

A Study of the Roles and Potentials of the Community Justice Center in Solving Public Problems

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Article History

Received: 7 October 2018

Revised: 15 December 2018

Accepted: 18 December 2018

Abstract

The objectives of this research are to study the roles and potentials of the Community Justice Center, study the problems and obstacles of the Community Justice Center, and study the approaches or forms of operation of the Community Justice Center under the missions of Ministry of Justice to be more efficient. It is the research integrating between the qualitative and quantitative researches. The target group of the qualitative research using the in-depth interview consists of 43 members of Committee of the Community Justice Center in Thailand by random sampling. The target group of focus group consists of members of Committee of the Community Justice Center, people using the services, network and people by random sampling. The quantitative research is conducted by collecting the questionnaires. The target group consists of 444 members of Committee of the Community Justice Center by quota random. For the 3 methods, the target group in the Community Justice Center has the potential in the A and D grades. The research tools are the in-depth interview, focus group, and questionnaires. The data is analyzed on the contents and descriptive statistics including the frequency, number, percentage, and standard deviation. It is found that 1. The roles and potentials of the Community Justice Center under the missions of Ministry of Justice having the potentials in the A and D grades is entirely driven and has the operation on the 6 aspects of missions of Ministry of Justice. Besides, when analyzing for the whole country, it is found that the roles and potentials of the Community Justice Center under the 6 aspects of missions of Ministry of Justice are in the high level. 2. The problems and obstacles of the Community Justice Center in the operation following the missions of Ministry of Justice are in the budgets, structure of Committee, laws and regulations, lack of knowledge and understanding, location/area, remuneration, incentives, integration, cooperation, and rotation of the officials. There are also other problems and obstacles, for example, public awareness, access to the service uses including the reliability of people on the Community Justice Center. 3. The approaches or forms of operation of the Community Justice Center under the missions of Ministry of Justice can be improved with more efficiency requiring the appropriate location of Community Justice Center, structural pattern, Committee of Community Justice Center,

committee, legislation of law and related regulations, allocation of budgets, compensations, and allowances. This will make the Community Justice Center more efficient.

Keywords: Community Justice Center, Problem Solving, Sufferance of People

Significance of problem

In foreign countries, the concept of community justice is seen as a challenge to practices about traditional criminal justice because community justice focuses on supporting public safety and community quality of life representing the process of justice in supporting life in the community especially by reducing the inequality in community life and reducing fear (Karp and Clear, 2000).

Community Justice is the strategy to promote, support or encourage people in the community to participate or be partners in prevention, control, reconciliation, reduction, and remedy the damage and violence caused by crime or committing of offenses as well as returning good people back to the community by restoring customary justice system or developing community justice system. The goal is to make people feel secure, safe, and reach justice. The community has the potential and reconciliation with the mechanism to work according to the community justice system that is linked to the main justice system through the coordination of the provincial justice agency effectively (Ueauamnui, Sukying, and Rofiemusor, 2006). At present, the Ministry of Justice has the policy to develop and promote the implementation of community justice to be used for justice. This enables the reduction of social disparity in the community, convenience on the access to justice through the establishment of Community Justice Center by creating a working partnership between various sectors or community justice network with the Ministry of Justice. This aims at focusing on the prevention of crime and the consequences of offenses that cover a range of inappropriate behavioral actions including illegal behaviors and remedies or damages in all dimensions to alleviate damage to all parties, suppress conflicts arising from crime in the area and communities that play the role in dealing with actions. In addition, the Ministry of Justice has decentralized the integration of Community Justice Center to connect with local authorities to play the roles in the implementation of the Community Justice Center in order to achieve the goals in the needs of the Ministry of Justice to meet the demands in strengthening the justice and peace in the community under the strategy of “Justice for All, All for Justice”. This corresponds to the importance of community justice in order to bring concrete benefits by being able to use social capital to make people better able to access justice. It can enhance the efficiency and reduce the burden of the main justice system as well as creating the community awareness and preserving the traditions and local wisdom to remain (Kittayarak and Ueauamnui, n.d.). The Community Justice Center will be the fair and useful alternative which has been initiated for long time ago. Ministry of Justice has the strict and serious policy in 2016 according to the Order of Ministry of Justice No. 322/2559 defining the structure of the Community Justice Center and clear mission roles to help reducing the gap and inequality arising from the mainstream justice system. This makes people in the local community rely on one another together with the surveillance on crime to increase the roles and strengthen the communities and localities. It can protect the rights, manage the conflicts, reduce and remedy the damage or violence caused by crimes or offenses as well as returning good people to society. However, the system and mechanism that serves to promote the community justice process according to the Ministry of Justice's policy and operational strategy is still complicated and has a mission that is not clearly supported concretely, for example, without the framework clear operation or specific laws that will support the operation of the agencies. As a result, such operations are still unable to achieve the objectives. The support is lacked for volunteer training budgets because each

fiscal year requires only one volunteer training, and most of them are usually assigned only to new generation volunteers. Therefore, older volunteers are not able to continue to develop more and more potential (Chanchai, 2010). It lacks the understanding on knowledge, principles, and models of the operations of the community justice profoundly or the change of social situation that is more urbanized resulting in a challenge to the strength of community in order to join the group for various activities. The Community Justice Center is possibly one mechanism that has been affected by such changes and most importantly the political changes resulting in the change of the concept or policy of community justice administration to be in accordance with the government that manages the country making the community justice work in confusion, lack of continuity and ambiguity in assigning real power to the public sector in order to operate community justice. This causes people feel that they cannot "rely on" and truly have access to justice (Pinij, 2017). It is also consistent with the study of Sornwicha Kritthathikarn and Chaivot Phaiwitthayasiritham (2017) suggesting that the performance of community justice in the past had a lot of practical problems. People in society or communities still lack awareness and understanding of the missions and roles of justice. The community justice policy itself still lacks clarity in their own roles and it is still unable to enforce community justice to become an institution in the justice system like the mainstream justice.

According to the reasons mentioned above, in order to understand the role and status of the Community Justice Center under the clear responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and to develop the system and mechanism to perform the operation following the missions of the Community Justice effectively, it is necessary to study the roles and potential of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's mission, problems and obstacles of the Community Justice Center in the implementation of the Ministry of Justice's mission, and approaches or the form of operations of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's mission to be more effective in order to develop the effective Community Justice Center suitable for a spatial variety and responds to the actual needs of the community.

Research Methodology

1. The research model is the combination of qualitative and quantitative research with the study method from the documents, in-depth interviews, small group meetings, and questionnaires.

1.1 In-depth interviews are for studying the roles and potential of the Community Justice Center, studying the problems and obstacles of the Community Justice Center and the approaches or forms of operation of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's mission.

1.2 Small group meetings are for studying the roles and potential of the Community Justice Center, studying the problems and obstacles of the Community Justice Center and the approaches or forms of operation of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's missions to be more efficient.

1.3 Collection of questionnaires is for studying the roles and potential of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's missions.

2. Target groups and target group selection methods

2.1 In-depth interviews: The target group is Committee of Community Justice Center in Thailand divided by 6 regions; North, North East, Central, Eastern Economic Group, South, and Southern Border Provinces. The Committee is in the Community Justice Center having potential in grade A and grade D for 43 persons divided into 23 persons of Community Justice Center having potential in grade A and 20 persons of Community Justice Center having potential in grade D by specific sampling.

2.2 Small group meetings: The target group consists of representatives from the Community Justice Center Committee, people using the Community Justice Center services, community justice network, people in that area divided by 6 regions and being in the Community Justice Center having potential in grade A and grade D for 48 persons by specific sampling.

2.3 Collection of questionnaires: The population consists of the Committee of the Community Justice Center being in the Community Justice Center nationwide divided by 6 regions. They are the committees in the Community Justice Center having potential in grade A and grade D. The sample group consists of 1,200 members of Committee of the Community Justice Center divided into the Committee of the Community Justice Center having potential in grade A for 600 persons and in grade D for 600 persons. The quota random is used on the target group in each method as follows:

Table 1 Summary of target group in each method of data collection

Methods of data collection	Community Justice Center	Target group	Total
In-depth interviews	Grade A	23 persons	43 persons
	Grade D	20 persons	
Small group meetings	Grade A	-	48 persons
	Grade D	-	
Collection of questionnaires	Grade A	600 persons	1,200 persons
	Grade D	600 persons	

3. The research tools used in the qualitative research are the in-depth interviews and small group meetings. The research tools used in the quantitative research are questionnaires.

4. The data analysis for the qualitative research is the content analysis. The data analysis for the quantitative research is the descriptive statistics including the frequency/number, percentage, mean, and standard deviation using the criteria of interpretation of Pissanu Fongsri (2010).

Research Results

According to the research results of the study on the roles and potentials of the Community Justice Center in solving public problems, the research results can be concluded following the objectives as below:

1. The roles and potentials of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's missions for both Community Justice Center in grade A and grade D are found to be driven and to perform the operation following the 6 aspects of missions as follows:

1.1 Roles / Missions in the 1st aspect are the roles and potential in promoting, supporting, and coordinating the operations of government agencies and local administrative organizations in enhancing the access to justice of people of the Community Justice Center by driving the mission through activities of the project of the Community Justice Center. This aspect of roles and missions are supported by the personnel of government agencies and local administrative organizations in the operation.

1.2 Roles / Missions in the 2nd aspect are the roles and potential in surveillance and prevention on the problems of crime, corruption, and fraud of the government officials and the offenses against the laws. This can be driven through activities of the project of the Community Justice Center and can receive good support from the Center's Committee and network especially the local administrative organizations.

1.3 Roles / Missions in the 3rd aspect are the roles and potential in considering the complaints, solving of unfairness of people, receiving the notification for the clues of illegal offenses as

well as the assistance, care, suggestions, and problem solving to the people who suffer or want to receive the suggestions in legal and justice process. The missions are driven through activities of the project of the Community Justice Center. The cooperation is given by the personnel of the Community Justice Center in relevant areas and local administrative organizations.

1.4 Roles / Missions in the 4th aspect are the roles and potential in reconciling the disputes as requested by the litigants on the civil or criminal cases which are the compoundable offenses. The missions are driven through activities of the project of the Community Justice Center with the support from the personnel of the Community Justice Center and local administrative organizations.

1.5 Roles / Missions in the 5th aspect are the roles and potential in assisting and caring the persons being damaged or affected from the offenses and crime. The missions are driven through activities of the project of the Community Justice Center with the support from the personnel of the Community Justice Center, local administrative organizations, and other relevant agencies.

1.6 Roles / Missions in the 6th aspect are the roles and potential in assisting and supporting the operations of relevant agencies in solving, treating, rehabilitating the offenders and the ex-convicts including the persons under probation or the persons who are temporarily released to return to become the good citizen and do not return to re-commit the offense. The missions are driven through activities of the project of the Community Justice Center with the support from the personnel of the Community Justice Center, local administrative organizations, and other relevant agencies.

When classified by the potential of the center in grade A and grade D, it is found that Community Justice Center having the potential in grade A has the good operations on the roles / missions in the 1st aspect, 2nd aspect, 3rd aspect, 4th aspect, 5th aspect, and 6th aspect. However, some centers still lack knowledge and understanding and have not yet driven the missions of the center under the missions of the Ministry of Justice. When conducting quantitative analysis, it is found that the roles and potential of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's missions in 6 aspects as the whole country are at the high level ($\bar{X}=3.63$, S.D.=.007). When considering each, it is found that the consideration on the complaints, grievances, problems of injustice of people and receiving clues, information on various illegal acts as well as helping to take care of, giving advice and solving problems to those who are in troubles or who need legal advice and justice procedures are at the high level ($\bar{X}=3.71$, S.D.=.034).

2. The problems and obstacles of the Community Justice Center in the operations under the Ministry of Justice's missions which are similar or the same (joined problems) are in the budgets, personnel, laws, rules, and regulations. The different problems and obstacles (different problems) are in relevant agencies and confidence of various agencies (A), knowledge and understanding on 6 aspects of missions (D), local politics (D), lack of cooperation from people (D), lack of cooperation from the relatives of the ex-convicts or the persons under probation (D), lack of motivation in the operation (D), and vision of the executives (D).

3. The approaches or forms of operation of the Community Justice Center under the missions of Ministry of Justice to be more efficient are from the results of comparison on the forms of operation of the Community Justice Center having the potential in grade A and grade D require the driving mechanism (form of operation) of the Community Justice Center having the potential in grade A and grade D to be efficient in 7 steps as follows:

Table 2 Driving mechanism (form of operation) of the Community Justice Center to be efficient in 7 steps

No.	Community Justice Center having the potential in grade A	Community Justice Center having the potential in grade D	Things to be operated
1.	Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exact location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sign of the center	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exact location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sign of the center	Ministry of Justice - There must be the exact location for the center completely. - The center must be identified with the clear sign.
2.	Form of Committee of Community Justice Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 st pattern structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 nd pattern structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 st pattern structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 nd pattern structure	Ministry of Justice - The form of Committee of Community Justice Center must be improve to be appropriate.
3.	Committee of Community Justice Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have sufficient personnel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have the voluntary mind	+ Have sufficient personnel + Have the voluntary mind	Ministry of Justice - Increase the personnel to perform the duties in Community Justice Center - Promote the voluntary mind in the community
4.	Understanding on the roles and missions of Community Justice Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and understand on the roles and missions of Community Justice Center	+ Knowledge and understand on the roles and missions of Community Justice Center	Ministry of Justice - Promote the training to the Center's Committee - Arrange the activities to exchange the skills and experiences of the Center's Committee continually. - Study/learn/monitor from the pilot Community Justice Center or the model Center
5.	Laws, rules, and regulations + Laws, rules, and regulations	+ Laws, rules, and regulations	Ministry of Justice - Enforce laws, rules, and regulations concretely
6.	Budget allocation + Remunerations and allowances	+ Remunerations and allowances	Ministry of Justice - Promote the creation of motivation such as awards - Promote the private sector / society in the community with the support in the budgets for the operations of activities.
7.	Operations / activities following the missions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have knowledge and understanding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have the voluntary mind / create the motivation	+ Have knowledge and understanding + Participation + Have the voluntary mind / create the motivation	Ministry of Justice - Create the motivation - Have the voluntary mind of the community - Have the motivation in performing the duties.

Conclusion and Discussion

The roles and potential of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's missions are being driven and operated on promoting, supporting, and coordinating the operations of government agencies and local administrative organizations in strengthening the access to public justice, surveillance, and prevention of crime, corruption, and misconduct of government officials and various illegal acts, consideration on complaints, petitions, solving problems of injustice of people and receiving clues, information on various illegal acts. This includes helping, taking care of, giving some advices, and solving problems for those who have troubles or who need legal advices and justice, mediation reconciliation as requested by the litigants in respect of civil or criminal cases that are in violation of the laws, works of the agencies involved in correcting, rehabilitating the offenders and the ex-convicts including the persons under probation or the person who was temporarily released to return to become good citizen and not return to repeat the offense. This is correspondent with the research of Orathai Kokphon (2017) finding that the missions of the local government organization have the high level of potential in implementing the task of justice including; 1. Prevention and surveillance, 2. Education / legal advice, and 3. Conflict management / reconciliation. The missions that have moderate potential include; 1. Justice service work, and 2. Rehabilitation and development of offender's behaviors. This is in line with the research of Amornrat Ariyachaipradit Nimnu (2013) finding that the roles of Mahasarakham Provincial Prison officers in performing duties according to the community justice concept whether it is control and prevention of crime in terms of knowledge and understanding about the community justice concept and the performance of duties in Mahasarakham Provincial Prison, it was found to be at the high level. Mahasarakham Provincial Prison officers gave priority to the control and prevention of crimes first. This is in accordance with the education of Scott (2006) about volunteers reporting suspicious behaviors to police in Miami, California, Kansas, etc. in the United States. This is also consistent with the research of Clear, Hamilton, and Cadora (2011) mentioning that the victims also wanted to tell the impact and pains with the demand to make the offenders truly realize their own offenses which are one form of remedy. This is in accordance with the study of Bazemore and Schiff (2001) finding that accepting the offenders back to society causes the victims or the perpetrators to return to society and still correspond to one important informant saying, "The Community Justice Center has continuously operated according to the missions of the Ministry of Justice because it is considered the primary duty of the Community Justice Center and the officers must have the good knowledge and understanding". This is also correspondent with another important informant giving the comments in the same direction, "Every Community Justice Center must follow the missions of the Ministry of Justice in 6 aspects to help alleviating the sufferance of people."

The problems and obstacles of the Community Justice Center in implementing the missions of the Ministry of Justice are found as follows; 1. Budget obstacles, 2. Committee's structure, 3. Laws and regulations, 4. Committee and personnel, 5. Location / area, 6. Remunerations and incentives, 7. Lack of enforcement and integration of laws, 8. Cooperation, 9. Rotation and, 10. Other aspects such as public awareness, use of services and access to confidence. When classified by the potential of the centers having the potential in grade A and grade D, it is found that the Community Justice Centers having the potential in grade A and grade D have different problems and obstacles in the following areas including local politics, lack of cooperation, lack of motivation in the operation, and visions of the executives. This is in accordance with the research of Woraphol Pinij (2017) finding that the obstacles to the roles of the Provincial Justice Office in the development of community justice are due to the dynamics of change from the environment including problems of human, budgets, materials, equipment, management and other problems. This is in accordance with the research of Chor Chayin Phetphaisit and Somsak Nakhalachan

(2015), the problems and obstacles affecting public confidence in the justice operation of the Ministry of Justice are delayed work, public relations, missions, and roles are not clear, comprehensive and thorough, patronage system, discrimination between the poor and the rich and corrupt officials. This is also consistent with the research of Napatip Kessomboon (2013) finding that the problems and obstacles are in the management of the community justice network coordinators, levels of education of the community justice network. 89 percent of network coordinators graduated from only the primary level. Solving problems about educational backgrounds of community justice network coordinators is not good enough. This curriculum is developed to focus on the implementation of conflicts in the community. The curriculum model is created in the development of knowledge consisting of legal knowledge, management, social sciences, psychology, information technology, statistics, Buddhist Dharma analysis, administration, use of languages and techniques to resolve conflicts peacefully. This also corresponds with the opinions of one important informant saying, "The problem of the Community Justice Center is problem, form, committee, center, budget, officer, tools. Most importantly, legal issues do not yet support the work of the Community Justice Center". Another important informant provides the information, "The major problem of the Community Justice Center is legal problem in supporting work, conflicts, or local politics in some regions."

The approaches or forms of operation of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's missions to be more effective are; 1. Approaches or forms of legal and regulatory operations, 2. Budget, budget support, annual expenditure budget plan, 3. Policy and plan, 4. Integration and creation of parties / networks, and 5. Other aspects such as remuneration or incentives such as providing outstanding network rewards, granting the insignia, establishing a club or association of Community Justice Center and providing examples of case studies. This is in accordance with the research of Orathai Kokphol (2017) finding that the cooperation approaches should begin with the study of problems, proactive work, invitation and working with local government organizations. There are four practical steps; 1. Informal talk and set up a working group, 2. Organize workshop meetings to create a joint plan, 3. Prepare a memorandum of understanding and bring the plan into action, and 4. Evaluate the performance in the scope of the missions that can be prepared through the memorandum of agreement. This is in accordance with the research of Thanida Hirankham (2015) finding that the factors that affect the success of public participation in the community justice network are government support. The leaders must be knowledgeable, experienced, in gathering villagers to find solutions of people and motivation to benefit from being involved in development activities. This is correspondent with the research of Prapaipit Muthitacharoen (2015) finding that for the first step in initiating the management of community justice centers, if the establishment has quality according to the target set forth, the important inputs for the establishment of centers include administrative resources such as personnel structures (officers and Committee), budgets, materials, equipment needed for the operations, work place, etc. Besides, the Committee of the Center and the public relations of the Center must be procured and selected to be known by people in the community. 2. The recommendation for the operation is to allocate the budgets for the Community Justice Centers in the pilot sub-districts for 25,000 baht each. The recommendation for the operation of the center is to create the participation, knowledge, understandings on the laws to the Center's Committee. This is in line with the research of Thatchaphat Yuktanon, Banpot Wirunrat, and Pattree Freestad (2017) finding that the approaches in developing the potential of the compromises are to have training to educate labor law including negotiation, mediation and negotiation psychology, skills in summarizing and capturing important issues, collecting sample cases, creating the relationship group, conducting the case studies, arranging the study visit to see the places of

work. This is also consistent with the study of Bazemore and Schiff (2001) finding that the community justice is to use the community as the base of operations and partnership with the government sector and local communities. It can still access and play the roles in justice activities such as community courts, village police, or probation.

Research Recommendations

The recommendations in this research include practical recommendations and policy recommendations for the Community Justice Center, Provincial Justice Office, and Ministry of Justice with the period of 1-4 years as follows:

1. Practical suggestions for the Community Justice Center

1.1 Period of 1-2 years

1.1.1 The Community Justice Center must promote knowledge and understanding for the Center's Committee regarding the roles and potential of the Community Justice Center under the 6 aspects of Ministry of Justice's missions by arranging the potential training to increase the potential of the Center's Committee. This can create knowledge and understanding on the roles and duties of the Community Justice Center under the Ministry of Justice's missions as well as sending the Center's Committee to participate in the training for potential development of the Center's Committee.

1.1.2 Community Justice Center must have the Center's Committee to complete all positions and must have staffs at the community justice center (location) of their own by allocating personnel from the center or recruiting staffs to perform duties in the community justice center specifically.

1.1.3 The Community Justice Center must build confidence for the people in the area by presenting case studies to the public to acknowledge and publicize the basic services of the Community Justice Center through various channels such as radio broadcasting in the villages, public relations through the fairs in communities such as temple fairs, funerals, etc.

1.2 Period of 3-4 years

1.2.1 The Community Justice Center must have its own location and there must be the officers at the center to give the consults to suffering people in the area. Ministry of Justice must provide the area for the Community Justice Center not having its own location to have the exact place where people can easily access.

2. Practical recommendations for the provincial justice offices

2.1 Period of 1-2 years

2.1.1 The Provincial Justice Office must have frequency or duration of supervision. There must be the location visit to provide advices to the Community Justice Center to promote knowledge and understanding on the missions for the Center's Committee. There will be the supervision at the center in one week. The provincial justice officers must take a number of centers to supervise at the ratio of provincial justice officers. Within 1 month, the provincial justice officers must supervise the center at the minimum number.

2.1.2 The Provincial Justice Office must organize activities or organize projects in the province so that the provincial justice center can exchange knowledge, experiences as well as transferring and exchanging the ideas in the implementation among one another, for example, organizing an exchange program between the Center's Committee, organizing a training project to create knowledge and understanding in the missions of the Community Justice Center.

2.1.3 Provincial Justice Office must monitor and evaluate the potential of the Community Justice Center in the past 6 months or 1 year and provide the rewards as an incentive to work for the Community Justice Center Committee such as supporting in materials - various equipment in the operations, supporting some additional budgets for activities when the

Justice Center can develop itself through the evaluation criteria of the Provincial Justice Office.

3. Practical recommendations for Ministry of Justice

3.1 Period of 1-2 years

3.1.1 The Ministry of Justice must allocate sufficient personnel to establish Community Justice Center for the whole country to be suitable for the operations, operate and organize projects / activities to be more efficient by allocating personnel from the center to perform duties such as returning officers voluntarily to domicile, etc.

3.1.2 The Ministry of Justice must allocate the budgets for the Community Justice Center to be used in the operations of the center such as various activities related to the Community Justice Center and used in the operations of the Community Justice Center such as procurement of materials and equipment necessary for operations which can set up the project and withdraw the budget from the center.

3.1.3 The allocation of materials, office supplies and equipment such as computers, printing machines, photocopiers, paper, etc., to the Community Justice Center for being used in the operation of officers, Center's secretary as well as the Community Justice Center Committee which can be withdrawn from the center.

3.1.4 The Ministry of Justice must direct the policy to encourage the Ministry of Interior to integrate and implement concrete and serious actions in order for the local administrative organization to perform the acts truly.

3.2 Period of 3-4 years

3.2.1 There must be activities or projects that are consistent with the missions of the Community Justice Center such as visiting the Community Justice Center.

3.2.2 There must be the clear and concrete budget allocation plan in accordance with the missions of the Community Justice Center.

4. Policy recommendations for Ministry of Justice

4.1 Period of 1-2 years

4.1.1 The Ministry of Justice has to enforce the Community Justice Act B.E..... to support the performance operations of the provincial justice and community justice centers as well as the Community Justice Center Committee.

4.1.2 The Ministry of Justice should establish the Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of the Budget, Ministry of Interior including the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand to allocate budget for the Community Justice Center to drive policy and help solving the problems of people.

4.1.3 The Ministry of Justice has to formulate the master plan for implementation in the Ministry of Justice's strategy and must have a clear action plan.

4.1.4 The Ministry of Justice should have the development policy linked to the use of various resources in the community and social capital of each community in the form of extension in order for the community justice to truly belong to the community.

4.1.5 The Ministry of Justice should have the integrated policy for the establishment of community justice in the municipality, local or sub-district administrative organizations, etc.

4.1.6 The Ministry of Justice must have clear rules regarding the disbursement of allowances.

4.1.7 The Ministry of Justice must establish a fair action plan and a collision set to push the strategies and various operational plans related to community justice.

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