
Politics and Government in the middle Rattanakosin Period

*Phramaha Prasert Chanjamrat

**Prof. Dr.Sanjay B.Salunke

Introduction

Although the reign of King Rama IV has absolute royal power in the form of a monarchy in the complete monarchy but he began to change some practices. In order to benefit the public health Especially regarding the relationship between the King and the people, Rama IV considers that some traditions that have been practiced in the past, such as prohibiting the people from getting close, including shooting bullets when visiting and forcing the people to close the doors and windows house It's an old-fashioned tradition western countries with an absolute monarchy Without this tradition Therefore please cancel such custom Allow the public to meet with ease and allow those who are in trouble to petition while visiting as well. Later in the reign of King Rama 5, when he became reach his legal age in 1873 and governed by himself. Therefore began to improve the government which is called "Government reform".

Government reform in the reign of King Rama V is divided into 2 phases:

1. Improving the government of the country in the beginning of the reign He established an Advisory Council for the State Government, known as the Council of State and the Council of Advisors in His Majesty the King, known as the "Privy Council". This is responsible for legislation and repeal of the law. Including canceling various ancient traditions that was deemed unsuitable for the social conditions at that time it appears that both councils have not been able to work for long. It must be stopped because of a serious incident called "Wang Na Crisis" (a conflict between King Chulalongkorn and the Department of the Royal Palace Bowon Wichai Chan Which holds the position of Wang Na Due to mutual paranoia, almost there was a clash between each other) in late 1874, but it could be stopped.

2. Government reform in the period after King Rama V realized the dangers of colonial pursuit of Western powers. And he saw that the style of government of Thailand was originally used to be outdated and inconsistent with the progress of the country. In particular, the central department is divided into 12 departments, which later changed to the word "Ministry" instead by announcing the establishment of various departments or ministries on April 1, 2435 and also announced the establishment. Chancellors of various ministerial officers dissolved all positions of the Chancellor and Chancellor have equal rights in the meeting subsequently, the ministry was dissolved and changed, leaving only 10 ministries, namely.

1. Ministry of Interior.

2. Ministry of Defense.

3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4. Ministry of Wang.

5. Ministry of the City (Metropolitan)

6. Ministry of Ketchikan.

7. Ministry of the Great Treasury.

8. Ministry of Justice.

9. Ministry of Dharma.

10. Ministry of Public Works.

11. (Ministry of Strategy) later went to the Ministry of Defense because they have similar functions.

12. (Ministry of Muratthikarn) later to the Ministry of the Palace because they have similar functions.

The provincial department has canceled the classification of cities as a master class, the Master of the trajectory, changed to a state administration in the form of the Sesapiban, which is to combine several districts into one county with the Governor of the Sermon. Be a county ruler directly to the Ministry of Interior the establishment of this county is the unification of political power. And the economy into the center making the provincial governments one and the same and more efficient In addition, the provincial administrative area was divided into cities (provinces), districts, sub-districts and villages respectively.

*Professor, Department of Sociology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

**Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

But because of this period the great powers are seeking a colony. Thailand was heavily threatened by France until the development of the country in the reign of King Rama V was not as good as it should and delays. Because the educational, economic and cultural background of Thailand is against the new national development or according to the western country style.

2. Establishing a democratic base before the change of government in 1932, Thailand began to establish a base for supporting democracy. Since the reign of King Rama 6 by using the ruling plan according to the reign of King Rama 5 and have been revised in the central area of the Ministry of the Navy. Ministry of Commerce In the provinces, including the provinces into the region with the regent and the Sombath Phiban as the ruler of Bangkok, it is counted as a county with the Somuha Phra Nakhon ruling to call the cities that the provinces and the 1918 B.E. To build a model town in the Dusit Palace area called "Dusit Thani" and manage as a municipality the administrative area is divided into districts, sub-districts and villages according to the local administrative nature law. There is a constitution as a principle of government, called "the constitution of the government of the Nakara Governance (Dusit Thani) BE 2461". King Rama VI has a royal wish to conduct an experiment in democratic regime by allowing the servants to understand about the administrative process in this regime He also gave the public the opportunity to express their opinions through books and issue the King of Primary Education.

3. Reform of the legal and judicial system in the reign of King Rama V, Europeans began to seek colonies and spread their influence into Thailand. He therefore enacted laws and announcements more and more force. In order to be modern and suitable for the state of the country at that time, such as the Sin Dang Heritage and Sin Somros Act in 1851, the Monks, Novices and Monks Act 1859.

In dealing with foreign countries, Thailand has lost its "extraterritorial rights", with foreigners claiming that Thai law is barbaric and aversion to traditional metropolitan judicial procedures. (Is the method of investigating cases of brutal judiciary, such as nail hammering, pinch the reign of King Rama 5, graciously abolished in 2439 B.E.) was not allowed to use foreigners or people in command. Causing Thailand to reform the law in the reign of King Rama 5.

Thai law reform Thai law reform in the reign of King Rama V began in 1897 by King Borom Krommaluang Rajuri Direkrit the original name is Prince Raphi Phatanasak was the son of King Chulalongkorn and Chulalongkorn. She studied law from the University of Oxford, England, was appointed Chancellor of the Ministry of Justice and regarded as the "Father of Thai Law and Courts" has established a law school. By conducting their own teaching this law school later became Thammarat University has set up a committee to check and draft a law, including the criminal law, promulgated in 1908, which is the new and most modern law in Thailand. Later, many other laws have been promulgated, such as the Local Government Act, R.E.116, the Author's Rights Act, Rs 120, the Act on the Abolition of Slavery, 2448, etc. In addition, the Thai law language reform has been made concise clearer and more appropriate. In the reign of King Rama 6, he ordered to carry out the draft of the Civil and Commercial Code following those made in the reign of King Rama 5 and 1923. To set up a law enforcement department the court in the reign of King Rama 5 ordered the establishment of the Ministry of Justice in 2434 to resolve problems such as the lack of justice. Dishonest judicial delays, etc. By separating the judges from the administrative department And including the courts scattered by various ministries Came to the Ministry of Justice alone and in the year 2435 has changed the work of the court, including the Court of Appeal for civil cases Set up the Pichet Correctional Court Cancellation of the Department of Accepting lawsuit by appointing the court to act as a prosecution officer in various courts Later included the correctional court and the Criminal Court The Kasem Civil Court and the Kraisi Civil Court were merged into the Civil Court in 1898. The court was divided into 3 departments: the Supreme Court, the Bangkok Court and the District Court.

Economic

In the reign of King Rama IV, Thailand entered into a trade treaty with Britain in 1855, commonly known as "Treaty of the Bowring" after the Treaty of the Bowring, there were other nations. Come to ask to speak to a treaty as a model for many other British countries such as the United States, France, Portugal, Denmark, the Netherlands, etc. New strange products And various science Became widespread to the general public Causing the development of the country To be modern on par with foreign countries,

for example, there are various roads such as Charoen Krung Road or New Road, Bamrung Muang, Fueng Nakorn, Silom, and the Phadung Krungkasem Canal is excavated. Damnoen Saduak Canal, etc.

According to the text of the Baw Treaty, Thailand only imposes no more than 3% import tax, but because there are 103 more ships a year than before, it makes Thailand an advantage on the trade balance every year. But the tax collection is not tight enough. When it comes to the reign of King Rama V, he was graciously pleased to set up Ratsakorn Phiphat Hall in 1873 to collect all types of taxes from all departments And have sanctioned several tax laws Determine the authority and duties of the staff in each ministry. Set the exact tax rate. Currency In the reign of King Rama IV, the Royal Mint was established in 1860 and changed from the use of Pod Duang money to coins.

The period of the reign of King Rama 5 graciously ordered to change the Thai money section to use the decimal system, requiring 1 baht to have 100 satang to create a white gold coin and bronze And ordered Has printed banknotes for serious use By enacting the RS 121 Banknote Act (B.E. 2445) and setting up the Banknote Department Under the Ministry of Treasury In addition, it promulgated the Gold Section Act 127 (BE 2451) using gold as a standard currency instead of money. And in the same year announced the cancellation of the use of various copper Satang coins white gold premiums by using Thai baht dimes and Satang coins instead.

Social and Educational Conditions

The abolition of slavery in the reign of King Rama 5 thought that the fact that Thailand has as many slave classes is a waste of the national economy. And make foreigners look down on and see that Thailand is barbaric and inferior to civilization which resulted in various major powers thinking of taking over Thailand, claiming to help develop Thailand to be on par with other countries all developed. Therefore, in the year 2417 he began to enact the Act of Resisting the Age of the Thai Slaves. By setting the value of a slave aged 7-8 years with a maximum value of 12-14, and then decreasing steadily. By the age of 21, the fee will be 3 baht, which gives the slave a great opportunity to redeem himself. In 2420 he donated an amount to redeem 45 slaves who had been with their masters for 25 years. 2448 AD Slavery Act 124, enforced throughout the country no further slaves were purchased. To reduce the fee by 4 baht per month until the full amount and let all slaves be free. His abolition of slavery was a success. It is because of his wisdom and His grace. He used the middle way gradually proceed the work step by step. Causing such violent incidents as other countries that have experienced.

Educational Reform in the reign of King Rama 5

The reason for the educational reform is that His Majesty wants to create people with knowledge to serve in government service to help govern the country to develop more. Army Officer College on October 6, 1871 he gave clothes daily lunch Teachers get wages later ordered Royal Palace, the original Rose Garden South-east of the Grand Palace is called Suankularb School with Phraya Sunthorn Wohan (Noi Ajay Yangkun) or Luang San Prasert as the headmaster, he was graciously pleased to set up an English language school in the palace, another reason is due to the liberation of slaves. He cares very much. So as not to become a slave again it is therefore a must for those people to be educated. In order to have knowledge subjects to lead to a career therefore graciously pleased to set up a school for residents, the famous Watmahanparam School in 1884. The study of new patterns in the reign of King Rama VI was divided into general education, general education and extraordinary education, especially professional education by expanding to both the central and regional regions and graciously pleased to organize the education in the school in the English style and change the name of the school "Wachirawut College".

In 1921, enacted the Primary Education Act. Mandatory for boys and girls throughout the Kingdom aged 7-14 to attend school free of tuition. Everyone has to finish grade 4 at age 15, if any parent violates it will be punishable (until 1960, compulsory education has been extended to 7 and 12 at present) for education. Local governments in each locality this can be determined by using local people's funds, which is called the "sacrifice" and the local people who set up the school themselves. But in the control of the government.

Religion and Customs

King Rama IV ordered to build temples, including Watmakutkasatriyaram Wat Sommanatvihara, Watpathumwanaram and Watratchapradit. King Rama V established an educational institution for monks, MahaChulalongkorn Rajavidyalaya or Mahathat College is a Mahanikai school And Mahamakut Buddhist

College was established in 1893 as an educational institution for the Dharma Sect. For temples built in this period, including Watratchabophit Sathit Mahasimaram Wat Benchamabophitdusitwanaram etc.

Tradition changes the culture of the nation as a civilized country has begun since the reign of King Rama IV onwards, in order to be appropriate for the time and to benefit the people at the same time it is a gradual change. Starting at the royal court first then expand to the public level but the impact of adopting some Western cultural traditions is evident only in the capital. Because most people in the cities and in the countryside still adheres to traditions and traditional culture.

Since the beginning of the reign of King Rama IV, several aspects of the old tradition were changed, namely, that the government officials were announced to wear clothes when visiting For westerners in Bangkok Attended the meeting with the Thai civil servants for the first time Allowing foreigners to bow and sit in chairs when meeting Give freedom of religion and occupation to people In terms of women's liberties, King Rama IV strives to improve the status of women. For the civil servants who do not voluntarily stay in the palace then allowed him to resign from government service Initiated to give women in the royal court the opportunity to study English from women in American missionaries. It is an unprecedented change to the concept of women's education. In addition, His Highness also began to use foreigners as civil servants in various agencies to improve the country to a western style too. The Thai cultural traditions underwent a major revision during the reign of King Rama V as a result of international trips in Asia and Europe. That is, for Thai men in the royal court to give up their hairstyles at the beach of Thailand as for women, give up their hair with wings. Give me long cut, flower shaped Krathum later ordered for a designer to cut a conversion from a western jacket called "The royal shirt" and wearing a European hat having military officials wear uniforms Wear pants like a European soldier. Instead of wearing the old fashioned.

King Rama V revised the tradition of succession Cancel the position of the Royal Palace Department of the sacred place in 1886, ordered to appoint the position "The Crown Prince Crown Prince Siam "eyes like a western country who called the as "Crown Prince". King Rama V has canceled the obsolete cultural traditions. It is not fair to the people, the important thing is to stop the tradition of crouching and appearing instead Cancel shaving when the King dies. There was only one mourning change the way of the old judiciary cancel the Metropolitan Government because it is a way of punishment that people in the west despise cruelty without civilization The great royal duties of King Rama V in changing Thai traditions and culture to meet westernism are the abolition of slavery and the abolition of the common people system which is a great benefit to the people directly.

In the reign of King Rama 6 graciously promulgated the Surname Act 2455 to use Buddhist Era (B.E.) as an official Era 1913 in place of Rattanakosin Era (R.S.) because it is a Religion that Thai people practice Buddhism The same applies to Western countries that use the Christian Era (A.D.) and change the official number of times to reflect universalism. By holding the time after midnight as a time to change the new day Define the prefix for the unmarried woman as "Nang Sang", who has a husband, use the word "Mrs." and assign the child name "boy" and "girl" as well. In addition, when Thailand sent volunteer troops to join the allied forces in Europe in 1917, King Rama VI ordered the creation of a new national flag in 3 colors: blue, white and red, according to the colors of most of the civilized countries' flags. Stay And Phra Ratan, the name of the three-color, five-stripe flag that was re-announced as the "Trirong Flag" which is still used in the nation today. In 1918 AD. In the format of a European country with a monarchy set a detailed sequence of those who will receive the throne.

In the field of dress Western style dress changes Most of them went to the royal court and among the high government officials only. During the reign of King Rama VII, Thai women turned to dress in a more western style. Popular to wear just the knee wearing a long, short-sleeved cylindrical shirt with a bob hair, while the civil servant man's attire is still wearing blue-purple cloth they wear royal shirts, shoes, flannel hats with wings or a top hat Rattanakosin Kingdom Is the fourth kingdom in the Thai historical era Starting from moving the capital from Thonburi to Bangkok which is located on the east of the Chao Phraya River King Buddha Yodfa Chulalongkorn first King of the Chakri Dynasty. He ascended the throne on April 6, 1782.

The first half of this time it is an increase in the power of the kingdom it was interrupted by intermittent conflicts with Burma. Vietnam and Laos The second half is facing the colonial country. English and French until making Thailand the only country in Southeast Asia that is not colonized by the west the

impact of that threat leading the kingdom to develop into a modern nation state that centralizes power with a common border with the west, there are important economic and social developments today with the increase in foreign trade, the abolition of slavery and the expansion of education to the bourgeoisie, however, there were no real political reforms until the imperfect royal regime was replaced by a constitutional monarchy. In the 1932 revolution of Siam.

Administrative Politics in the Middle Rattanakosin Period

It is a time to change the country into modern times by influencing Western civilization. Due to being threatened by Western imperialism a time when the country Thailand developed into a nation state This time is a time for improving and changing in politics, government, economy, society, arts and culture, the major changes in this period are the abolition of slavery and the change of government. Rama IV considers that some traditions that have been practiced previously It's an old-fashioned tradition Therefore please abolish such traditions such as prohibiting the people from coming close, including shooting bullets when visiting and forcing people to close doors and windows. Later in the reign of King Rama 5, when he became Sui in 1873 and governed by himself. Therefore began to improve the government which is called "Government reform" is divided into 2 phases: the beginning of the reign and the end of the reign.

Established an advisory council for the state government has a duty to enact and repeal the law including canceling various ancient traditions considered inappropriate It appears that both councils have not been able to work for long. It must be stopped because of a serious incident called "Wang Na Crisis" is a conflict between King Chulalongkorn and the department of Royal Palace Bowon Wichai which holds the position of Wang Na. Due to Paranoia with each other that there was almost a fray between them in late 1874, but this could be stopped government reform in the latter part.

During the reign of King Mongkut 4, he changed foreign policy to associate with Westerners for the survival of the nation because he was aware of the dangers of imperialism which are threatening various countries at that time.

The starting point for the change in foreign policy was the completion of the 1855 Treaty of Bering with England by Queen Victoria. Has appointed Sir John Baring as the ambassador to negotiate. The essence of the Bering Treaty is as follows:

- British request to establish a consulate in Thailand
- British people have the right to lease land in Thailand
- English people can build temples And can spread Christianity
- Can collect import tax not exceeding 3%
- British merchants and Thai merchants have the right to trade freely.
- Prohibited products include rice, fish, salt
- If Thailand makes treaties with other countries that have interests over England, it must also

make it to England.

- This treaty Will not be able to change Until 10 years of use and in the revision Must agree together on both sides And must say one year in advance

Consequences of the Baring Treaty

Good Result

- escaped British colonialism
- Trade expanded more Change trade to be free
- Western civilization Spread Can be used to improve the country to progress

Disadvantage

- Thailand loses the right to British courts And the British force
- England is a nation with many privileges.
- England's advantage therefore refusing to make corrections

The outcome of the Baring Treaty In the reign of King Rama IV, the Thai society changed both in government, economy, society and culture in order to lead the country to progress. According to western civilization the changes in various areas are as follows.

Administrative in the reign of King Rama IV, he changed some traditions. So that the people there is an opportunity to be close to the King meet easily allowing citizens to meet and petition a complaint while he traveled in the reign of King Rama V, there was a significant reform of government,

divided into two phases: the first revision of two councils, the Council of State and the Privy Council with the improvement of the government in the latter period (BE 2435), which is considered a major government reform, characterized by the central government canceled the administration and divide the government into 12 different departments with a chancellor as the minister the provincial administration abolished the arrangement of the districts that were divided into first-tier, master, and quarter-class cities, transforming the rulership into the municipality. There is a government governor. Be a parent directly to the Ministry of Interior With His Highness divided the provincial administration into provinces (cities), districts, sub-districts and villages and local administration start hosting Sanitation took place for the first time.

Law reform and court in King Rama IV enacted several laws. To be modern and suitable for the state of the country such as the law on the inheritance of the Sin Somros, etc. In the reign of King Rama V, the law reform and the courts in the reign of King Rama 5 with Krom Luang Ratchaburi Direkrit (Father of the law) is an important force. The results of the law and court reform.

Economic side after the Treaty of Baoding. Thailand's trade has progressed greatly, resulting in economic improvements, for example, in the reign of King Rama IV, he changed the use of Pod Duang money into coins and dug more canal lines. In the reign of King Rama V, the Thai money section was changed to the decimal system. Use gold as a currency standard instead of silver. Use baht dimes and satang coins instead of traditional money. The first private bank was established, the Siam Commercial Bank (now Siam Commercial Bank), in the reign of King Rama VI, please set up a savings bank (now savings Bank). In education, key players in Thai education In the modern style is the American Missionaries Which came in the reign of King Rama III and later in the reign of King Rama IV set up a male school at Samre Subdistrict, which is currently the Bangkok Christian College. The first girls' school in Thailand was Kunstatawanglang School (now Wattana School) in the reign of King Rama V. In order to create knowledgeable people to enter the government service to develop the country In this regard, various types of schools have arisen, namely Mahadlekman Army School. Pratumnak Suankularb School and Wat Mahanparam School (The first public school) also, please provide a study form. Compiled by Phraya Sri Sunthon (Noi).

In the time of reform of the central government in the reign of King Rama 5, the Ministry of Justice was established. To be responsible for education and also granted a royal scholarship as well the important educational improvements during the reign of King Rama VI are as follows.

- Enacted the Primary Education Act in 1921
- To collect money for "education donation" from citizens for maintenance of local education.
- Established the first university, Chulalongkorn University

In religion, King Rama IV promulgated the Act the nature of the monasticism is the first issue. With the Supreme Patriarch Be the highest commanding ruler there is a great synod of counseling association. Please build several temples such as Wat Sommanatviharn WatRatchapradit Pathumwanaram in the reign of King Rama V, there was an important duty to establish two schools for monks (which later became the Sangha University or come to the Buddhist College Has studied up to a doctorate) is - Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya At Wat Mahathat It is the educational institution of Mahanikai monks (now Mahachulalongkorn University at Rajavayitthayalai Study in all sects, both monks and lay people around the world - Mahamakut Buddhist College At Watbowonniwetvihara. It is the educational institution of the Buddhist monks of the Dharma Sect (now Mahamakut Buddhist University Educational services Like a university Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya) traditions and traditions In the reign of King Rama 4, he announced that government officials would wear clothes when visiting Giving freedom to people in religion and occupation Please let the women raise their base higher. In the reign of King Rama 5, he ordered civil servants to wear the royal shirt. And wear a hat like Europe Having military officials wear uniforms Western style Please the men in the royal court Keep the hair of the ladthai Switched to hair cut lengthwise Please let the girls stop holding their hair on the wings. Give me a long cut called "Krathum flower shape", he modified the family tradition by canceling the position of the Royal Palace Bowon Then graciously to appoint the position of the Crown Prince the Siam Crown Prince gave up the tradition of crouching. And to stand in front of him instead Cancel shaving When the King passed away Cancel the interrogation of the civil case And most importantly He has the royal title "King

Chulalongkorn", which means the Great, who is loved by the people. Is the abolition of the people and slavery system in the reign of King Rama 6 promulgated the name of the Consulate Act Please use Buddhist Era (B.E.) as an official era Instead of Rattanakosin ERA (R.S.), changing the counting of official time In accordance with internationalism Please specify the title of the girl, the boy, the Miss and Mrs. Peleian, the national flag From the flag of the white elephant Become a tricolor flag Enacted the royal law on succession In the European style of art in the reign of King Rama IV, the construction of a western style, such as Saranrom Palace. Phra Nakhon Khiri at Phetchaburi. Painting, including mural paintings in the Ubosot. And the Viharn at Wat Bowonnavit the main painter in this period is Khruo Ingkhong, who started painting in three dimensions. According to the western style, it was the first person in the reign of King Rama V. a more Western style sculpture, including a model of Buddha Chin. Wat Benchamabophit A handsome King Rama 4 important works Of King Chulalongkorn, including the twelve-month royal ceremony The royal theme of Baan Ngoh Pa in the reign of King Rama VI was constructed in Thai style, including the auditorium of Vajiravudh College. Militia Monument Western-style construction such as Sanam Chan Palace Phaya Thai Palace in the painting, including paintings on the walls of Viharn Viharn at Nakhon Pathom, the construction of Buddha images such as the Little Emerald Buddha. Mother Earth, squeezing, bunting, etc., in music and drama Very prosperous There are more types of theatrical performances, such as hundreds of dramas, talking about literature, there are many royal titles such as Venice, Vanich, Buddha, Enlightenment, etc. In this reign, a literature club was established as well.

Rama IV King Mongkut

His Majesty King Mahamongkut King Mongkut The 4th Thai King of the Chakri Dynasty With the original name "Prince Crown Thewa Wongpong Isorn King "came to the birth on Thursday, 14 lunar months, 11 years of the rat, on October 18, 2347 in the reign of King Rama 1 at Niwasathan in the former royal house. South of Wat Arunratchawaram which is the residence of the Royal Father When he was still the royal princess Prince Krom Luang Isara Sunthorn. He is the 43rd son of King Buddha Lertlah Naphalai. Who was born, but Queen Suriyen knew the queen His Majesty has a total of 3 sons and a younger brother, Prince. (Died at birth) His Majesty King Mongkut and Prince Chutamane (After being established as His Majesty King Pinklao) is therefore the first Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn to have lived in His Majesty the King Phra Phutthabala When Somdej Phra Borommachonkanath ascended the property as the second King of the Royal Chakri Dynasty. He came into the Royal Palace until 2355, he was 9 years old, and so the ceremony was held to officially celebrate the name of Prince. In this royal ceremony, His Majesty the King Phra Buddha Lertlah Naphalai has the idea that The Prince of Songkhan ceremony has been done with a pattern already. But the royal ceremony to lay the name of Prince of Ayudhya was still not a role model, including the adults who had seen the ceremony were old and almost completely lost. Lest the royal pattern will be lost His Highness therefore graciously ordered Princess Prince Krom Luang Pitak Montri and Chao Phraya Si Thammathirat (Boonrod) to be the commander of this ceremony in order to serve as a form of the ceremony for the next ceremony. This royal ceremony was therefore the first ceremony in the Rattanakosin period. By praying the great sky was celebrated in the name of Phrasuphanabat that "Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Prince Mongkut Wattanawong Phong Isuan Crown Khatiyarat Kumarn "In the year 1816, he was 13 years old. His Majesty the King has a royal speech to set up a Sokan ceremony in the form of the Prince of Songkhan ceremony that has existed since his reign. Somdet Phra Buddhayodfa Chulalongkorn He built a replica of Khao Krailas in front of the Dusit Maha Prasat Throne Hall. Since when he was in the original royal palace, he also studied Buddhist arts with Chao Phraya Si Thammathirat, as well as practicing various weapons.

Rama V, King Chulalongkorn

His Majesty King Chulalongkorn is the King of Siam, Rama 5 of the Chakri dynasty. He was born on Tuesday, 10 months, 3 years of the September 20, 1853, was the 9th son, the son of King Mongkut which was born, but Krom Somdej Phrathep Siritharamat (in the reign of King Rama 6 has changed the name of the boss in the royal tradition to Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn) received a royal name Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Prince Chulalongkorn Badintorn Thep Mahamongkut Menrattanarat Rawiwong Waruttm Phongsaboriphat Siriwatthanarat Kumarn, which the word "Chulalongkorn" means hair accessory, which means "Phra Keaw" with the image of the top of Phra

Mahamongkut or Yodchada. His Majesty has 3 monks and younger monks, including King Borom her family Prince Chantaramonon Krom Luang Wisutkornrawat Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn

Government reform

King Chulalongkorn is aware of the threat of Western imperialism to Asian countries by often claiming the righteousness of the occupation of this area that the country is progressing. "The burden of white people" required reforms to modernize the country. The royal duties began since 2416. First, the two advisory councils were established, namely the Government Advisory Council. (Council of State) and the Council of Advisors in His Majesty (Pre-V Council) in the year 1874 and established the 12 royal nobles as the "Councilor" to have the power to block or oppose the royal initiative. And set up 13 royal family members and 36 nobles to help give opinions or be a committee of various actions, but Somdejchaophraya Borommahasri Suriyawongbunnag noble family And the Department of the Bowonwichaichan Palace Considers that the Advisory Council is an attempt to draw the royal power of King Chulalongkorn Causing the so-called conflict Wang Na crisis. The crisis had hindered government reform. 2427 consulted with His Majesty the King. Thai Ambassador to England Which the Lord Buddha along with the boss and 11 civil servants, suggested the change of government to be a monarchy under the constitution. But he saw that was not ready but please give him a study of the style of government of the West and in 1888 began to divide the government into 12 departments (equivalent to the Ministry of 1888, set up a "Chancellor of the Council" or "Jury at the Hall" Became an executive, later in the year 2435 set up a Privy Council Originally called the Council of Advisors in His Majesty To diagnose and complete the task And the Minister of the Council or "Jury at Sala Luang" to consult the governmental affairs concerning the law In addition, His Highness provided "The Chancellor Assembly" is a meeting of government consultants at the porch Dusit Maha Prasat Throne Hall. With pleased with the performance of the twelve departments that had been established in 1888, King Chulalongkorn officially announced the establishment of 12 ministries on April 1. 1892, including, Ministry of Interior responsible for the work that was originally owned by Somuwaik Take care of all civil affairs and command the northern districts and the Eastern Seaboard.

Metropolitan Ministry Responsible for business in Phra Nakhon

Ministry of Public Works Responsible for the construction

Ministry of Justice Take care of religion and education

Ministry of Agriculture Responsible for work currently owned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Ministry of Commerce.

Ministry of Justice Take care of the judiciary

Maruthathorn Ministry Take care of the royal utensils

Ministry of Strategy Responsible for modern military operations according to the European style.

Ministry of Treasury Responsible for the work that is currently owned by the Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Marine Department) is responsible for foreign affairs.

Ministry of Defense Responsible for military affairs and command the southern districts

The Ministry of the Palace is responsible for the royal affairs.

Rama 6, King Rama VI

His Majesty King Vajiravudh Phra Mongkutklao or King Phraramathibodi Srisinthon Maha Vajiravudh Phra Mongkutklao was the King Rama 6 of the Royal Chakriwong His Royal Highness was born on Saturday in the second month of the year of the dragon falls on January 1, 1880, was the 29th son of King Chulalongkorn. There are 7 Phra Chetphokhini and his younger brother:

- Somdetphaboromwongther Prince Phahuratmanimairomphrathepanareerat (1878-1987).

- King Rama VI - Somdetphaboromwongther Prince Tripetcharathamrong (1881-1887).

- Chomphonsomdejphrachaoboromwongte Prince Chakrapongphewanat Kromluang phitsanulokprachanat (1882-1920).

- Somdetphaboromwongther Chaofasirirajkuthaphan (1885-1887).

- Admiral Somdejphrachaoboromwongkher Chaofaatsadangdejawutkrom luang Nakhon Ratchasima (1889-1924).

- Somdetphaboromwongther Prince Jutathuchtharadilok Kromkhunpetchaboon Intharachai (1892-1923).

- King Prajadhipok (1893-1941)

Even at birth the royal mother still holds the title of Phra Ratchathewi Still did not hold the rank of the imperial consort, but according to the royal tradition in the fifth reign His original title was the royal Highness. When the King's birthday completes a month His Majesty the King graciously pleased to set up the royal ceremony and ascend to the Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Prince Maha Wachirawut But has not yet conferred the royal title of Suphanbat Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn called it "Big Luk". His relatives in the royal court carried out the footsteps of the royal family called him. "Grow up" later, when His Majesty turned 9 years in the year 2431, he was awarded the royal title as Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Prince Mahawachirawut Kromkhunthep Thawaravadi holding the second honor after Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Prince Maha Vajirunhis Crown Prince of Siam.

Education

While he was young Studied in the Grand Palace with Ms. Prapakorn, Phraya Sri Sunthorn Wohan and Phraya Isorn Phansopon Is a monk offering a monk in Thai script The English language was studied with Mr. Robert Morant (English: Robert Morant), when the year 2436 was 12 years old, His Majesty the King graciously. To go out to study in England while studying in England. Prince Maha Vajirunhis Crown Prince of Siam Passed away Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn therefore has the Royal Highness established as Crown Prince of Siam Successor to Somdejphrachettha.

Sending soldiers to fight for World War I

In the beginning, Thailand maintained a stable neutrality, but since His Majesty King Rama VI was in his head and was closely following the war news, he foresaw Thailand to declare to join the Allies. Because if the Allies were victorious, it would be beneficial for Thailand to claim rights such as amendments to unfair treaties made with other countries. Therefore declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on July 22, 1917 by declaring the royal vassal. "Germany and Austria-Hungary was a violation of human compassion has no respect for a small country does not comply with international law and the disturber of the happiness of the world. "The event was, as he had expected, the allies were victorious.

Education

When King Rama VI still held the title of Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn Yuparaj Wittayalai School on 24 December 1905, which was Chiang Mai's first public school. And bestowed the name Prince Royal's College on January 2, 1906, which was established by the American Missionaries. Which is not only bringing western education to the northern districts but also hidden international political implications it can be seen from the two visits to Payap Province between 1905-2450 B.E. Which he recorded in the royal writing "Excursion to Phra Ruang" and "Lilit Payap", however, the aim of the educational management is still hidden in the political benefits that will bring local residents in harmony with Thailand.

Economic

Has graciously ordered The Government Savings Bank Act, B.E. 1913 was enacted for people to know about saving and for national economic security. It also initiated the establishment of the Siam Cement Company.

Transportation

In the year 1917 he established the Royal Railway Department And began to operate the train line from Bangkok to Chiang Mai Southern Line from Thonburi, connecting with Penang and Singapore Also ordered to build a Rama 6 Bridge to connect the railway to other regions.

Thai arts and culture

Established the Department of Entertainment to revive Thai arts and culture He also built a royal theater in every palace and was also interested in Thai painting and architecture.

Medical and Public Health

His Majesty graciously ordered the hospital was established in 1912 and Chulalongkorn Hospital in 1914 and opened the Bangkok Waterworks on 14 November 1914.

In affairs of scouting and scouting

He established the Scout Division on May 1, 1911, and established the first Scout Division at Mahadlekluang School. (Currently Wachirawut College) in democratic training, set up "Muang Mang" after the former Chitralada Palace. He made the city of Mang Have their own regime according to the democratic way including a model city "Dusit Thani" in the Dusit Palace (Later he moved to Phayathai Palace)

Literature and newspapers

His Highness promotes the writing of books by His Highness graciously ordered to enact the club Literature Act for in the newspaper field His Majesty graciously ordered to enact the document book act, B.E. 2465.

Conclusion

Administrative politics in the middle Rattanakosin period. It is a time to change the country into modern times by influencing Western civilization. Due to being threatened by Western imperialism the time when the country Thailand developed into a nation state this is a time for political, political, economic, social, and cultural change. The major changes are the abolition of slavery and the change of government. King Rama IV considers that some traditions that have been practiced previously It's an old-fashioned tradition Therefore please abolish such traditions such as prohibiting people from coming close, including shooting bullets when visiting and forcing the people to close doors and windows. Later in the reign of King Rama 5 when he became Sui in 1873 and governed by himself. Therefore began to improve the government which is called "Government reform" is divided into 2 phases: the beginning of the reign and the end of the reign. Established an advisory council for the state government has a duty to enact and repeal the law including canceling various ancient traditions considered inappropriate, it appears that both councils have been able to work shortly. It must be stopped because of a serious incident called "Wang Na crisis" is a conflict between King Chulalongkorn and the Department of Royal Palace Bowonwichaichan which holds the position of Wang Na, Due to Paranoia with each other that there was almost a fray between them in late 1874, but this could be stopped government reform in the latter part.

Rattanakosin from the reign of King Rama IV until before the change of government in 1932. The turning point in Thai history now lies in the making of the Bauring Treaty. In the reign of King Rama IV, the origins and essence of the Bering Treaty It is as follows: Treaty of Bowring. During the reign of King Mongkut 4. He changed foreign policy to associate with Westerners. For the survival of the nation because he was aware of the dangers of imperialism which are threatening various countries at that time The starting point for the change in foreign policy was the completion of the 1855. Treaty of Bering with England by Queen Victoria has appointed Sir John Bowring as the ambassador to negotiate. The essence of the Bowring Junction is as follows: - The British would like to set up a consulate in Thailand. - British people have the right to lease land in Thailand,- English people can build temples and can spread Christianity,- Can collect import tax not exceeding 3%,- British merchants and Thai merchants have the right to trade freely.- Prohibited products include rice, fish, salt.

References

- 1.A. Rabibhadana. (1969). *The Organization of Thai Society in the Early Bangkok Period, 1782-1873*. Data Paper, No. 74. Southeast Asia Program Cornell University, p. 140.
- 2.Benjamin Batson. (1984).*The End of Absolute Monarchy in Siam*. Singapore: Oxford University Press:
- 3.David Wyatt. (1968). Family Politics in Nineteenth Century Thailand. *Journal of Southeast Asian History*.
- 4/John L.S. Girling. (1981). *Thailand, Society and Politics*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press,
- 5.K. Wenk. (1968). *The Restoration of Thailand under Rama I, 1782-1809*. The University of Arizona Press.
- 6.R. Lingat. (1950). "Evolution of the conception of Law in Burma and Siam." *The Journal of the Siam Society*. Vol. 24, pp. 1-27.