

Developing Aftercare Treatment for Newly Released Female Inmates in Thailand

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This mixed-methods study aims to find out the situation, problem, and impediment of the present operation towards newly released female inmates in Thailand, as well as to appropriately implement the adjusted operation approach based on the best practice approach from abroad to suit the Thai context. The findings lead to the operation development for the newly released female inmates in Thailand, thus helping effectively reduce the repeated offences of the newly released inmates. **Result:** From the study, the five aftercare treatment development approaches for newly released female inmates in Thailand are derived as follows: (1) the alternative justice approach in bypassing the cases from mainstream justice; (2) the operation development approach for the Department of Corrections to monitor the screening, evaluating, rehabilitating, transferring, examining, following, helping, and evaluating works; (3) the database storage enforcement and data analysis approach to evaluate the risks in committing crime at the individual level through the Big Data use along with the psychologists; (4) the society's attitude adjustment through the formation of the networks and the integration between the offices from the government, private, civic, and media sectors; and (5) the appropriate implementation approach of the role model or the successful approach from abroad such as the Yellow Ribbon project of Singapore in the Thai context.

Key words: *Newly Released Female Inmates, Development Approach, Rehabilitation, Aftercare Treatment After Being Released.*



Introduction

Thailand attaches significance to the development of the prison system to international standards, taking into account the human dignity of the inmates, especially the female inmates who have different physical and mental needs from the male inmates. This focusses on the remediation process, the behaviour and mind development, rather than the aspect of revenge, based on the mission of the Department of Corrections, which focusses on controlling, correcting and developing the behaviour of prisoners to return good and valuable people back to society. (Department of Corrections, 2018) Due to this, the prison system has been developed to support the standard minimum rules for treating inmates of the United Nations (Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners), the development of prisons in accordance with the Bangkok Rules or the United Nations regulations on treatment of female inmates in prisons and non-detention measures for female offenders through the collaboration with the Institute for Justice of Thailand (TIJ), and also having a policy in compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures or The Tokyo Rules that focus on the use of alternative penalties instead of detention in prisons and encourage communities to participate in the management of criminal justice and the rehabilitation of more offenders. The government of General Prayut Chan-o-cha has paid attention to the process of rehabilitation, monitoring and assisting the acquittal, by assigning the Department of Corrections to form an integrated social network plan to monitor and assist the acquittal. Annual Budget Year B.E. 2017-2021 (Version 3) has the objectives of: Ensure rights and access to basic benefits; career access participation in assisting people with disabilities in various organisations; to lead to the creation of a collaborative tracking mechanism; look after and help the person who is punished with real proposals (Social Welfare Division, Department of Corrections, 2017). The government of General Prayut Chan-O-Cha has paid attention to the process of rehabilitation, monitoring and assisting the newly released by assigning the Department of Corrections to form an integrated social network plan to monitor and assist them in the Annual Budget Year B.E. 2017-2021 (Version 3), with the objective to ensure the rights and access to basic welfare and careers, participation in assisting the newly released in various offices, thus leading to the creation of a collaborative tracking mechanism in taking care of, monitoring, and materially helping the newly released (Social Welfare Division, Department of Corrections, 2017).

Although the government has a policy of monitoring, supervising, and assisting the newly released via measures such as the establishment of a coordination centre and employment promotion, the Centre for Assistance to Reintegration and Employment (CARE) to alleviate unemployment after being released, or allowing the inmates to go through rehabilitation processes while being in prison to adjust behaviours and attitudes until entering the pre-release program to enable their adjustment to a society before being released (Division of Behavioural Development, Department of Corrections, 2018, page 1) – still, there is more. For the newly released there is also the Phiboon Songkhroh Foundation that provides temporary housing assistance in the form of a semi-family house, transportation and clothing allowances, and public health as well as granting funds for careers (Social Welfare Division, Department of Corrections, 2017 a). Also, there are also private agencies that provide housing and occupation assistance such as Community Health Enterprises and Social Health Enterprise (SHE) by Dr. Poolchai Jit-anantawitthaya as the founder in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice to open a semi-family house entitled "Her House" as a shelter for the newly released female inmates, providing those who joined the training course on massage therapy for the 'office syndrome' with an opportunity to be fairly employed, and also supporting them to be the owners of their own business when they were ready (Thai PR. Net, 2017, 28 August). Nonetheless, the number of newly released who returned as repeat offenders within a period of 1 year from 2016 - 2018 increased steadily from 14.52 percent to 15.62 (Department of Corrections, 2018 a). These figures show the failure to rehabilitate while being in prison, and the failure of the follow-up process after the release at the time when no law exists.

Hence, the researcher deems it appropriate to study the problems and obstacles in the operation of the supervision, transfer, and follow-up after release in order to look for ways to improve the treatment of newly released female inmates in Thailand, thus effectively helping reduce the number of repeated offences. This should be done by limiting the scope of the study to only the newly released female inmates when their prison term has expired based on a court's sentence, or on the royal pardon with no condition. This group of newly released inmates is the group of people who when being released will no longer be monitored by any office or system.

Literature Review

The Department of Corrections, as the organisation being directly responsible for controlling and adjusting the behaviour of the inmates to become good people before returning to society in order to help support government policy, revised the Corrections Act B.E. 2017, which is the current version amended a total of 4 times to be consistent and in a timely manner. This was adjusted from punishment for revenge to correction and rehabilitation to suit each case and each offender. Nonetheless, there has been a process for identifying the inmates, adjusting their behaviour, and preparing them before releasing them from a prison and the inmate classification is under the Corrections Act B.E. 2017 set out in Chapter 3 on classification, area

of responsibility, and prison standards. Article 31, classification or class of the prison based on criteria, gender, status, wish for the behavioural development, characteristics of a prison and Section 4 Inmates, Part 2 Identification and the inmate behavioural development according to Sections 40, 41 and 42 that must be considered for classification as appropriate for the penalty, the characteristic of the offense and violence in order to plan for behavioural adjustment through education, vocational training and must be provided with the right to contact the families outside of the prison and also attend the pre-release programs. For the pre-release preparation, it is set out in Section 6, Pre-Release and Release from Prisons, Section 64 and 65 which separate the inmates to be released for training before the release program. (Corrections Act 2017, 2017, pages 12-13, 20)

To ensure the efficient operations, Department of Corrections Regulations on Behaviour Development of B.E. 2018 then was issued (Department of Corrections, 2018 b) which contains 3 main curricula for behaviour development, namely 1) compulsory courses including orientation courses and preparation courses before releasing among the others, 2) compulsory courses according to the nature of the case including the program to rehabilitate the offenders on sex, the program for rehabilitation of the repeated offender among the others, 3) compulsory courses, including the mental development course, professional training courses among the others, and 4) courses as specified by Department of Corrections.

In addition, there is also the regulations of Department of Corrections on Preparation before Release of 2018 (Department of Corrections, 2018 c) which requires the remaining inmates to be imprisoned from six months to one year to attend the pre-release program for the physical and mental development, the relationship with their families, and return to a society. Still, it stipulates that Department of Corrections must organise the activities or training to provide the inmates and their families the advice or social assistance based on the conditions, problems and needs. When the inmates will be released from prison, if there is no need for information disclosure or government agencies to help, Department of Corrections is considered to have ended its authority to monitor and evaluate the remedial actions. But if the released voluntarily provides the information in contact with the government agencies, Department of Corrections will forward it to the relevant agencies to provide or relief the assistance after the release such as Ministry of Interior, Bangkok Metropolis, Provincial Justice Office will provide the follow-up care after the release by visiting the house, providing the allowance or other aids if needed, while Ministry of Social Development and Human Security provides the relief for the dependent by helping the families and transfer to the other agencies for helps among the others. (Division of Social Welfare, Department of Corrections, 2017. b) However, based on the newly released inmates' nature, it is found that they do not want to contact the government agencies or do not want the representative from the government to appear at their residences as they do not want the people in their community to know that they had been in jail before. Hence, the

contact details and addresses are often incorrect, thus making the database of the inmates being unable to track and thus resulting in the missing of the follow-up process.

It can be seen that Department of Corrections has the guidelines for treating the inmates from the first stage of acceptance and classification, individually compulsory rehabilitation including the preparation process before the release and relief after the release. The said process is intended to allow the inmates to repent, not to repeat the crime again. On the other hand, even though every inmate goes through the process but it is found that the statistics of the repeated offenders still increases every year showing that, in practice, there are still many problems and lack of efficiency in the said operations. There are reports from the Committee on Organisational Integration Plans (Version 2) regarding monitoring problems and help the released inmates based on the Plan no. 2 as follows. (Social Welfare Division, Department of Corrections, 2017 c)

- 1) **Department of Corrections** faces the problems with the preparation of the database of the released inmates which is not updated, not complete and not cover as required by the offices or the networks including the network coordination such as the fact that some subdistrict administration organisations are not aware of the joint operation of monitoring the care of the released inmates under the integrated plan of 9 organisations, thus resulting in no monitoring and reporting back to prisons and correctional institutions.
- 2) **Bangkok Metropolis** The community development and social welfare officers and the administrative officers from 50 District Offices visit the released inmates' houses in monitoring and providing the assistance and they experience the problems that the released inmates do not come back to live based on the given information, they provided the false information and do not need the assistance. This is due to the fact that they do not want the surrounding residents to know that they had been in prison and some return to life at risk of becoming the inmates and do not wish to get the assistance.
- 3) **Department of Employment** found the problems that the employers / companies do not need the released inmates due to the fact that they do not trust the released in terms of security. The released inmates provided the addresses or the phone numbers that cannot be contacted and most of them lack of concentration and are illiterate.
- 4) **Department of Skill Development** found the problems and obstacles that there are the problems on the personal database and the database on the inmate development, the vocational training is effective to meet the needs of the labor market and the restrictions on training that requires the large equipment or the communication using the technology which is not possible.
- 5) **Department of Local Administration Promotion** encountered the problem that there is no budget to support it and therefore cannot carry out the task successfully.

According to the related studies to the treatment of the newly released female inmates, it is found that Petchrat Ingkhasarnmanee (2008) studied "Problems in the implementation of the

rehabilitation program for the released inmates of Department of Corrections" by studying the staff of organising the rehabilitation program for the inmates in 135 prisons and found the rehabilitation programs include 1) prison congestion, which makes it impossible to identify the inmates in the sleeping quarters. 2) the staff in organising the program lack of morale at work. 3) the inmates lack of the motivation to participate. 4) the prisons have more control policies than remedies. 5) the prisons lack of monitoring and the evaluation of the released inmates. Weerachai Laonin et al. (2009) studied "Recidivism of inmates in the Mahasarakham prison." and found that the factors that promote the family recidivism are warmth in the family and family poverty. In terms of social factors, it is found that the environment for dependence within the community is few as well the non-acceptance from the society in terms of employment after the release. Saranaya Klinsukon (2011) studied "Problems about Equality of Rights: A Case Study of Equal Rights of the Inmates in Education and Work " and found that some disadvantaged groups, including" groups of the released people are still being ignored by the state and society. The state and society tend to have the bad attitude towards those released people by stigmatising such people as the bad people who do not deserve the good opportunities from a society although the said persons will receive the legal punishment until the end. Therefore, although Department of Corrections has effectively prepared for the released people after being released through the professional training or given them the opportunity to study at various levels, the said arrangements did not bring any benefit. Montra Ngarmwaja (2012) studied the "guidelines for the development of the released inmates" and found the problems of the released people that 1) the society does not accept those who had been imprisoned before. 2) in terms of the rules, some agencies restrict the released people from being unable to work. 3) the released inmates do not have the true intention to help improve themselves. 4) there is poor public relations. 5) the relief that is not the immediate relief such as the fact that it takes many months for the approval. 6) there is no direct responsibility unit along with the restrictions on personnel and budget respectively. There are limitations on personnel and budget. Pornprapha Kaewkla et al (2015) studied "The complete research report on improving the quality of rehabilitation quality of the offenders through the continuous care system and the information forward from the detention locations to probation measure and the relief after the release" and found that the offenders have difficulty transitioning from the place of detention back to a society but preparation before releasing the offender is encouraged to return to a society with the occurring relationship, thus providing the positive effect on the rehabilitation of the offenders in the community. The remediation for the offenders in the community comprises the probation volunteers as the important mechanism but the probationary volunteers do not cover all areas and most of them are the elderly. Srisombat Chokeprachakchat and Thorngyai Aiyawarakul (2015) studied on "Guidelines for the development of wrongdoing habits of Thailand" and found that the obstacles in the behavioural development caused by the officials still focus on the control of punishment rather than correction. In addition, the problem of the inmates overflowing the prison that is beyond the capacity of the staff to support, thus leading to the transfer of learning crime in the prison. In this regard, the guideline for treating the inmates has been proposed and there are recommendations for 5 forms of the seamless behavioural development, namely classification of

criminals, organising and assessing the impact of the policy, preparation before the release, returning to a society, and monitoring and evaluation respectively.

From the synthesis of the literature review, the problems and obstacles in the treatment of newly released female inmates can be summarised as follows.

1) Problems regarding database storage, forwarding, and integration between offices

Because the correctional system for storing the database or the need to contact the government after the penalty is voluntarily and the nature of the released people that do not want to contact the government agencies, most of those then provide the false housing information so that the government agencies cannot follow up, thus causing the problems in database storage that is incomplete, incorrect, and cannot be used for tracking or evaluation after release. In the process of forwarding and integrating between offices, some problems are the result of the incorrect database storage processes, which makes the successive organisations unable to implement the plan efficiently. In addition, the integration between offices, especially the transformation of policies into operations, causes the problems on budget, staff, place, coordination including clarity and uncovering communication at the low level.

2) Problems in classification, correction, rehabilitation, preparation before releasing, returning to a society, follow-up, and evaluation

Although Department of Corrections has the regulations to support classification, correction, rehabilitation, preparation before releasing, relief after the inmates are released, in practice, it is found that the root cause that makes the process inefficient is the overflow of inmates, thus resulting in the classification process from the beginning being limited by location and also allowing the officials to focus more on controlling the inmates to be more orderly than the restoration. For the pre-release preparation program, the inmates are required to attend the training before being released from six months to one year, able to build encouragement and hope for the inmates while in prison. But after being released from the sentence, there is no agency to look after them as a mentor and the process of transferring to society lacks of follow-up and evaluation, thus causing the aforementioned process resulting in a prison fence to not be used in real life.

3) Attitude problems of a civil society

The Thai justice process that focuses on the offender and sending to a prison for punishment help create a myth to a society that behind the fence is a land of evil. Therefore, those who had been through prisons have been labeled as the bad people. With the attitude of a Thai society that remains attached to the punishment for revenge, providing the offenders a chance to return to normal society is a distant matter. Moreover, the lack of knowledge, understanding and participation between the outside society and the society behind the prison fence creates a gap between those released people. After being released from a prison, they still have to go to another social prison. This factor in

accepting those who have been released results in finding work in the workplace, which most entrepreneurs do not have confidence in employment. It also creates the pressure and stigma of the released people as well. Such cycle results in repeated offenses.

Methods

The methodology of this mixed-methods study was conducted through both the quantitative and qualitative approaches. For the qualitative method, data were collected by collecting the secondary data through the documentary research while the primary data with the in-depth interviews among the executives from Department of Corrections, Department of Probation as well as the academics with the experience in the process of treating 10 female inmates along with the focus group with 15 operators and the interview results were utilised to develop the questionnaire used to survey the opinions of 280 female inmates before being released from the process of rehabilitation within the prison.

Result

From data collection through the in-depth interviews with the executives from Department of Corrections, Department of Probation as well as the academics with the experiences related to the process of treating 10 female inmates along with the focus group among 15 operators, in terms of the problems and obstacles in the treatment of the female inmates after punishment, it is found that most of them agree that the situations and obstacles to the treatment of the newly released female inmates are mainly due to

1. The process of rehabilitation within the prison itself which has the limitations and the lack of the effective inmate inclusion process from the beginning. The limitation on location and the number of staff that are less than the number of the inmates overflowing the prison makes it impossible to organise the activities or bring the inmates thoroughly into the program. As the interviewee said "I have an opinion that it should be caused by the congestion problem of some prisons and the external problems in another part of a society. "(interview, 8 February 2018), This is consistent with another interviewer saying that "Regarding the preparation before the release, we may not be able to do the best due to the large number of the inmates. But the outside society also plays a part. "(Interview, 18 April 2018)
2. Problem of attitude of the external civil society Once the inmates passed their sentence, what they must face is the acceptance of the people to return the community, which is consistent with another interviewee saying that "Society is not open to opportunities. Of which 70% of the female inmates are involved in drugs. Another issue that the outsiders do not accept is another issue. "(Interview, 8 February 2018).

3. For the relief process after the release, it is found that most of the immediate assistance is the transportation fee to return to the domicile, the clothes, the advice for the vocational training including the residences in a semi-family house style for those released people who are not ready to return to their domiciles.
4. For the integration process between offices, the problems in transferring, and subcontracting or coordination in each step are found because each office holds different data sets and there is no central unit to be the coordination center. As can be seen in the interview that says "Right now, there are a lot of organisations but the organisation tries to work under a lot of selfishness, not seeing the final results together. Just want the success of the organisation you are responsible for and is a very big obstacle (Interview, 26 March 2018) which is in line with the interview of another executive who said "The government itself uses the word simple integration, but it is too difficult when done. The integration of the government is to do MOU to use. In addition, it is found that two paper cents after completion, each person holds it and then goes back to work as usual "(Interview, 26 March 2018)

For the guidelines for the development of treatment of female inmates in Thailand, the interviewee was of the opinion that the concept of pulling the community into taking care of the rehabilitation of the offenders In the rehabilitation process that understands the process of socialisation and control by the community members, known as Community Base Correction, is a way to effectively prevent the offender's wrongdoing effectively as the interviewee said "We currently have a Community Base Correction but have to clearly define the responsibilities. They must bring back only the following- up work to follow the released people. It is not a probation but a surveillance."(Interview, 11 January 2018) and must give the space to the community sector. Families are involved in monitoring and connecting with us in order to support again "(Interview, 26 March 2018).

This is in consistence with the practice of the newly released inmates in Singapore that have successfully reduced the number of repeated offenders with the Yellow Ribbon Project to raise the awareness and draw the civil society. The business sector enters the prison management process including the remediation process and focus on the community and media participation including taking the decisive measures to enforce monitoring in the risk groups that have been released. In this regard, Thailand can appropriately apply the aforementioned guidelines.

As for the process of rehabilitation in the prison from the data collection by the survey using the questionnaire with 280 female inmates who are about to be released from prison in the next six months to a year, 280 people from 3 correctional institutions and from the questionnaire, the researchers set the criteria for considering the interpretation of the mean scores of the development of the gun control measures by dividing the scores into 5 levels according to the criteria of Best as follows (Best, 1981: 80)

Mean score from 4.50-5.00 means most agree.
 Mean score from 3.50-4.49 means agree very much.
 Mean score from 2.50-3.49 means moderate agree
 Mean score from 1.50-2.49 means less agree
 Mean score from 1.00-1.49 means least agree

Table 1.1: Shows Number, Percentage, Mean, and Standard Deviation of the sample classified by the correction process factors from prisons

Factor on Correction Process from Prison	Opinion Level					\bar{X}	S.D.	Interpretation
	Most	Much	Average	Less	Least			
1. You can implement the lessons derived from the prisons in your way of living after being released.	90 (32.1)	166 (59.3)	24 (8.6)	-	-	4.23	.59	Most
2. You learn the career skills in the prison and this makes you cherish yourself.	99 (35.4)	151 (53.9)	27 (9.6)	3 (1.1)	-	4.23	66.	Most
3. The correction process of the prison makes you change in the better way .	129 (46.1)	131 (46.8)	17 (6.1)	3 (1.1)	-	4.36	69.	Most
	90	161	26	3	-	4.20	64.	Much

4 Preparation prior to being released makes you well adjust yourself with the others.	(32.1)	(57.5)	(9.3)	(1.1)				
5. Certification of the behaviour certificate from Department of Corrections affects the working place in accepting you to work.	85 (30.4)	98 (35.0)	82 (29.3)	6 (2.1)	9 (3.2)	3.87	97.	Much
6. Being provided with the opportunity to work makes you not want to repeat the offense.	158 (56.4)	94 (33.6)	28 (10.0)	-	-	4.46	67.	Most

From Table 1.1, it is found that the level of the opinions of female inmates regarding the factors affecting the success of the remedial process from prison in general is at a high level, sorted by average from the first to the least. Most of them agreed on the matter being given the opportunity to work means you don't want to go back and commit the mistakes again with an average of 4.46, followed by the prison correction process, which results in a better change of self with an average of 4.36 and the third, having the same mean of topics, You can apply the lessons learned in prison to life in prison and he learned the skills of his career in prison to see the self-esteem, averaged at 4.23, and the least of the opinions were the issuance of a certificate of conduct from Department of Corrections affects the establishment of the acceptance to work, with an average of 3.87.

Besides, there is also the recommendation from the female inmates that the need for a society to accept and provide the released inmates the opportunity to have careers that is consistent with the survey on “When given the opportunity to work, you will not go back to commit the same wrongdoing with the most average point” showing the big problem after being released that is the lack of career opportunity.

Discussion

From the study, it is found that the current practice of treating the newly released female inmates has encountered the problems although there are the policies and laws supporting the practice starting from the inmate separation process, the rehabilitation, preparation before the release, and the relief after being released which is the continuous problem from the Thai law focusing on bringing the offenders into prison without penalty. Other options suitable for the inmates and violence still cause the problems for the inmate overflowing the prison and affecting the number of the officials. A location that is unable to accommodate the inmates thoroughly and efficiently which is consistent with the results from the related executive and operators' interviews. This is also consistent with the studies of Petcharat Ingkhasarmanee (2008) and Srisombat Chokeprachakchat and Thorngyai Aiyawarakul (2015) which encountered the problems in implementing the rehabilitation programs caused by the prison congestion. Moreover, the prisons still have the control policies rather than the remedies and lack of tracking and evaluating the already released inmates.

Apart from this, there are also the external factors such as the negative attitude of the civil society towards the inmates which is an important part that drives the offenders to stigmatise themselves and the lack of the job opportunities that lead to the repeated offenders. Although the study shows that the female inmates are encouraged and that the process of rehabilitation in prison and the professional training in the prisons will allow the released inmates to return to their places in the society again, after they were released, they faced the fact that the people in the society do not welcome them, as though there were invisible walls between them. This is in line with the studies of Wirachai Laonin et al (2009) and Saranya Kinsukon (2011) that found that the factor in recidivism of those who are released is from the lack of acceptance from a society as well as the lack of equality in work and basic rights as the underprivileged that are not cared for by the government as other groups of disadvantaged. Therefore, even if the rehabilitation program or preparation before the release is not good, it may not help the offender not to repeat the offense again. As long as the mainstream justice process is aimed at bringing the wrongdoers into prisons as the needs of the female inmates requesting another opportunity from a society, the alternative justice is a reasonable solution to be considered for the female inmates in accordance with the UN's minimum standards for non-detention or the Tokyo Rules in which the correctional workers have agreed to take the measures to restore the offenders by the community or called Community Base Correction is used to control and correct the offender behaviour which will strengthen the community itself and prevent the crime effectively. But the problem is that the probation volunteers who perform their duties within the community are mostly the elderly not being covered in all areas according to the study of Pornprapha Kaewkla et al (2015). Moreover, the internal remedial process of the community cannot be applied to the lawless community with the environment and the people in the community still have the attitude to accept the wrongdoing and transfer it to the community in which the people

are independent. Hence, the government must have the strict measures for those who are released and those at risk in the community as in Singapore which includes the measures to promote the release of the opportunity to return to a society gracefully with their professional skills with the involvement of the civil society in the care and rehabilitation since being in a prison. (Singapore Prison Service, 2014; Vuiyasawa, 2009). On the other hand, it is found that if there is a group of the at-risk prisoners, there are the strict measures to monitor and prevent the repeated crimes. Thailand still loses the process of connecting the released person to the community, the post-tracing process, and the evaluation process apart from the problems and obstacles in the operation mentioned above.

Conclusion

For the guidelines for treating the female inmates in Thailand, the researcher considers that there should be the improvements in the system of justice starting from the consideration of increasing the alternative justice that is more appropriate for the people and wrongdoing in order to replace the offenders into the prison which is the solution to the problem of efficiency in the identification of the offenders, the rehabilitation that is appropriate for each person, the preparation before the release by allowing the civil society and the agencies to take over after the inmates to be involved in the care since being in a prison. Another important issue that Thailand lacks is creating the process to connect the released inmates and the community, the post-care after the release, and the monitoring process and evaluation by adopting the guidelines of Singapore as a model and improving the existing laws to suit those problems.

Future Study

For future studies, it is recommended that the opinions of the civil society and the business sectors as the stakeholders within the community and are also the essential drive of the rehabilitation process and the post-monitoring process, the acceptance and the social expectation, and the needs from the released people of the private sector should be studied in order that the findings can be implemented in improving the rehabilitation process, the preparation prior to the release including the connecting process for the released people with the community and the evaluation process as well.

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