach the set goal for ASEAN to become more effective organization. ASEAN charter consisted of 13 covenants 55 articles to cover the target and principles of membership, ASEAN structure that related to ASEAN privilege and protection, decision process, sette the dispute, budget, financial, and management, ASEAN image and identity and relationship with territory outside ASEAN realm. ASEAN was established for more than 40 years until December 2015, ASEAN leaders had unanimously agreed that it was time for ASEAN to establish ASEAN Charter, which consisted of the basic principles of ASEAN with the goal and collaborate structure to response to tthat could response to the demand of ASEAN population. Therefore, ASEAN leaders had appointed a Committee of Scholar, one scholar from each member country to draft the recommendation on the direction and content that should be incorporate in the Charter and such recommenda tions had been proosed in the ASEAN Summit 2007 before delivery to Higher Committ to draft the Charter until finished after all 10 ASEAN member states consulting with each other. It is expected that the ASEAN Charter would be effective enough to reach the goal of ASEAN Intergration with the flexibility for the organizationto face challenging problems in the future. So far, ASEAN leaders had signed to ratify ASEAN Charter which considered as the historical documents that could change ASEAN into the legal organization on November 20th, 2007. Nonetheless, ASEAN Charter is truly effective when all member countries gave their ratification although ASEAN could not change ASEAN operation immediately, but at least it helps to build ASEAN accountability as effective and model with clear work objective as well as reinforcing the strength to ASEAN separated from the state members (<http://asean.bangkok.go.th/index.php>).

Therefore, ASEAN Charter woul help increase ASEAN Resources as well as pressing for the Organizational Evolution and assisting ASEAN to adjust to the

environmental climate of the region, including global changes that occurred quite frequently. Therefore, ASEAN Charter helps ASEAN to work effectively with efficient mechanism and follow-up on agreement to yield concrete outcome as well as pushing for ASEAN to become true community for people, having the new set of rules that assisted the work structure and ASEAN mechanism more effective and flexible in solving problems. For example, ASEAN Summit has been increased to 2 times a years from 1 time to open for leaders to consult more with each other as well as stating their intention to push ASEAN to intergrate into one community. In addition, there is the appointment of ASEAN Committee Councils in accordance with the principles of three pillars, namely, ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community, and ASEAN Socio-Cutural Community. Furthermore, there is the flexibility in interpretation of the principles of non-intervention by specifying that the member countries must consult each other to find solution when problems occurred that may impact ASEANN common interest and the ASEAN Chairman must inform member countries the solution to such problem (<http://www.asean.org/asean/asean-charter/asean-charter>).

Thailand to ASEAN Economic Community

Thailand to AEC had been operated in accordance with the operational mechanism of ASEAN member countries under the cooperative framework and agreement of being ASEAN members that aims to be announced officially in 2015 in order to increase the negotiation power and competitiveness of ASEAN Economic Community between member countries as to ease trading and maintain peace and stability in the region, including the collaboration in finding solution to other problems such as, transnational crime.

Thailand into ASEAN Economic Community (<http://www.thai-aec.com/454#ixzz2wh1ulzCH>, 2014)

ASEAN Security Community (ASC)

Thailand attempts to push forward ASEAN operation through trust and Preventive diplomacy by engaging various mechanisms in the meeting as regulated by ASEAN framework For example, ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting, ASEAN

Defence Minister's Meeting (ADMM), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as well as pushing forward the establishment of Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ), including encouraging more collaboration between ASEAN members to face new form of security threats such as, drugs trafficking, catastrophic events and transnational crimes. Furthermore, Thailand has significant role in promoting human rights in ASEAN Economic Community by pushing for the appointment of ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) as well as providing the support the work of AICHR in various sectors to arrange assignment as related to ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, ASEAN leaders had ratified the agreement on November 17th, 2012 during the 21st ASEAN Summit at Panom Pend City, Cambodia

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

Thailand has driven to formulate ASEAN Economic Community with people-centered all along, as well as focusing on people's participation to build ASEAN Economic Community by leading the meeting between ASEAN leader and Representative of ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly, Representative of Civil Society and Youth Representative to encourage interaction between ASEAN member countries and other groups.

In addition, Thailand has proactively collaborate with other ASEAN member countries to promote social and cultural cooperation such as, coping with catastrophic events, environmental education, health, reducing gap on the development and forming ASEAN unique identity to reach goal in establishing society that care for each other, full with compassion and sharing member countries.

ECONOMIC: ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Thailand is fully aware of Regional Economic Integration, aiming to promote economic competitiveness within the region with sustainable growth, by having the former Prime Minister, Mr. Anand Panyarachun to propose and initiate the establishment of ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 1992. Later, ASEAN originals had made more AFTA agreements with another 6 countries, namely, China, Republic of Korea, Japan, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Furthermore, ASEAN is in between negotiation to form Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), leading enormous trade liberalization at Regional level that covered over half of the entire world population. Thailand has the major role to enhance Connectivity in ASEAN in all dimension such as, physical connection on regulations and between people, leading to the preparation of master plan on ASEAN connectivity as the main strategic framework, helping to support the operation that connected to other frames in the Sub-regional and bilateral as opening the corridor to ASEAN Economic Community. In economic sense, it has both advantages had been stated earlier, where the disadvantages may impact the business competitiveness with more service sectors involvement, free labor movement. As a result, Thai skilled labor may relocate to work in the country with higher pay such as, Singapore and Brunei. Furthermore, non-standard or low quality merchandise may be brought in the country for sale even more, which would cause harm to consumer of that product. Moreover, certain products could be produced by the neighbouring countries in comparable quality to Thailand's product, pushing Thailand to adjust to fierce competition, as being seen, the advent of ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, at full force, would become the turning point of Thai economy in all directions. Certainly, more and intense trade competition on my create tremendous impact in every area, whereas, the general public is still paying no attention to ASEAN affairs, thinking that it is too far from being affected and sees no point of learning more or following ASEAN news or its progress, which became a big challenge for the government to solve such problem. Due to economic growth, and trade liberalization, services, investment, funds transferred within ASEAN countries could be done freely. Professional, specialists skilled labor could relocate to work in other countries easily, resulting in zero percent tax, except the Sensitive and High Sensitive List, making 10 ASEAN market into as single market. Therefore, with trade liberalization, Thailand is ready to adapt to relevant laws to face ASEAN Economic Community.

Legal: For legal readiness as if being the key mechanism to drive all 3 ASEAN pillars. The state just started to operate clearly at the workshop on July 26th 2012 by assigning the Ministry of Justice to modify Thai Rule of Law into more standard measure and assigned office of the Council of State to liaise between third parties involved to identify guidelines for modification and preparation to ASEAN

Economic Community in 2015, such as, modifying regulations, laws, agreements related to the custom procedures in order to reduce unnecessary steps, and facilitate procedures, support transportation of products across the border, amended the laws and rules as the limitations of businessmen, investors to compete with investors from other ASEAN member in conjunction with amending laws on related to immigration to ease traveling for the businessmen, investors, professionals and skilled labor in ASEAN. Besides, there is the amendment on the laws that obstructed Thailand to ASEAN Economic Community such as the Alien Business Act B.E. 2542 to coincide with the permit of ASEAN Investor hold at least 70 percent in all service field in the year 2015, provided that Article 4 needed for amendment in the proportion of alien holding as Juristic Persons that requires the amendment in Alien Business Act B.E. 2542 that prohibited the alien to conduct certain business in specific professions that Thai people are not ready to compete with the alien and other related laws in which the amendment may affect crime problems such as illegal entry, terrorism, illegal weapons trade, transnational crimes, narcotics, human trafficking, alien labor, money laundering, international economic crime, violation of Intellectual Property Rights.

The Royal Thai Police is very likely to prepare for changes that may impact the country security and international problems. The Thai Police Commander has been aware of the problem and assigned the executive of all divisions to be ready for ASEAN Economic Community by identifying the strategy/plan/measure to protect life and assets safety to people of all ethnic origin as the administrative policy for the Royal Thai Police for the budget year 2015 to proceed as plan in managing administrative structure and personnel development and others.

Relevant laws and Collaboration of ASEAN Economic Community
(Prof. Dr. Pol.Col. et. al., p.105-128, 2012)

Trade liberalization and technological advancement favored more complex crime through systematic management as the transnational organization, having the complex networks that separated section of offense in the state territory more than one state, even though the offenders and victims may live in different countries which could obstruct crime prevention and suppression in such nature even the law in each country may have the similarities, which could reduce problem on discriminating

practice. Nonetheless, the differences in the law enforcement and judgment may not be the same depended on the legal system in that country. With this reason, the collaboration between countries to bring the offender to justice is extremely crucial for judicial system. The area needed for collaboration are as follows:

1. Official Crime Prevention Collaboration through law enforcement between both parties or much more , making the treaty or convention or charter or protocol or agreement of rules which was done between countries and under the written law of each country and binding both parties to act as states in the treaty and Article 27 of Vienna Convention .

2. Collaboration between countries on formal Mutual legal Assistance in Criminal Matters made between two parties or other parties as the treaty, convention, charter, protocol, agreements and rules which agreed to operate between the rules of international laws and manually done in written form and binding both parties. Therefore, both states must oblige by the mission as stated in the treaty and article 27 of Vienna Treaty.

As for Thailand, she had passed the Act on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters B.E. 2535 as the guidelines for the officers in charge in Human-trafficking, Transnational Crimes, drugs-trafficking, illegal entry at national level such as United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000 as the law that allows the members to cooperate criminal matters, investigation, witness protection, extensive law enforcement on organized crime, landing money, corruption, with the cooperation in extradition, confiscating property, and litigation. As per regional level there is the treaty on ASEAN criminal assistance 2004, and at bilateral level such as, memorandum of understanding between the government of the Kingdom of Thailand and Kingdom of Cambodia on the bilateral cooperation on eradication of trafficking women and children and victim assistance in 2003, MOU between the government of Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic on collaboration against human-trafficking, especially women and children 2003, MOU between Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China on collaboration based on new security 2004, Agreement on collaboration between the government of Kingdom of Thailand and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on

crime prevention and suppression A.D. 2004, Extradition treaty, Mutual legal assistance in Criminal Matters, International Prisoner Transfer Treaty.

2. Collaboration between countries on informal Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters focused on collaboration on policy and practice to consult and agree between the organizational leader with the informal model, leading to formation of networks between legal enforcement divisions and developing into the informal judicial procedures, enabled to investigate and apprehend the perpetrator quickly and most effectively such as, ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime, Senior Official Meeting on Transnational Crime: SOMTC, Bali process, General Border Committee; GBD), joint Police committee-JPC, Departmental Review between Royal Thai Police and Royal Malaysia Police, General Assembly Session, International Association of Chiefs of Police and ASEAN POL Chiefs Police Conference.

Furthermore, there are more collaboration between International Police Bureau that had been established for the first time from integration of 14 countries at Monaco in Europe during the year 1914. Currently, there are 190 member countries. The office of International Criminal Police Organization is located at Lyon, France where as all member countries has their data kept at the National Central Bureau (NCB) which is considered as the main mechanism in liase work between the member countries. However, in the Central Command Office of each member country, there would be the officer working there to handle the liaison between the International Criminal Police Organization or other member countries, so the work coordination and sharing data or information could be done quickly and more convenience. The main concern of International police is terrorism, human-trafficking, illegal human transportation, drugs-trafficking, financial crimes, computer crimes, smuggling contraband, pirates staling artifacts, smuggling illegal drugs, transnational crime, prisoners and war criminal escaping as well as establishing. Police Liaison Office, having the police officer as the representative of Police office located at the Embassy in Thailand so the operation could be done quickly and more convenience. At the present, 19 countries and 2 International organizations assigned the police office permanently stationed at own Embassy in Thailand. These countries are consisted of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Netherland, New Zealand, Nordic Norway countries, Spain,

Switzerland, England, U.S.A., including Interpol and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

To summarize, ASEAN countries have collaborated and procedure with signing the international treaty, especially, collaboration to formulate peace and regional stability, including the collaboration to prevent and suppress crime in the region because currently crime problems in the region have increased rapidly which caused ASEAN region countries to recognize the need to develop mutual legal assistance in criminal matters to increase effectiveness in crime prevention in ASEAN Region.

Government Policy of Thai army chief general Prayuth Chan-O-Cha promoting roles and opportunity to benefit from ASEAN Economic Community

General Prayuth Chan-O-Cha, the current Prime Minister of Thailand had established the policy related to ASEAN Economic Community through firm commitment on connectivity in economic, trade investment in Asian Region as well as extending economic collaboration with the neighboring countries through the use of transportation and communication network, linking between ASEAN countries, certified system/issuance of licenses electronically as well as conducting electronic transactions with ASEAN countries, including the support of beneficial utilization from Trade Agreement, investment under the cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels already in effect as well as arranging additional agreement to accept mutual recognition agreement of inspecting merchandises, especially, consumes products, including the adaptation of trade rules and customs regulations to facilitate operation and reduce complicated procedures of cancellation of numerous steps, including adjusting tax systems and other accommodations to entice the establishment of regional operation center in Bangkok in orders to develop Bangkok as the Business, Regional Trading and Investment Center eventually. This depends on the development of Thai entrepreneurs competitiveness in all levels to be in line with increasing liberalization in Trade, serious investment, skilled labor and production factors, especially Thai small and medium enterprises, capable of competing in business arena and conduct business with entrepreneurs of ASEAN members countries, leading to connectivity with the global supply chain, especially becoming

the production base for many products as well as other related business that Thailand has been invested in many ASEAN countries for sometimes. This is including Thai entrepreneurs aiming to expand many production bases, which helps Thailand to produce good quality products for selling in numerous ASEAN and Global markets as well as assisting the neighboring countries to develop industrial process. Furthermore, there was the development on industrial skilled labors through priority and expansion of professional qualifications to achieve targeted practice by considering unity compatible with standard skilled labor and professional standard in 8 professions that have been placed under the ASEAN liberalization agreement together with adequate planning production, evaluating skilled workers in highly potential and labor-intensive industries, as well as promoting the development of testing system on skilled labors as the evaluation guidelines for wages as the government policy. In addition, there should be the immediate plan to develop transportation and logistics connectivity within the Region and sub-regional through actively movement for planning in greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), Ayeyawady-Chao Pharya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (AEMECS), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical (BIMSTEC) and ASEAN connectively, which would help supporting transportation and logistics connection in ASEAN more concrete and effectively. Importantly, the development of specific Economic Zone has began by strengthening the border trade and networks, including improvement on transportation system at the main trading post to support the production process and across the border investment as well as developing National Single Window (NSW). In the initial please, the focus is on 6 main borders, namely Padang Baesar, Sadao, Aranyaprathet, Mae Sod, Ban Klong Luk and Ban Klong Yai, which should enhance transportation and Logistics Connectivity with the neighboring countries effectively as well as capable of support travelling and transportation volume, expecting to increase when Thailand into ASEAN Economic Community (Police printing, 2015, p.30-31)

Administrative policy of the Commissioner General, Royal Thai Police (Police Printing, 2013, p.4-5)

Starting from the year 2013, police major general Adul Sangsingkao (position at that time) had given the priority to preparation into ASEAN Economic

Community regarding tourists' safety and prevention of terrorism by setting up the following policies:

1. Administration: sharing information system was set up to cooperate with the law enforcement overseas in order to break the cycle and stop all type of transnational threat, alter structure of relevant police division to meet the standard performance and appropriate for going into ASEAN Economic Community, arrange personal, location, vehicle, operational procedures and publication in English and local dialect to provide convenience and services the police and tourists. The leader of police at all levels must possess Language skills, namely, English and local dialect, having the English proficiency test by the certified Language Institution. At the same time, raise the standard of forensic unit so capable of checking all kind of evidence as well as connect with other local and domestic unit, develop database and information technology to link with the neighboring countries as well as encourage the public, agencies and community along the border to get involved, amend the law to meet the international standard according to ASEAN Charter, prepare the forensic team to be ready for operation, enable to proof any Forensic evidence and link with network to conduct the proof of evidence with internal and external divisions. At the same time all efforts were geared up toward the establishment of ASEAN police cadet exchange program with the neighboring countries in the region (especially Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Republic of the Union of Myanmar).

2. Regarding the safety of the tourist, the focus is on crime prevention so the database related to the perpetrator and victim of crime in the area has been updated regularly. Since these, Crime clearance in proper time frame, especially in the tourism strategic area as well as increasing effectiveness in service and providing safety to the tourist at the International Airport by setting up One Stop Service Center was established with the Airport Police, which had been operated first time at Suvarnabhumi Airport of Thailand. Besides, Tourist Information Center was established with the Assistance Tourist Unit, mainly to assist the tourist in the strategic area to prevent tourists from those attempted to take advantages of the tourists. At the same time, providing convenience thoroughly and currently. Moreover, the inquiry officers fluently spoken English were assigned to service and ensure justice to the tourists especially in the tourism strategic areas.

3. On terrorism prevention, there was the development and linking fingerprint system database, so the verification of individual fingerprint could be done effectively. Moreover, there was the collaboration with agencies involved, both locals and overseas to counteraction the terrorism. Furthermore, the social order was put in place based on authority and strictly eliminated allurements which lead to ruin and to avoid becoming the foreign hangout, including careers check and ensure law-abiding foreigners during their staying in the Kingdom of Thailand.

4. Later, in 2014, Police Major General Somyod Pumpunmuang, Commission General, Royal Thai Police had identified the Royal Thai Police Administrative policy such as pressing and monitoring the performance of all divisions of the Royal Thai Police ready into AEC, through personnel training so they could meet the standard set with competency, enable to perform their tasks effectively. In addition the police officers of all levels should be encouraged to gain more knowledge and skills, especially, fluent in English, which is the international language for communication, including learning the local dialect of ASEAN member countries. The police stations in charge of safety along Asian Highway Route should be ready to service ASEAN population. Moreover, domestic and ASEAN International Law through the agreement to collaborate between the police and the citizen of all member countries. Moreover, the Office of Police Strategy Planned the annual budget 2015 for the Royal Thai Police that had included different strategies to support the country into AEC by focusing on developing personnel, improving facilities, work system, life and asset safety for tourists or foreigners who travelled to Thailand for leisure or business. The numbers of people from ASEAN member, countries keep increasing every year, judging from the statistical record (Police Publishing, 2014, p.12)

5. To conclude, the Royal Thai Police, which is the main division assigned to look after crime prevention and suppression as well as ensure public safety in life and assets had been aware of the Nation into AEC and prepared for this event, starting when the Police Major General Adul Sangsingkaew was the Commissioner General and he had established the administrative policy for the Royal Thai Police during the budget year 2014 to actively follow. Later, Police Major General Somyod Pumpunmuang, the present Commissioner General had focused on similar issue and specified as crucial policies 1 of 8 items of Royal Thai Police.

Crime Situation on Border Security between Thailand and neighboring countries

Thailand has the border adjacent to 4 neighboring countries, namely, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Kingdom of Cambodia, and Federation of Malaysia. Overall relationships with all 4 neighboring countries are in good standing. As a matter of fact, all 4 countries are fully cooperated with Thailand, not only security, economy, but also trading. However along the countries border, the illegal activities is still continued (lecture's document, Metropolitan Police Bureau 2, 2015) in the following countries.

1. Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) the civilian opposition on to Lao PDR's government has occurred consistently, which indeed created suspicion that perhaps Thai Government secretly supported the opposition movement along Thailand and Lao PDR borderline. Furthermore, the problems along the border are persisting such as, illegal entry of Lao's citizens, smuggled agricultural products and appliances, drug trafficking into Thailand, mainly methamphetamine and cannabis, not to mention impacts from Thai officers wanting to push back the migrants to Lao PDR.

2. Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Presently, the warfare between Burmese minorities and the government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar along the border of both countries has created problems from the influx of refugees entering the country, wanting to escape from the civil war. Total 9 temporary refugee shelters were set up along the border of Thailand and Myanmar with over 100,000 refugees in accordance with human rights principles, which in turn created substantial budget allocation to care for the large numbers of refugees. In addition, the problems of illegal entry of Burmese and migration to the third country of Rohingya and illegal weapon trafficking, selling to Burmese minorities for uprising against Myanmar Government, including drugs trafficking had become Thailand's main concern.

3. Kingdom of Cambodia

The conflict between Thailand and Kingdom of Cambodia is more serious problem with other countries, especially on the dispute over Prech Vihear due to Kingdom of Cambodia registered Prech Vihear as world Heritage site which created

tension between 2 countries. Even with the International Court of Justice awarding Prech Vihear to Kingdom of Cambodia. The area in dispute is the 4.6 square kilometers that became the cause of tension between two countries. As for crime problems along the border consisted of illegally out down rosewood, illegal entry, auto and motorcycle theft to be delivered per order by client in Kingdom of Cambodia, drugs trafficking, beggars and human trafficking,

4. Federation of Malaysia

Crime occurred along Thailand and Federation of Malaysia border, which located in the Southern region of Thailand consisted of drugs trafficking, oil-trafficking, and sea pirates. Thailand into ASEAN Economic Community in 2015 would bring the regional connectivity, not only economic, social and cultural integration, but also other structure of AEC, mainly the 3 pillars of ASEAN as follows:

ASEAN Security Community-ASC,

ASEAN Economic Community-AEC,

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community – ASCC,

Which inevitably impact the country security, especially causing problems and changes within the society from more workers coming to find work in Thailand. As a result, society has to face problems with congested community, Shadow population which some migrants may set up a criminal gang and society would be in chaos from lacking social control mechanism and eventually leading to more crimes. Therefore, Thai judicial system must establish a definite plan to support changes from the country into ASEAN Economic Community.

Royal Thai Police has been authorized by the government as one of the main pillars of ASEAN Security Community to take charge of crime suppression and find solution to the problem of transnational crimes on human-trafficking, drugs trafficking, maintain safety in life and assets, border management and immigration, including provide and accommodate the tourist, investor and tourists from numerous countries in the region with a plan to visit Thailand.

To sum up, when Thailand in to ASEAN Economic Community, many changes would happen such as, the reduction of tariff for importing, huge influx of tourist, more improvement on infrastructure, both local and international levels,

distributing and sharing information between member countries, including the movement of labor between countries. It is obvious that such changes would result in changes toward economic, social, politic, security and Thai Culture significantly, which may cause crime problems. There, Thai Government must be alert in all dimensions and be ready to face such challenges in the following dimensions:

Political and Security

As one of ASEAN members, Thai Government must adapt its operation to coincide with AEC principles, especially, having good governance and transparency, which may require cooperation between member countries sharing similar interests to face the world challenges. Besides, ASEAN member countries must collaborate to manage new form of threat such as human-trafficking, weapon trading and drugs trafficking.

Economy

While majority deal with amending rules and internal laws to coincided with Thailand's commitment under AEC such as, trading and services. The findings suggest that Thailand has been in favor of service sectors and trade liberalization is still under the current legal limitation which required Thai investment to adapt investment policies coincided with the need of public sector in the country and matching the economy even further, as well as publishing information in English for transparency. SME should be developed on its competency and the Financial Insitutions strength, to ensure SME access of investment funds. As for the competition policy, the findings suggest that Thailand had not adopted the guidelines/law enforcement on fair trade competition.

Social and Culture

It is criucil for Thailand to adapt herself to deal with people interacting more with other in oeder sahare culture to formulate Identity together as well as building close collaboration among ASEAN member countries to control the probleems that might impact human security such as dealing with natural, solving underprivilege problems as well as linking the educational systems. Most important is building awareness on ASEAN to support ASEAN Economic Community.

Crimes

Crime problems, when Thailand into ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, expected the illegal entry and human-trafficking cases would rise due to the open door policy for investors. It is expected that more investors would enter ASEAN countries to invest even more. On the same token, more Thai investors would have the opportunity to invest aboard and people from the neighboring countries would have the same opportunity. With increasing number of investors aboard, the consequence is that the need for labor would also increase substantially, leading to illegal migration, including higher crime rates because Thailand has the border adjacent to many neighboring countries. Therefore, there may be more crimes committed along the border crimes such as, drugs-trafficking , smuggling contraband , automobile and motorcycle theft, human-trafficking , Natural Resources and Wildlife Trafficking and Illegal oil trade and Transnational organized crimes, which would enter Thailand to commit crime or use the country as the crime base.

2.5 Metropolitan Police Bureau

The establishment of Thai Police started in the year 1860 as the systematic organization for the first time. Phrabat Somdet Phra Chum Klao Yo Hua (Rama IV) gave his Royal Command to Captain S. Yae, Birdems, English ship captain who lived in Thailand during that time to established the police force, so called, Police Unit, adopted from the English model constable to patrol the area to prevent crime. Later, during King Rama V, there was the revolution on public Administration by divided the system into 2 parts, namely, Ministry of Interior to be responsible for Regional Administration and Metropolitan Administration. Police and Personnel affairs were under the Ministry of Metropolitan Administration, having Royal Younger Brother Kromma Muen Raysornworarit as the Minister of State in charge of improving the Police Unit by changing the name to Patrol Development and divided each area into district, so-called “Rong Pak”. The police officers were assigned to each police station to suppress the perpetrator, which considered as the start up model of police station. Later, King Rama VI gave his Royal Command to combine the Ministry of Metropolitan with the Ministry of Interior, Patrol Development was been combined

and the Provincial Police of Ministry of Interior to be named as the Provincial Police Department and constable of police on October 13th, 2005 and these combined constable of police with the Provincial Police Department, so-called, “Provincial Police Department and Metropolitan Police Department”. Later, they were transferred under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Interior and later changed to Provincial Police Department. After the change of Administration in 1932, the Provincial Police had changed to the “Royal Thai Police” on November 17th, 1932. During the reign of King Rama VI, The Metropolitan Police Bureau was established as the main division to be responsible for Bangkok Metropolitan area, leaving the Police Metropolitan Commander as the organization chief. Later in 1933, the law had been enacted to have the police under the Ministry of Interior established the Metropolitan Police, so-called “Northern sector of Metropolitan Police Bureau” “Southern sector of Metropolitan Police Bureau” and “Thonburi Metropolitan Police, which considered the division of responsible area into 3 districts. Later the Metropolitan Police Bureau has been raised its status to Metro Police Division in charge of the operation of three metropolitan police areas as follows. Northern Sector of Metropolitan Police is responsible for Upper Bangkok Metropolis, where as Southern Sector of Metropolitan Police in charge of the lower Bangkok Metropolis and Thonburi Metropolitan Police is responsible for Thonburi are (Chavanut Janekarn, 2002, p.101-11).

Presently, the Metropolitan Police Bureau is the main division of Royal Thai Police to oversee the country’s security and keep eace in the society as well as maintain public safety in life and assets, ensure fair judicial process, organize and direct traffic, including other services to Bangkok population. The Metropolitan Bureau had jurisdiction over the 14 command divisions. Out of these numbers, nine command divisions, namely, Metro Police Division 1 to Metro Police Division 9, having own police station under each division with different numbers and size, for the total 88 stations divided into (<http://metro.police.go.th/index.php/about-us/structure.html>) as follows:

1. Metro Police Division Metro Police Division 1 consisted of 9police stations at Samsaen, Huaykwang, Dindaeng, Nangleng, chanaasongkram, Makkasan, Bangpo, Phayathai, and Dusit.

2. Metro Police Division Metro Police Division 2 consisted of 11 police stations at Paholyothin, Bangkaen, Tung Songhong, Kokkram, Prachachaen, Suthisarn, Bangsae, Saimai, Donmuang, Kunnayao, Taopoon.

3. Metro Police Division 3 consisted of 11 police stations at Minburi, Nongjok, Ladkrabang, Romklao, Chalongkrung, Jorakaenoi, Nimitrmai, Lumhin, Lumpukshe, Prachasumran, Suvinthavong.

4. Metro Police Division 4 consisted of 8 police stations at Bung Kum, Chokchai, Wangthonglang, Praves, Udomsook, Ladpraw, Bangchan, and Hua Mak.

5. Metro Police Division 5 consisted of 9 police stations at Lumpini, Wat Prayakrai, Bangna, Bangpongpan, Tungmahamek, Phrakanong, Thonglor, Klinton and Ta rae.

6. Metro Police Division 6 consisted of 8 police stations Phrarajchawang, Bangrak, Pubplachai Khet 1, Pubplachai Khet 2, Jakkawat, Yanawa, Sumranrat and Pathumwan.

7. Metro Police Division 7 consisted of 11 police stations Bangkoknoi, Bangplad, Bangyeekan, Saladaeng, Bavorn Mongkol, Bangkokyai, Tapra, Bangsaothong, Bangkunnon, Talingchun, and Thummasala

8. Metro Police Division 8 consisted of 11 police stations at Bang Yeerae, Taladplu, Bupahtam, Bukkalo, Samrae, Somdej Chaophaya, Ratburana, Tungkru, Bang Mod, Pak Klong San and Bang Kolaem.

9. Metro Police Division 9 consisted of 10 police stations at Bang Kuntien, Pasee Charoen, Luksong, Nongkaem, Petchkasaem, Nong Kangplu, Bangbon, Samaedum, and Tientalae.

Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention and Suppression System

Metropolitan Police Bureau had put up the patrol unit to survey the area and ensure safety, prevent crime, including apprehend the perpetrator and must the standard crime prevention widely accepted in many countries. The criteria for arranging the patrol unit Comprised of the establishment of patrol unit based on the concept of closing the opportunity to commit crime to build the public peace of mind in the presence of the police officer, which is the more the better to control number of crimes. To date the patrol system of Metropolitan Police Bureau had designated work

areas into each inspection area equipped with at least 1 motorcycle on duty 24 hours, responsible to monitor the area to prevent crimes apart from, regular patrol unit.

In each police station, at least 1 motorcycle has provide the support and direct the police performance on the top of regular patrol unit. As for the crime prone areas or the congested areas may arrange the walking police to survey the area as well as arrange the police box, the checkpoints, interception site to suppress and prevent crime by selling up the checkpoint to searde the alleged suspect in the crime risk areas or the familiar criminal routes or the routes frequently used as the escape routes. Furthermore, the support division is the special patrol and operational units that also assisted Metropolitan Police Bureau as the automobile or motorcycle patrols and walk patrol police (Suluk Kaewpaijit, 1996, p.13).

Preparation into ASEAN Economic Community of Metropolitan Police Bureau involved the establishment of Operational Center into ASEAN Economic Community. At the same time, the agencies involved had been ordered to prepare themselves ready to cope with any dimension, mainly rely on the Royal Thai Police guidelines as stated in the announcement of Metropolitan Police Commander, ref. 0015.132/2439 date February 19th, 2516, annexed to the order of Metropolitan Police Commander, dated February 5th, 2016 that ordered all divisions under the Metropolitan Police Bureau to be ready for AEC. Based on such order, the Deputy Commissioner-General (admin 2) extremely urgent, ref. 0001 (Bor Jor 2) dated 15 January, 2015 without the planned strategy/support for the mission

It is obvious that, the Metropolitan Police Bureau responsibility for crime prevention and suppression in Bangkok Metropolis considered quite heavy burden because Bangkok is the capital of Thailand, with specific features, much different from other provinces in the country's region, whether being the area conditions, people congestion, including economic, social, political and social members' state of mind that resulted in crime problems and other problems affecting the living conditions of urban population. As being seen, Bangkok population at present had increased very rapidly, including the member of latent population from rural areas and foreigners who selected Bangkok us their livelihood base. As a consequence, crime problems have expanded and it caused big concern when Thailand into AEC in 2015 because of the impacts that soon follow. Therefore, the Metropolitan Police Bureau

must operate and make every attempt to devote manpower, resources, personnel and equipment, including limited budget in order to prevent and suppress crimes to ensure the public safety in life and assets with good administration principle.

2.6 Relevant Literatures

Domestic

Piya Uthayo (1996) studied “People satisfaction toward police servicing) and found people well satisfied with the Metropolitan Police Operation. They were satisfied with the police’s focusing on services the public, and clarity of services system. At the end, few recommendations such as raising more awareness among the police officers, reducing work procedures, promoting people’s involvement in police’s operations, applying technological advancement in the operation, and focus on transparency servicing the people.

Tuppetch Armapoadit (2000) studied “Morale of Police Patrol” and found that the Metropolitan Police Bureau North (MPB North) felt that work environment and facilities were insignificant to work, instead they agreed that career advancement, welfare, integrity and public acceptance had more influenced in which that the police superior should focus and support such matter to boost morale for the police officer.

Pongput Chayapun (1997), studied “Guidelines for Crime Prevention” in which the police must proactively lead crime prevention process through correctly training the police officers and build public bond to disseminate knowledge, so the public could form better attitude toward the police performance as well as assisting the public in numerous activities for the locals to feel as if they were the owners of such community and wanting to take part in concrete crime protection.

Chumporn Pajjusamon et. al., (2000) studied “ASEAN Laws Improvement and Development to promote Economic Cooperation and support trade liberalization and ASEAN Economic: Trade and Investment Sectors”. The finding indicate that each country has different laws due to the differences in economy, social, politics and administration. States had to intervene for at least 3 reasons, namely, safety and social reasons, they are law-related measures, labor protection and ineffective marketing.

Paisarn Sareetanon (2001) studied “Legal Problems and Barriers to Regional Economic Integration”: a case study ASEAN”. The findings indicate that ASEAN countries had pushed forwards, aiming to maximize profit as the incentive for All ASEAN member countries to entice investors from the superpower, bringing money for investment. Due to the intense economic cooperation, there are more influx of migrant workers from the low to high status countries, giving rise to problem of illegal entry to find work, as well as causing crime, social problems. As a matter of fact, there should be a group of authorized people to guide the member countries as the community law to enforce member, which is rather difficult to practice since each member country has different cultures and tradition and ASEAN connectivity focused on Economic integration only.

Piyasak Ponsiai (2006) studied “Leadership Model of Metropolitan Police Executives in Metropolitan Police Bureau 7” and found that the supervision of Metropolitan Police Bureau should implement Management theory in the administration to build confidence among the subordinates. Furthermore, leader should have knowledge, work experiences, arts of winning the heart, as well as having leadership to organize work for effective performances.

Kriengsak Payomrut (2007) studied “Thailand International Cooperation on Criminal Affairs: a Specific Case study of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Treaty” that focused on learning the impact from Thailand into Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Treaty of ASEAN-MLAT ASEAN which Thailand had already ratified this treaty. The findings suggest that the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matter Act B.E. 2535 has many measures disagreed with Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Treaty of ASEAN-MLAT ASEAN, which would affect effectiveness in crime prevention and suppression between ASEAN countries. Therefore, there should be the amendment on Thai Act to ensure the agreement with ASEAN member countries’ missions.

Visit Maauksorn (2008) studied “Police Role Development on Crime Prevention for People life and Assets Safety.” The findings suggest that samples had expressed same opinions on developing patrol unit, crime prevention, and community police as the crucial work system that must be given priority to police operation, as well as encouraging the police to broadcast own mission and the progress of operation

among the public, including teaching the locals and form alliance with the community. Therefore, the police supervisor should support the materials for operation.

Paisarn Chaerod (2009) studied “Developing Investigation System of Metropolitan Police Bureau” the findings indicate problems on shortages of basic investigation equipment such as, communication radio, handcuff, weapon and vest. As for the technology-related performance such as, button camera, picture and sound recording devices, which are difficult to acquire even they needed for work. Earlier, the police officers must buy own equipment. Therefore, the Royal Thai Police should find measure to remedy such problem and arrange for the unit to have standard equipment. Apart from shortages of equipment, more problems were found on legal issues, regulations on Investigation, which tended to create the setbacks, namely, the Telecommunication Business Act B.E. 2544.

Maneerat Junnual (2009) studied Knowledge Understanding of People in community Police Relations and attitude on participation in crime Prevention at Bangkok Metropolitan Police Station. The findings suggest that all organization, whether being public or private and the people by the people to broadcast the need to assist the police in looking after own community. The police must provide the guidance, assistance to people in the community for building good relationships, gaining people’s faith and trust and willingly collaborate with the police in every way.

Thidarat Choksuchat (1965) studied “ASEAN Economic Community: Important and Readiness of Thailand”. The finding suggest that the state should study the details including finding the defensive measures because the labor in upstream industry may face unemployment if the business moved its production base where labor is cheaper, including professional workers such as doctor, engineer, accountant and teachers from ASEAN countries would enter Thailand even more. The state should build more understanding and knowledge on ASEAN Economic Community to third party involved through media as well as project impact from child labor and migrant workers.

Nonthaporn Asawaroj (2008) studied “Important of English toward Police Performance : a case study Metro Police Division 7” who found that police officer had problem on English communication with foreigner who engage in services at the police station; making the service less effective. The Royal Thai Police should clearly

indentify the policy to develop potential of police officer in English proficiency which should be at communication level as well as arrange testing in English language and assess knowledge on yearly basis

Boonwatr Samsri (2008) studied, “Developing roles in Crime Prevention for Safety in Life and Assets of the police officers under the Metropolitan Police 7, Metropolitan Police Bureau”. The finding suggest more trainings and promoting among the crime prevention and suppression officers apart from having the field trip to increase knowledge at work, including recruitment of work force enough to battle crime.

Nutnich Kiedtat (2012) studied “Factor affecting the High-performance Organization at Bukkalo Metropolitan Police” It was found that the executive in the Police Station should indentify the strategy and vision that coincided with the North Division in order to plan quality performance as the guideline to develop Best Practice in all areas with the collaboration with the police officer in the division through the meeting to ensure the practice in according to the division policy.

Nattapol Kiewjun (2012) studied “Readiness of tourism business in Chiangmai to support Thailand to ASEAN Economic Community in 2015”. The findings indicate the level of barriers or limitation that sample expected to be affected if ASEAN Economic Community remained moderately to extreme, having taxes as the first barriers and limitation, followed by basic structure and legal and regulations, respectively. The findings also suggested the readiness of private entrepreneurs to ASEAN Economic Community in their perspectives toward the state in the competitiveness (training in English, skills of entrepreneurs). The state has the most readiness, followed by the basic structure and utilities and public relations, respectively the findings suggest that the government division paid much and moderate attention to the operation and policies.

Patchara Sinloima et. Al., (2012) studied “Legal Review and Criminal Justice Process of ASEAN Region to ASEAN Economic Community”. The findings indicated that all other operation of Thailand would be accomplished by receiving cooperation with all internal organization, legal and administrative sections, Central Regional and Local to enforce the law accurately and effectively in conjunction with judiciary in sentencing international dispute accurately and fairly, including the

recognition and enforcement in accordance with the Judgment of the Courts in ASEAN Economic Community.

Suvimol Saethong (2017, abstract) studied “Factors affecting success in the management of Public Life and Safety and State officials from the Unrest in thru southernmost provinces: A case Study Betong District, Yala”. The findings suggest that factors highly affected safety and assets of the public and state officials are the policies and plan of the relevant divisions, followed by the readiness of organization in area and plenty of personnel.

Foreign

M. Hough of N. Yilley (1988) studied “Increasing Crime Prevention Effectiveness”, and found that the solution to of the police officer in England crime Problems in England through law enforcement and others, whether being the patrol unit, acquiring equipment to for public safety, recruiting youth volunteer working with the police, but the integration of state divisions was usually running into the problem of seeking cooperation, which resulted in unsuccessful crime prevention. Therefore, the researcher had proposed the strategy to increase effectiveness in community crime Prevention based on the following four systematic steps, namely, analysis, problem occurrence, synthesize problem nature from data collecting in the community, including the set up of guidelines for solving problems, organizing and follow up.

David L. Carter (2000) studied “Judgment on Developing and Assessing Community Police in Crime Prevention”. The findings suggest that crime prevention focus on solving problems on susceptible youth to crime. Therefore, crime prevention should be done at the early age. Problem prevention in the community is then crucial. The project had received cooperation from the community and politician. Nonetheless, the success in crime prevention is human resources management of the police officer such as, increasing salary, promotion, in order to motivate the performance.

David Weisburd (2004) studied “Crime problem reduction, social disorganized and fear of crimes”. Particularly, focused on the guidelines to solve problem in such case at Maryland, U.S.A. The findings indicate that the police officer should focus on collecting evidence on the crime scene, leading to the

apprehension of perpetrator in order to reduce crime in conjunction with community police to ensure the public safety and reduce fear from crime.

Mary Anne Arcand & John E. Cullen (2004) studied “The Survey of Police Involvement in Crime Prevention in Canada”. The findings suggest that the public gained interest in crime prevention and suppression, especially, crime prevention. Canadian police focused problems-solving on the country adolescent and found that crimes in Canada originated from the risk factors such as, group conflict, education, family problems and health. As for problems in the police organization management affecting crime prevention and suppression such as lacking support budget, community cooperation, police’s different perspective on crime prevention.

2.7 Conclusion

To sum up on relevant literature review, it became apparent that Thailand when into ASEAN Economic community at the end of 2012. Overall, there would be the movement of capital investment, labor, Body of knowledge, indigenous wisdom, all of these sharing activities among ASEAN member countries that plan to migrate to find work in Thailand, especially illegal labor because Thailand economy is on the verge of expansion as well as the convenience of making the livelihood, especially, in Bangkok which eventually caused crime problem such as, social narcotics, sex service, petty theft, leading to the settlement of congested community of unskilled labor who had low education, low income, chaotic community, and perhaps loss of certain rights, causing severe anxiety, dissatisfaction and eventually light street crime. This finding is coincided with the study of Paisarn Sareetanon (2001) who found ASEAN country pushed hard for integration, using economic benefits as the connectivity mechanism out of the desire to leave investors into to invest in own country, which gave rise to economic competitiveness and labor migration from low economic development to the country with better economy, leading to illegal entry to seek employment and followed by crime and social problems.

The pattern of crime could be explained by Social Disorganization theory of Shaw of MaRay as a result of social and economic growth associated with urbanization, leading to weaker social control mechanism and eventually leading to

crime. Furthermore, since these workers were illegal workers who had buse in luding, without legal rights or even facing sexual violation, lacking proper healthcare due to the illegal status and no dignity as well as being robbed of their rights. These events may affect Thailand at least in 3 areas: (Pristiya Archavanijkul, p.3-5)

1. Population impact with birth rate of latest population and congestion rate of urban population or industrial zone, more or less depended on the migrant.

2. Economic impact occurred positively, namely, the entrepreneur had reduced the employment, on the other hand, the negative side may be international trade barricrs, which in turn affected Thai workers being replaced by migrant worker.

3. Social impact created complicated community risk wrongdoing and more crimes.

4. Impact on health caused by epidemic of certain disease that had disappear from Thailand. But may be introduced again by the illegal migrant worker, diseases such as elephantiasis, Malaria.

5. Impact on security due to the influx illegal migrant workers that may have certain group hidden among them perhaps for espionage or finding news, which would impact directly toward the military security and the country defense.

Due to the pressure from numbers of illegal workers' rights leave their rights limited, the response to such pressure is in the form of retreatism. These people would surrender and escape from social pressure, but willingly accepted social aims such as psycho, homeless, alcoholic, drug addicts ready to commit crime. Therefore, the social strain theory of Rober Merton that proposed social factor as the indicator of goal or need of social members that must attain eventually. It has become the social stigma for people who failed to achieve the goal that such person is lazy of lack of ambitious which usually happened more among the lower class than upper class. Therefore, the lower class started rebellion because they had been so disappointed with social goal as well as aiming to change new direction perhaps through force or crime. Furthermore, such decision to commit crime could be explained by Rational Choice theory which believes that an individual decided to commit crime mainly from concerning own advantages and disadvantages that displayed in the form of assets; money, and peace of mind.

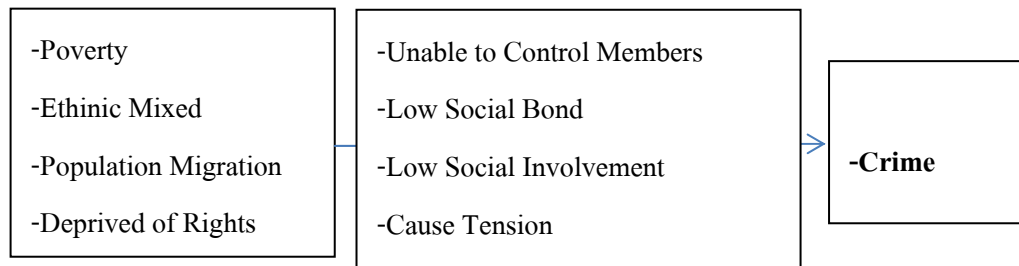


Chart 2.1: Disorganization Foreign Crime Patterns

However, when these, persons committed crimes, it is rather difficult for the officer to investigate and apprehend because they ever not in definite control system or entering the litigation directly once apprehended depended on each case, which in turn caused huge budget to care for these people. Therefore, the state officials must strictly enforce the law, especially, demonstrating the powerful police force during the inspection of illegal labor and continuing with the plan to return them to the countries of origin before these person decided to commit serious offense and waste huge budget to conduct litigation. This event could be explained by the Law Enforcement Theory of Police Caption Pruachai Piemsomboon who preposed that frequent appearance of police officer helped to deter those potential offenders because they were afraid of being apprehended. Therefore, having the police officers in full uniforms presence in the risk areas often could minimize the opportunity of a person to commit crime. In addition, the state should set up the measure to cope with the impact form child labor and migrant workers that entered the country illegally (Thidarat Choaksuchart, p.14).

Furthermore, when the government promotes tourism by arranging facilities to make traveling more convenience for tourists, which is opening loophole for the potential perpetrator from outside the country to use (Thailand) as the base for organized crime, getting together to share knowledge and experiences on crime. This event is related to Social Learning Theory and Differential Association Theory of Edwin H. Sutherland who mentioned the process and values for acceptance or not acceptance any illegal and legal behavior. As a matter of fact, when an individual associated with each others, it has been a certain approach to interact with others in the organization through the process of close communication, leading to technical

training, plan conspiracy in committing crime as violation of laws. In order to deter the potential offender, the penalty must be severe enough to fit the crime as being mentioned in the Deterrence theory that believes in the existence of punishment to protect society by deterring those who are thinking of committing crime from the fear of receiving legal punishment.

The findings from the collected research relevant suggested relevant knowledge and data pertained to this study. The study involved the tending for Thailand to face more crime once into ASEAN Economic Community, and the possibility of transnational crimes, illegal alien workers drugs trafficking and human trafficking. As for crime prevention areas that needed to be considered is the nature of setbacks, personnel, materials and equipment, work environment and management. The statistical studies on 5 groups of crimes arranged by Metropolitan Police Bureau suggest increasing tendency for higher crime rate, whereas the numbers of tourists from ASEAN member countries visiting Thailand from 2009-2013 constantly increased, reflecting the intensity of crime situation in Thailand, which continues rising. Meantime, the police crime prevention and suppression proved to be unsuccessful. Therefore, data from this study were used to analyze factor affecting successful provision for the public safety and asset to ASEAN Economic Community and set up the guidelines to battle crime for Metropolitan Police Bureau.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research study entitled, “Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau” deployed the Qualitative and Quantitative approaches involved with population, samples, research instrument, data collection and data analysis as demonstrated in the following details:

3.1 Research Method

This research used mixed method to collect data as Field Research in the following 2 parts:

3.1.1 Quantitative data collected by conducting Personal in-depth interview with total 30 key informants comprised of 22 senior police executives in charge of establishing Crime Preventive and Suppressive policy into ASEAN Economic Community and 8 Presidents of Communities under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau 2, 5, 6, and 8.

3.1.2 Qualitative data derived from the constructed questionnaire for 400 key informants comprised of preventive and suppressive police under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau.

3.2 Research Population

In this study, the researcher had set up the criteria to select the target population as follows:

3.2.1 Qualitative Research used the In-depth Interview to collect data from 30 samples as the following details:

3.2.1.1 Total 22 senior police executives in charge of setting up policies for Crime prevention and suppression into ASEAN Economic Community had been chosen. These were a group of informants with excellent concepts, visions, knowledge and experiences comprised of Deputy Commissioner-General, Assistant Commissioner-General, a group of executives from Metropolitan Police Bureau, Narcotics Suppression Bureau, Office of Forensic Science, and Central Investigate Bureau, Police Special Branch Division, Office of Information and Communication Technology, Immigration Bureau, Thailand Tourist Police Division, Metropolitan Police Bureau 2,5,6,8 and Technology Crime Suppression Division .

3.2.1.2 Total 8 Presidents of Communities under the Metropolitan Police Bureau 2,5,6 and 8.

3.2.2 To acquire quantitative data, questionnaires were applied with the selected research population consisted of 10,095 commissioned and non-commissioned police in charge of prevention and suppression duty at the police station under Metropolitan Police Bureau 1-9 during February, 2015. They were 3,446 commissioned and 6,649 non-commissioned police (Source: General Staff Division 1, Administration, Metropolitan Police Bureau, 2015).

Table 3.1 Preventive and Suppressive Police Officers under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau 1-9, Metropolitan Police Bureau

No.	Metropolitan Police Bureau	Commissioned	Non-Commissioned	Total
1	1	343	730	1,073
2	2	464	944	1,410
3	3	348	565	953
4	4	372	709	1,081
5	5	439	945	1,384
6	6	315	578	893

Table 3.1 Preventive and Suppressive Police Officers under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau 1-9, Metropolitan Police Bureau (cont.)

No.	Metropolitan Police Bureau	Commissioned	Non-Commissioned	Total
7	7	362	820	1,182
8	8	377	551	928
9	9	384	807	1,191
Total	3446	6649	10,095	

(Source : General Staff Division 1, Administration, Metropolitan Police Bureau, 2015)

3.2.2.1 Sample Size and Sampling

1) Identify quantitative sample size through the formula Taro Yamane (Taro Yamane, 1973, p.727-728) as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2}$$

- Given n sample size
- N population size
- E Sample error at 0.05

Samples selected in this study were 10, 095 police officers under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau 1-9. Sample sizes were calculated using the formula of Taro Yamane and derived at 399.96 samples. Then, data was collected from 400 samples.

2) Sampling for step 1 selected through Multistage Sampling to derive at Subject with good qualifications and dispersed in each Bureau, namely, Metropolitan Police Bureau 1-9, primary divisions, that responsible for Bangkok Metropolitan Areas. Out of these numbers, only 4 Bureau were selected. Later, the Metropolitan Police Bureau were reselected again through Purposive Sampling based on the number of crimes and tourists. Finally, 4 Police Bureau with the highest crime

records and located in the areas that tourists visiting the most, Metropolitan Police Bureau 2,5,6 and 8.

Step 2 deployed Purposive Sampling for each police station, at 5 police stations for each bureau, having the total of 20 police stations.

Step 3 deployed Random Sampling to select police officers in charge through Stratified Random Sampling applying among the police officers in charge of preventive and suppressive line of work by determining number of commissioned police 5- 6 of them per 13-14 non-commissioned police in each station (1 per 2).

3.3 Samples Right Protection

In this research, the researcher is greatly concerned about the willingness of samples to participate in the researcher. In this case, the researcher informed samples their rights, research objectives, steps for data collection and research duration as well as their rights to accept or reject the involvement in the research without consequences upon performances, promotion or career advancement.

In addition, during the research, if anyone of participants is dissatisfied and wanted to end research involvement before the research completed he could leave the research anytime without the consequences and all data derived from this research are considered confidential. Data would be presented as an overview without revealing first and last name of the informant and if any informant has any doubt, he or she could ask the researcher at all times.

3.4 Research Tools

In this study, the research deployed mix methods to conduct the quantitative and qualitative researches, by dividing data collection in 2 parts as follows:

3.4.1 Qualitative Study deployed the Structured Interview by collecting data among the executives who were in charge of setting up crime preventive and suppressive policy into ASEAN Economic Community, including data gathering from

the Community Presidents on safeguard the public life and assets as well as learning about the successful factors affected the operation and problems and setbacks. The interview form was divided into 6 parts as shown in the appendix.

3.4.2 Quantitative Study deployed the questionnaire related to Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by gathering data from preventive police patrol performing their tasks under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau by divided a questionnaire into 5 parts as follows:

Part 1: Personal Data (Background)

Part 2: Factors contributed to successful safeguard of the public life and assets safety into AEC Economic Community

Part 3: Problems and setbacks in safeguard of the public life and assets safety into AEC Economic Community

Part 4: Establish Administrative guidelines for crime prevention and suppression into AEC Economic Community

Part 5: Additional opinions from the respondent filling in the open ended questions and recommendations for crime prevention and suppression into ASEA Economic Community as seen in the appendix.

3.5 Qualitative Tools

To find quality of research tool, the researcher conducted the following procedures:

3.5.1 Interview form on Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1) The researcher improved interview form on Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by gathering data from relevant theories, concepts, articles, documents to formulate interview topics.

2) After formulating interview topics relevant to Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the researcher took formulated questionnaires to the thesis advisors to verify

the content before taking to 3 experts to verify the language accuracy and completion of the questionnaire and later modify based on the recommendations .

3) Try out the interview questions with 3 police officers who had similar characteristics with the samples to ensure true understanding and content accuracy before the actual application.

3.5.2 Quality of questionnaires on the Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1) The researcher improved the quality of questionnaires, using the data from relevant theories, concepts, articles, documents, including rules and regulations to formulate the operational definitions based on the requirements.

2) The researcher took formulated questionnaires to 3 experts to verify the language accuracy and consistency with the operational definitions to improve the language content, make it more concise and uncomplicated per the expert's recommendations.

3) The improved questionnaires on the Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) were tried out with 40 police officers with similar characteristics as the samples selected to ensure the quality of questionnaires, selecting only questions with Correlation Coefficient .05.

4) Taken the question from no.3 to find Reliability Cronbach Alpha Coefficient (Puangrat Taweerat, 1997, p.125) and derived total Reliability 0.827.

3.6 Data Collection

The questionnaires were sent to the target population, in this case, the preventive and suppressive police officers under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau 2, 5, 6 and 8 for answering questions and mailed back to the researcher. The in-depth interview was conducted among the senior executives in charge of setting up crime preventive and suppressive policies to support ASEAN Economic Community. Meanwhile, the research collected data from the Community Presidents, using in-depth interview and recording in tape recorder or written statements depended on each case. In collecting data, the researcher had obtained an approval letter from

the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University to conduct the interview and pass out questionnaires each time to gain favor from the target group.

Total 480 sets of questionnaires were sent to the preventive and suppressive police under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan 2,5,6 and 8 and 435 sets or 90.62 percent returned.

3.7 Data Analysis

Qualitative data derived from the questionnaires among the samples police officers to compile results with SPSS for Windows Version 16.0 and subjected to analysis as follows:

3.7.1 Using Frequency and Percentage to explain common features of samples for Nominal or Ordinal Data

3.7.2 Using Mean and Standard Deviation to explain common features of samples, including the variables for Interval or Ratio

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The research entitled, “Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau” separated data analysis into 2 parts. First, the quantitative data derived from total 30 samples comprised of 22 senior police executive policy-maker for crime prevention and suppression into ASEAN Economic Community in order to handle AEC affairs and 8 President of Community located under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau 2,5,6 and 8. As for the quantitative data, 400 samples were selected from the preventive and suppressive police under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau. Moreover, the researcher had conducted the analysis and divided the study results into 2 parts as follows:

4.1 Qualitative Study Outcomes: Interview Analysis

4.2 Qualitative Study

4.2.1 For Descriptive Statistics, using Percentage to describe number of current data based on the demographic information as to describe the samples’ personal characteristics comprised of names of police station, police bureau, gender, age, educational level, rank, salary, work experience, training on crime prevention and suppression and responsible task.

4.2.2 Level of opinion on the guidelines for crime prevention and suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau

4.1 Qualitative Study Outcomes: Interview Analysis

Outcomes derived from total 30 samples comprised of 22 senior police executive policy-makers for crime prevention and suppression into ASEAN Economic Community in order to handle AEC affairs and 8 President of Community are summed up and presented as follows:

Question 1: Currently, how does the Royal Thai Police prepare for crime prevention

And suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) ? Which measures do you directly responsible?

Majority of **senior police executive policy-makers** agreed that the advent of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 would allow Thailand and member countries to firmly unite and formulate economic, social, and cultural connectivity, including other structures that may threaten the nation's security, and bring many consequences. For example, illegal entry, transnational crime, and many transnational threats. Therefore, the police who has to perform in such diversity should be prepared to face the changing situation by having Royal Thai Police to set the policy as 1 out of 8 items in the administrative functions.

Besides there was the appointment of steering committee to prepare for the country to ASEAN Economic Community by the Royal Thai police, including the setup of policy, strategy, plan and Road Map to support develop the work system, the organizational system and develop personnel of Royal Thai Police to increase effectiveness in administration and provide support to ASEAN Economic Community in 2015 of Royal Thai Police to coincide with the policy and strategy for AEC. There are four strategies as follows:

Strategy 1: Manage the border to ensure solution to any potential threats to ensure the country's security by follow-up and analyze the situation, potential threat toward security as consequence of free movement whether being a person or goods between ASEAN member countries; especially illegal entry without passing the permanent border crossing. Furthermore patrolling the areas on land, sea and coastal area by assigning the Border Patrol Police General Headquarter as the responsible division.

Strategy 2: Build connectivity on tourism, services, and investment with ASEAN members countries to ASEAN Economic Community by divided into five missions:

1. Develop potential in immigration system to support the link in communication system trade and tourism liberalization system trade and tourism liberalization by preparing to be ready at the border checkpoint and inner area, having developed information technology, training qualified personnel and proposed modification of rules, regulations, and immigration laws by assigning the Immigration Bureau as the responsible division.

2. Maintain safety of transportation network in the inner area through safeguarding, law enforcement and services in all ASEAN routes land, sea and air by modifying conditions in driving and traffic tickets to use with foreign drivers, as well as amending the rules and regulations that obstruct the performance. In addition, personnel must be trained for services and enforce the law effectively, including locating the service area appropriate with the area and set up the specific station in charge specifically the airport and pier areas by assigning the Strategic Police Bureau as the responsible division.

3. Modify and amend the laws and regulations to be ready for ASEAN Economic Community by follow-up on different impacts from the use of ASEAN Charter, conventions and International Agreements to facilitate the trade, service and movement of an individual or goods by assigning the office of legal Affairs and Litigation, Royal Thai Police as the responsible division.

4. Arrange the media and public relations by making media publications in various languages to distribute news, campaign, including asking the public to cooperate with the police by assigning the Public Affairs Division Thai Police as the responsible division.

5. Provide services and tourism convenience by preparing to safeguard and accommodate the tourists, both the work force, materials, location, interpreter as well as building people alliances to assist the police operation by assigning the Strategic Police Bureau as the responsible division.

Strategy 3: Forming alliances in crime prevention and suppression inside and outside ASEAN to ASEAN Economic Community in 2 main missions as follows:

1. Develop the collaboration with ASEAN Police Force and other security divisions by improving the available mechanism in the border area for more effective operation by assigning the Interpol Thailand as the responsible division.

2. Developing collaboration with ASEAN Police and other security divisions, improving the efficiency and effectiveness in crime suppression and prevention of transnational crime, especially committing crimes in one country, and seek refuge in another country. Therefore, the mechanism for collaboration and connection in borderline management between the member countries is very crucial by assigning the Border Patrol Police Bureau as the main responsible division.

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Strategy 4: Organization Management and Development to ASEAN Economic Community Divided into 4 missions as follows:

1. Develop basic Information Technology and communication by improving the existing system as well as connecting with ASEAN Information System and other divisions Unattached to the Royal Thai Police. Furthermore, there was the preparation to increase the effectiveness in accessing information by assigning Central Information Technology Center, Royal Thai Police as the main responsible division.

2. Training the police personnel to learn to communicate well in English, seek knowledge on ASEAN countries as well as develop skills of the police, including the learning of cultures, tradition and rituals of ASEAN member countries by

arranging the curriculum, text and manual in developing self-learning. As well as identifying rules and regulations for applying English proficiency test on the management by assigning Police Education Bureau as the main responsible division.

3. Crime Prevention and Suppression, including providing social justice and rights protections by all the police division must create mechanism to deal with crime problems and eliminate transnational crime at the country, regional and local levels by assigning the Central Police, Narcotics Suppression Bureau, Special Unit, Office of Police Personnel and Immigration Bureau as the main responsible divisions

4. Crime prevention and suppression, ensure justice and guard basic human rights by ordering all divisions to develop good governance and rule of laws to meet the standard, ready for audit from all sides by assigning the Legal Affairs Office, Royal Thai Police to be the responsible division.

Furthermore, Royal Thai Police had raise the competency level in crime prevention and suppression by allocating the budget to the division under the jurisdiction to manage further. The areas of improvement are as follows:

1. Improve identity through the setup of rules and regulations for the design, color of the police station, patrol vehicles hanger, and all signs in English and other languages besides Thai to service the foreign tourists.

2. Personnel Development

1) Prepare manual “ASEAN Economic Community 2015 and Royal Thai Police” as the operational guidelines for all divisions under Royal Thai Police in coordination with best performance.

2) Include ASEAN studies in the curriculum of Police Cadet.

3) Prepare manual to prepare inquiry officers to ASEAN Economic Community

4) Prepare application forms in English, Chinese, Burmese, and Vietnamese as well as prepare the Police Educational Office in English to be uploaded in the website to assist the police office studying through information technology.

5) Training 30,191 police officers to be fluent in English through on line learning.

3. Information Technology and Communications

1) Develop the immigration system PIBICS to increase effectiveness in screening the new arrivals through technology.

2) Improve the functions of 191 emergency call center

3) Develop Crimes Information Technology

4. On legal procedures, there was the preparation of manual for agreement international transportation for agreement international transportation for safety in the use of roadway and the traffic ticket should be done in English language as well.

5. Regarding transportation: Improvement made on the border passing area with building remodeling, border checkpoint and recheck the enter immigration system.

Furthermore, to coordinate work closely at national level, Royal Thai Police had approved the appointment of Police ambassador to be stationed in the following 3 countries, namely, China, Cambodia and Myanmar starting September 29, 2014 for 3 year tenure.

As for the Metropolitan Police Bureau, there is the movement for AEC by establishing the preparation Center for AEC as well as ordering all divisions under the suppression to be ready to move forward in all related dimensions by following the practical guidelines of Royal Thai Police the order of Metropolitan Police Commander Ref 0015.132 2439 dated February 19th, 2015, annex the order of Commissioner General Dated February 5th, 2015 that ordered every unit under the supervision to be ready for AEC , following the order of People Commissioner General (admin2) extremely urgent ref 000 : (Bor Ror 2) dated January 15th, 2015.

However, even the Royal Thai Police and Metropolitan Police Bureau are ready to face ASEAN Economic Community by identifying overall policies and strategies for the subdivisions to follow through, but the performances of those subdivisions fall below the expectation and ineffective, including lacking the readiness in many areas such as exchanging criminal news of the member countries more connect since different countries established different plans to deal with criminal activities. At present, ASEAN member countries rely on the operation of Interpol and without ASEAN Central Police. In addition, work coordination must be done with

informal personal relationship, it depended on each police individual capabilities, instead of using the same standard. So, the police officers had not fully awakened to face the challenge in the months to come.

“As soon as the country become a part of ASEAN Economic Community, crime would increase the intensity, especially transnational crime, drugs-trafficking, money laundry, human trafficking, illegal weapon trade due to more people in an out of the country easily. There will be more flight, road expansion to connect between member countries. The police must strictly enforce the laws in order to “nip something in the bud and keep the situation under the control, especially at the border area to prevent the smuggling along the border.”

“Immigration Bureau should increase security measure and provide more services to keep an eye on foreigner from the pre-arrival/arrival/staying in the country until departure from Thailand based on the saying, “good people are welcome, bad people are not.”

Majority of key information mentioned more crimes after the country joined ASEAN Economic Community due to the convenience in traveling at percent the country focused on accommodate tourists during checking of passport, which could be another way for the perpetrator to sneak in among real tourists by using the fake passport, escaping prosecution in major crime case to hide in Thailand or moved the crime base to Thailand. Therefore, it is necessary to focus in the unestablished policy for all police divisions ready to combat crimes. Besides, the areas along the border and the neighboring countries need to strictly patrol and apprehend the alleged offender.

Question 2: What are your opinions toward the Royal Thai Police crime prevention and suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)?

With the result that Bangkok is the capital and the center of business, many foreign tourists traveled to Bangkok Metropolis and some may enter the country illegally to find work. One of the social problems that came with the progress is the crime problem due to crowded conditions from real and latent population living in the area. Because the crime rate went up sky high, the Metropolitan Police Bureau, the

man division responsible for Bangkok Area had set up the strategy, policy, plan and measure to control crime on continuous basis. Majority of personnel is quite familiar with the duties in the community area as the urban society.

2.1 In your opinion, what are the strengths of the crime prevention and suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) developed by Metropolitan Police Bureau?

As for the strength of Metropolitan Police Bureau, because in the past the number of crime cases from the statistical record at Bangkok Metropolis had made the Metropolitan Police Bureau adapted to ASEAN Economic Community by setting up the operation policy for the division under the suspension to follow:

“Since the Metropolitan Police Bureau, the main division responsible for guarding the public life and assets safety in Bangkok Metropolis located in Bangkok area, it is convenience for the Bureau to coordinate work with the public and private sector as well as able to work with executives in other divisions. Therefore, it is easy for them to receive all the support.”

Besides exchanging information with the divisions public and private sectors, sharing information on security due to the location of Bangkok that has many Ministries involved with security located in the area such as, National Intelligence Agency, Royal Thai Armed Force, Royal Thai Air Force, Royal Thai Navy, Safety Center, DSI and other Embassy, making the Metropolitan Police Bureau sharing news o security quickly.

“Community in Bangkok, if compared to other places is considered living in a much better environment with good living, being urbanized, and willing to support the police work besides helping them to guard the community and its business. Moreover, the community helps support-the police budget, whether being the automobile, motorcycle or remodeling the police boxes.”

The key informant who is the community president had offered his explanation on the support of community police in Bangkok, especially in Business Sector because Bangkok Metropolis is the Trade Center of the country, which in turn contributing to good living and the operational budget of Metropolitan Police Bureau better than any police divisions in other parts of the country.

Furthermore, Bangkok Metropolis (division) based on Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Act. B.E. 2508 turning Bangkok into the Juristic Persons and specific Administration, having the Bangkok Major came directly from election and responsible for administration with the divisions to service people in various areas. With sizable administrative budget that could support the operation of Metropolitan Police Bureau.

2.2 In your opinion, what are the weaknesses of the crime prevention and suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) developed by Metropolitan Police Bureau?

As for the weaknesses of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, it is the workload related to Bangkok residents, consisted of the real population pre-registration, latent population and tourist. However, there are problems on personnel shortages, not enough to support the practice, making them constantly fatigue and ineffective.

Moreover, Bangkok is the center for trade, economic and commercial activities, the influx of labors entered the city, legal and illegal, which in turn affected the crime rate. With the advent of AEC, even more labors entered the country, certainly, crime rates are going to be even much bigger.

“Police problems are the same, only budget shortages, inadequate manpower, and insufficient technological application. Metropolitan Police are facing the same problem. Majority of them invested their own money or asked the support from the merchant or the people. Solving problems depended on individual know how. Certain laws are not favored the police operation such as, statement from the police eavesdropping is not admissible in court.”

The key informant explained that majority of police problems were inadequate budget. If any division related to the business or people in the area, that area would receive the support, whereas the area without relationship with the business sector or people may have problems. The police officers must use own tactics and personal relations to solve problems. Moreover, the limitation in personnel burdened the police officers and made them feeling tired and overworked.

“Exchange information, news of various division is not quite effective as it should be. There is hidden information among the divisions from being

afraid that other division would know more. Therefore, there are no sincerity between officers in the operation. Most of them attended the meeting just to listen to other information, but withheld part of their information, making the performance less effective.”

The key informant explained that work coordination between the government agencies were insincere. Information were hidden from each other during the meeting, especially on security news, lack of confidence and trust each other, affecting the performance effectiveness.

“The local police have no easy way to check information on foreigner. They must obtain information from Immigration office. For someone who is acquainted with immigration officer could ask for information but for those who don't know anyone, they do not know what to do, have no idea whether the passport is fake or real one, only observe and guess.”

The key informant explained that the system checking on foreigner arrived at Bangkok was not available for checking the suspect foreigner, there must be the work coordinated with the Immigration Bureau. Furthermore, the police officers had not developed the skills in verifying true passport. Then, the existing system is ineffective and unable to check on the foreigners.

“Police officers are still unable to speak English well. In the past even with training, there is not consistency in training. Lacking ability to communicate in English is the man obstacles.”

The key informant explained that the police officers skills in English were ineffective, so problems occurred when they have to communicate with foreigners using English mainly in communication.

Another weakness of the Metropolitan Police is the location of the Bureau which had been the prime target for the opposition groups as in the past with prolong meetings, where the police officers must gather the force to control the crowds, making the police performance less effective and increasing crimes. Furthermore, exchanging news on crime between ASEAN member countries had not been materialized, usually based on personal relationship, and private line.

2.3 What do you think should be guidelines and improvement in the crime prevention and suppression measures of police officers under Metropolitan Police Bureau into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).

Areas needed improvement

1) Police officer and people attitude regarding human dignity when judging the neighboring countries as inferior. Both the police and people must change the idea and understand the concept and value on human dignity as well as giving respect to the citizen of the neighboring countries when they entered Thailand for employment, especially laborers.

2) Ineffective Communication with foreigner in other languages besides Thai especially English which is very important to community with Foreigner once the country in AEC. 3) Tourist Service Center should be remolded to accommodate the foreign tourists.

4) Improve Information Technology System to apply more with the police operation, especially arrival/ staying/ departure information of the tourists entering Thailand. Information must be linked all over the country for the police officers in all units to search for data, background and history of alleged suspect foreigners.

5) The police officers should be trained to perform in the police station,, observe, question the foreigners. In case of suspicion, the primary investigation must be arranged to increase effectiveness in verifying the passport so the local police could be informed if the passport fake or real.

6) Sharing crime information between ASEAN member countries such as arrest warrant, a person of interest, crime methods of the perpetrator in the member countries as well as assigning the contact Person for each country to be informed of the situation and seek the effective preventive measures.

7) There should be the study on technology and investigation technique of the developed countries to be adapted for use with Thailand, aiming for effectiveness.

Question 3: What are environmental problems and guidelines in prevention or solution to problems?

3.1 What are personnel problems and guidelines in prevention or solution to problems?

“If a Thai Police would like to advance in their career, they must be closed to the supervisor or higher than that to seek assistance. To advance by own merit is rather difficult. This has made many officers lack of morale. Some position requires knowledge and expertise so a police after advancement usually changed line of work, making shortages of personnel who is capable of working in the direct line.”

“There is less skills development for Thai Police and inconsistent. We are about to become ASEAN Economic Community member, but the police officers are unable to speak or communicate in English. The Royal Thai Police needs to focus on this issue.”

The informant offered his explanation on personnel administration that still practicing patronage system where promotion requires firm support of supervisor with the specific appointment. There were times that outsiders had been appointed for specific position, and often those appointed outsiders lack of skills in the responsible position, without proper plan personnel, and outsource to assist in administrative work. Meantime, the supervisor often get promote and move on, leaving the policies inconsistent

Besides the aforementioned problem, majority informant explained further that the shortages of personnel had burdened the Metropolitan Police with heavy workload some asked to work at other divisions, which tended to low morale. Personnel development is inferior, especially on English Language that necessary for community with foreigner. In addition, personnel could not adjust to the situation that constantly changing and more ties to conventional practice. Some officer stays too long until becoming the influential figure in the area and thus opening to the abuse of power.

The guidelines in solving problems require fair personnel administrative system, as well as developing the holistic knowledge to seriously support ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), especially training to communicate in

English, learning tradition and cultures of member countries, laws of each country, raising consciousness to provide good services, learning to adjust to current social situation, allocating budget to meet the fair remuneration of specialist as the incentive for hard work and prevent personnel requesting transfer to other line of work. Moreover, outsourcing or hiring the retired officer who are knowledgeable, capable and expert in the position before retiring provided that they must be in good health. These persons could provide good advice as the specific consult, including increasing performance capability with sophisticated technology.

3.2 What are material problems and guidelines in prevention or solution to problems?

3.3 Majority of key informants mentioned problem on inadequate supplies to battle the crime patterns that had been evolved rapidly, even more modern equipment for performance such as, weapons, handcuffs, flashlight, safety helmet and vest. These equipment were worn out, damages or obsolete that sometime the police officers must acquire themselves. This tends to lower self-confidence among the officers. Same as the patrol vehicles, in the run-down conditions, not enough gasoline to patrol the area. For some division could solve problem temporarily.

Another issue is low police remuneration as compared to other officers in the judicial system such as judge, prosecutor, even though, the police is the first defense in coping with the public problems. With low remuneration; it could demoralize the police officers performance, leading to corruption, exploitation. In addition, officers may neglect doing their performances to benefit themselves.

To rectify the problem, the budget should be increased to acquire equipment, especially personnel equipment, vehicle and gasoline. Furthermore, budget should be allocated on technology to increase police potential in performance because criminals also engaged technology in criminal activities.

What are environmental problems and guidelines in prevention or solution to problems?

Majority of key informant viewed physical surroundings of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, especially the building is too narrow, run-down condition, which obstructed the service to public, as well as the traffic congestion,

rather difficult to contact the government workplace, not enough parking space and not enough parking space and not enough budget to support building remodeling.

As for the work environment of Metropolitan Police Bureau with co-workers and area, majority of police officers co-operate with each other well and sharing information. The personnel are familiar with the area and operating as the teamwork, with unity and caring, so there has not been any problem.

To rectify the problem, budget should be allocated for construction, repair, enough facilities to service the public coming in contact with the government offices to file the complaint or seek assistance from the police officer. This is to maintain good image besides boosting morale of police officer if they could work in roomy, clean and tidy work place.

In addition, the police could perform better. Apart from budget problems, the supervisor at the police station should contact the private sector to seek financial assistance. Furthermore, the supervisor should arrange the recreation activities for the officer to relax and reduce tension from work as well as increasing group unity.

3.4 Besides problems in 3 areas previously mentioned, what do you think should be other concern issues? If any what are they? Any guidelines should be establish to prevent or solve the problems?

“Truly solving crime problems, further from identifying positive measure or proactive measure. The most important thing is how to apprehend real perpetrator and bring him to justice quick and prosecute.”

The key informant explained that the current laws are not in favor the police performance and unable to seek evidence effectively such as none of the laws allow eavesdropping or accessing the telephone information or other electronic data of the alleged suspect. Therefore, there is no definite action to legally charge anyone who plans to obstruct the police investigation.

The investigation officer is in violation of the laws such as, threatening the witness, destroy the evidence. Such cases if the punishment is so severe, the police officer would use special investigation technique such as eavesdropping, making the evidence strong, enabled to prosecute the perpetrator quickly and effectively, which would truly be the future crime prevention. Another

point is becoming dependent of private organization to collect evidence such as the telephone informant, internet and Financial Institution Without the support, the acquire information could be useless. Then, there should be specific law or measure to require the private sector delivering the relevant information to the police officer or inquiry officer by setting up the duration provided that such action would not violate the people's rights.

Majority of informant gave their explanations on the political intervention, which is still until the practice, both policy and personnel management. It is found that public involvement still too far off and majority of locals still look at the state should not burden the public with the problems beyond their control and pay less attention to the state as well as finding solution to the problem although it is the problem within own community, or the business was alone with latent intention that expected to gain benefit, hoping to gain the police favor.

To rectify the problem, the state should increase policy/mean in order to seek intervention form the private sector through different communication networking.

Question 4: What are the external factors contributed to the success in crime prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Bureau into ASEAN Economic Community?

4.1 Consistency with International Law

“International laws may be another obstacle since each country determined different base such as an offense in one country may not be considered are offense in another. Thing that needed to watch out and aware is the transnational crimes.”

The Key informant mentioned about the law of each country that set up the punishment could become the loophole for transnational Crime or specific offense such as smoking cannabis that some country does not see it as the office, which other countries may see it as violation of the laws. Anyhow, it affected human development or tradition, customs, apart from legal issue, the problem occurred in forensic to proof the evidence as related to the laws to prosecute the criminal. However, due to different legal standard in each country, there may be problems in the

practice. As for Thailand, the laws should be amended to prosecute the transnational crimes effectively, including the witness protection, confiscation and accepting admissible evidence through specific methods, such as, eavesdropping, accessing information through communication and computer, stalking and negotiated deal through confession. However, such operation needed concrete method and system by submitting the appeal to court in order to use as admissible evidence in the court sentencing.

In order to amended the law to be in line with each member countries. Majority of key informants agreed that they should meet and consult on legal issues of each country and the possibility to amend in the same direction before enter ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), especially, victims and perpetrator rights protection as well as giving more attention to the children/youth. However, changes to coincide with legal aspects of member countries are quite difficult because each country maintained separate culture and lifestyles, including the administrative pattern.

4.2 Identify standard punishment

“Any country with weak law enforcement or the laws have loopholes or law penalty, having trade liberalization or ease travelling regulations for the tourists is usually opened for the influx of criminals.”

Majority of key informant explained that tourism liberalization to enhance tourism focused on economy may open the loophole for perpetrator who escaped the case prosecution or the transnational criminal may enter the country disguise as the tourist, using Thailand as the criminal base. However, for each member country to match the criminal penalty may be difficult because imposing penalties depended on many factors and how each society perceived. However, harsh punishment such as beating, whipping or life sentencing with cruel methods may cause different countries to negotiate with each other to make it more human. However, it is impossible to achieve identical results.

Question 5: What do you think should be internal factor in the organization affecting crime prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Bureau into ASEAN Economic Community

5.1 Identify Organizational Strategy

Majority of informants explained that defining strategy for the organization is very crucial because it is the key to set up the organization operational direction. Therefore, good strategy should bring an effective practical plan, leading the organization to success. Therefore, the executive must apply administrative strategy and process in planning strategy to match the organization as well as analyze, synthesis and define the direction of organization.

Therefore, the management must use strategic administrative and process in planning strategy to meet the organization objective in order to analyze, synthesis and direction of organization, leading to efficient practice. As for the Royal Thai Police, The focus is on the same area as well, leading to the establishment of headquarters, namely, office of the Police strategy to analyze and plan strategy, 4 years action plan annual action plan of Royal Thai Police, aiming for effectiveness, enabled to move forward, follow-up and assess results, leading achievement as set objectives. Furthermore, transmitting knowledge to actual practice to the divisions involved more concrete. Nonetheless, the acceptance of sub-divisions or the practical unit. The application of strategy, more or less is the significant matter because no matter how good the strategy identify the result, if the division would not carry through, it would not yield any benefit and in turn affect the overall organization effective performance.

5.2 Executive Polices

Majority of key informant explained that executive position affected the success of the organization. Any organization employed strong executive, who possesses good policies, good vision, with self-development at all times is very likely to achieve the set objectives. However, the Royal Thai Police most of time faced the intervention from politic, especially, the appointment or transfer of division leader in each level. This intervention has caused the organization poor performance from having personnel who lack knowledge, experiences or without good leadership quality as the division supervisor. As a consequence, the performance in division is ineffective because the management is the key mechanism driver the organization

because he must set up the organization policies and plans, which considered the main burden of the management. However, to make planning and policies achieving as plan, the members in the organization must be willing to get involved and participate in the activity and planning regularly, as well as giving instruction to the organizational personnel to follow the set policies plan for the organization progress : Only good policies and planning is not quite significance, instead what counts the most is how to gain the organization members support and encourage them to get involved regularly and consistently because having good policies, but no one pay attention or get involved with the polices and plan, surely, the organization would fail eventually.

The administration of supervisor of Royal Thai Police at all levels requires the use of sciences and Acts, including knowledge in every angle, rules, regulations, laws and technology. All of the aforementioned items require the adaptation to the situation, developing human relations to liaise work with all sectors with the application of participatory management to win acceptance from the subordinate because the police structure designed as semi-military civil structure, having the chain of command. Therefore, good management must be well-disciplined, creative thinking and dare to change division for the better as being the good example for the subordinates, encourage the development and support the subordinate to increase holistic knowledge in performance, including the progress in good quality of life, and the most important is managing subordinate with moral and justice.

5.3 Personnel Readiness

Majority of key informants explained that “man” is extremely significant aspect for driving the organization. In 2015, when Thailand entered ASEAN Economic Community, the Royal Thai Police must be ready especially training the police officer to strengthen the learning culture, based on knowledge and ability to perform regardless of background, nationality, religions, languages, beliefs and concepts. However, it is necessary for personnel to learn English languages and the native language of the neighboring countries, including new technologies. Furthermore, the police officer must change and adapt their attitude, ideas and performance to coincide with the current technology and situation, as well as focus on people-centered based on good governance, regulations/laws and principles of equality and human rights. Nonetheless, majority of informant are more concerned on the

personnel management that relied on the patronage system. Such system is very likely to reduce the police officer morale, since more police officer seek favor from the influential figure to advance own career, instead of working diligently. In order to develop the police personnel system more effective, it is necessary to consider adjusting salary, allowances, and fringe benefits. At present, the police remuneration is considered at low level as compared to other government officials in the judicial system, such as judge and prosecutor, even though the police is the forefront in coping with people problems and hardship. Therefore, if the police officers received low remuneration it many tempt individual to corrupt or misbehave

5.4 Cooperation for External Operations

Majority of key informant explained that the police performance required cooperation from external public and private organizations to share information, news and knowledge as well as integrated performance, including the budget support or cooperation in different areas from the private business sector or sub-district organization. In the past the external organization had been aware of the changes from crimes that evolving the pattern and methods and in turn cooperate more with the police.

5.5 People Involvement

Majority of key informants explained that problems caused by shortages of personnel and budget limitation, contrary to the economic progress for the police officers in crime control. Therefore, it is necessary to seek cooperation with the people in the communities that promote the unite force between the police and the public to form the networking through the understanding of joining forces and seek benefits by arranging activities campaign and planning based on collaboration and joint activities to prevent crime. Therefore, the network has involved in the process to connect members in the group or link police with members, people and group/organization in the community together, including acting as the promotion process for the people to develop own community based on the participation of the locals in order to prevent crime as well as put the community back in order. Furthermore, the locals could assist the police to safeguard the community by being the informant whenever there is the sign of crimes in the community.

In this case the Royal Thai Police had set up the strategy to focus on the local participation to different campaign such as, neighbor warning

neighbor, member inform crime, house police volunteer. All of these activities are meant for building partnership and organization between the police and community to prevent crime or community disorder problems (not the police problems alone).

The police and the locals must collaborate to survey the problems and needs of community regarding the trouble and fear of crime as well as teaching the locals to use technique in solving crime problem, in which the police officers must be take the lead to brainstorm and recruit the volunteers so the locals could safeguard own community.

Question 6: Other recommendations affecting prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Bureau into ASEAN Economic Community

6.1 What are the policy recommendations (strategy)?

The majority of key informant explained that the Metropolitan police Headquarter and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration should cooperate closely with each other because they both are responsible for looking after Bangkok area. Furthermore, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration should allocate the budget for the Metropolitan police to safeguard the life and safety. In addition, there should be the appointment of ASEAN police with the structure and regulations to follow between member countries, more concrete and clarity. At this particular moment, the country is relied on Interpol (foreign Affair Division) as the Data Exchange Center, such as, issued arrest warrant, monitor a person of interest and criminal methods of the perpetrator.

Building the database connection system in all levels of Royal Thai Police, leading this campaign by the Metropolitan Police Bureau in order to extend the outcome to other division under the Royal Thai Police same as the police in big Metropolis with more effective and sophisticated system that the local for other police division to follow.

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6.2 What are the recommendations at practical level?

The majority of key informant explained that the improvement should start at the work system. Then, the Metropolitan Police Bureau must establish elaborate strategy/plan for the advent of AEC form that point on, all divisions must collaborate to perform functions with other divisions, public and private sectors. Lastly, the police officers must develop all dimensions, including the attitude toward performance, ready to face the changes.

4.2 Quantitative Study Outcomes

4.2.1 General Data

Table 4.1 Samples Personal Data

General Data	Number (n=400)	Percentage (100.0)
1. Gender		
Males	395	98.8
Females	5	1.2
2. Age		
(\bar{X} = 41.52, S.D.= 9.85, Min = 21, Max = 65)		
21-30 years	76	19.0
31-40 years	94	23.5
41-50 years	160	40.0
51-60 years	68	17.0
61-70 years	2	0.5
3. Educational Levels		
Undergraduate	200	50.0
Bachelor's Degree	166	41.5
Master	32	8.0
Doctorate	2	0.5

Table 4.1 Samples Personal Data (cont.)

General Data	Number (n=400)	Percentage (100.0)
4. Rank		
Police Lance Corporal-Police Senior Sergeant Major	265	66.2
Police Sub-Lieutenant - Police Captain	120	30.0
Police Major - Police Colonel	15	3.8
5. Salary		
10,000 Baht - 19,999 Baht	119	29.8
20,000 Baht - 29,999 Baht	261	65.2
30,000 Baht - 39,999 Baht	18	4.5
40,000 Baht - 49,999 Baht	2	0.5
6. Experiences working on Crime Suppression		
0.5 years - 10.11 years	161	40.2
11 years - 20.11 years	136	34.0
21 years - 30.11 years	80	20.0
31 years - 40.11 years	18	4.5
41 years - 50.11 years	5	1.3
7. Training of Crime Suppression		
Never	99	24.8
Ever	301	75.2
8. Training Numbers		
1-5 times	288	72.0
6-10 times	10	2.5
11-15 times	2	0.5
Over 16 times	1	0.2
Never been trained	99	24.8

Table 4.1 Samples Personal Data (cont.)

General Data	Number (n=400)	Percentage (100.0)
9. Responsible Duties		
Patrol	318	79.5
Police Box	43	10.8
Specific Task	51	12.8
Community Relations	42	10.5
Others (Radio Operator, Suppression Administrator and drug kit)	98	24.5

Table 4.1 displays majority of respondents are males 98.8 % and females 1.2 %, mostly 41-50 years 40%, followed by 31-40 years and 51-60 years, 23.5% and 17%, respectively.

Majority of questionnaire respondents 50% are undergraduate, followed by Bachelor's Degree, Master and Doctorate Degree 41.5 %, 8% and 0.5 %, respectively. Majority are Police Lance Corporal-Police Senior Sergeant Major 66.2 %, followed by Police Sub-Lieutenant - Police Captain and Police Major - Police Colonel 30% and 3.8%, respectively.

Majority of questionnaire respondents or 65.2% earned monthly salary 20,000-29,999 Baht, followed by 10,000-19,999 Baht and 30,000-39,999 Baht 29.8% and 4.5 %, respectively. In addition, majority had experienced working in prevention and suppression for 0.5-10.11 years 40.2%, followed by 11-20.11 years and 21-30.11 years 40.2% and 34% respectively.

Majority of questionnaire respondents received trainings in crime prevention and suppression 75.2, percent and 24.8 percent never received trainings, passed trainings 1-5 times 72 percent, never been trained or passed the training 6-10 times 24.8 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.

Majority of questionnaire respondents are police patrol 79.5 percent, followed by radio announcers, narcotics prevention and suppression officers 24.5 percent and specific unit 12.8 percent, respectively

4.2.2 Level of Opinion toward the Royal Thai Police crime prevention and suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau

Table 4.2 Personnel Problems on Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC) of Metropolitan Police Bureau expressed by Mean and Standard Deviation

Statements	\bar{X}	S.D.	Levels
Man			
1. Difficulty in work due to increasing complication in criminal offense and prosecution	4.15	0.69	More
2. Lack of knowledge essential for operation, whether being legal or procedures affecting work efficiency	3.94	0.82	More
3. Lack of readiness and opportunity for police officers self-development	3.94	0.86	More
4. Lack of motivation to work due performing various tasks at the same time as well as work overload	4.09	0.88	More
5. Crime prevention and suppression is a risky task but not receiving adequate attention	4.34	0.73	More
6. Present work situation risk more complaints	4.34	0.75	More
7. Shortages of police officers to support burden of work and increasing number of cases.	4.47	0.73	More
8. Unreasonable compensation and disproportionate with the amount of work.	4.49	0.69	More
9. The police officer holds on to conventional organizational cultures that based on administrative power.	4.15	0.77	More

Table 4.2 suggests that majority of questionnaire respondents had encountered the problems on inadequate remuneration as compared to the responsible workload, followed by shortages of police manpower to meet the increasing number of cases and workloads, as well as the risk associated with crime prevention that had not been handled properly, including the police performance that subjected to more complaints, with the Mean 4.49, 4.47 and 4.34, respectively. It was found that more problems associated with lack of holistic knowledge affecting the performance effectiveness and not ready or lack of opportunity for self-development received the least opinion, having the Mean 3.94.

Table 4.3 Materials Problems on Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC) of Metropolitan Police Bureau expressed by Mean and Standard Deviation

Statement	\bar{X}	S.D.	Levels
Materials			
10. Shortage of materials in the operation, unmatched with the number of staffs	4.38	0.73	More
11. Obsolete equipment that unable to keep up with changing technology in contrast with the advance equipment for committing crime.	4.34	0.76	More
12. Shortages of funds to purchase equipment for the police officers operation	4.38	0.79	More
13. The police officer must acquire own weapon to use in the crime preventive and suppressive.	4.43	0.77	More

Table 4.3 suggests that majority of questionnaire respondents had expressed most opinions on the police officer acquiring own weapon to use in the crime preventive and suppressive, followed by shortage of materials in the operation, unmatched with the number of staffs as similar to the item Shortages of funds to purchase equipment for the police officers operation, having the Mean 4.43 and 4.38,

respectively. The finding also indicate the least opinion on Obsoleted equipment that unable to keep up with changing technology in contrast with the advance equipment for committing crime, having the mean 4.34.

Table 4.4 Surroundings Problems on Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) of Metropolitan Police Bureau expressed by Mean and Standard Deviation

Statement	\bar{X}	S.D.	Levels
Surroundings			
14. Unable to consult the supervisor and co-workers because each one has heavy workload	3.14	0.98	Moderate
15. Lack of cooperation, advice or assistance from co-workers	2.97	0.96	Moderate
16. Lack of team work , alienating at the work place	2.90	0.94	Moderate
17. Lack Communication between the practitioners.	2.94	0.99	Moderate
18. Work environment contributed to lack of motivation and morale in work.	3.25	0.81	Moderate
19. Work climate allowing staffs sharing work experiences to ensure effective operation.	3.26	0.79	Moderate

Table4.4 suggests that majority of questionnaire respondents had given the most opinion in work climate allowing staffs sharing work experiences to ensure effective operation, followed by work environment contributed to lack of motivation and morale at work and unable to consult the supervisor and co-workers because each one has heavy workload, with the Mean 3.26,3.25 and 3.14, respectively. It was found that lack communication between the practitioners received the least opinion, having the Mean 2.90.

Table 4.5 Management Problems on Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) of Metropolitan Police Bureau expressed by Mean and Standard Deviation

Statement	\bar{X}	S.D.	Levels
Management			
20. Commander Unclear Administrative Policies	3.88	0.87	More
21. Lack Operational Plan	3.61	0.90	More
22. Lack of Database and Crime Statistics connectivity with other authorities	3.78	0.88	More
23. Lack long-term and short-term plan into ASEAN Economic Community	3.82	0.87	More

Table 4.5 suggests that majority of questionnaire respondents had encountered the problems on Commander Unclear Administrative Policies the most, followed by lack long-term and short-term plan into ASEAN Economic Community and Lack of Database and Crime Statistics connectivity with other authorities with the Mean 3.88, 3.82 and 3.78 respectively. It was found that lack operational plan in systematic crime prevention received the least opinion, having the mean 3.61.

Table 4.6 Samples Mean and Standard Deviation on System Development for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC) of Metropolitan Police Bureau expressed by Mean and Standard Deviation

Statement	\bar{X}	S.D.	Level
Developing Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community			
1. Establish a single database for Immigration checkpoint linking to all divisions as well as recording the governor authority on the border pass based on the database	3.93	0.96	More
2. Establish standard report on crime statistic among ASEAN member countries	3.84	0.93	More
3. Establish the main division to take responsibility of cooperation between the police officers in ASEAN member countries	3.79	0.96	More
4. Data on people arrival and departure should be record on the database in English and real time as well as the information on the identification card	3.91	0.93	More
5. Proactive in developing operational plan that focused on crime prevention than suppression as in the past	3.93	0.89	More
6. Prepare staffs, facilities, vehicles and operational procedures, as well as the documents for press release in English and local dialect to accommodate and service the general public and tourists	3.98	0.98	More
7. Connect Information Technology database with other countries	3.95	0.98	More

Table 4.6 suggests that the questionnaire respondents expressed most opinion on personnel readiness, facilities, vehicles, performance procedures and publication documents in English and local dialects to accommodate the public and foreign tourists, followed by updating Information Technology database to link information with other countries as well as develop the proactive crime prevention system instead of suppression, having the Mean 3.98, 3.95 and 3.93, respectively. The findings also indicate the least opinion on the establishment of responsible agencies to handle ASEAN member countries cooperation, with the Mean 3.79 percent.

Table 4.7 Samples Mean and Standard Deviation on System Development for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC) of Metropolitan Police Bureau expressed by Mean and Standard Deviation

Statement	\bar{X}	S.D.	Level
Developing Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community			
8. Readiness in prevention and suppression of organized crime and transnational crime after into ASEAN Economic Community	4.04	0.90	More
9. Prepare to amend the rules and revoke the obsolete law	4.09	0.91	More
10. Identify punishment appropriate with the offense in order to prevent Thailand from becoming the organized crime base	4.09	0.85	More
11. Systematic plan on extradite and MOU	3.95	0.92	More
12. Amend the laws and operational procedures for the police to meet the standard and rules of ASEAN Charter	4.01	0.91	More

Table 4.7 suggest that majority of questionnaire respondents gave the most opinion on the amendment of the laws, updated and terminated the out-of-date laws, same as the penalties imposed on the perpetrator must be appropriate and suit the crime to prevent Thailand from becoming the crime base, followed by the readiness for international crime prevention once Thailand entered AEC, having the MEAN 4.09 and 4.04, respectively. The finding also indicate the item received least opinion is the need for planning on extradite the perpetrator and Memorandum, having the Mean 3.95

Table 4.8 Samples Mean and Standard Deviation on Personnel Development for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) of Metropolitan Police Bureau expressed by Mean and Standard Deviation

Statement	\bar{X}	S.D.	Level
Developing Personnel into AEC			
Develop Man into AEC	4.02	0.99	More
14. These commanders must be aware of the need to support and develop personnel.	4.06	0.92	More
15. Changing organizational culture among the police officers on work paradigm increasing services rather than exercising legal authorities with the public	4.00	0.92	More
16. Formulate share vision working mainly toward the country peace and security	4.00	0.89	More
17. Arrange training to share knowledge between police officers in ASEAN Member Countries	3.94	0.96	More

Table 4.8 suggests that the questionnaire respondents agreed the most on the supervisor should focus on the support and develop personnel to be

knowledgeable and expert in performance , followed by the police officers of all levels should be skillful in English communication, and tested for English Proficiency by the Certified English Institutes .Moreover, organization cultures within the police organization should be modify to shift to more services rather than law enforcement, including sharing vision for the nation peace-keeping , having the Mean 4.06, 4.02 and 4.00, respectively. It was found that the item on sharing knowledge between the police officers of ASEAN countries received the least opinion, having the Mean 3.94.

CHAPTER V DISCUSSIONS

The research study entitled, “Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau deployed both Qualitative and Quantitative methods. The research outcomes are being presented in the following sections:

5.1 Measures for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau

The Royal Thai Police has prepared to enter ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) through 4 strategic plan to ensure the effectiveness in crime prevention and suppression as follows:

Strategic Plan 1: Administrative management of borderline and problem-solving on all forms of threats for the country’s security, follow-up on situation, threat toward security as a result from free labor movement and trade liberalization between ASEAN member countries, especially illegal entry without crossing the permanent border crossing. Furthermore, the mission covers checking the readiness in patrolling the border, land, marine and coastal, having the Border Patrol Police to be the main agency in the operation.

: Strategy 2: Build connectivity on tourism, services, and investment with ASEAN members countries to ASEAN Economic Community by divided into five parts:

1. Develop potential in immigration system to support the link in communication system trade and tourism liberalization system trade and tourism liberalization by preparing to be ready at the border checkpoint and inner area, having developed information technology, training qualified personnel and proposed

modification of rules, regulations, and immigration laws by assigning the Immigration Bureau as the responsible division.

2. Maintain safety of transportation network in the inner area through safeguarding, law enforcement and services in all ASEAN routes land, sea and air by modifying conditions in driving and traffic tickets to use with foreign drivers, as well as amending the rules and regulations that obstruct the performance. In addition, personnel must be trained for services and enforce the law effectively, including locating the service area appropriate with the area and set up the specific station in charge specifically the airport and pier areas by assigning the Strategic Police Bureau as the responsible division.

3. Modify and amend the laws and regulations to be ready for ASEAN Economic Community by follow-up on different impacts from the use of ASEAN Charter, conventions and International Agreements to facilitate the trade, service and movement of an individual or goods by assigning the office of legal Affairs and Litigation, Royal Thai Police as the responsible division.

4. Arrange the media and public relations by making media publications in various languages to distribute news, campaign, including asking the public to cooperate with the police by assigning the Public Affairs Division Thai Police as the responsible division.

5. Provide services and tourism convenience by preparing to safeguard and accommodate the tourists, both the work force, materials, location, interpret or as well as building people alliances to assist the police operation by assigning the Strategic Police Bureau as the responsible division.

Strategy 3 : Forming alliances in crime prevention and suppression inside and outside ASEAN to ASEAN Economic Community in 2 main missions as follows:

1. Develop the collaboration with ASEAN Police Force and other security divisions by improving the available mechanism in the border area for more effective operation by assigning the Interpol Thailand as the responsible division

2. Developing collaboration with ASEAN Police and other security divisions, improving the efficiency and effectiveness in crime suppression and prevention of transnational crime, especially committing crimes in one country, and

seek refuge in another country. Therefore, the mechanism for collaboration and connection in borderline management between the member countries is very crucial by assigning the Border Patrol Police Bureau as the main responsible division.

Strategy 4: Organization Management and Development to ASEAN Economic Community Divided into 4 missions as follows:

1. Develop basic Information Technology and communication by improving the existing system as well as connecting with ASEAN Information System and other divisions Unattached to the Royal Thai Police. Furthermore, there was the preparation to increase the effectiveness in accessing information by assigning Central Information Technology Center, Royal Thai Police as the main responsible division.

2. Training the police personnel to learn to communicate well in English, seek knowledge on ASEAN countries as well as develop skills of the police, including the learning of cultures, tradition and rituals of ASEAN member countries by arranging the curriculum, text and manual in developing self-learning, as well as identifying rules and regulations for applying English proficiency test on the management by assigning Police Education Bureau as the main responsible division.

3. Crime Prevention and Suppression, justice and including providing social rights protections by all the police division must create mechanism to cope with transnational crimes, nation, regional and international by assigning the Central Investigation Bureau, Narcotic Suppression Bureau, Immigration Bureau to lead this operation, special branch, personnel an immigration as the main responsible division.

4. Crime prevention and Suppression as well as enduring justice and rights protection, having all parties involved in promoting good governance and rule of law to meet the standard to be ready for all sides, including basic protection of /human rights and freedom by assigning the Immigration Bureau to lead this operation.

Royal Thai Police has raised the competency level in crime prevention and suppression by allocating the budget for the agency under its supervision to perform the following functions:

1. Image: Police regulations, color of the building, patrol vehicle hanger, and different signs display in English language and other languages besides Thai language in orders to facilitate the service to foreign tourists.

2. Personnel Development

- 1) Prepare manual “ASEAN Economic Community 2015 and Royal Thai Police” as the operational guidelines for all divisions under Royal Thai Police in coordination with best performance.
- 2) Include ASEAN studies in the curriculum of Police Cadet.
- 3) Prepare manual to prepare inquiry officers to ASEAN Economic Community
- 4) Prepare application forms in English, Chinese, Burmese, Vietnamese as well as prepare the Police Educational Office in English to be uploaded in the website to assist the police office studying through information technology.
- 5) Training 30, 191 police officers to be fluent in English through on line learning.

3. Information Technology and Communications

- 1) Develop the immigration system PIBICS to increase effectivebess in screening the new arrivals through technology.
- 2) Improve the functions of 191 emergency call center
- 3) Develop Crimes Information Technology

4. On legal procedures, three was the preparation of manual for agreement on international transportation for agreement international transportation for safety in the use of roadway and the traffic ticket should be done in English language as well.

5. Regarding transportation: Improvement made on the border passing area with building remodeling, border checkpoint and recheck the enter immigration system.

Moreover, to closely coordinate work on the national basis, the Royal Thai Police had approved the appointment of Police Ambassador to be stationed in China, Cambodia and Myanmar on September 29th, 2014 for 3 years.

As for the Metropolitan Police Bureau, there is the preparation for AEC by setting up the ASEAN Readiness Center as well as order all the unit under the supervision to be ready for all dimensions based on the practical guidelines of Royal Thai police by order of Metropolitan Police Commissioner General, ref. 0015.132/2439 dated February 19th, 2015, attached to the order of Royal Thai Police

Commissioner General dated February 5th, 2015 order all division under the supervision to be ready to ASEAN followed the letter of Deputy Royal Thai Police (Admin 2) urgent Ref. 0001(Bor Lor 2)/008 dated January 15th, 2018.

5.2 Problems and Setbacks to Crime Prevention and Suppression of the Police Officer under Metropolitan Police Bureau prior into ASEAN Economic Community

5.2.1 Personal Problems and Setbacks

The findings from the qualitative research indicate that majority of questionnaire respondents agreed that personnel problems involved in lacking good personnel plan, resulting personnel shortages, and leading to over work from heavy burden of workload, which needed to rectify because if the problems still persisting, it may lead to lack of morale and in turn affected the performance management of Royal Thai Police is based on the patronage system that tended to demoralize the personnel. In addition, the police officers develop poor attitude on the performance and often looked down on citizen of other countries as well as indifferences about news/current situation/knowledge on tradition, customs of ASEAN member countries. The findings are coincided with the quantitative study in which the majority of samples found that personnel problems were shortages of personnel to handle the increasing number of work and cases, considering at high level with the average of 4.47.

5.2.2 Problems and Setbacks to Materials

The findings from the qualitative research indicate the main problem of the divisions under Royal Thai Police and Metropolitan Police Bureau was the lack of budget to purchase equipment, especially inadequate technological materials to support different type of crimes that had evolved into more sophisticated pattern, even with the equipment for the basic performance such as weapon, handcuff, flashlight, safety helmet and bulletproof vest. Although some division has the equipment available, they are not enough to meet the demand of personnel or they are in poor

conditions, damages or out of order, which tends to reduce the personnel confidence. Some even spent own money to purchase own equipment. Perhaps if the private sector is willing to support the police gears, it could help solving the problems. The findings are coincided with the quantitative study in which the majority of samples found that material problems were lack of material to perform duties, inadequate numbers per personnel, considering at high level with the mean of 4.38 and also agreed with the study of Pisarn Rodchae (2009) who found problems on equipment when the police officers had to acquire their own weapons for work and this matter affected the officers' performances.

5.2.3 Problems and Setbacks to Environment

The majority of key informant agreed that the building was too narrow,

Inconvenience to service the public, but they enjoyed working in the good atmosphere among police co-workers having adjustment to the workplace as well as sharing work information. Moreover, the personnel working in the area adjusted better to the environment, the locals and co-worker had no problems in performing the duties and as a result, none of the impact found when Thailand in the ASEAN Economic Community. This study is coincided with the Quantitative study that named six environmental problems in the following areas, namely, unable to consult with the superior because of heavy workload, lack of cooperation, advice, assistance from co-workers, alienate at work, lack of teamwork, lack of communication between the practitioners, work environment leading to lack of moral and work environment that co-workers share, having statistically significant 2.90-3.26 considering at moderate somewhat less level.

5.2.4 Administrative Problems and Setbacks

The findings from the qualitative research indicate that since the executive in the organization had moved or been promoted frequently. Some executive had been appointed by the patronage system, lack of skills, and holistic knowledge in administrative works, no people skills, which could result in problems in the organization Moreover, changing the supervisors quite often disrupted the practice and thus reduced the organization effectiveness. The findings are coincided with the

quantitative study in which the majority of samples found that personnel problems were shortages of personnel to handle the increasing number of work and cases, considering at high level with the average of 4.47.

The findings are coincided with the quantitative study in which the majority of samples found that with the policies of supervisor were unclear, having average of 3.88, considering high level. The findings is also coincided with the study of Piyasak Pongsiri (2009) who found that the executive of the police should aptly the theory in administration to achieve the set objective.

However, in the management, besides the management technique of the administrator or supervisors, the other administering system to support AEC are quite crucial. The findings from the qualitative research indicate that there is the problem in the connection of data, without the system to check the background of the arrivals at the police station so the police on location was unable to identify the person of interest only get information from the immigration. Moreover, the police officers had no skills on checking the passport so the problems on checking data of foreigner should be improved. The findings are coincided with the quantitative study in which the majority of samples found that personnel problems were shortages of personnel to handle the increasing number of work and cases, considering at high level with the average of 3.93 and 3.91, respectively. This is coincided with the quantitative study that majority of the samples agreed that the improvement should be in the updated of the database to line with all network as well as including the border pass authorized by the governor, and the system should be operated as real time. The database must be in English and the information should appear on the ID, having the Mean 3.93 and 3.91, respectively at high level.

To sum up all 4 obstacles mentioned earlier, namely, man, materials, environment, and management affected the crime protection and suppression to ASEAN Economic Community because all four factors are contributed to the organizational success. The finding is coincided with the study of Krisna Vathumrong (2011) who found the police officer discovered the problem in the law enforcement, mainly on Man, Materials, environment and management and also in line with the administrative theory that mentioned the successful operation depended on the factors essential for administration and practice, referred to the accomplishment of assignment

that depended on others assistance or four factors as follows: Man, Money, Material and Method

5.3 Factors affected successful crime prevention and suppression to ASEAN Economic Community

5.3.1 Legal

The findings from the qualitative research indicate that majority of key informant agreed that the tourism policy to accommodate the tourists focused on economic benefit and income that generated from tourism even benefit the country may be the loophole for the offender escaping the sentences or transnational crime entered the country by disguise as the tourist, to use Thailand as the crime base or doing the illegal business such as drugs trafficking, women and children trafficking, moving illegal in and out of the country, gambling and public fraud and money laundering. When the organized crime received the money or benefit, they would launder the money and change into legal money for use in the operation, to expand network or bribe the state officials or support the politician so they could run the operation freely. If they got caught, the member in the organized crime would be there to help out.

Such as finding the lawyer or false witness just to free from litigation and not being able to apprehend the one behind the operation, which is considered as the important cases that Thailand must face after entering AEC. As for the law enforced by Thailand to eliminate crimes and the laws such as code of laws, and specific Acts are all provide the solution to eliminate crams, but none is prepare for the transnational crimes, so the law failed to work for such cases. There should be the amendment on the laws and regulations to be able to seize the property and accept the witness with special crime investigation such as eavesdropping, accessing computer information, stalking to confession. However, such operation must be done concretely and systematically through legal channel. The study is coincided with the quantitate study that majority of samples agreed to the problems on the penalty should be suitable for

the crime to prevent Thailand from becoming the crime base, having the Mean 4.09, at high level. This could be explained with the Deterrence Theory (Zimring & Hawkins, 1973; Johannes Andenase, 1974; Jack Gibbs, 1975) as the proposed that the penalty is for social protection to deter those potential offender.

Besides, the law on prosecution of Thailand is not favor the police operation such as asking information from the private organization for the investigation such as the telephone organization, internet provider and financial institutions. Without the support, the data would be useless. Therefore the law should have the specific measure for this incident and required the private organization to deliver the relevant data to the police or investigation officers within the specified time provided that it would not violate people's rights.

However, in order to impose the penalty to coincide with the member countries is rather difficult due to culture, tradition and lifestyles, especially the local belief or value that each country based on. The decision on imposing punishment is then normal for each society. Nonetheless, the cruel punishment or death penalty may need serious negotiation between countries to coincide with the moral rules.

The finding is coincided with the study of Pisarn Sareetanon (2003) who found the ASEAN countries integrated for economic reason as the connectivity mechanism. There should be the social group that could enforce the law, specific laws that designed for the member countries. But it is rather difficult to do because each country has different tradition and culture, and ASEAN integration happened only for economic reason. This is also coincided with the work of Chumporn Pukkunon et al (2002) who found each country has different laws due to differences in structures, the state must intervene for the following reasons: safety, ineffective marketing.

5.3.2 Organization

1) Identify Organization Strategy

The findings from the Qualitative research indicate that identifying organization strategy is crucial because it is the main criteria for setting up the organization direction. Therefore, good strategy should bring effective action plan as well as leading the organization to success. Therefore, the management must deploy

strategic management and process to plan strategy matching with the need of organization in order to analyze, synthesis, seeking the proper organization direction and eventually leading to effective performance. The Royal Thai Police had focused in this issue by establishing strategy division office of police strategy to analyze, and prepare 4 years action plan for Royal Thai Police to be more effective, enabled to drive, follow and assess outcome, leading to achievement as set goal. Furthermore, it had transferred the acquired knowledge to the practice for the relevant division, but how the operational unit could apply or accept the practice according to plan more or less is another important issue, but crucial because no matter how good the strategy, without the actual practice by the divisions, such strategy would be useless and affected overall performance of organization. As for preparation for readiness to ASEAN Economic Community, The Royal Thai Police has establish the organize center for AEC as well as set up four strategies ten missions and assign the division under the Bureau to be responsible for operation in this area more concrete . The findings agree with the study of Suvimol Saethong (2013) who found the highest rank for factor promoting safety in life and assets of the public and government officials, mainly, the government policy and plan

2) Executive Policy

Majority of key informants agree that the management is the key to organization success. Any organization employed a highly competent executive, with good policy and vision, constantly seeking self-improvement, then, such organization is very likely to reach its success ladder. However, the Royal Thai Police frequently had been intervened by politic, especially on the transfer of supervisory level, making some division lacking knowledge personnel with experiences or and up with non-qualified executive. As a result, the organization performance is not as effective as it should be since the management is the main force driven the organization toward the success as well as being the one who established the policy and organization action plan. Therefore, it is the main responsibility of the management to setup the policy and action plan as well as oversaing the personnel in the organization to follow the policy and action plan in order to lead organization to success. However, having an executive with good policy and action plan is not the

most significant matter, the main concern is how to persuade the organization member to cooperate and attend the activities arranging in accordance with the policies and action plan continuously because without the supporters, all good plan and policies would be useless, judging as the organization failures. Therefore, the administrative functions of all Royal Thai Police combines both sciences and arts, including knowledge in all disciplines, regulations, laws, technology as well as the ability to adapt to all situation and good public relations to liaise work with all sector. This works well with Participative Management that require consultation with every sector, especially on the key agenda. In addition, winning the subordinates respect is very important as well because the police officers are the civil servants somewhat military personnel with definite chain of command. Therefore, good management must be well discipline, dare to think and change for the division improvement, also being good role model for the subordinates, develop and encourage them to be familiar with work and aim for career advancement as to boost their life quality. Most important the management must treat subordinate with kindness and fair. This finding is coincided with the quantitative study in which majority of samples agreed that the development must start at the supervisor gave priority to support and encourage the personnel to be capable of performing duties well, having the mean at high level and coincided with the of Nuchnitr Ketkunthorn (2012) who found that the executive should be knowledgeable, having work experience, knowing how to win respect , including the ability to setup qualify action plan as the organization guidelines for best practice.

3) Personnel Readiness

Majority of key informants agree that “Man” is the most important key driven organization. In 2015, Thailand is about to become to become one of AEC members. The Royal Thai Police must be ready, especially training the police officer eager to learn, especially English Language and the language of neighboring countries including news technology. However, in reality, the development of Personnel to AEC by the Royal Thai Police had been done ineffectively, particular the ability of police officer to communicate with Foreigners.

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members. The Royal Thai Police must be ready, especially training the police officer eager to learn, especially English Language and the language of neighboring countries including news technology. However, in reality, the development of Personnel to AEC by the Royal Thai Police had been done ineffectively, particular the ability of police officer to communicate with Foreigners. This is coincided with the quantitative study. Majority of samples stated that the improvement in personnel issue, namely, the police officers training in English language and local dialect. Arrange for the English proficiency test from the certified institute, having the Mean 4.02, considering high level. This finding is coincided with the study of Nonthaporn Utsawaroj (2553) who found that the police officers have problems communicate in English Language which tended to reduce effectiveness in services. Meantime, the study is also coincided with the study of Boonwat Samsri (2553) who mentioned that there should be the promotion for the police to understand and having skills to perform duties in crime prevention.

Furthermore, the attitude, thinking method and performance must be modified to keep up with changing in technology and current situation as well as performing the task based on people – centered and good governance, rules and laws, equality and concern human rights.

However, majority of key informant expressed their concerns on the human resources administration, if the organization is still practicing patronage system, the police officers would lose their confidence and morale as well as encouraging the use of influential figure to advance own career instead of advance with own merit. In order to develop the police personnel system to be more effective, the police remuneration need to be considered, including salary, allowances welfare. At present, the police remuneration amount is still low as compare to other officers of judicial system, such as, judge, prosecutor even though the police is the first defense to battle public problems and hardship. Therefore, low remuneration may lead to corruption and misbehave to gain own benefit. This finding is coincided with the quantitative study in which majority of samples recognized the personnel problems in low remuneration, unmatched with the workload, having the Mean of 4.49.

4) External Organization Cooperation

Majority of key informant agreed that the police performance required cooperation from external organizations, public and private sectors to share information, news, knowledge and integrated performance, perhaps seeking budget or cooperation in others from the private business Sub-district organization to support portion of operation expenses. In the past, the external organization had been aware of danger from crimes that had developed into sophisticated and complex patterns, so they had cooperate more with the police. However, there was the inappropriate request such as, asking the police officers to overlook their violations if they were willing to cooperate, which may put the police into the same rank as those intentionally violated the laws. This finding is coincided with the study of Visit Mauksorn (2012) who found that developing crime prevention must receive cooperation form external organization.

5) People Cooperation

Majority of key informant agreed that the police must receive cooperation from the locals in numerous communities as joining focus between the public and police to set up the network and working together in through activities, campaign and crime Prevention Plan based on the concept that community people guarding own community and eventually leading to sustainable development. Seeking cooperation may be conducted as network for crime watch, volunteer for various activities depended on community judgment. The police works as the advisor to provide knowledge and establish the method for community to fight crime as well as put the community back to green community. Furthermore, the locals could watch out for stranger entered the community by inform the police in the area immediately to control the situation or stop the crime before it happened. This is the precaution once the country into AEC that may open for the foreigner entering the country to commit crime or illegally entered the country and stay hidden among the locals. Therefore, if the police setup the community network. The locals would inform the police immediately once the suspicious character entered the community. This finding is coincided with thaw study of Maneates Junnual (2009) who found that all sectors and people should be encouraged to get involve with crime prevention in the community

by the police must broadcast how important for the people to get involved in protecting the community by giving advice, assisting and forming good relations with the community as to make the people have faith and trust the police in their performance. This could be explained with the Community Relations Approach that proposed the crime prevention in the community first must be done by building the favorable atmosphere so the community area should be arranged for this activities and the locals could work well with the police to prevent crime in the community.

5.4 Guidelines for Crime Preventive and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau

The interview results from the senior executive as the policy maker in crime prevention to prepare for AEC and the community presidents under the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Bureau 2, 5, 6, and 8 for the total 30 samples. Results from Quantitative research derived from questionnaire distributed among 400 police officers, which could be summarized as the guidelines and preventive measure for crime prevention of the Metropolitan Police Bureau to ASEAN Economic Community as follows:

5.4.1 Crime Prevention

1) The information Technology of Immigration Bureau should be upgraded, especially the data on tourists arrival/staying and departure once they entered Thailand. The database should link as one giant network for all police divisions to access and seek information, background of the suspect foreigners who came into the area.

2) There should be more services sites to accommodate the tourist in all matters as well as effectively seeking solution to the problems.

3) Increase the budget to build / remodel / repair the building and police station to maintain police image when the public came in for business / filing the

complaint or seeking assistance. Besides, the police officers who work in the nice, clean and tidy would feel good about themselves and could function more effectively.

4) Prepare the PR sign, Division home filing forms and documents to prepare deposition in English or the dialect of ASEAN member countries to accommodate foreigners.

5) The Metropolitan Police Bureau must devise the strategies and action plan to cope with AEC, clearly identify and coordinate with all divisions, internal and external, public and private sectors.

Finally, the police officers must make self-improvement in all areas, including attitude adjustment for better performance and ready to face changes that heading their ways.

6) ASEAN Police should be set up for clear, concise structure, with concrete rules, regulations as the center for proactive integration, sharing data relevant to the fight against transnational crime such as, arrest warrant, person of interest, crime method.

7) Set up the campaign to distribute the new and inform the public about the danger of transnational crime and specific crime that may come with the country being one of ASEAN Economic Community members.

8) Seek cooperation from the community, public and private sectors form the network together with the police to integration crime prevention with community watch dog.

9) Consider establishing specific division at headquarter level by setting the new position for personnel in such division to be in charge of AEC affairs only, expert on crime prevention as well as being the center to coordinate news and seek cooperation from the member countries.

10) ASEAN Readiness Center must be ready to operate, whether being the unit under the Royal Thai Police or the command level. The operation should be transparent with concrete movement to ensure effective performance and the personnel readiness.

5.4.2 Crime Suppression

1) There should be the development in sharing crime news between the member countries such as, warrant, person of interest, crime method of perpetrator in the ASEAN member countries. There should be the Contact Person so each country should know the guideline to prevent and investigate more effective methods in own countries.

2) The state should increase policy or measures to increase power for the police officers in order to seek for the evidence and bring the offender to justice. Furthermore, the people network should be increased to cooperate with the officers to work in the community as well as checking to see if any intervention from the politician by the public sector.

3) The laws and regulations should be amended to favor the operation and promote integration for both government and private sector formal and informal.

4) There should be the amendment of the law, regulations and rules of work for the police as the standard guideline according to ASEAN CHARTER.

5) There should be the study of technology and investigation technique of apprehension in the developed country and adapted for use in Thailand for more efficient method.

6) Building the network to link the important data system among the division in the Royal Thai police, having the Metropolitan Police Bureau as the main responsible division to extend the result to other division of the Royal Thai police as well as improve the system so the police in big cities could work efficiently.

7) Integrated database of transnational crime as well as promote cooperation on international level as well as compiled the result to suppress crimes.

8) Enforce the law on the perpetrator seriously.

9) Develop the forensic unit to be ready and meet the standard as well as linking the information with the network to proof the evidence, internal and external agencies, leading to the apprehension of the suspect .

5.4.3 Personnel Development

1) The holistic knowledge should be developed in the performance leading to ASEAN Economic Community seriously, especially on the communication skills in English and local dialect of ASEAN member countries as well as having the English Proficiency test by the reputable English Institution. This is done so the officer could communicate with the foreigner more effectively. Furthermore, the police officers should be trained to be familiar with the laws of ASEAN countries, cultures of the neighboring countries.

2) Training should be arranged for the officers in the police station involved the observation, how to inquire the suspicions foreigner or knowing from the community and locals, learn how to check the passport to increase efficiency in checking the passport to see if it is real or fake.

3) Adjust the police attitude on human integrity and value the neighbor as equal, never look down on their ethnic, respect and instill the value especially those who came to find employment in Thailand, such as workers.

4) Encourage the police officer to learn more about the changes in social conditions, current technology and adapted to the situation as being the professionals and ready to face crimes in all patters, hab0vf be international good emotional quotient, conscious of working environment m people-centered , practice morale m and rules and regulations , be polite to anyone and concern about the human rights, not gaining benefit for performing duties in order to maintain good image of the organization.

5) Budget should be allocated to pay out the specialist as the incentive to prevent transferring to other line of work.

6) Make promotion based on morale, merit and experiences, included the morale, the performance and seniority to boost up the morale.

7) The supervisor must support, and promote the personnel to develop to his full potential ready to work at all times

8) Personnel shortages should be solved by out sourcing or hiring the retired officers who is competent, experiences and expert in the position m but healthy so he could be the specialist and help out with the technology.

9) Arrange the training to share ideas between the officers in AEAN countries in order to build the network.

10) Prepare manual and study the work procedures, manage the knowledge and distribute the knowledge the documents and electronic media to prepare the personnel.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study entitled, “Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau” used mixed methods, both Qualitative Research and Quantitative Research. The researches outcomes are summarized as follows:

- 6.1 Research Objectives
- 6.2 Samples and Data Analysis
- 6.3 Research Conclusions
- 6.4 Research Recommendations
- 6.5 Recommendations for Further Researches

6.1 Research Objectives

6.1.1 To study problems of Metropolitan Police Division in protection lives and properties of people while entering ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

6.1.2 To study factors effecting the success in addressing Security of Lives and Properties for People to enter the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

6.1.3 To study Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

6.2 Samples and Data Analysis

Target Population

The police senior executives in charge of setting up preventive and suppressive policies as related to AEC. There were 22 key informants comprised of the following persons: Deputy Commissioner-General, Assistant Commissioner-General, and Executive of Special Branch, Executive of Information, Communication,

Technology Bureau, Executive of Immigration Bureau, Executive of Thailand Tourist Police Division, Executive of Metropolitan Police Headquarter 2, 5, 6, and 8, Executive of Technology Crime Suppression Division.

Data were analyzed as follows:

Content Analysis was done for qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis was done with basic statistical, Frequency, Percentage, Mean and Standard Deviation

6.3 Research Conclusions

6.3.1 Problems facing Metropolitan Police Bureau in administering Crime Prevention and Suppression to ASEAN Economic Community

Once Thailand in ASEAN Economic Community, the result should be the country increasing trade and investment, leading to connectivity between member countries as if being the borderless states. Along with the progress, crime problems soon follow, especially transnational crimes such as drugs-trafficking, human trafficking, illegal weapon trade, money laundry and computer crime. Therefore, the Royal Thai Police, Metropolitan Police Bureau and the division under the jurisdiction must be ready to cope with those problems. The study findings reveal the problem conditions, first, the physical location of Bangkok as the capital of Thailand, where the progress appeared in all areas, as well as being the center of all activities, whether being the economic, politic, administration, education and residential areas. The city housed both real and latent population, those who entered Bangkok to seek employment, causing high crime problems. Moreover, there are 3 factors contributed to the aforementioned problems, namely man, materials and management. For Man, it was found that the police officers, especially, the operational level were inadequate, not enough to support the workload. Moreover, the police officers are lacking communication skills in English and not quite understand the readiness to ASEAN Economic Community. As for equipment to perform their duties, they are not available so most of police officers must acquire own weapons. Technology is another barrier to obstruct the apprehension of perpetrator because the perpetrator developed the sophisticated crime method. As for management, the executive often lack

administrative know-how, not knowledgeable, no tactics in administering work, frequent changes caused inconsistent performance. Furthermore, the management in database system of technology is not functional, especially the database that contains the information of foreigners in and out of the country are not available for the police officers at the station to check the data, which caused the performance problems when the police wanted to check the background of foreigner, a person of interest. Only thing to do is to contact the Immigration Bureau.

6.3.2. Factor affecting the success in crime prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Police Bureau to ASEAN Economic Community.

6.3.2.1 Legal

Once Thailand an ASEAN Economic Community, it is inevitably avoid the transnational crime. Then, the laws / regulations relevant to this matter should be updated and modify to be able to prosecute transnational crime movement effectively, including the witness protection that seriously follow through, seize the property of the perpetrator and the laws should be amended so the witness from special investigation could be used as admissible evidence in court, such as eavesdropping, accessing computerized data, and stalking, negotiation for confession. However such operation require concrete evidence and by submitting formal request to the court as the admissible evidence in the court. Moreover, the law should allow the accessible to the information providers, such as the telephone operators, internet and financial institutions. Without their support, the information may be useless or ineffective investigation. Therefore, the law should be specific to require the private operator to delivered requested information to the officers or inquiry officials within the specified time, provided that such action would not deprive the public of their legal rights.

6.3.2.2 Organization

The findings from the study suggest that all 5 factors, namely identify=y operational strategy, executive policies, personnel readiness, cooperation from all external organization and people participation is crucial for the organization operation. The people involvement is therefore extremely important for the Metropolitan police operation. There must be the effective performances to carry out the desire to move in the same direction. Moreover , the executive must be knowledgeable, have experience and ne effective in administrative functions,

including the drive to move the organization strategies forward by having the key mechanism is the police officer as the practitioner so he must be ready in every aspect to deal with the situation, Moreover, he should change the attitude, ways of thinking and performance method to match the technology and current situation as well as performing the duties based on people-centered conceit. However, the police must receive cooperation from the private organization and other state agencies to integrate and help accomplish the work at maximum result. Lastly, people involvement must be encouraged by united between the police, general public as –the network to prevent crime. Therefore, all 5 organizational factors are related to the administration of crime prevention in ASEAN Economic Community.

6.3.3 Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Metropolitan Police Bureau has prepared to ASEAN Economic Community as planned with the order of Royal Thai Police to set up the ASEAN Readiness Center, but preparation for other area had not been concretely done. Therefore, the operation on this matter should be seriously considered, namely, crime prevention, crime suppression and personnel development by starting from clearly identify strategies and action plan to AEC before proactive movement with collaborate with their police divisions, including the public and private sector, invent the pilot system to link with the Immigration Bureau, and improve the tourist information center, Develop English communication skills for the police officers, proactive elimination of crime, seeking cooperation from the community, private and states to build the network for crime prevention together , as well as broadcast to the people the danger of transnational crimes, especially the specific crimes that may come with the advent if AEC. In addition, riuules and regulations should be amended to favor the police operation as well as promote the integration of the public and private sectors, solving shortages of personnel with more budget allocation to Out Source or hire retired police officer who is knowledgeable , fully experiences in the former position and healthy ready to the consultant, applying technology in the performance as well as prepare manual and manage the body of knowledge, disseminate knowledge to the public, both the documents and electronic media to prepare personnel for AEC. Because the Metropolitan Police Bureau is responsible for crime prevention and

suppression in Bangkok Area, it is considered the heavy burden because Bangkok is the capital of Thailand and being the Center for almost, making Bangkok different from the other provinces in the country regions. Differences could be seen in the area economy, social and politic, including the urban emotion, which in turn impact the living conditions from crimes and other problems. More important, in 2015, Thailand would become the member of AEC, which inevitably resulting in more crime. Therefore, the Metropolitan Police Bureau needs to function well and make all efforts to increase manpower resources, and materials from the limited budget in order to prevent crime and safeguard life and assets of the people with good management.

6.4 Research Recommendations

6.4.1 Recommendations for the Government on Administrative Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1) The government should be aware and see how important to deal with the crime problems after ASEAN Economic Community just to increase the budget for crime prevention to the Royal Thai Police and relevant agencies.

2) The government should seek cooperation from ASEAEN member countries to establish the ASEAN Police, with the structures and regulation to favor the members more concrete aiming for proactive operation, sharing data on transnational crime such as, warrant, person of interest, crime methods of the perpetrator.

3) The government should take part to improve, amend the laws and regulation to be applied with transnational crime movement effectively, including amending the laws to be able to use certain evidence or witness as admissible evidence in the court such as eavesdropping, computerized information and stalking as the evidence to prosecute the transnational crime.

6.4.2 Recommendations in Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) : A Case Study of Metropolitan Police Bureau

1) The Royal Thai Police had set up the strategies to enter AEC, but it is mostly the defensive policy. Therefore, the strategy should be offensive as well. In the same time, the government should propose being the lead to initiate the campaigns that prevent impact from entering AEC by sending the representative who could communicate well in

foreign language, ability to negotiate and knowing the international laws with international legal teamwork who possesses ASEAN knowledge

2) The Royal Thai Police must set up the strategies as the mechanism to audit the divisions under its supervisions if it's ready to support AEC as stated if not determine what should be done

3) The Royal Thai Police should set up the training curriculum to check on fake passport as well as questioning the foreigner who look suspicious , including other issues related as well as assigned the educational department to be the responsible division. Moreover, the training course must be arranged to increase the credentials and the one who passed the course could use the certificate as the support for promotion and being the incentive for the police officer wanting to participate in the program.

4) The Royal Thai Police should propose more budget allocation to the budget office by through stated the situation and the need to be ready for AEC .

5) The Royal Thai Police should arrange the meeting with the relevant agencies by inviting the supervisor of all decisions to attend the meeting so they could share their opinions, ideas and other recommendation, leading to collaboration between the agencies involved and the coordination should be fast and effective.

6) The Royal Thai Police should develop specific technology information as the database for foreigners visiting Thailand at every immigration checkpoint by linking the system to the police station for the police to verify and retrieve data quickly as well as linking the system to the member countries to share information. The Information and Communication Office should be assigned this task with the Immigration Bureau to develop the system.

7) The Royal Thai Police should build up the confidence to the organization as well as present good image to the general public because as being shown on moist media or social network. This is serious matter that all police executive and other police officer must be aware and try to rectify the situation, just to ensure the performance is done correctly and fairly , no bias and treat everyone who came in contact with politeness as to builds the confidence in police operation and in turn facilitating the police work

8) The Royal Thai Police should consider setting up special unit to analyze personnel position, for crime prevention and being the center to liaise between the member countries.

9) The Royal Thai Police should be the lead to drive the ASEAN Readiness Center into full operation, preparation to S=AEAN Member counties for both the Royal Thai Police and all the Command Units. The operation should be done with clear instruction so the performance of each division could be dine in the same direction more effectively.

6.4.3 Recommendations on Crime Prevention to ASEAN Economic Community toward Metropolitan Police Bureau

1) Metropolitan Police Bureau should adopted clear strategies and action plan to support AEC and coordinate work with the division in the Royal Thai Police and other agencies, both public and private.

2) Metropolitan Police Bureau should appoint the Ad Hoc Committee to follow-up and assess the operation of the police headquarter and the station if they are ready to enter AEC as planned strategies.

Metropolitan Police Bureau Metropolitan Police Bureau should disseminate the news on proactive basis so the people could be aware of the danger and threat of transnational crime and specific crime that may come with the advent of AEC through all types of media.

3) Metropolitan Police Bureau should link important database with all divisions in the Royal Thai Police, having the Metropolitan Police Bureau to initiate the pilot study and extend to other metropolitan areas because they may be more efficient with modern information system than the local police and able to develop into better model.

4) Metropolitan Police Bureau should train the police on duty at the police station to observe, remember, and question the foreigners if they look suspicious or the police had been informed by the people in the community. More trainings should be arranged for the police to learn how to verify the passport initially to increase the performance effectiveness, able to detect fake passport as well as improve communication skills in English .for the police officer working for the Bureau.

5) Metropolitan Police Bureau should coordinate work with the security division to learn the information on terrorists, transnational crimes that may use N=Bangkok as the center for criminal acts.

7) Seriously eliminate all crimes all serious offenses by focusing on the foreigners illegally entered the country to plan crimes against Thailand.

6.5 Recommendations for Further Researches

1) There should be further research or repeated the research every 2 years as the followi-up on the problems and setbacks that had been solved or not, including the relevant issue so the data could be used for more effective operation.

2) Extend the study scope to other divisions to cover the whole area as compared to the responsible area with large number of foreigner to compare the problems and learn about the barrier so the data could be used to set up the policy coincided with the real incident.

3) There should be the study on the attitude of people, especially the foreigner as the citizen of ASEAN countries to find out in problems and setbacks in order to better the service.

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APPENDIX

Questionnaire guidelines for Interviews

Title: Approaches to address Security of Lives and Properties for people to enter ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): A case study of Metropolitan Police Division

Recommendations for improving Questionnaire by field experts

1. What measures do Royal Thai Police prepare to secure lives and properties for people to enter ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)? Are there any measures under your responsibility? If so, please specify? (Specify questions may be asked only informant involved.

2. What is your opinion on measures to secure lives and properties for people to enter ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by Royal Thai Police?

2.1 What do you see as the strengths of measures to secure lives and properties of People to enter ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)?

2.2 What do you see as the weakness of measures to secure lives and properties of People to enter ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)?

2.3 In your opinion, what area in measures to secure lives and properties of People to enter ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) need important? And how do you propose development guideline?

3. What do think about problems and obstacles in crime prevention and suppression of Police Office under Metropolitan Police Division? If any, what are they?

3.1 Are there any problem in manpower? If any, are there preventer measures or solutions to the problems?

3.2 Are there any problems in acquiring materials? And how do they set up preventive measures or find solutions to the problems?

3.3 Are there any problems relating to the surrounding atmosphere and any preventing measures or solutions to the problems?

3.4 Apart from the 3 aforementioned questions, what do you think of other problems involved? What are those problem, if any? Are there any prefecture measures as solutions to the problems?

4. What are external factors contributing to the success in crime prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Police Division?

4.1 The Consistency of International law

4.2 Identify same standard penalty

4.3 Besides the above-mentioned issues, any other issues that should be included.

5. What do you think about the additional external factors contributing to the success in crime prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Police Division?

5.1 Set up organizational Strategy

5.2 Management Policy

5.3 Personal Readiness

5.4 Collaboration with external organizations from all sectors

5.5 People participation

5.6 Beside all issues previously mentioned, any issues should be included in this topic

6. Other useful recommendations toward the effectiveness in prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Police Division.

6.1 Are there any strategic recommendations?

6.2 Are there any operational recommendations?

Questionnaire
ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES
FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION
INTO ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC) : A CASE STUDY OF
METROPOLITAN
POLICE BUREAU

Additional Questionnaires Improvement per Scholars advice

1. Currently, how does the Royal Thai Police prepare for crime prevention and suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) ? Which measures do you directly responsible?

2. What are your opinions toward the Royal Thai Police crime prevention and suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)?

2.1 In your opinion, what are the strengths of the crime prevention and suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)?

2.2 In your opinion, what are the weaknesses of the crime prevention and suppression measures into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)?

2.3 Which crime prevention and suppression measure into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) should be improved and what are the guidelines?

3. What do you think should be problems and setbacks in the crime prevention and suppression measures of police officers under Metropolitan Police Bureau into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)?

3.1 What are personnel problems and guidelines in prevention or solution to problems?

3.2 What are material problems and guidelines in prevention or solution to problems?

3.3 What are environmental problems and guidelines in prevention or solution to problems?

3.4 Besides problems in 3 areas previously mentioned, What do you think should be other concern issues? If any what are they? Any guidelines should be establish to prevent or solve the problems?

4. What are the external factors contributed to the success in crime prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Bureau into ASEAN Economic Community?

4.1 Agreeable with International Law

4.2 Identify standard punishment

4.3 Besides problems in issues previously mentioned, What do you think should be other additional issues?

5. What do you think should be internal factor in the organization affecting crime prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Bureau into ASEAN Economic Community?

5.1 Identify Organizational Strategy

5.2 Executive Policies

5.3 Personnel Readiness

5.4 Cooperation for External Operations

5.5 People Involvement

5.6 Further from aforementioned issues; Are there any additional issues?

6. Other recommendations affecting prevention and suppression of Metropolitan Bureau into ASEAN Economic Community?

6.1 What are the policy recommendations (strategies) ?

6.2 What are the Operational Recommendations?

Part 2: Problems and Setbacks in in protecting people life and assets

Please mark ✓ in the number you most agree based on your opinion

Problems and Setbacks	Level of Opinions				
	Most (5)	More (4)	Moderate (3)	Less (2)	Least (1)
Personnel					
1. Difficulty in work due to increasing complication in criminal offense and prosecution					
2. Lack of knowledge essential for operation, whether being legal or procedures affecting work efficiency					
3. Lack of readiness and opportunity for police officers self-development					
4. Lack of motivation to work due performing various tasks at the same time as well as work overload					
5. Crime prevention and suppression is a risky task but not receiving adequate attention					
6. Present work situation risk more complaints					
7. Shortages of police officers to support burden of work and increasing number of cases					
8. Unreasonable compensation and disproportionate with the amount of work					

Problems and Setbacks	Level of Opinions				
	Most (5)	More (4)	Moderate (3)	Less (2)	Least (1)
9. The police officer holds on to conventional organizational cultures that based on administrative power					
Materials					
10. Shortage of materials in the operation, unmatched with the number of staffs.					
11. Obsoleted equipment that unable to keep up with changing technology in contrast with the advance equipment for committing crime					
12. Shortages of funds to purchase equipment for the police officers operation					
13. The police officer must acquire own weapon to use in the crime preventive and suppressive.					
14. Complicated procedures for material disbursement					
15. Effective firearms enable the police officer to perform their tasks much better.					

Problems and Setbacks	Level of Opinions				
	Most (5)	More (4)	Moderate (3)	Less (2)	Least (1)
Environment					
16 Unable to consult the supervisor and co-workers because each one has heavy workload					
17 . Lack of cooperation, advice or assistance from co-workers					
18.Lack of team work , alienating at the work place					
19. Lack Communication between the practitioners					
20. Work environment contributed to lack of motivation and morale in work					
20. Work climate allowing staffs sharing work experiences to ensure effective operation					
Management					
21. Commander Unclear Administrative Policies					
22 Lack commander with vision					
23. Lack Operational Plan					
24. Lack of Database and Crime Statistics connectivity with other authorities					
25. Lack long-term and short-term plan into ASEAN Economic Community					

Part 4: Guidelines for Developing Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community

Please mark ✓ in front of your answer selected based on your opinions

Developing Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community	Level of Opinions				
	Most (5)	More (4)	Moderate (3)	Less (2)	Least (1)
Crime Prevention					
1. Establish a single database for Immigration checkpoint linking to all divisions as well as recording the governor authority on the border pass based on the database					
2. Establish standard report on crime statistic among ASEAN member countries					
3. Establish the main division to take responsibility of cooperation between the police officers in ASEAN member countries					
4. Data on people entrance and exit should be record on the database in English and real time as well as the information on the identification card.					
5. Proactive in developing operational plan that focused on crime prevention than suppression as in the past.					
6.					

Developing Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community	Level of Opinions				
	Most (5)	More (4)	Moderate (3)	Less (2)	Least (1)
7. Prepare staffs, facilities, vehicles and operational procedures, as well as the documents for press release in English and local dialect to accommodate and service the general public and tourists.					
8. Connect Information Technology database with other countries					
Crime Prevention					
9. Readiness in prevention and suppression of organized crime and transnational crime after into ASEAN Economic Community					
9. Prepare to amend the rules and revoke the obsolete law					
10. Identify punishment appropriate with the offense in order to prevent Thailand from becoming the organized crime base.					
11. Systematic plan on extradite and MOU					
12. Amend the laws and operational procedures for the police to meet the standard and rules of ASEAN					

Developing Crime Prevention and Suppression into ASEAN Economic Community	Level of Opinions				
	Most (5)	More (4)	Moderate (3)	Less (2)	Least (1)
Personnel					
13. The police officers at all levels must be knowledgeable in English and local dialect, having the English Testing with the accredited institution.					
14. These commanders must be aware of the need to support and develop personnel.					
15. Changing organizational culture among the police officers on work paradigm increasing services rather than exercising legal authorities with the public					
16. Formulate share vision working mainly toward the country peace and security					
17. Arrange training to share knowledge between police officers in ASEAN Member Countries					

**Part 5: Recommendations in Crime Prevention and Suppression in ASEAN
Economic Community**

5.1 What do you think should be the pattern for the Royal Thai Police to increase services and safety for the public to achieve the maximum effective results?

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5.2 What do you think should be the priority for the Royal Thai Police to develop into ASEAN Economic Community? And why ?

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Thank you for your Cooperation in Answering Questions

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