



Deciphering a Strategy to Combat Reiterating Human Trafficking Gangs: A Case Study of the Rohingya Minority in Southern Thailand

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author TW designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors KA and MBI managed the analyses of the study. Author MBI managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking has spread across the global and ASEAN regions, including Thailand as the one of members which has several forms of human trafficking. The study found that human trafficking of the Rohingya minority in the southern area has a unique aspect, from the growth of its organization, the process and the enormous volume of income it generates. Aims: This research has explored the roots of human trafficking issues in southern Thailand using case studies of the Rohingya ethnic minority. Research has also searched the connection of Social Security and human trafficking, which can provide solutions in the southern area. There is still no empirical research available about the Rohingya minority's association with human trafficking issues in the south of Thailand. Qualitative research with in-depth interviews of experienced victims, experts and senior officials was carried out. Place and duration of the study is southern Thailand, from June 2016 to July 2019.

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The data collection process involved interviews with a semi-private structure and interviews of 19 Rohingya people, law enforcement officers and high-level security officer, which found that the staff engaged in combatting trafficking had a problem in their knowledge of human trafficking crimes. The problem is they are not aware of Thai transnational crime organizations and their impact on the human rights of people and communities in the southern provinces. Results from the research show a significant key to assisting policy and law enforcement authorities, and also provide alternatives that can help protect people such as Rohingyas and to conduct litigation for those who seek justice. The discovery also builds trust in the Thai government to adjust the application of policy through the theory of security and organized crime related to human trafficking of the Rohingya ethnic minority, and to form up suggestions for policy-makers that can be used to deal with human trafficking problem in the southern Thailand region.

Keywords: Rohingya minority; human trafficking; security.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking issues erode both the nation and its people. Moreover, it also affects society by destroying human dignity and can damage the abilities of individuals permanently. In addition, the Southeast Asian region is an important area in this matter due to the size of the problems, even though Thailand is host of the ASEAN Summit and gave a firm declaration to commit to the development of eliminating the problem. Among the ASEAN countries Thailand stands out with regard to human trafficking, with the hot issue being the case of the minority Rohingya people. This has created a black mark in the nation's history, causing much harm to the country, even though, once in the past, there had been some success in their efforts to deal with it. There are claims by the government of being able to manage the human trade problem, but the reoccurrence of the problem, not only in more areas but also in the increased number of victims into the thousands in 2019, revealed evidence of around five hundred thousand migrants from Myanmar, including Rohingyas and Kachins. The world has focused on the historical Rohingyas case, which the World Court considered genocide based on the continuous severe events in the Rakhine State from 2012 to 2017. In the meantime, in the south of Thailand, the Rohingya human trafficking groups continued committing their crimes. Recently, on 29th July 2019, 37 Rohingyas were found near starvation and in fear of arrest by officials in Songkhla province. The United States and ASEAN could be important players in solving the Rohingya trafficking problem that is currently building in the southern region. However, in the academic perspective of ASEAN, they are only interested in conferencing and likely have no practical effect. The ethnic minorities of Rohingya who once lived in Rakhine

have had their human rights violated and thus fled outside the country, which has led to numerous of problems. National conflicts in Myanmar were caused by the foundation of the nation, with religious groups opposing foreign rule during the British colonial era. Despite the advent of democracy in Myanmar, the Rohingyas have continued to be outsiders in society there, as they always have. The competition for influence between China and the United States has not had much influence in Myanmar for the reason that the rise of China has made no significant change in policy within the ASEAN Community, and that China will not interfere in the internal affairs of member states [1].

The problem of human trafficking in the South was becoming a major issue in the year 2015. Even today, the problem of exploitation of human trafficking victims is still ongoing. The exploitation process is complex and has many participants. Since politicians, military, civil servants, police, or even soldiers are too many to be captured therefore the most important question is why human trafficking issues in the South still exist. There are doubts about the ineffectiveness of the Thai anti-trafficking policy and the risk of being punished by being named in the United States' Trafficking in person report [2].

There is an abundance of research on Rohingya matters that give detail about the Rohingya travels through Thailand to richer nations with the chance to improve their living condition. However, the lack of research on human trafficking in the case of the Rohingya minority and, the knowledge of the criminality of the human trafficking process committed to the victims, causing some to be buried, buried in a human trafficking camp on the Thai-Malaysian border. There are still victims who face difficulties

in dehydration and lack of food while traveling to their destination country. This study attempts to find the roots of the problem in the southern area, and attempts to answer the question as to which ones most affect the problem in southern Thailand. Hence, a deep analysis is done for the purpose of endeavoring to understand the condition and the cause of the problem, as well as an alternative solution that can be applied to decisions at the policy level.

The human trafficking phenomenon in the southern region can be a choice for helped us to build knowledge from important case studies in the southern region of Thailand. And it is also evidence of the existence of the problem. The need for academics to develop research caused NGOs to be aware of the great damage suffered by victims. Internationally, the question of accuracy led to criticism of the government's work that lacked a genuine understanding of human trafficking problems in the southern region. Therefore, it is necessary to build up strong knowledge in the whole scope of the subject from the apparent factual data in the form of an empirical research inquiry deep into human trafficking issues in order to solve the research problem and in Fill the missing knowledge gap.

2. METHODOLOGY

A lack of knowledge and understanding in the use of appropriate research methodology is another important factor that intervenes in the believable qualitative and quantitative research in the field of human trafficking (Surtees, 2008). The unavailability of an appropriate level of transparency in the information that has been collected is another challenge that social science students find difficult when trying to access in-depth information and quality research. Research topics relative to human trafficking are popular issues and have always attracted the attention of academic research. The different aspects of the issue, involving prostitution of women, child slavery, forced labor, organized crime and human trafficking networks, have grown continuously. The researchers themselves were challenged by the problem of defining the research methodology and the reliability of the secondary data used in the dissertation. Most of them also neglected to remove the limitations of data sources which assert, for example, the issues impacting the qualitative analysis and depth of information in language that is used to translate data from interviews [3].

This study is a qualitative research, which employs the following methods of collecting data. Documents related to the issues of human trafficking will be searched, collected and analyzed along with the information collected by interviews. The documents mentioned above will be also used to establish a framework for this study. Some of the prominent cases of human trafficking that occurred in the south of Thailand will be examined. Some of the cases are related to the Rohingya and some to Uygur people. These cases will serve as examples of human trafficking from different origin countries. Interviews will be employed to collect data from the illegal migrants who were arrested in the south of Thailand. This would lead to more detailed reasons on why the migrants came to Thailand illegally, and how by what means they came. Moreover, the interviews will also be used to collect data from officials who have experience in dealing with illegal migration issues in the area.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The source of the problem of Rohingya human trafficking happening in the southern region of Thailand affects the stability level in the Southeast Asia region and globally. With the difficulty of eliminating problems that are likely to be protracted and difficult to solve, both Thailand and Myanmar have attempted to deal with this problem using a stability approach to frame their view of the problem. They consistently say that the ethnic minority are a threat to security of the country or state. Moreover, this should be corrected. In addition, there is a need to answer what influences Rohingya to travel from their homeland to other countries [4,5].

This idea was influenced by the concept of the nation in the 17th century, emphasizing its complete power above all else and having the authority to use it, even if it threatens the people within the state, by explaining the three state elements: Exact Territory, People, and Governments which use the highest sovereign power according to modern state concept. However, this concept is widely debated and has developed into a human rights issue after World War II. At that point, as a rule, there was a change in the concept of security that focused on the protection of the individual. This contradicts the concept of state-centric security, which in history has been an event in which the state exceeds its power. This is the monopoly of power

alone, especially the power sovereignty over the territory [6].

The Thai government embraces a policy that emphasizes the stability of the modern State, thereby focusing on the stability of the state-centered security. From this view, the problem of Rohingya ethnic minorities is framed as a stability issue. And with this concept, it is said that the state can do anything according to its own satisfaction without intervention from other states. When this view is combined with the fact that most of the Rohingya immigrants are young men, the issue is associated with the unrest in the southern border provinces in fact, the arrival of the Rohingya in Ranong and Phang Nga provinces in southern Thailand, where the Navy is responsible for it. It is only by relying on Thailand as a way to seek the future to work in a wealthy destination country. Even though practically all of the Rohingya immigrants are only searching for work opportunities in Malaysia, but in the view of the security agencies they are mixed up with the territory's separatist groups. Therefore, the solution is misleading away from the real goal. Results such as condemnation by NGOs or the United Nations are highly probable. Evidence in the United States human trafficking reports clearly identify the Rohingya minority people were violated on their human rights. The United Nations and other organizations have reported the trafficking situation in Thailand in its annual report [5].

The case of the Rohingya ethnic minorities as viewed in the dimension of stability is related to the State's monopoly of power over the past period. The military government has used sovereign power through the SPDC (The State Peace and Development Council). Scholars in the field of security are still arguing over a clear conclusion on the definition of "threat" and future "threats that could harm stability. "In the meantime, however, the Cold War interrupted the debate, although the debate subsequently resumed before the fall of the communist Soviet Union. The concept of human security, which focuses on the government and ignores the individual bring the cause of inequality by give a privilege to only some people group that participated in founding and liberation Myanmar in 1992. On the other hand, the Rohingya were the allies of the British and, as such, gradually became a peril to Myanmar by the definition of the national group movements. Myanmar's lack of unity originally stemmed from its population of

ethnic diversity, which is sensitive to conflicts, and if pressure is added a riot and violence are what is expected. Therefore, the Rohingya have been driven to seek a safe haven in the refugee camps in Bangladesh and be cared by the United Nations. Many of the Rohingya have gone through Thailand to Malaysia because of the open policy in Malaysia allowing them to register. But then, with the unrest event by the Rohingyas in Malaysia on December 1, 2006, Malaysia ended registrations. This affected the Rohingya who were already on route through Thailand, who were unable to move forward. Consequently, they were left to face their destiny in Thailand [7,8].

Thailand enforces its security policy by pushing back Rohingya who arrive at its borders, including those who try entering by repatriation back to Myanmar. But this point increases the negative image of Thailand as a country that infringes human rights and draws condemnation from civil society activists and human rights organizations. The world's attention turned to a group of Rohingya people who escaped and hid in Thailand when the southern human trafficking groups took the opportunity to exploit them and turn them into victims. This important point of change shows the severity of the problem of Thailand's damaged image as well. It is a case-based policy that relies on incomplete information and problems of accuracy. After that the combined with the Thai state centric policy that cause to abuse of human rights so there are requiring for the public to uphold its importance because of there are only the peace of the public can give true security. Consequently, the only way out is to comply with international agreements, taking into account the beliefs of the national religion and culture [9-13].

Diverse minorities, which cause the country to have internal disharmony. Among these minorities, the Rohingya are considered the most vulnerable groups. It is seen as a large number of migrants fleeing internal unrest to foreign countries. The latest figures are that around 700,000 Rohingya have left the country, which is once a major evacuation [14,15,16].

However, the Myanmar government seems to be indirectly ignoring the Rohingya suffering, not his country's problems or of Myanmar's people. This ignorance is rooted in the concept of a state-centric of human security, which emphasizes the importance to protect land and its government but ignored people even though it's one of three

elements of the state. The world began to recognize the importance of the principle of respect for human rights, which had an indirect impact after the Cold War and the development of technology. Information sharing through social media allows people to recognize the truth without it being distorted [7,8,14,15]. Arrests, detentions, or even genocide that happened during the period covered by the fog clouds of the Cold War (between the end of the Second World War and the collapse of Russian communism) is a good example to point out crimes that are made by States claiming that protection of the regime is the reason for their action. Since then, the fact that the three elements of state, citizens, regime and territory, are no more important, we no longer let the government rely on this information gap as an excuse for committing these crimes and monopolizing the stability of the elements [17].

Mrs. Aung's civil government in Myanmar even successfully established a government as a result of democracy development. But it must face up to the Rohingya problem, which is full of international pressure. The magnitude of the Aung Shan risks her forfeiting her bestowed prizes, including the Nobel Prize. Because of volume of the Rohingya (over seven hundred thousand) who migrated as the second wave into Bangladesh, and the severity of their living conditions, the Rohingya young people became human trafficking victims in that country. The story of the suffering of Rohingyas is seen in the military operation of the Myanmar armed forces on 25 August 2017, which awoke many scholars and human rights activists to study of this matter. Most of all, they will study the problem of human rights and security theory. More over the research on human trafficking in Thailand South with related to organized crime and human security issues also has breaches in literature. Despite the fact that the Rohingya victims have been exploited, by organized crime of trafficking in persons.

It is very interesting, because even the UN organization itself also has doubts about the guidelines or the resolution correct or not? There is also a group of politicians in different ASEAN countries, such as Malaysia, the Philippines, Timor, Celeste and Singapore, who have called on the United Nations to ask about the Rohingya and send a working team to find the truth from the UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission in Myanmar. Reports are suggesting to

take action against the Myanmar armed forces in the International Criminal Court and to be more interested in the results of reports that identify crimes and violence that have occurred [18,10, 19,12,13].

The important principle of human security is developed to increase the level of potential inside individual persons. Therefore, the State cannot be neglectful of victims of human trafficking or any other threat in society, such as poverty and disparity. The neglect of such problems will cause people to become weak and become victims of human trafficking. Consequently, it is necessary to study the social environment in the middle country. Also, in the destination to find the source of the problem that erodes human stability and to discover a solution to prevent and fix the problem again [20,21].

Stability is a familiar word that is often discussed, but its meaning is tough to pin down. Therefore, in academic study there is a need for explanations of meaning for understanding. Although there are threats in our society that we can see but many of the dangers that we see are not considered a threat. This is due to the State's determination of what is threatening to stability. For this reason, some disasters were neglected by the government leaving the public to face those disasters on its own. The cause of this government negligence comes from an arbitrary use of power using opportunities to take advantage of the society But for some dangers, the state has neglected to let people in society have to endure the fate without aid since the past. While some governments refer to the protection of regimes or territories to maintain sovereign power, in fact they are just protecting themselves. Therefore, the perspective of the state never counts the poverty that people are facing, even though it can create chaos or riots in the city [7,8].

The concept of security is formed along with the modern state theory, which was born after the end of the war and the thirty-year conflict over territorial possession with the Westphalia treaty. In the contract, the basic principles of the modern state are the privilege of intervention and three elements, the land, population and sovereignty, in which the government will use that power rather than people in the country. But later, the birth of the United Nations in 1945 has challenged the concept of stability that consolidated State-centric concept, (The long

reign of power), causing abuses of power by government over the other two elements, people and territory. However, the occurrence of the Cold War between the new dominant camps of countries as liberal and communist has frozen the idea of stability. Therefore, the world's peoples still fall under governments which monopolize the role of stability and foreign policy. With the above reasoning, human security issues have been debated for a long time to find conclusions [8,9,22]. The collapse of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War brought to light the State crimes committed against their citizens after World War II. The crimes exposed, including genocide, secret arrests, detention and torture, made people realize the mistake of the theory of State origins, especially in regard to inequality, which the government corrupted by power from the other two components of state theory, land and people. (Grant 1998) Scholars personally acknowledge the suffering of people when the state ignored human security in earlier times. Therefore, it is clear that in many cases, the state itself is causing suffering to the people within the state itself [22].

In 1994, a new definition added to the concept of security theory by the UNDP, in that threats no longer come only from outside the state. This new definition was made in the name of the organization that has a responsible role in protecting human rights. After this time, the perils of the people have been recognized as a threat to human security. This is because the changes in information technology in the globalization era are a crucial fact in accelerating the driving of this concept. Because of people are able to receive information freely. Nonetheless, this concept bringing confusion to academic personnel and policy makers, the change has created an awareness of the rights protection of the public. But there's a problem with the breadth of content because it defines threats like plague, terrorism, or even economic crises are also part of the threat definition. The National Security Council of Thailand has responsibility for the peace and order of the state, while the United Nation takes care of the security (Security 2003) [8]. Consequently, Thailand also has to follow in order to improve the legal mechanisms against security threats, such as human trafficking and multinational crime organizations [23].

The concept of human security began in the 1970s when the Club of Rome groups, which

were composed of prominent leaders, scholars and intellectuals, produced a report named The World Problematic, which presented an idea on complex problems troubling men of all nations. The report notes that every person in the world confronts a set of problems and pressures that need attention and affirmative action [24].

The United States is an outstanding country that influences policy assignments in many countries around the world. This means that the procedures to counter human trafficking around the world are dominated by the United States in a way known as economic development. In each society, the cause of human trafficking issues is an inequality that increasingly makes people run for a better life. Then most of them end up accepting all kinds of work conditions and become victims to human trafficking. So, a country like Thailand also faces challenges, both in and out of the country, to set policies to establish equality in society [25]. In the 1980s, two independent commissions contributed to the changing thinking on development and security. The first was the Independent Commission on International Development Issues. This commission published the North-South Report in 1980 which stressed the necessity of a North-South engagement to develop and produce significant and useful results for human beings in all parts of the world. The second commission, the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, produced the Common Security Report which mentioned alternative ways of thinking about peace and security. The report pointed out that common security requires people to live in dignity and peace, having enough food to eat.

The smuggling of Rohingya to reach the Andaman Sea coast is viewed as a stability issue. Thereby the focus is only on a policy of suppression and repatriation that does not intertwine with the actual situation, which shows that the number of Rohingya entering the country is rising. In addition, it was found that human traffickers worked together with the forgery group to create fake documents which coordinated by broker [26-28,29]. In May 2015 came the turning point of the problem, because the world along with Thailand had to look at this issue in a new perspective. According to the human boat crisis, the 8,000 Rohingya people are packed on boat and waiting for assistance in the Andaman Sea This is driving by ASEAN country members. The

United Nations and the world, including Thailand, mobilized support, and initial investigation of criminal human trafficking as an emergency case began. After that, hundreds of Rohingya graves were discovered in Songkhla Province in southern Thailand [27,30].

The arrival of the Rohingya provided a solution to the problem of the labor shortage in the fisheries industry in Thailand. The southern region of Thailand is famous for its abundance of marine resources from both sides of this peninsula. However, it is very difficult to work in the fishery industry. This point creates opportunities for human trafficking in Thailand to be a conduit to earn money by selling the labor of Rohingya to the fishing vessels, where traffickers have even placed a drug in food to fool the victims onto the boats. Being on a vessel that does not return to another shore and their illegal labor status leaves the Rohingya victims little choice but to remain the middle of the sea. They must suffer hard work involuntarily. It is estimated that there are 250,000 foreign workers among the Thai fisheries industry people that are at great risk of being trafficked into forced labor [31]. The southern part of Thailand has great importance because it is an area connected to Malaysia and Singapore. It also has natural resources both on land and in the sea, especially fishing sectors which can generate massive income for the country. However, the slave labor in the fisheries industry, in which some Thai officers are involved, also has a huge impact on this sector of business [32,33].

This research focused on the topic of trafficking of the Rohingya minority in the southern area. One aspect of this is that boat travel as the mode of transport by the Rohingyas made it different from other cases. Up to now, the public know this case as "the boat people. Rohingyas feel the loss of identity due to lack of identity documents to become stateless. Eventually, this group of aliens is searching for an opportunity to escape their hardship, so they just want to get through Thailand for Muslim countries as their destination [34,35,36]. For the state, stability is essential. The states of ASEAN, like Thailand and Myanmar, have built stability around religious belief. The stability created by this means is highly effective even today, as religion is the center of published teachings to most people of the country. Therefore, coordinating relationships with religious organizations can help reinforce the mission and maintain the administrative

power. This kind of commitment is widely seen as bringing modern media, such as the Internet, into use as a publishing media. However, temples were supported by the government and, in turn, the government turned on the green light for donations to temples by the people. The reign of the government has been reinforced by the temple and by monopolizing stability. But this doctrine led to social separation in society, such as the case of Buddhist monk, Ashin Wirathu, who used online media for preaching. In conclusion, even countries like Thailand and Myanmar can maintain their power and stability through religious influence. However, academics have diverse views on the monks' teachings, since the case is a failure [37,38]. The social character of Thailand and Myanmar are much the same. This is especially true in regard to religion, which has had political influences throughout history by always finding a way to adapt to social changes to catch up with new generation, especially middle-class people who have strong economic power. But sometimes such tools bring a social conflict, such as by the Wirathu abbot in Myanmar who stoked hatred of the Rohingya and forced them to evacuate the country [39].

The Rohingya problem is caused by the Myanmar state exerting gives pressure on the minority group, making them want to leave for a Muslim country. Numerous people try to travel through Thailand to Malaysia and Indonesia where human trafficking bands take advantage of their plight. Rohingya people are extremely vulnerable because they are stateless and have no documents or no any identification. This situation is being taken advantage of in the southern provinces of Thailand where the migrants are exploited as cheap labor. Thailand in the past has ignored the problem as there has been no pressure to stop the trafficking, it being to the financial advantage of certain people in the southern provinces. Human trafficking issues have been placed as a first priority of ASEAN in order to stop the illegal flow of people to countries where the legal system offers traffickers a chance to make a profit [40]. The southern part of Thailand is an important route for human trafficking, especially in the case of the Rohingya people. This trafficking is causing Thailand to lose its reputation as a developed democratic country. The current process of troubleshooting can only temporarily relieve the problem and does not deal with the root causes. Then the problem does not now belong to just

one country and is spreading to other regions of the world.

The results of the research revealed the characteristics of the trafficking in Rohingya people in the southern region. The trafficking organizations are vast and complex in nature involving prominent figures who are businessmen, politicians or officials in the local area. Also, the trafficking is carried out with an emphasis on exploitation using harsh means. Minimizing costs by ignoring the human needs of the victims eventually led to many corpses of Rohingya victims being found near camps along the Thailand-Malaysia border. This inquiry also found that negative consequences resulted for the communities in the southern Thailand region. Initially, the traders in Rohingya people offered money to community members to perform certain actions that caused them to become part of the human trafficking groups. This was through the local residents' lack of awareness of the true nature of the enterprise, and was further facilitated by no one in the trafficking network being known to each other, an effective protection policy, with only the middleman conducting communications between all the members of the human trafficking group (interviewee No. 2, 4, 7).

The informant no. 3 stated that those trafficking people in southern Thailand share similar characteristics to labor brokers. As a result, they can easily escape legal prosecution and keep all their profits from trafficking because of the difficulty in distinguishing between labor smugglers and human traffickers. The findings detected this trend of trafficking organization in the case of Rohingya minority victims. Additionally, the rise of the traffickers' power is reliant on its new members aligning themselves with relevant local political figures and high government officials. Primarily from the data retrieved from interviewees during the collection of information, it can be concluded that several traffickers must be highly positioned officials, local politicians or armed forces personnel. Interviewees cannot or will not provide actual names or details of the offenders due to fears for their personal safety. By analyzing the data from the interviewees' experience, a pattern emerges that shows the Rohingya arrive in southern Thailand during the same period each year. Therefore, this is a cycle of trafficking in humans that continues in an unceasing loop. Therefore, if the government issued an exact schedule to

repatriate the victims, this will close the opportunity of human traffickers to get hold of the victims. In addition, major solutions can be found through international cooperation between the destination country, country of departure and international organizations to provide a new shelter or home in Myanmar, which can sustainably solve the problem (Participant No. 3, 5).

Myanmar and Thailand are still bound by old concepts of state security tied to old-style stability, which can lead to a loss of respect for human rights. A country built on nationalistic notions has to be careful because it is susceptible to fomenting hatred and violence. Therefore, a new Thai-Myanmar joint policy is needed that looks at the root causes of human trafficking and introduces a plan of action to eradicate it, which will improve the lives of both ethnic minorities and the indigenous population. It will also help to restore the reputation of Thailand.

4. CONCLUSION

A study of data from the data provider found the causes of human trafficking problems in southern areas where Rohingya cases were related to in several matters, including policy, government administration, International Cooperation and Corporate Crime in Thailand. First, it was found that Thai policy places little emphasis on the protection of human rights and freedoms. As a result, the state's interest in adding or preserving the state's authority with the government has resulted in the disregard for the rights of the poorer opportunities include Rohingya immigrants whom entered southern Thailand and fell victim to human traffickers in the area. Secondly, the government administration found inefficiency in tackling human trafficking because the policy was not clear. In addition, there is a channel in the communication process between senior officers and practitioners. Therefore, when Rohingya fleeing conflict in Myanmar, their homeland goes to Malaysia via Thailand. As a result, the problem of human trafficking crimes has escalated as the Rohingya enter the southern region where human trafficking is already in trouble. Then, due to the lack of documentation of the Rohingya, they were unable to reach the destination country where most Muslim communities live such as Malaysia and Indonesia. Previously, Thailand looked at the problem and implemented day-to-day policies to

tackle human trafficking. What's more, there seems to be no collateral whatsoever. To make sure that Southern Thailand eliminates the frustration of human trafficking. Finally, the challenge solving the problem through Thailand's international cooperation or the use of ASEAN member mechanisms to organize problems. The exodus of the Rohingya is due to a lack of equality, especially in regards to opportunities for access to resources. This inequality is caused by differences between states, particularly in law matters. Examples are: Immigrants will travel from countries with strict laws to countries that provide freedom and stress-free laws. Therefore, an opportunity for human trafficking is created. Moreover, other unlawful movements are easily sought to benefit from illegal activities.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the authors.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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