

A Study of Establishing Crime and Justice Museum

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Abstract

Approaches to developing the learning processes rely on developing the modern learning resources and preparing the knowledge enabling to transmit it with efficiencies. This includes the medium which the learners can extensively access knowledge. Such approaches will be the development of the intelligence infrastructure that reinforces the quality for the Thai people. A government prototype of significant knowledge focusing on the transmission of justice administration to public is the project of establishing Crime and Justice Museum aiming at collecting the knowledge of the justice administration. Proposals have been emphasized on roles of the Thai monarch institution since the past. This includes the rules of law which is the “sacred principle of laws” to be fairly applied in the justice administration. It also includes the history of the Thai and international criminal justice and the royal initiatives of Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha enabling to initiate the permanent exhibition learning model. All information are raised in focus groups and workshops in order to analyze and synthesize the outcomes of all the processes and to fully further plan the establishment of the Crime and Justice Museum. Findings show that the design of the knowledge presenting the history, the criminal justice administration and the principle of criminology should add the essence of the justice administration that will ease visitors clearly understand its practices, social norms, laws, the evolution of punishment, ethics of the justice personnel in the justice administration.

Keywords: *knowledge, crime and justice museum, justice administration, principle of criminology*

1. Rationale

The project of establishing the Crime and Justice Museum is one of the projects thrived by the Ministry of Justice under the royal initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha. It is majorly aimed to honor the works of the justice administration in Thailand with the system They are witnessed with the royal endeavors of Her Royal Highness Princess before the eyes of the world and UN. Her Royal Highness Princess has instituted spiritual supports the project of Enhancing Lives of Female Inmates (ELFI) and the Draft of the Bangkok Rules.

With the royal initiatives and thrives as above; the scopes have been expanded more to the foreign countries to be more accepted in the standards of treating female inmates at the international level and to promote Thailand to be the center of knowledge on justice administration at the regional level and the international level. The Permanent Secretary of Justice, the Department of Corrections and Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) collaborate to institute the Crime and Justice Museum in the location of Suan Rommanee Naj where it is the first prison of Thailand since the reign of His Majesty king Rama V. It will gain both identity and knowledge creation about the history of the Thai justice administration particularly the roles and the royal grace of the Thai Monarch Institute on the process of justice since the past unto present. The exhibition of the Crime and Justice Museum will present the knowledge essence of the Thai and international justice administration focusing on criminology and penalty since the past unto today and are referable while inducing the monarch words of Thailand, and the royal grace of each Thai king in each reign, particularly the present monarch and the royal activities of Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha in this Crime Justice Museum.

Therefore, it is so necessary to conduct researches and to collect the knowledge of the justice administration process related to the roles of the Thai monarchs who introduce the rule of laws which is the “sanctity of law” to be fairly applied in the justice administration in each reign. It is concentrated on approaches to “justifying the justice administration” in collaboration with exploring the history of the Thai criminal justice administration and the ideas of diversion and alternative to prosecution and punishment. This includes the knowledge related to pursuing the royal projects of Her Royal Highness Princess

Bajrakitiyabha, which are internationally accepted and honored. They promote the image to the Thai justice administration and Thailand in order to scope the precise and preferable content for presentation with proper model and appropriate introduction to the diverse groups of public and various targeted groups. It is expected that the Crime and Justice Museum would be the first modern museum in Asian to sustainably promoting the national and international knowledge.

2. Research Objectives

1. To study and collect the knowledge of justice administration in treating the offenders and punishment with following details:
 - 1.1. The roles of the Thai monarchy in each era of the justice administration,
 - 1.2. The historical background of the Thai criminal justice administration and punishments, penalty and treating the Thai offenders compared to the foreign countries since the past unto today,
 - 1.3. The Thai procedural prosecution and the evolution of the ideas and the transit of the policy on the Thai criminal justice administration, and
 - 1.4. The pursuit of the royal projects of Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha, which are accepted and honored at the international level and at the same time promoting the nation image.
2. To organize knowledge and the content creation on the exhibition of the justice administration in treating the offenders and the punishments in order to produce the exhibition contents for the proposal in instituting the Crime and Justice Museum.
3. To propose the ways to drive the Crime and Justice Museum to be the blueprint of the modern learning center on justice administration in Asian.

2.1 Scopes of the Study

The related literature reviews on this issue are:

1. The roles and the royal grace of the Thai monarch institute on justice administration since the past in each reign and the induction of each Majesty's royal guidance especially His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the current monarch and the variety of the royal grace on the modern justice administration in consistent with the philosophy of "Justice".
2. The historical background of the Thai justice administration in treating the offenders and penalty compared to foreign countries since the past, the life of the inmates, and the roots of crime based on criminology.
3. The Thai procedural prosecution beginning from crime committed until verdict, sentence, rehabilitation and the evolution of the ideas and the transit of the policy on the Thai criminal justice administration to meet each era such as rights of the inmates and defendants in criminal cases through applying diversion and alternative prosecution, and/or alternatives to replace imprisonment through strengthening communities and so on.
4. The pursuit of the royal projects of Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha, which are accepted and honored at the international level and at the same time become the contributions to promoting the nation image.
5. To recommend the ways to manage knowledge and to administrate other parts related to the scope of instituting the Crime and Justice Museum.

2.2 Conceptual Framework for the Study

This research employs the "System Approach Theory" as the scope of the study.

The system is the overall structure or a process that is regulated the relationship between elements joined in the program or the process. The system is a scientific process used in planning and operating to achieve the purpose set. The System Approach Theory contains four (4) elements, i.e.

1. Input
2. Process
3. Output
4. Feedback

The four elements will have a continuous relationship. The effective system has to allocate existing resources for economic uses and fit the environment and situation for effective works and achieve the set purpose. If any systems provide more quantitative and qualitative outputs than the inputs; they are qualified. On the contrary, if any systems provide poorer outputs than the inputs; they are counted poor quality.

The Feature of the Approach

1. A collaboration of the individual group related to the system
2. A solution with scientific approach
3. The appropriate use of the existing resources
4. A solution of the major problem dividing into sub-problems to facilitate solving problem resulted to solve successfully the major problem.
5. Focusing on materializing experiment
6. Prioritizing solvable problem and the emergent problem

Elements of the system regardless any systems, they contain three parts, i.e.

1) *Input* – it is referred to the necessary factors to be sued in the process or the programs such as learning system in the classrooms that might be teachers, students, curriculums, timetable, and methods of instruction and so on.

2) *Process* – it is referred to bringing the inputs to be organized for achieving the objectives such as teachings or activities assigned to students and so on.

3) *Output* – it is referred to results gained from the second step such as learning achievement of students or the student performance and so on.

The results gained from the second step are needed to undergo analysis or the system analysis is to be considered and improved for better efficiency, which is called feedback.

A Study of Establishing Crime and Justice Museum is to propose the knowledge of Crime and Justice museum. Working out with the above models for success in establishing the center of learning; they require clear objectives and clear targets that are presented as per 2.3 Conceptual Framework.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Input	Process	Output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploring academic documents of laws, justice administration, criminology, sociology, history, museum management and learning sources from books, textbooks, annals, Old contemporary laws and current laws to review knowledge related to establishing Crime and Justice Museum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-depth interview to collect data in order to gain facts, duration, opinions related to the knowledge of criminology, punishment, and the right and credible justice administration - The first and the second educational excursions abroad - Conducting focus groups to present interesting model in establishing Crime and Justice Museum - Conducting workshops to present interesting contents, essence, valid data in establishing Crime and Justice Museum - Conducting seminars for exchanges of learning in order to prepare manuals of managing knowledge for the useful application of persistent developing and improving Crime and Justice Museum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing the registration area, the second floor for presentation and introducing the overview of the learning center with the exhibition as the Hall of Fame on the monarchs and the justice administration including the world philosophers, and the sector of the world and the Thai criminological history. - Managing the presentation of the timeline on punishment history, exhibition of objects related to punishments. - Interactive matters and the last room is the presentation of the origin of simulation on all justice administration through the pursuit of interested cases in investigation, interrogation, checking crime scenes, a collection of evidence in the crime scenes that will later appear in the files of the trial. - Managing the presentation of justice administration, i.e. police protocols, evidence identification of the case, DNA

Input	Process	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting seminar for public hearing and recommendations from experts in presenting matters within Crime and Justice Museum 	<p>proof, fingerprint proof, polygraph, the public prosecutor protocols, discretion as public prosecutor whether and how to file the case or not, judicial process and being a judge to try and to adjudicate of the charge on the extent of punishment or to dismiss the charge all the process. All these, the visitors would set any roles they would play by their interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing the presentation of monarchs and the Thai justice administration

2.4 Methodology

1. This was a qualitative research exploring Thai and foreign documents in areas of law provisions, law texts, books, journals, articles and other documents including information technology on justice administration, criminology, social sciences, history, organization of museum and learning center from textbooks, archives old and contemporary code of laws under the scope of the study

2. Gain the fact on periods of time, opinions, cultural values of law or both formal and in formal social control related to criminology, punishment, and the credible justice administration in managing the knowledge of instituting the Crime and Justice Museum where the researcher has to conduct the in-depth interview from the persons involved. They are:

2.1. Experts of law, criminal justice administration, Criminology and history;

2.2. Delegates from museum and learning center originations, students and IT experts,

2.3. Representatives of Ministry of Justice, Bureau of the Royal Household, public and private agencies and educational institutions.

3. To modernize designs of the proposal and the management in the era of IT and to ease understanding while being fit to the targeted groups who will visit and study in the Crime and Justice Museum in collaboration with recommending approaches to drive its fame and acceptance as the authentic learning center within Asian and in the globe; it is necessary to organize foreign excursion, i.e.

3.1. Either the American countries or the EU which are the origins and the prototype of the criminology, Punishment and international justice administration.

3.2. The Asian countries that are the origins and the prototype of the criminology, punishment, and international justice administration but with different issues and details of the oriental contexts and relative to Thailand.

4. Conduct two focus groups to brainstorm the targeted groups who will use the service of the Crime and Justice Museum, i.e.

Group 1: General group of interested such as people, scholars and representatives from the sectors involved and students; and

Group 2: The personnel and the scholars of the justice administration and involved persons such as personnel from academic units in various disciplines, representatives of network institutions for major cooperation to gain opinion, interest and appropriateness in designing the proposal and the modern managerial approaches to meet the IT development era while easing understanding and meeting the targeted groups who will visit to learn.

5. Organize workshops to present the results of 1-4 and brainstorm among the persons involved in justice administration while designing the proposal model and the knowledge management model under the scope instituting the Crime and Justice Museum.

6. Organize seminars for knowledge exchanges on knowledge management among the criminologists, penologists, lawyers, social scientist, historians and scholars of disciplines involved to prepare a manual of knowledge management to be as a way to develop proposals of interested issues in criminology, justice Administration and punishment.

7. Analyze and synthesize the results from 1-6 and prepare the complete report.

3. Results

1. The justice administration on treating the offenders and punishment, the process of justice administration on preventive measures and handling crimes, securing life and property, protecting right and liberty of people, law enforcement and facilitating people are founded on two modified theories, i.e. The Crime Control Model and The Due Process Model (Assawin Wattanawibul et al., 2009). The principles and theories on law enforcement imposed by police, public prosecutors, court, department of corrections and the ministry of justice are founded on the six (6) basic human rights, i.e.: 1) all own human dignity- the natural rights. 2) All own equality and treasure non-discrimination. 3) Human rights are for all regardless races, religions, genders, ages, careers, economic or social statuses, Health and opinions – Universality. 4) Human rights are indivisibility and interdependency. 5) Human rights demand participation and inclusion, and 6) Human rights are accountability and enforce the rule of law.

2. Establishing the Crime and Justice Museum involves as below.

2.1. The roles of Their Majesties King of Thailand who adopt the rule of laws to be enforced in justice administration in each reign.

2.1.1. The Sukhothai Era: there was a variety of epigraphic laws, for example, the robber law in the 38th stone inscription describes abduction/ the punishment for the offenders in stealing or stealers. During His Majesty Ramkhamhaeng's reign, there were formal social controls coded in laws.

2.1.2. The Ayudhya Era: The "Tra Sam Duang Law"(The first Thai Enacted Law) has been systematically enforced during the Ayudhya era. They were clearer than the Sukhothai era. There were both substantive laws and procedural Law through adopting the Moral Scriptures as the foundation in enacting laws. The plaintiff can prosecute the criminal case by himself or herself, and the sovereignty of verdict was under the king. "Retribution" during the Ayudhya era, was accepted in the matter of self-protection.

2.1.3. The Thonburi Era: His Majesty King Taksin Maharat was preoccupied with reuniting and stabilizing the country, and His Majesty might have enforced justice administration adopted from the Ayudhya era.

2.1.4. The Early Rattanakosin Era: Due to Thai laws have been mostly lost and destroyed during the fall of Ayudhya to the Burmese in 1767. Moreover 37 years later His Majesty King Phra Buddha Yodfa Chulaloke, or Rama I the Great ordered laws to be revised and amended into three (3) sets seal with the Phra Raj Sri Seal, the Phra Kodchagri Seal, and the Buakaew Seal. His Majesty has appointed the authority of justice and adjudicated the " Tra Sam Duang Law" (the First Thai Enacted Laws) by His Majesty himself. His Majesty King Phutthaloetla Naphalai or Rama II improved and enacted various laws, i.e. prohibition to sell opium, land purchase agreement, wills and other criminal laws. His Majesty King Nangklao, or Rama III follows the course of His Majesty King Phra Buddha Yodfa Chulaloke, or Rama I given centralization and regionalization. His Majesty also ordered to erect the Khlong Vinijchai Bheri (Drum of Adjudication) in the palace. Criminals could be arrested without punishment with tortures but disclosed morality on sins, virtues, benefits, and punishments. His Majesty King Phutthaloetla Naphalai or Rama II has also compiled writings for the modern criminologists to read and have to raise their hands over their heads to deeply pay homage to His Majesty. His Majesty King Monkut, or Rama IV enacted the trial called the Ordeal – a trial when an accused must seek evidence to prove innocent and there were tortures to admit guilty. Thailand had to allow foreign countries establish their consulates to try their own citizens or subordinates by their own law. It means that the country has lost its court Independence. During the time of "Justice Administration Reforms", His Majesty King Chulalongkorn, or Rama V, has ordered the establishment of the Ministry of Justice in 1891. Later His Majesty ordered the law reforms by hiring lawyers from Europe and Japan to combine the Appeal Court and the Civil Litigation, to establish Corrections Court then combining it with the Criminal Court, and combine the Kasem Civil Court with the Kraisri civil Court into the Civil Court in 1898. The court was divided into three (3) divisions, i.e. the Supreme court, the Bangkok Court and the Provincial Court given HRH Kromluang Rajburi Direkrit as the Chief and His Royal Highness is called "The Father of the Thai Laws and Thai Courts". His Majesty King Vajiravudh, or Rama VI has ordered to complete the draft the Civil and Commerce Code since incomplete during the reign of His Majesty King Chulalongkorn, or Rama V. His Majesty also established a department to draft a law of court reforms, to repeal gambling houses and AB Lottery which were vices and misled public though they were the important source of revenue for the government. Facts in the reign of His

Majesty King Prajadhipok, or Rama VII who said, *“Having opinions from royalties and chief officials of both sides; I think we can win but the bloodsheds are from the Thais”*. In the end, His Majesty decided to be in the throne and become the King under the Constitution. His Majesty says, *“I am willing to surrender the powers I formerly exercised to the people as a whole, but I am not willing to turn them over to any individuals or any groups to exercise them in an autocratic manner without heeding the real voice of the people.”* during His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol, or Rama VIII, the epic revealed that His Majesty presided over the conferral of the New Constitution in May 9, 1946, the inauguration ceremony of convening the parliament in June 1, 1946 and by the assassination of His Majesty, it led to the development of the Thai forensic.

2.1.5. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the current era

First, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) has been crowned to be the monarch of the country given above the politics and noninvolvement in politics but still His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej is worshiped and dependency to the people. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej is the milestone of the country and secures the national interests at large. Therefore, there must be other institutes to be responsible. The chief or the representatives of the institutes have to countersign the Royal Command which witnesses to act responsibly for His Majesty. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej has pledged in the coronation ceremony, *“I shall reign with righteousness for the benefit and happiness of the Siamese people.”* Second, the royal affairs on adjudication of the royal pardon as the monarch of a state who exercise laws by His Majesty himself; and third, His Majesty’s royal instructions and the royal words for law professionals under the system of justice administration during different occasions as a monarch of a state, provide comments and concerns on law enforcement in trials as well as the ideology and ethics which lawyers must adhere and follow. One of His Majesty’s Ten Royal Governance is *“Avirodhana”* – non-deviation from righteousness or conformity to the law¹. It was conferred to be as guide for the justice personnel in order to create fairness to people. His Majesty has foreseen justice for people would truly rise if only the personnel involved who play key roles accurately and properly exercise their authority by law to meet the real situation of people because the law is just a tool to secure justice. Enforcing law must be founded on “non-tyranny” to people in associating with development. His Majesty so much prioritizes the “law enforcer”.

2.2. The historical background of the Thai criminal justice administration, penalty, treating the offenders compared with the foreign countries since the past, living conditions of the inmates, causes of crimes based on criminology will be summarized in to the major agencies of the justice administration – police, public prosecutors, court, corrections and the Ministry of Justice as being documented in the authority involved. This includes the historical documents on the background of the Thai criminal justice administration and penalty, treating the Thai offenders since the past, living conditions of the inmates, causes of crimes based on criminology.

2.3. The Thai prosecution under the Criminal Procedure Code of Thailand BE 2547 (2004) enacts that lawsuit against the offenders beginning from complaint and accusation, arrestment, detention, interrogation and prosecution including bails of the accused in criminal cases especially the individual rights warranty endorsed by every Constitution. The entry of justice administration requires complainant or accusing the accused enacted in the Criminal Procedure Code of Thailand BE 2547 (2004) Article 2 (2). The arrestment must be subject to the Criminal Procedure Code of Thailand BE 2547 (2004) Article 77-84 and 78 (4) has been enacted, *“ If the victim has complained and pleaded any arrestment of any individuals; the administrative authority or police are authorized to arrest the mentioned person without any arrest warrant”*. The Constitution of the kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2540 (1997) Article 37 set a new principle that any arrestments and any detentions; it is necessarily pleading afore court warrant. On the other hand, detention is enacted in the Criminal Procedure Code of Thailand BE 2547 (2004) Article 87. Search is enacted in the Criminal Procedure Code of Thailand BE 2547 (2004) Article 132 (2) and Article 85. In addition, search and confiscation must abide by the Criminal Procedure Code of Thailand BE 2547 (2004) Article 91-105. Detention and searches in a private place to find the person or objects must have the court

¹ P.A. ZPaytto (2013). *Dictionary of Buddhism*. 25th ed. the Foundation of Dhammadhana Kuslayajitta, Bangkok: Pet and Home Printing Ltd., p.327

“Order” or “Warrant” excepted with the exemptions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Thailand BE 2547 (2004) Articles 78, 79, 80, 92 and 94.

2.4. Resuming the royal projects of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha, which are recognized and renowned at international level and bring the royal grace to the Thai justice administration and promoting the national image, i.e.

Project 1: Spiritual Supports

HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha intends to establish a program to contribute spiritual supports to help those needing opportunity in the Thai societies. HRH the Princess expects that all in societies could happily coexist when they recognized their own rights without troubling others. The justice administration is a part in help everyone respects the rights of others. When the justice administration finalizes; all who are affected in societies should have the opportunity to coexist happily again.

Project 2: ELFI (Enhancing Lives of Female Inmates)

The physical differences between the female and the male are countless under the custom Frames, and social expectations that women have been designed to fulfill many duties with diverse roles but some think they are the exhausted burdens. However, the miseries of many women think they are encountering are incomparable with the miseries the female inmates are facing especially the pregnant inmates and inmates who raise their children in prisons. Certainly, they are guilty and deserve punishment with imprisonment; they meet limitations of conveniences. However, female inmates who misstep should have the opportunity from societies to rise once again and deserve proper treatments under the principle of human rights.

Project 3: Bangkok Rules

These rules hold objectives to be the international standards to treat the female inmates for specific prison such as health and hygiene, vulnerability of the female inmates, nurturing children attached to the female inmates and so on. The project has been divided into four 4 parts, i.e. Part I: Rules of General Application, Part II: Rules Applicable to special Categories; Part III: Non-custodial Measures; and Part IV: Research Planning, Evaluation, and Public Awareness Raising.

3. Results of various issues from the Focus Group to brainstorm opinions of participants involved who are law experts of criminal justice administration, social sciences, history, and museum organization as learning center for students, IT, representatives from the Ministry of Justice, public and private sectors and educational institutions; their opinions are:

3.1. Organizing sets of knowledge in the permanent exhibition to present history, justice administration and criminology should add contents and the importance of justice administration that visitors clearly understand the practices of justice administration, social norms and laws, evolution of punishment, roles of witness and community justice, the organization of exhibition on roles, public prosecutors or courts to exhibiting the ethical contents of the justice officers including modeling the interesting prosecution in the justice administration.

3.2. Specify the content structure and the exhibition themes on the Crime and Justice Museum allowing presenting the knowledge of justice administration using innovation and modern learning media and equipment to build interactions with the audience through modern technology such as Hologram/3D and so on to enable response with the audience.

3.3. Rotating exhibitions should have clear segmentation and rotated movie halls focusing on world trend or exhibitions contributed from foreign museums in order to attract visitors to involve in the exhibition for expressing their attitudes on justice administration in the in-house area and to add areas to organize students' activities such as organizing group discussions.

3.4. In the issues of the monarch roles of Thailand who adopted rule of law to be enforced in the justice administration in each era, it should add the content of “The Royal Pardon”.

3.5. The physical development and facilitation should be concerned on routes of transportation for the disables. Interpreters of foreign languages should be provided such as English and languages in the Asian groups. Spaces for bicycle parking, photo-taking, landmarks, coffee shop, Museum shops and gift

shops should be provided with quality. Such operations should be well supported by the Crime and Justice Museum.

4. Conclusion

1. Establishing the Crime and Justice Museum is the studies and collections of knowledge on justice administration to present the roles of the Thai monarchs who adopt rule of law to be imposed in justice administration in each reign; the importance given to the issue of “justice” incorporated with exploring the histories and the backgrounds of the Thai criminal justice administration and punishment compared with foreign countries. This includes the current knowledge related to the Thai criminal justice administration and the concept in adopting other measures to replace prosecutions and punishment as well as the knowledge related to the pursuance of the royal initiatives of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha in various projects which are recognized and renowned at international level and bring the royal grace to the justice administration and promoting the national image. The project implementations of the Crime and Justice Museum would be the collections of the knowledge on justice administration in treating the offenders and their punishments.

2. The researcher has planned the content and the exhibition themes for the Crime and Justice museum as follows:

2.1. Roles and the royal grace of the Thai monarch institution contributed to the justice administration since the past have been adopting rule of law to be the “sanctity of the law” to be fairly imposed in justice administration in each era. Adopting each Majesty’s instructions especially His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej the current king and the royal grace of the Thai monarch institution contributed to various areas related to the Thai justice administration which has been modernized in order to meet the philosophy of “justice”.

2.2. The historical background of the Thai justice administration and punishment, penalty, treating the offenders will be compared with foreign countries since the past including the living conditions of the inmates, the causes of crimes based on criminology.

2.3. The procedures of the Thai prosecution will begin from causes of crime unto verdict, sentence, rehabilitation and the evolution of the concept in the policy shift in the Thai criminal justice administration to the modern world such as the rights and liberty of the accused and defendants in the criminal case. This include optimizing alternative to replace prosecution, imprisonment which strengthening the community and so on.

2.4. The pursuance of the royal initiatives of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha in various projects that are recognized and renowned at international level and bring the royal grace to the Thai justice administration and promoting the national image.

3. The targeted groups who will gain benefits from establishing the Crime and Justice Museum are divided into major groups. The major one is the student groups of Law Schools aged more than 18 years who are studying in the freshmen year. The second groups is students from public institutions and private institutions at all levels, justice personnel, and officials who are training at various levels in the Ministry of Justice, justice scholars in the country and from abroad, people in general, and foreign tourists from Asia and around the globe.

4. Establishing the Crime and Justice Museum is to collect the knowledge gained from valid and accountable criminologist academic facts, punishment, justice administration, law and the knowledge related to establish the Crime and Justice Museum while recommending the designs of contents to propose modern models and managerial approaches to link with IT in order to ease understanding and appropriate to the targeted groups who will visit and study within the Crime and Justice Museum through applying the set of knowledge or the manual of organizing the knowledge on justice administration gained from its establishment.

4.1. Support and promote youth, students and people to find the significance of the Rule of Law which prioritize virtues, courses of law and democracy which protect the basic rights of people on politics, social and economy which focusing on the rise of justice and the Thai justice administration.

4.2. Crime and Justice Museum is the first modern center of learning in the Asian region that promote the national image and to further be the prototype of the sustainable learning center for justice administration in the region and in the world.

5. Recommendations from the Study

1. The course of designing the Crime and Justice Museum is to turn all parts of the Suan Rommanee Naj to be the learning center of justice administration regardless within the exhibition buildings and their outdoors and other areas. Every area within the Crime and Justice Museum will be designed with the same concept of "Justice Station" given the chrome climates and mystique and exciting stories that attract for exploration and challenge visitors to be one of the created narrations within the Crime and Justice Museum. This is through explorations where visitors will interact with the exhibition sets to find the justified fact and morality. This is to prove the right and wrong of the process found in societies and to search for the ways to improve the justice administration. However, the design of the knowledge presenting the history, the criminal justice administration and the principle of criminology should add the essence of the justice administration which will ease visitors clearly understand its practices, social norms, laws, evolution of punishment, the essence and roles of witnesses and community justice, role exhibitions, public prosecutors/courts, ethics of the justice personnel in the justice administration and modeling the interested prosecution.

2. Divisions in the Crime and Justice Museum will be:

2.1. Generality introduction of the Crime and Justice Museum, timeline, histories of the world and of Thailand exhibited on the essence of the justice administration, laws, criminology, and punishment.

2.2. The Hall of Fame exhibits the monarch institution and the Thai justice administration, royal words, royal instructions, royal pardon and the presentation of the world philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Theodore Roosevelt and so on.

2.3. Divisions for photo-taking in 3D or censor screen will lead to the world of justice administration with walkways where visitors can touch and sense the atmosphere of virtual imprisonment directed to the aging prisons.

2.4. Exploiting the old prison in the Suan Rommanee Naj accommodating 70 cells is to exhibit the histories of punishment since Sukhothai to present and the international punishments at different levels, histories of social in the past in the context of criminology such as the past social conditions, anecdote/history of prisons since the first establishment and exhibitions using virtual techniques which reflects the horrors of punishment, the history of punishment such as the disclosed secret from the gallows, electric-chair execution with the example of the case studies of the serial murderers.

2.5. Areas should be prepared to cushion rotated exhibitions where there are clear divisions with rotated theatres focusing on world trends or the exhibitions from foreign countries in order to attract visitors to participate in expressing attitudes on justice administration within the museum and adding areas for learning activities such as group discussions.

3. Presenting procedures in justice administration through virtual games should be through technology and interactive devices at international levels and uses of computers and computerized program, modern techno-devices such as hologram/3D where visitors can interact with.

4. This is to present the international principles on human rights, roles of international organization on the world stage which affect Thailand such as UN, UN Fund for woman Development Project, the royal affairs of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha witnessed by the Thais, the world civil and UN. HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha has instituted the project of spiritual supports and enhancing lives for female inmates (ELFI) and Bangkok Rules and other related projects of HRH Royal initiatives that are recognized at international levels that fulfill the Bangkok rules. The themes allow the UN to review the standards for the handling of offenders or inmates, human rights/ international convention such as abducted murder and tortures and so on.

5. In the physical development and facilitation, they should emphasize and concern on routes for transportation of the disable, interpreters such as English and languages in the Asian groups, enlarge the space for parking bicycles, areas of photo-taking, or landmarks, coffee shop, Museum shops and gift shops

should be provided with quality. Such operations should be well supported by the Crime and Justice Museum.

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