Abstract: Thailand as one of the source, transit, and destination for international trafficking. The development of the level to eradicate human trafficking intensively conducted by the Government of Thailand since 2006. The Thai government began to realize the urgency of the dangers of trafficking. However, in 2006 anyway, Thailand experienced a significant increase in human trafficking. Evident from Tier Thailand stagnation of the years 2006-2011. Thailand is on the Tier 2 Watch List. This research was to investigate the cause of the rising cases of human trafficking in Thailand along with increased government efforts in combating human trafficking Thailand. Researchers used cultural and economic factors as the main causes of trafficking. Cultural factors, there is the view that the way of life of indigenous communities and trust both put women under men. Finally, the implications for the emergence of human trafficking. Economic factors are based on poverty, unemployment causes of migration flows to the implications for the emergence of criminal background material. The argument that human trafficking can occur because of the assumption that human trafficking as a natural step in meeting the needs of life. Migration flows in Thailand with the hope to find a better life is also exacerbating the situation. unemployment causes of migration flows to the implications for the emergence of criminal background material. The argument that human trafficking can occur because of the assumption that human trafficking as a natural step in meeting the needs of life. Migration flows in Thailand with the hope to find a better life is also exacerbating the situation. unemployment causes of migration flows to the implications for the emergence of criminal background material. The argument that human trafficking can occur because of the assumption that human trafficking as a natural step in meeting the needs of life. Migration flows in Thailand with the hope to find a better life is also exacerbating the situation.

Keywords: Thailand, human trafficking, cultural factors & economic factors.
1. Introduction

Trafficking in persons (human trafficking) is one of the three most profitable transnational crime after drug trafficking and illegal weapons. Based on the research of Patrick Belser, profits from human trafficking are not only enjoyed by actors linked directly, but also provide value added countries. Every labor exploited economically in Asia and the Pacific provide value-added US $ 412 per person. While the victims are exploited for sexual purposes represent a profit of US $ 10,000. These facts may be one cause of the rampant human trafficking today. According to the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking in 2007, a total of 2.5 million people become victims of human trafficking.

Thailand is in Southeast Asia became the main focus in this paper. As a developing country, Thailand is a country of origin, transit, and destination country's largest human trafficking victims from different countries. Thailand is the center of sexual and labor exploitation in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. So human trafficking also involves countries that directly border of Thailand such as Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia. At the same time, Thailand is also a country with one of the largest migration flows, especially in the Mekong Sub Region.

Human trafficking as a transit country, Thailand has become the receiver of victims of trafficking proceeds derived from Russia, Poland, Czech Republic, and South America. Generally Thailand also sent victims of human trafficking to other countries like Japan as a priority objective, the Netherlands, Germany, Australia via Malaysia, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, and the Middle East for the purpose of sex trade abroad. Since 1990, Thailand's role can not be separated from the human trafficking business. Here trafficking route out to Thailand and Thailand:

Map I.1: These Entry and Exit Human Trafficking Thailand

Besides employed in prostitution, victims of human trafficking in Thailand is also employed as a low-paid workers. Generally, the victim is a resident of a state that borders Thailand. In 2010, 23% of Cambodians who are victims of human trafficking are deported by the Government of Thailand at Poipet border. Based on one study of UNIAP (United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking) noted that every year the Government of Thailand conducted the deportation of more than 23,000 Cambodians who are victims of human trafficking. At the same time 57% of Myanmar migrant workers experience violence in the fisheries sector.

The Thai government is basically aware of the urgency of the problem of trafficking is happening in his country. To overcome the problem, the Government of Thailand since 1997 made the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act. The Thai government regulate human trafficking as:
"In committing an offense concerning the trafficking in women and children, buying, selling, vending, bringing from or sending to, receiving, detaining or confining any woman or child, or arranging for any woman or child to act or receive any act, for sexual gratification of another person, with or without the consent of the woman or child, which is an offense under the Penal Code, the law on prostitution prevention and suppression, the law on the safety and welfare of children and Youths, or this Act, the official is authorized to enforce the power under this Act "


The main momentum of the efforts of the Government of Thailand is the determination of the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons Act or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2008. These laws focus on the eradication of human trafficking, which reads:

"... Exploitation means seeking benefits from the prostitution, production or distribution of pornographic materials, other forms of sexual exploitation, slavery, causing another person to be a beggar, forced labor or services, coerced removal of organs for the purpose of trade, or Similar practices any of the resulting in forced extortion, Regardless of such person's consent "

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act was an improvement on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act of 1997 that are considered not able to accommodate the safety of all victims, especially men. Male victims are generally trafficked and exploited as workers in the fishing industry. Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act of 1997 is considered less comprehensive because it is intended only for women and children.

Not only as a country of origin, transit, and other sources of human trafficking, but Thailand is also a country of origin, transit, and resources for international migration. In 2008 also, the Government of Thailand issued the Alien Employment Act. Given the migration flow into Thailand the Thai government tried to regulate migrant workers with low skills who want to work in Thailand. This policy applies to migrant workers who come from neighboring countries such as Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos. The purpose of making the policy is to support the development of Thailand as well as reducing the level of human trafficking. Alien Employment Act of 2008 also provides jobs for the expansion of the neighboring countries with a high unemployment rate.

As for dealing with migration problems occurring Thailand also entered into a collaboration in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia with the aim to control migration flows occur by increasing eligibility migration procedures for migrant workers, the return of migrant workers more effectively, protection for migrant workers, and the prevention of illegal border infiltration, illegal labor trafficking, and illegal employment of workers. In 2006, the Government of Thailand has also entered into a collaboration with the International Labor Organization in the form of a guide book that discusses the problems of migrant workers, and also built various facilities such as transit, protection, and delivery processes to improve protection for victims. In the international sphere, Thailand effort to address the problem of human trafficking is fairly slow. Thailand has ratified the protocol of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in 2001, which this protocol has been held the previous year and even Thailand has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

Of the many efforts made Thailand were also fruitless. Evidenced by Tier compiled by the Human Trafficking Report of the United States Department of the Interior. Tier is a ranking of the extent to which the government of a country is able to address the problem of human trafficking in the country. Divided into four ratings: Tier 1, is a country that is fully able to equip themselves with the Act protection of victims of human trafficking with the minimum standards; Tier 2, countries that are not
fully equipped with protection legislation victims of trafficking but did venture significantly to meet the existing standards; Tier 2 Watch List (Watch List).

Until the end of 2011 according to the Trafficking in Persons Report of the United States Department of the Interior, ranked Tier Thailand stagnant in the Tier 2 Watch List. Thailand also get a special anniversary of the United Nations concerning the level of human trafficking in Thailand. According to Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, special reporter for human trafficking The United Nations says that the rate perdagangangan for forced labor in the domestic sector of the greater scale in 2011. Data from the Royal Thai Police and the Department of Special Investigation and noted that there was an increase in cases handled in 2011 more when compared with previous years. In 2011 also, Thailand became one of the destination countries of human trafficking in the world.

Graph I.1: 10 Human Trafficking Top Destination Countries

![Graph I.1: 10 Human Trafficking Top Destination Countries](image)

Source: IOM 2011 Case Data accessed on Human Trafficking

The statement was confirmed by several facts found randomly. Over the past few decades, an estimated 25,000 victims annually nationality Thailand in Japan where 90% are women is a victim who should be commercial sex workers. In 2006 also found 280 that are economically exploited and forced to work under pressure and not paid. In the period 2006-2011 Thailand has embarked on efforts to eradicate human trafficking, but otherwise the current level of human trafficking have also increased.

2. Framework

In this experiment, cultural and economic factors as a framework. Malinowski and Evans-Pritchard says that culture is a way of life and a way of doing something, then the victim of human trafficking also will have their own way of life that is bound by beliefs, traditions, and cultural practices of each. There are some cultural factors that have implications on human trafficking activity in an area, such as: culture in human trafficking (trafficking cultural) as well as conflict and internal conditions.

In cultures in human trafficking, victims of human trafficking must adapt to a new culture if to a foreign country. But there is also a culture that actually supports and allows for slavery and forced marriages that led to trafficking. This culture is not in accordance with human rights, but the culture is generally associated with religious rituals and beliefs of the local community. While the internal conditions and conflict create the conditions in society. Traffickers will easily fool the potential victims caught in the conflict region with the promise will be taken to a safer place and provide jobs. The low skills of workmanship also allows the actors to persuade the victim. Children from poor families are also one of the sources of supply for human traffickers. Hughes believes the government's inability to improve security, suppress and control the activities of human trafficking exacerbated the problem.

In this research, economic factors also can be the rationale for the study. It is based on the assumption that money is the primary motivation emergence of human trafficking business that continues to run. Jahic said that economic factors play a role on a reciprocal basis with demographic information in an area that is useful in the recruitment process. There are several factors in the economy that affect emerging and the passage of human trafficking business. These factors among
others are poverty and unemployment; migration as a strategy for survival; and economic analysis of crime.

Poverty is the biggest cause of human trafficking in the international system. In many cases, the victims were recruited from the least developed countries in the hope of a better life in the midst of economic uncertainty and political pressure. The global economic crisis will also impact on the economy of developing countries that chose to reduce the workforce resulting in massive unemployment. Crush the situation caused by poverty will lead to people in the region are willing to do any work and even went out of its territory. The willingness of the community to be a boon for the perpetrators of human trafficking (traffickers). This gap makes potential victims become more vulnerable to traffickers. Migration became a big opportunity in the crush of poverty. With hope, get a better chance baih of the area of origin.

Here migration later emerged as a strategy for survival. However activity of human trafficking can not be separated from the flow of migration that occurred in the area of national and international. Poverty is causing massive unemployment, does not provide many options for people in a country or region. The assumption of this idea is the search for livelihood or job-seeking behavior is not only salary, but also as a social institution, the relationship between households, and mechanically from market access resources through the circle of life is much better than the previous region.

The desire to get better opportunities in terms of economic, social, political and economic will always affect migration. But the survival strategies through migration will always have implications for social shock externally and internally. Exit the influx of migration in a country, be bidding up demand for commodities illegal trafficking. Lack of knowledge of the country or the destination becomes weakness of potential victims so easily deceived by traffickers who promise them material and a decent living. Human trafficking, exploitation of labor, and migration is one chain that is always connected to one another.

There is also an economic analysis of crime. According to Gary S. Becker, criminal behavior appears based on rational economic calculation. The central approach in this analysis is the motivation behind the criminal act, where the process of human trafficking activities are based on the assumption that the perpetrators of human trafficking and prostitution owners are rational individuals who are driven by the aim to maximize profits behind the activities. Adrea Schloenhardt also linking organized crime with the flow of migration as one of the sources of commodities. In the economic analysis, Schloenhardt likens the criminal organization as a legal company that seeks to maximize profit. It is just, criminal organizations generate profit from the activities conducted in the illegal market by providing goods and services illegal. They appear and exist for their illegal demand for commodities. The existence of an international organization is not based on the victim, but on customer demand. So long as there is customer demand, then during the same actors will continue to seek to recruit potential victims of trafficking.

Based on the framework above, it can be argued that the increase in cases of human trafficking in Thailand caused by cultural factors, namely human trafficking is regarded as a natural step in meeting the needs of life. While economic factors, migration is accompanied by an increase in the unemployment rate to cause an increase in human trafficking in Thailand.

3. The influence of Buddhism against Human Trafficking Activities in Thailand

Demographically, the people of Thailand consists of 75% ethnic Thai, 14% Chinese-Thai, and 11% are of other ethnic minorities. Buddhism is the official religion of Thailand with followers of 94.6% of the total population. In addition there is Islam with 4.6%, Christian 0.7%, and 0.1% other. As the majority religion, Buddhism also have an impact on the way people live Thailand. It also includes outlook of Thai society to the practice of human trafficking.

Marjorie Muecke linking cultural bonds with Buddhism as the majority faith in Thailand. Theravada Buddhism in particular, a lot of influence in the traditional values of Thai society. Theravada Buddhism is connected with prostitution through the concept of karma. Based on the law of karma, the action will result in the merit and bad actions will lead to harm. The number of services and the harm that has been done in the past a person will determine how hard life in the future in the process of reincarnation. A person can change the karma by making a favor as much as possible. For men can be
done by ordination to be a monk or monks. Through the process of men were considered to indicate gratitude and respect to women and their families and raise the dignity kerluarganya. While women must show gratitude and respect to earn money to support the family, which is also used to buy food and meet the needs of the monks. Each girl is expected to meet the cultural mandate.

With the increasing demand of women in the sex industry, the girls can meet the cultural mandate. Even families by consciously bringing his daughters into prostitutes and ignoring the work environment where their children will be involved as long as the obligations can be met. It is based on the experience of Thailand to the interpretation of the values of Buddhism that is embedded in society. Interpretation of the values of Buddhism and the practice is not solely follow the academic interpretation of Buddhism according to the law of karma, services, and morality.

The practice of human trafficking and prostitution is not completely prohibited by the monks. This is explained by the statement:

"[I] Buddhism, there is no personal judge either to condemn or to reward, but only the working of an impersonal causation and natural moral law"

From all the above, does not mean that Buddhism supports the existence of prostitution will lead to human trafficking. However, there is the practice space freed by not memoralisasikan and meddle someone for unscrupulous activities, which allow the existence of a person to give, without moralize the origin of the provision. In view of this combined with the mismatch between the ideal of thought in Buddhist spirituality and the reality in practice by followers, causing a lot of difference even contradictory interpretations of Buddhist adherents view on prostitution.

4. Humans Sales Practices as Social Practice in Culture Thailand

Marjorie Muecke said the development of human trafficking today is influenced by historical practice. The practice of female sales can be found easily in the Southeast Asian Region. It eventually became a habit practiced by adults who dominated men to sell their family members, especially girls for the purpose of economy. Based on the history of Thailand, the practice of human beings as an award or a commodity trade has been going on since long. In the Ayutthaya period from 1351 until 1767 there Sakdina system that allows social practice by giving women as awards for achievements in the field of military or serve as concubines for the upper class men.

In Thailand the problem of human trafficking, especially of young women for prostitution has been going on longer and even exceed the scale of other regions such as Cambodia and Myanmar. In northern Thailand for example, Muecke wrote about prostitution as a result of the influence of culture on an ongoing basis (cultural continuity of prostitution). Economic income of contemporary prostitution makes young women are not only lucrative traffickers as controlling prostitution. When viewed from the perspective of culture, it is done to provide a living for the family, his native village, and the basic institutions as the social responsibility of women in society.

The northern region of Thailand has one of the contributors to the human commodity in trade from Thailand as well as a pathway of human trafficking into Thailand. There are some cultural reasons behind it. The lack of use of land in the northern region causes of poverty so that parents regard their children as commodities. Over time, the sale of children more acceptable, although not favored. In the old days children are sold to serve as maids in wealthy families to make ends meet.
Demographically, the northern region of Thailand is dominated by ethnic minority people whose nationality is in doubt do not even get the sympathy of the government. UNESCO stated that non-recognition of citizenship is one of the reasons the minority communities and the vulnerability of poor communities living in the border areas of Thailand, especially in the northern region. Due to the problems of citizenship, then the minority ethnic community is also called as 'hill-tribes' in the northern region of Thailand have tended to rely on agriculture. In the region of Thailand that many rely on agriculture are future-called 'green harvest' or 'green season'.

Table I.2: List of Ethnic Minorities in Thailand

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5. Supply and Demand Sides of Human Trafficking

As trade in general, human trafficking is also based on the law of supply and demand. Only the movement of the market mechanism is difficult to know because it is part of the black economy (black economy), which is prohibited by law. Human commodities provide various advantages in trading business. These gains antaralain is because humans are not easily destroyed or have the ability to survive; can be transported long distances; and can be reused or resold.

6. Human trafficking into Thailand

Economically, there is also a separate explanation of why a group of people prefer to migrate to other areas rather than settle in his native region. On the supply side of human trafficking from
Thailand whose role is most important is the economic condition of the country. Glaring income disparities between Thailand and neighboring countries into a strong driver of the occurrence of migration flows. The desire of the migration process is to get a job in Thailand. Toman Mahmoud argues that human trafficking is a side effect that can not be avoided in migration caused by differences in income between regions but in the adjacent border regions.

Map I.3: These Human Trafficking in Thailand

In terms of the economy when compared with surrounding countries Thailand does have a significant difference in conditions. With incomes tend to be higher than Myanmar and other neighboring countries, Thailand has developed in various fields. This development simultaneously widen the demand side of human trafficking. More easily and more individuals perindah place through migration flows, the greater the risk of human trafficking that must be faced.

Can be seen from the data that Thailand is indeed the 'prima donna' between neighboring countries. With the development of a far distance, it can be ascertained that the economic reasons into the driving movement of massive migration flows from neighboring countries into Thailand. Glaeser and Sarcerdote states that human trafficking network will be more active in the region with high migration flows. The main reason is that more people are migrating, the more people who are at risk of becoming victims of human trafficking.

Recent studies show that migrants from regions with large migration flows will tend to be poorer and less educated than in comparison to migrants from a small migration flows. But unfortunately the migration group of large migration flows area will be much more susceptible to fraud to be involved in trafficking. As the legal business in general, criminal activity will tend to develop in the area of trade center itself as well as close to the source of the commodity.

The changes that occurred in Thailand also attract migrants, especially for low-skilled migrants in the three neighboring countries since 1990. The magnitude of the demand for low wage workers in the field of labor intensive production to invite foreigners to work in Thailand. Trends in low-wage migrant workers according to Vasuprasart been established in 1997 because at that time the economic crisis in Bangkok. It is well established for many low-skilled migrants coming to Thailand and Thailand's poor bargaining power of low-skilled workers. It is estimated that in 2011 there were 3.5 million people who are not citizens of Thailand living in its territory. More than 3 million people from their work in Thailand.

To cope with migration flows, the Government of Thailand and then set the Alien Employment Act in 2008. This policy into a fundamental policy to employ low-skilled labor. Alien referred to in this law are people who have a nationality other than Thailand. Although it has been established policies and implementation of migrant labor perektruktan process formally, in 2011 only there were approximately 550,000 migrant workers who are legally and meet the verification standards.
In accordance with the basis for setting The Alien Employment Act in 2008, there were differences in the rights earned by migrant workers and laborers Thailand. It also led to differences in the attitude of factory managers who recruit workers. Plant management generally controls over migrant workers. Not only discriminatory working conditions and exploitative, but also covers 3D is difficult, (hard), dirty (dirty), dangerous (hazardous). These risks are taken solely to avoid the grim conditions in the country of origin. The emergence of migrant workers flow into Thailand is inseparable from Thai workers who are not willing to work in sectors with low wages, difficult, dangerous, and these sectors are the sectors that are not protected by labor laws. Thai workers themselves have special rights in accordance with the law of the Government of Thailand where they can work in other sectors with different salary standards. This is reinforced by the statement of the Supaporn RatiroseSave the Children's Regional Cross-border Project Against Human Trafficking and Exploitation:

"Most people come to Thailand to fill the jobs that Thai people do not want to do, such as Reviews those in fisheries or rubber and orange plantations. Thai people will be laid off, yes, but they will look for jobs that are [more suitable] for them. The country's fishery industry, the Nation newspaper reports, is currently Suffering from a 10,000-position labor shortage"

With economic development, Thailand has a strategic position to reap the benefits of migration that occurs both internationally and internally. A large flow of illegal migration to Thailand provide opportunities for traffickers to attack, forcing, or even kidnap migrants without full document into forced labor or sexual exploitation. Human trafficking business is difficult to track and can override the various categories of migrants with different nationalities. But migrants without documents and illegal immigrants are the main focus of human trafficking across the region.

The emergence of demand for human commodities to Thailand because it clearly has advantages for the user side of the human commodity itself. With low-wage migrant memperjakan Thailand allows the company to: first, to maintain the price or cost competitiveness, especially in the global market; second, increasing domestic investment; and the third course to create maximum profit. The use of low-wage migrant workers also have direct benefits for the economy. With the low wages of migrant workers then the manufacturer can reduce the selling price so as to reduce inflationary pressures. The low wages of migrant workers benefit by keeping the sales price remain low so advantageous also for Thai consumers.

Many migrant workers demand will also impact on the incidence of smuggling networks, and other criminal organizations. Migration has become a multibillion dollar industry sources that can be very profitable for criminal activity do not hesitate to use physical violence to control victims. The perceived benefits are also not only be felt in criminal activity but also felt by the state.

The study said that international migration has an impact for Thailand has been somehow although likely to be small. International migration that occurred contribute approximately 1% of gross domestic product of the country. The influence of international migration clearly had a major impact in sectors where migrants are working. For Thailand itself focused on fishing and frozen food processing industry. Without realizing labor migration as a catalyst for economic development in Thailand. Consequences of the exploitation of labor has been a part of Thai society in maintaining economic stability in the various sectors.

As a seafood exporting countries, Thailand is the largest shrimp exporter to AmerikaSerikat well as Europe and Asia. But sadly the seafood production process must involve the exploitation of migrant workers. Most of Myanmar migrants working in Thailand will be placed in the marine products industry, although it must be victims of human trafficking. Tercatatat some 400,000 Myanmar migrants working in Samut Sakhon Thailand in which 40% of shrimp peeled and frozen for export. 400,000 migrants are only 70,000 legal status of migrant workers. Commencing in 1200 to 1300 plants operating, but 300 to 400 the plant does not have a business license from the government. In 2011, of Thailand fisheries sector capable of generating US $ 7.3 million by relying on migrant workers.
7. Trafficking of Thailand

In addition to Thailand, the activity of human trafficking also occurs from Thailand to foreign countries. Generally, victims of human trafficking from Thailand will be sent to Japan as a priority destination, Malaysia, Bahrain, South Africa, and other countries are richer than Thailand. The victims from Thailand who were sent abroad in general will serve as commercial sex workers because most of the victims are women and young girls. In human trafficking from Thailand also has the supply side and demand that caused the trade to happen. Cultural factors that have been described in previous chapters is also one of the supply side of human trafficking in Thailand that can later be sent outside Thailand.

It was explained earlier that in economy, human trafficking from Thailand were sent to countries richer. This is evidenced by Table III.4, where the per capita income dijika Thailand tend to be smaller compared to Japan and the destination country sharing. This applies equally to the comparison of ratio per capita of Thailand and neighboring countries at the time, Thailand is a destination. Generally the flow of trafficking will flow from countries with less revenue to the country richer and advanced. But when viewed through the comparison of unemployment, Thailand would have a lower unemployment rate than the countries of destination of human trafficking.

Please note again that the migration is done to get a better chance of survival. The victims were sent from Thailand also not the only indigenous people of Thailand, but also people with ethnic minorities. The existence of Alien Employment Act of 2008 also affected the employment opportunities for people ber of ethnic minorities in the highlands. Alien Employment Act only regulates the rights of nationals of Thailand and the people who is not a citizen of Thailand. While the people of ethnic minorities in the highlands, especially in the northern region of Thailand, still have to deal with the issue of citizenship. The study said that the lack or presence of problems with citizenship in Thailand will lead to a lack of access to the various sectors of employment.

Human trafficking from Thailand is much more organized than the trade to Thailand. Human trafficking from Thailand abroad can involve formal networks such as government workers to law enforcement. With a network that is much neater, so many potential victims are gullible. Japan as a priority destination country almost every year visited by approximately25,000 people from Thailand and 90% of them are women. The victims can live a long time in Japan with a tourist visa. In many cases, women who are victims had to work under pressure to pay debts to the state property trading destinations. They have to pay all the expenses of room, clothes, food, cosmetics used up. Not to mention after arriving at the destination country, victims still have to pay various expenses such as merit pay pimps to prostitution where victims will be employed without the consent of the individual concerned. Debt victims will continue to grow to meet the needs of life in the destination country. To pay it off, then the victims must serve the guests with the targets in the given time period. If they can not reach the set targets then they will be tortured and detained in the long term. Human trafficking activities abroad generally take two ways: by placing the victim in debt bondage and situations where the oppressed are exploited to be the only way to survive.

Labor policies such as the Alien Employment Act of 2008 does give a good impact for the economy of Thailand. But on the other hand, people of ethnic minorities and illegal migrants are not linked in the policy will be the parties most disadvantaged. Minority communities who have citizenship issues will obviously have difficulty in accessing employment opportunities in Thailand, as well as illegal migrants. With vulnerable conditions no other option but to migrate. As mentioned previously, where the emergence of migration flows there is also trafficking can take place. Given the condition of the victim who tend to be weak and vulnerable, then the activity of human trafficking to and from Thailand may occur.

8. Conclusion

From the research that has been done it can be concluded that an increase in human trafficking in Thailand is driven by cultural factors and economic factors. Based on the Thai cultural factors have a high level of trading for their social practices in a culture that permits a growing human trafficking. Buddhism as a religion of the majority in Thailand as well as provide space tolerance towards the
development of human trafficking. In the understanding of Buddhism, women have more responsibility to meet the needs of his family.

While economic factors, based on the current understanding of migration occurring in Thailand. Human trafficking itself is a consequence of the presence of migratory flows, especially in areas close to the border. Human trafficking into Thailand is dominated by commodities originating from neighboring countries such as Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, and surrounding areas. Migration flows arise because of differences in the economic conditions of Thailand and surrounding countries. Thailand's economy is much more stable than other countries in the Mekong Sub Region. Migration flows happen to Thailand is not wasted by the Government of Thailand. The Government of Thailand. This is supported by the enactment of The Alien Employment Act 2008, which became one of the basic provisions for migrant workers in Thailand. Alien Employment Act 2008 is basically intended to regulate labor standards for migrant workers and Thailand. Differences in standards between migrant workers and Thailand would lead to discrimination. This discrimination will lead to the exploitation of migrant workers. For minority communities and illegal migrants are difficult to access job opportunities will be more vulnerable to becoming victims of human trafficking to be sent out of Thailand.

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