



7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Actual Economy

SOCIAL
CHALLENGES
AND FINANCIAL
ISSUES IN XXI CENTURY



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Thailand Contemporary History of Newspaper: From the Revolution to Reformation Era

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Abstract

The aims of this research were to study (1) To study contemporary journalists since the military dictatorship, with the philosophy of the newspaper profession. The difference with journalists contemporary reform or not. (2) To study contemporary journalists affected are adaptable and attitudes, however, during the period the change occurs, the economic capital and the newspaper industry. The social and political crisis of modern communication technology. This study is a qualitative research interview to collect the data and opinions for this research as a group of Journalist in Thailand. Who are contemporary journalist. They had worked for Thailand newspaper during the military dictatorship from 1958 to the reform in 1997 and is still alive today. the era of military dictatorship. Since its era of dictatorship Chom Phon Sarit Thanarat a revolution on October 20, 1958. Since the military dictatorship in 1958 after the reform era in 1997. Finding the result found that contemporary journalists have fought against the use of military power significantly. Contemporary journalists since the military dictatorship with a philosophy not same the professional newspaper journalists in the contemporary era of reform is still adhering to safeguard the interests of Thailand. Journalists contemporary views on journalism today. The need to adapt to the changes taking place in the capital, economic crisis, social and political conditions of modern communication technology. And can adapt well by maintaining awareness

Key-words

Thai Newspaper, Thai Journalist, Contemporary Journalist, Reformation Era.

Introduction

The Journalists record the event of the country. But journalists do not record their own life histories, or if so, it may be because it is inconvenient to record their own history or understand that writing a life history. The newspaper itself is a great honor for the newspaper industry, both professional and academic. Recognize the complete history of newspaper journalists as content or content, despite the fact that the record of a journalist's life is just as important as the journalistic journalism of the country. For , especially in major events that have changed as history in the country.

At present, the study of the subject matter of the newspaper has information that is. "The History of the Newspaper" is a major staple, while the "Journalist's Biography" as an

important person in propelling the newspaper. This is a journalist who passes important events. Those have come, like political change. Fight for newspaper freedom Social Justice Claims The duty to review the functions of the state power, etc. There is no record of life history for later generations to study as much as possible. In this time, the Thai newspaper industry is reaching a period of significant challenges and transition. Due to the change. The economic capital of the newspaper industry. Political and social situation as well as modern communication technology. All of which are related to the life history of journalists.

In the event of a change of the above. Since the military dictatorship To date, contemporary journalists have struggled with state power. Some of today's journalists are still alive, so the term "contemporary journalist" here refers to a journalist with the same issue. Since the military dictatorship of 1958 to the reform era in 1997 and until now. There is a change in the economic capital of the newspaper industry. The political crisis, social conditions, and modern communications technologies, or "New Media," are a challenge for contemporary journalists in the digital age. When the time is over 50 years (5 decades)

Literature review

The study of Study of " Thailand Contemporary History of Newspaper : From the Revolution to Reformation Era". Following the study. 1. Four Theories of the Press 2. The Political Theory of Political Science of Mass Communication (The Political Economic) 3. Communication technology theory determines. (Communication Technological Determinism) 4. The concept of the media industry. 5. The concept of the Thai government (Thai's Political and Governance) Political change and communication technology Each event occurred in that era. Newspapers, especially newspapers, play an important part in historical events. The struggle for freedom of the media through the ages has come a long way. Journalists are passers-by in that event. Recording the life history of contemporary journalists. It is a record of the events of the country. Especially political rule.

In Thailand. Although the media has the freedom to act. But state power still controls journalism. Not to exceed the limits until the right of the other parties must be the same. However, the history of newspapers in Thailand several times. The state has used the law to control journalists when criticizing state power so hard. The National Newspaper Council has a concept of control. Especially the ethics of the newspaper. It is interesting to study that the situation in the past is. Until the present time. How did contemporary journalists pass those events?. The Political Theory of Mass Communication is based on the Marxist political economy. And incorporates some of the Frankfurt School's Critical Theory concepts, particularly in the analysis of the cultural industry, which analyzes social relations (social relations).) In all aspects: economy, politics, society, culture, and especially Power structure. As a production, distribution or distribution (Distribution) as well as consumption. (Consumption) products and services, both material goods and ideological ideas. (Non-material product or mental product). According to this theory, mass communication is the same as other products. In the capitalist economy As can be seen from All types of media business are highly profitable. Need to invest in production. Huge benefits in business And the severity of the competition. It makes the media business owner not only use the economic power that he owns. Sometimes, or sometimes, political power is required. (Or state power), as there may be conflict of interest between business interests and the media's neutrality.

In addition, the concentration or exclusivity of ownership of mass media. It leads to conflicts of interest and market power. And cause a lack of diversity in the thought of society. Deprivation of media rights and access to information It also controls the right to freedom of expression, political opinions. As well as cultural hegemony. Communication technology theory determines (Communication Technological Determinism) Started by Harold A. Innis, a Canadian scholar. University of Toronto appeared in the book "Empire and Communication", first published in 1950 (1950) and "The BIAS of Communication" was published for the first time in the year. An interesting point is that the technology of producing and presenting information is changing as a result of mass media technology, resulting in "new media". Social Network "(Social Media). I have lived since the military dictatorship for about 50 years, have adapted to professional practice. Or how are they affected by these changes?. Media Industries are formed by capitalism, the media The mass media organizations need to be in a growth and expansion and business competition system. It is part of the economic structure of the information service sector.

Methodology

Thailand Contemporary History of Newspaper : From the Revolution to Reformation Era. This study is a qualitative research interview to collect the data and opinions for this research as a group of Journalist in Thailand. Who are contemporary journalist. They had worked for Thailand newspaper during the military dictatorship from 1958 to the reform in 1997 and is still alive today. the era of military dictatorship. Since its era of dictatorship Chom Phon Sarit Thanarat a revolution on October 20, 1958. Since the military dictatorship in 1958 after the reform era in 1997. Research data collection includes documentary research related to the history of contemporary journalists and informal interviews in the field of life history. The research questions include: 1. Contemporary journalists have a history of life in the fight for ideology. 2. Contemporary journalists from the military dictatorship, philosophical, professional, newspaper, how? Is it different from contemporary journalists in the reform era? 3. Contemporary journalists are adversely affected, adaptive, and attitudinal in the changing times of capital, the economy, and the newspaper industry. Political crisis, social conditions, and modern communication technologies. 4. Contemporary journalists have a perception of the current newspaper industry. In professional and ethical terms. The research "Contemporary Journalist Journal Life" provides two types of qualitative research: 1. Documentary research related to the history of contemporary journalists: 1.1 life history in the fight for ideology, newspaper. 1.2 professional philosophical philosophies. 1.3 adaptation effects and attitudes towards capital changes of economic, political, social and modern communication technologies; and 1.4 Current opinion of the newspaper industry. 2. Informal Interviews in the Life History of 20 Contemporary Journalists. Afterwards, the results of the study will be checked with the relevant documents as evidence. Then compile the results. And bring the original research report. Submit the experts to review and consider. And hold a consultation meeting with the newspaper department. From the academic and professional sectors of the newspaper.

Conclusions

The study of Thailand Contemporary History of Newspaper : From the Revolution to Reformation Era have been adversely affected by their adaptation and attitude towards the changing times of capital, the economy, and the newspaper industry. Political crisis, social conditions, and modern communication technologies. The researchers concluded that 5 decades ago. Contemporary journalists have more than this survey. But this is the life story of a prominent journalist. Despite the successes and lessons in the struggle in each of your newspaper life, there is a constant struggle in the lives of your newspaper work, that is, the role and distinction of many lifetimes to study. But putting up a newspaper in this research. Take into account the role Or the most prominent ones that are consistent with time. The sequence of events in the political and social implications into 8 periods as follows:

1. The semi-Buddhist era - blind society (1958 - 1963) was in the time of the semi-epoch. The particular political and social situation at the time was the need to overthrow the government of Field Marshal Pibulsongkram. Or popularly known. "Dirty election" until Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat was revolutionary on October 20, 1958 and stepped up to power as prime minister. The semi-epoch - this blind society. So it was during the time of the Prime Minister of the Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, although not a long time, only 5-6 years, but the Thai newspaper industry has suffered from totalitarian military dictatorship in accordance with Article 17. The 2502 Constitution Act, which gives special powers to the Prime Minister, is able to exercise all administrative power. Legislative power And judicial power at the same time. The history of Thai newspapers should be inscribed as

2. Democratic era (1964 - 1972) The political situation in Thailand at that time was during the period of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachai inherited the power of Field Marshal. Said Thanatarat for a long time since 1964.

The political and social environment in Thailand during this period. Under military government Full of thoughtful confusion by thinkers, writers, journalists. Until the call for freedom and democracy by students. The Great People at the October 14, 1973 Incident.

3. The Democratic Blossom Period (1973 - 1975) The political and social situation in Thailand at that time was short-lived flowers only two to three years before entering the intellectual dark again. Student objections to the return of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn to the events of October 6, 1976, which is a turning point in the history of Thai politics in Thailand.

4. The return to full democracy (1981 - 1991). The situation in particular in politics and society in the past 10 years is General Prem Tinsulanonda as the prime minister, the middle half democratic half. Up to 8 years, 66/2523 has been announced by the Office of the Prime Minister, headed by "Politics to lead the military to win the Communists". In 1988, General Chatichai Choonhavan was the first full-time Democrat leader in Thai political history. However, full democracy lasted only three years. Corruption was widespread. Gen. Sunthorn Kongsompong A coup in 1991, the National Peace Corps (ANC) gave Anand Panyarachun the Prime Minister. A power relay by Suchinda Kraprayoon as prime minister. It led to the May Tamil incident in 1992, and Anand Panyarachun became prime minister again.

5. The return to full democracy (1981 - 1991). The situation in particular in politics and society in the past 10 years is General Prem Tinsulanonda is the prime minister, the middle half democratic half. Up to 8 years, 66/2523 has been announced by the Office of the Prime Minister, headed by "Politics to lead the military to win the Communists". In 1988, General Chatichai Choonhavan was the first full-time Democrat leader in Thai political history. However, full democracy lasted only three years. Corruption was widespread. Gen. Sunthorn Kongsompong A coup in 1991, the National Peace Corps (ANC) gave Anand Panyarachun the Prime Minister. A power relay by Suchinda Kraprayoon as prime minister. It led to the May Tamil incident in 1992, and Anand Panyarachun became prime minister again.

6. The post-Tamil era (1992 - 1996). The political situation in the country after political violence. "Tamil" ended in five years. Thailand is preparing for a major reform. Mass Communication, Constitutional Law Even social reform education. During the latter part of May, Tamil Anand Panyarachun was second prime minister. When Chuan Leekpai was elected Prime Minister is a multi-party government Like the later government, the Bashan art period. Should be saved After the Tamil incident in 1992, the period of the newspaper industry developed rapidly. Most occurred in the late political epoch where the economy flourished. That is the result of the economic prosperity of General Chatichai Choonhavan in the late 1987, resulting in several economic and political newspapers. Until it can be said that. "The Golden Age of Economic-Political Newspaper" (Economic-Political Newspaper).

7. Bubble crisis - media crisis - media reform (1997 - 2000). The political situation in the last 10 years is the economic crisis called the "bubble burst" (Bubble Economic in late 1997 pressure General Chavalit Yongchaiyuth, leader of the new hope party, to resign from the post of prime minister. After the next election, Chuan Chuang, leader of the Democrat Party, became prime minister. And political reform Has a new constitution First election Thaksin Shinawatra, leader of Thai Rak Thai Party Have been prime minister According to the 1997 constitution, this was the beginning of the media reform era. Television and radio And newspaper media in 1997.

An important event in the history of Thai newspapers, which took place at the end of the industrial era, was the establishment of an independent organization to control the newspaper industry. Rath Former President of the Association of Thailand Journalists Was the first chairman of the National Press Council

During the media reform period between 1997 and 2006, Thai society and media were in a state of violent conflict. It led to the revolution by General Sonthi Boonratanalin in 2006.

8. The media war - the two media reform (2549 - present) situation, especially in

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politics and society after the revolution. General Surayud Chulanont as prime minister. The National Assembly to draft a new constitution in the year 2550. Should be noted that in the media war - the two media reforms that Gen. Surayud Chulanont as prime minister then. There has been a repeal of the 1941 Printing Act, which has been in force for 66 years. The media has long campaigned for a lifting of the cancellation.

In addition, it should be noted that the enactment of the Printed Act BE 2550 (2007) has included journalists serving in the National Legislative Assembly (NIA), namely, Kamnan Pantaranont, Parichart Chatt, Sarawut Watcharapol, Khun Nuttichit Saman, Samran Phuphet and Patra Khamphitak, as well as radio and television journalists on radio and television. Pichai's such a fortune, honors Onwimon and John strive to be.

Finding the result found that contemporary journalists have fought against the use of military power significantly. Contemporary journalists since the military dictatorship with a philosophy not same the professional newspaper journalists in the contemporary era of reform is still adhering to safeguard the interests of Thailand. Journalists contemporary views on journalism today. The need to adapt to the changes taking place in the capital, economic crisis, social and political conditions of modern communication technology. And can adapt well by maintaining awareness

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