

Historical Drama for the Dissemination of Government Policies

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Abstract: This research aims to study historical drama for the dissemination of government policies. The scope of the study focuses on the dissemination of the government policies of Thai leaders in the Rattanakosin period, using a mixed research method. The results showed that, historical drama was a communication tool for leaders to create their identity and present the image of the leaders and the country. There are 2 types of drama: comedy and tragedy. The drama content presented mainstream history and alternative history, including the way of life of the protagonist, the confrontation with crisis, and the outcome. The theme of the drama includes the personality of the leaders, the leader's groups, the key situations, the ideals and practices of the leaders, and the contributions to the society. The role of historical drama in terms of policy dissemination is redundant and difficult to distinguish clearly. The prominent role of drama found in this study is for communication, education, entertainment, symbol of honor for royalties, public relations, image building, community identity, motivation, and treatment. The historical drama changed according to leadership, social, government, and government policies. The drama creation is based on historical data with modification according to the purposes of the creator and tastes of the audiences. Timely publishing will affect the popularity of the performance, and may lead to the changes that the leaders expect.

Index Terms: Historical Drama, Government Policies, Dissemination of Government Policies, Thai Performing arts

1. Introduction

Generally, studies were not widespread in the past. The communication between leaders and the people uses drama as a means of disseminating information, rules, practices, and requests. Commenting and resistance because it can show a realistic image and clearly reach the audience's mind.

Historical Drama shows the stories, experiences, events of a person, group, person, society that occurred in history. There may be a mix of content, forms of performances that may be interesting. Presentation at regular times and special occasions of individuals and society, such as celebrating Phra Nakhon Awakening, in times of war Acting in times of social crisis, etc. The roles of historical dramas are therefore diverse to be used. One of those roles is the dissemination of government policy.

As mentioned In Thailand The dissemination of governmental policies using historical dramas such as Ramayana Unrut Inao, including the chronicle. Such shows were more prevalent in the Rattanakosin period, such as Rachathirat,, Three Kok,, Phra Lor, Phraya Graok, Suphan laed, Chao Taksin, etc.

When the state of the country has changed until it has entered a crisis Historical dramas were exhibited frequently, such as the Si Pan Din, Sai Lo Hit, Rattanakosin, Buppessannivat, etc. The stories presented were events that were close to the situation of the society at that time, or could show the situation that they wanted to happen in society.

The popularity of historical dramas is an interesting issue. When considering the duration of the exhibition It appears that exhibits often take place in the event of a crisis or change in the situation. Which reflected the state of society at that time Needs of the show's creators As well as the needs of the audience arising at that time.

However, the study of historical drama to disseminate the government policy. Despite frequent exhibits but lack of information gathering The available information is scattered. In addition, the aforementioned studies lacked a link between the factors involved. Causing historical dramas to be considered to only play a role in creating entertainment.

Accordingly, researchers are interested in studying Thai historical dramas and the development of historical dramas for the dissemination of government policy in Thailand. The scope of the study focuses on the Rattanakosin Era because the exhibits happen continuously. There are many exhibiting opportunities in society The results of the study will lead to an approach to creating historical dramas to disseminate government policy and use it in other occasions As well as being a further academic reference.

2. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research article were 1) to study the Historical drama in Thailand, and 2) to study Development of historical dramas for the dissemination of government policy in Thailand.

3. Research Methods

Research Design and Process

This research is qualitative research, conducting by gathering information form primary and secondary historical document; Tree Seals Laws, Public Policies, Thai Classical Dance Drama Program, and Thai Classical Dance Drama Texts books., formal and informal interview 2 groups of experts in performing arts: national actors in Thai Tradition performing arts and others are lecturer in Thai Tradition performing arts, and observing live performances, teaching performance skill and studying Video and Social media including YOUTUBE and Facebook. This study also applied historical methods to criticize information and interpreting information for evaluating the reliability, as well as paraphrasing the information by synthesizing and analyzing the Influence of the Ethnic in Thai Dance Drama. Steps were shown in Fig. 1.

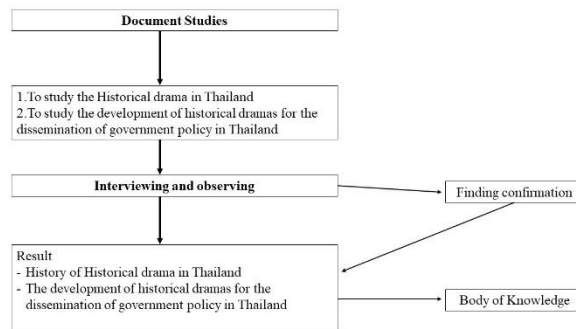


Fig.1 Research process for finding of Historical Drama for the Dissemination of Government Policies

4. Results

The results of the study showed that 1) Historical drama is the show of a person's story. A group of persons who have existed in history, chronicles, legends, tales, fables to express themselves identity image and society. There are 2 types of performances: short stories and long stories. A group of people who are important to society, the essence of which consists of lifestyle, experience, important events Outstanding performance. The concept and practice of that group or group of people For education, entertainment, class-specific utensils, socializing, and community identification Public relations and dissemination of the governing policy. 2) Historical drama in Thailand is the performance of a person's story. A group of real persons in the history, chronicles, legends, fables of Thailand to show themselves. Identity image and society. There are two types of performance: short stories and long stories. The performance presents realistic and fictional stories. The theme consists of lifestyles, experiences, milestones, outstanding performance, the concept and practice of that group or group of people for education, entertainment, class-specific utensils, socializing, and community identification public relations and dissemination of the governing policy. 3) Historical drama in Thailand as far as evidence was found, it was assumed that it occurred in the Ayutthaya period. The story is presented by the royal court which is the Ramayana and Unnarut. The people sector exhibited according to the beliefs of the community in ritual. The later, it appears that the Ramayana has a variety of editions. To shows the influence of the beliefs of Brahmin-Hinduism. This difference arises in relation to the gods they respect. To make the character's personality and the content of the play is different. In addition, it was found that the tales of the heroic Java Malay (present day Indonesia) were written by Princess Kuntol and the Princess crown is Da Lang and Inao (Big Inao and Small Inao) that shows borrowing character and storyline but the content belongs to Thailand. Manohra is a story in Phutthachatok (Panya Sa Chataka), a play recorded in the Old City (Ayutthaya), shows that at that time the spread of Buddhism entered Thailand as well. Krung Thonburi Era, Taksin brought the drama of the Ramayana to improve in 4parts: Phra Krathom Praamsorn, Hanuman Keaw Nang Warin, Thao Mali Wa Krom, and Thotsakan set up the acid sand ceremony. The content of the show presents the events that took place during his reign.

In the Rattanakosin Era, King Phra Phutthayodfa Chulalok, please have the drama restored in the Ayutthaya period: Ramayana, Unnarut, Inao, Dalang, Rachathirat, Three kok, Khun Chang, Khun Phaen, etc. King Phra Phutthalerdlar Napalai improved some part of the dramas of Inao and Ramayana. In addition, His Majesty's new drama celebrates the performance of the female drama of Luang, namely Chai Chet Sangthong, Khawee Manee, Pichai Kraithong and Khun Chang Khun Phaen some parts. King Nangklao appeared some part of the Ramayana drama of His Royal Highness Prince Bovorn Mahasak Phonla Save and a parody play of Phra Mahamontri Sap about "Raden Landai". King Mongkut wrote some parts of Rama Deon Dong,

which are attached to the history that he entered the Buddhist priesthood. Prelude from the poem about the Ramayana. In addition, I wish that There is a staging of the Chao Phraya Mahindrasak Thamrong's drama Rachathiraj Three Kok and Arabian Nights of the Mom Tuan theater troupe. King Chulalongkorn give them frequent historical dramas, namely Phra Lor, who has the Royal Narumit Theater Troupe Preedalai Theater Troupe Causing such theater troupe to create historical dramas such as Phra Lor Phraya Gaeok, Phra Phrachao Sipamin, Ramayana, Inao, etc. King Vajiravudh Celebrates a play and staged many historical dramas such as Phra Ruang, Phaya Ratchawang, San Thao Saen Knot, legend of the grass, Dharma Dharma Songkhram, Narai Sipang Some parts of Ramayana etc. King Prajadhipok His Majesty wrote a script on the story of the King of China. Addition, during the reign of King Rama IX, historical dramas were staged on important occasions such as the Sua Masang. The reception of the royal guests and the celebration of the four bowls (the celebration of the King's Birthday And the door of the relatives in the year of the small snake corresponding to him), etc. During the reign of King Ananda Mahidol, there is a widespread drama and performance in historical dramas. By Luang Wichitwatakan Director-General of the Fine Arts Department. This is because it is a time of the change of the country in many ways, leading to the change of government. Causing the introduction of personal stories Groups of important people who are heroes of the people to exhibit, such as the lead Suphan, Naresuan Declaration of Independence, and Princess Sanwee. King Bhumibol Adulyadej The historical theatrical staging is more widespread than before because the country's situation was volatile some of the popular shows are Si Pandin, Ku Karm, Sai Lo Hit, Rattanakosin, Buppesanniwat, and ect. 4) The development of historical drama to disseminate the government policy in Thailand during the Rattanakosin period divided into 3 phases as follows:

Phase 1 Concept of Ayutthaya Art and Culture Development

The development of the country and the arts and culture follows the Ayutthaya style because the leaders had royal experiences from their service in the Ayutthaya period. Therefore, his wanted the country to have good livelihoods as if Krungsri Ayutthaya Era was the capital. Historical drama at this stage is the lead character and the plot are from the fairy tales, chronicles but the content of the presentation to the personality of the character is Thai or the author consists of a king, a boss and a government official. The popular story of the royal court is the Ramayana, Unrut, and Inao.

The essence of which is the personality of the protagonist. The political situation and the concept of leadership practices as well as treating leaders to be an example of thinking, behavior, praise of leaders. Public relations at the end of the period, the situation of the country was in trouble, so there was a literary reflection on the show on the Land of Landai, which was a parody of the royal court.

Phase 2 Concept of Western Art and Culture Development

The development of the country and the arts and culture follows the western style because the leaders have prior experience from the royal personnel and education. Building alliances with western countries made aware of the world situation and want the state of the country to have a good life with art and culture equal to many civilized countries. Historical drama in this period has 3 characteristics: 1) To take the characters and plot from the chronicles, fairy tales but the content of the presentation to the personality of the character belongs to Thailand. 2) To bring the characters and plot from the chronicles, Thai folklore. 3) The storyline and the way of acting from the West, but the character content. Thai situation popular stories on display include Rachathirat, Ngampa, Phra Law, Saenkom, Phra Ruang, Phaya Ratchawangsan. The essence is the personality of the protagonist. The political situation and the concept of leadership practices as well as treating leaders to be an example of thinking, behavior, praise of leaders, and public relations. At the end of the show, there was more widespread due to His Majesty King Rama VI's royal writing, exhibiting and performing by himself. In addition to studying abroad Making the interest of the use of drama as an educational tool. As a result, He led the drama of Shakespeare and historical dramas to be used to disseminate the government policy and cultivating democracy.

Phase 3: Concept of integrated arts and culture development

The development of the country and the arts and culture follows a combination due to the highly volatile global situation. It affected Thailand as it appeared the economic downturn. The change of world war rule and the overthrow of the boss. Historical theatrical performances happen frequently by exhibiting the content that took place in history and the chronicles of Thailand, including: King Naresuan, Bang Rachan, Lead Suphan, Si Pandin. In addition, there are some periods of history and the chronicles to present only important issues by assuming the characters in the action of historical events such as love and exchange, one world, one sky, and Buppesanniwat, etc. The style of acting is more diversified due to the development of technology and communication such as drama, dance, singing, talking, television and film. Historical dramas that have been previously exhibited, they are often form demonstrations, education and public relations for tourism because it shows the history that happened in the past.

5. Discussions

Historical drama is a communication tool for leaders to spread the two forms of government: promote, resist, opposition can be a reflection of support or promotion because the performance that took place was an imitation of a person, a group of people formed to express themselves and the image of the person and society, then resistance can mimic or show what happened opposite.

Historical dramas in Thailand have changed according to social, economic and cultural conditions, especially leadership changes. Resulting in a change in policy which affected the format of showing the essence of the show interpretation and the role of the show.

The development of historical theatrical performances reflects the development of society. government showed the personality, taste, government policy of the leader and the situation that occurs at each stage.

Historical drama to spread popular government policies may arise from three reasons, which is learned from history Tired of living conditions and want to change to a new society.

The creation of historical dramas that are frequently occurring. To Show the fluctuation of the country's situation. The needs of leaders and people as shown in the stories that have been displayed, such as abolition of slavery, saving, change of rule, war, etc. The presentation of the story can be long or short, both realistic and fictitious, praising the leader or the three key figures: the prelude or the opening of the story. During the end of the story or ending the story appeared in the process of acting as a persuasion. Emphasize repeatedly. To bring about learning and absorb from watching the show and the idea practice to be the next routine.

6. Recommendations

A. Recommendations for Practices

1. Historical drama is a communication tool for leaders to disseminate clear and realistic government policy that should be applied to the target audience and the right situation. It'll benefit the show manager, creator, performer and audience.

2. Historical dramas can be used in teaching and learning. Local publicity Travel and building international goodwill.

3. Leaders should give priority to showcasing historical dramas because the learning process from historical drama is a systematic tool for human resource development from finding information. Analytical thinking working with others present the reason, and character actions in a given situation. It can also cultivate the concept. Social practices that leaders want to emerge from the process. Including promoting the identity of the society which is the national heritage.

B. Recommendations for Further Research

1. The study of historical dramas for the dissemination of government policy. To change the scope of study. It is a specific study such as the Ramayana, Si Pandin Buppessannivat, or change the role of a drama such as public relations, education, created friendship Tourism, economy, etc.

2. The design of this research is a qualitative research. Interested parties can turn into quantitative or field research, or experimental or creative research.

3. The results of the research can be developed to be more precise by studying the concepts and theories as well as their relationship with relevant factors. In order to expand knowledge to be clear and applied it to other science in the future.



Fig.2 Lakhon Nai Inao [1]



Fig.3 Ramakien: Surapanakka tee Seda [2]



Fig.4 Ramakien: Praram Duen Dong [3]



Fig.5 Pra Law [4]



Fig.6 Si Pan Din [5]



Fig.7 Bubpaesanniwas [6]

7. Conclusion

Historical drama studies to disseminate government policy. Determine the educational scope in the Rattanakosin period. It was found that the leaders used historical dramas to be used as a tool for disseminating government policies because it gives a clear, realistic image and influences the persuasion of the person, group of all person. At the same time, historical drama is a tool that leaders and society use to reflect themselves. The image that took place at that time as well as for expressing opinions both support and against the being at that time. Historical theatrical exhibitions vary according to the leader, public policy and social conditions in which they lived. Therefore, if the country is volatile. To be often take place historical dramas. Therefore, leaders should pay attention to the management of education and a historical drama to society for the development of human resources and the country.

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