The Future Management of Thai Musical Study

Supatra Vilailuck¹, Supunnee Leauboonshoo¹ & Sudarat Janlekha²

¹College of Music, Mahasarakham University, Khamriang Sub-District, Kantarawichai District, Maha Sarakham 44150, Thailand
²Facuty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, 1061 Soi Isaraphab 15, Isaraphab Rd., Dhonburi, Bangkok 10600, Thailand

Correspondence: Supatra Vilailuck, College of Music, Mahasarakham University, Khamriang Sub-District, Kantarawichai District, Maha Sarakham 44150, Thailand. E-mail: svilailuck162@hotmail.com

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Abstract

The two aims of this investigation were to study the management of Thai musical education and study the trends of Thai musical education management and improvement for the academic year 2013 to the academic year 2022. Data was gathered using a holistic approach between qualitative analysis and the Delphi method. For the Delphi method, 17 specialists were consulted. The results show that Thai music courses have been prescribed in 3 categories. Courses are assigned containing both theoretical and practical elements by letting the students choose at least one musical instrument as their skill. According to the results, Thai traditional music teaching and learning in the future should be changed to focus on self-study. Moreover, information technology must be included in the teaching program in order to improve teaching results.

Keywords: musical education, administration, Thai music, tradition, students, curriculum

1. Introduction

Modern Thai music majors in graduate study can be divided into two categories: Thai musical instruction and Thai musical performance. Thai musical instruction majors are controlled and standardized by the rules of the Teacher’s Council of Thailand, unlike the Thai musical performance majors, for which the course syllabus can be applied and developed to be suitable to local traditions and college policy. The Thai musical performance majors are aimed at preserving and inheriting Thai traditional music by focusing on both theoretical and practical study. This research is concerned about the inheritance of Thai traditional music through graduate study of musical performance majors. This investigation aims to collect present data of Thai musical syllabuses and study the trends of Thai musical study improvement for the future.

2. Research Methodology

This investigation had two primary study objectives: to study the management of Thai musical education and study the trends of Thai musical education management and improvement for the academic year 2013 to the academic year 2022. Data was gathered using a holistic approach between qualitative analysis and the Delphi method. For the Delphi method, 17 specialists were consulted. The researchers selected the sample population group from Thai musical instructors in 23 government universities focusing on Thai musical performance syllabuses. The research sample was identified using a purposive sampling technique. Field data was collected by survey, observation and interview. All data was categorized according to the aims of the research and analyzed by typological analysis and analytic induction. The results are presented below as a descriptive analysis. This research began in June 2011 and was concluded in May 2012.
3. Results

The Thai music study syllabuses focus on producing quality graduates, with high levels of knowledge and skill. There are five undergraduate Thai music degrees, three of which are equivalent to bachelors of arts, one is the equivalent to a bachelor of music and the fifth is equivalent to a bachelor of literature. Thai music courses have been prescribed in 3 categories: 1) Musical study including Thai traditional music as part of the course or a major, for example music majors or Thai and Eastern music majors; 2) Musical study prescribed as special Thai musical study, for example Thai music majors, Thai musical art majors and Thai musical instrument majors; 3) Musical study prescribed as Thai musical study as a part of a degree, for example musical study majors included in Thai dancing art department, called Thai music and dramatic arts. The courses are comprised of both theoretical and practical elements by letting the students choose at least one musical instrument as their skill. Moreover, some parts of the special Thai traditional musical classes have been standardized, since some songs and practices are too difficult to manage because of the different skills of individual students.

The study programs can be divided into 5 groups of subjects: 1) Aesthetic majors, for example the aesthetics of music; 2) Thai traditional theory majors, for example Thai musical theory, the nature and type of Thai traditional music and Thai traditional authorship; 3) Thai traditional music history majors, for example Thai music history,
Thai musical instrument history and development and Thai traditional music literature history; 4) Thai traditional music practice majors, including personal practice, for example Thai traditional musical instrument skills, and group practice, for example Thai traditional music orchestras; 5) Skill improvement subject groups, including Western traditional music theory and skills, for example standard western music theory, other musical instrument skills, for example chorus bands, musical technology skills, for example computers for music development, Thai music teaching skills improvement and Thai music research.

Thai music instructors should acknowledging musical theory, practical skill and teaching skill. Moreover, they should be good precedents for their students. However, the researchers found that a major problem is the lack of teaching staff. The Teacher’s Council standards stipulate that curriculum requires at least 5 instructors, resulting in a teaching deficiency.

Modern education management is theoretical, practical and analytical. It includes workshops, self-study, exercises and research. The musical skill improvement has a number of major parts, including classical study, instrument demonstrations and skill exhibitions. The researchers classified Thai music students into 3 groups according to the student ability and knowledge: 1) Students of medium-level skill and ability (the largest group of students in Thai musical study majors.) These students have graduated from high school; 2) Students of high skill and ability. Almost all members of this group come from musical families and have inherited skills and techniques from their ancestors; 3) Students of advanced ability who have graduated from music school.

3.1 Thai Musical Education Trends for the Future

There are four elements to future musical degree curriculums, as determined by this investigation. Firstly the degree name may change to bachelor of orchestral science. Secondly, the curriculum aims must be to instill the graduate students with traditional Thai knowledge, interpersonal characteristics, information technology ability and expertise in Thai traditional musical instruments. Moreover, the graduates should have good moral principles. Thirdly, each course should have at least 131-135 cumulative credits. Fourthly, Thai musical education should focus on creativity and practice.

The amount of Thai traditional music instructors must increase to meet student demand. The number of musical researchers and developers must also be increased. Moreover, future music instructors should possess good interpersonal relations, creativity and morals. According to the results, traditional Thai music teaching and learning in the future should focus on self-study. Moreover, information technology must be included in teaching programs, in order to improve teaching results. Extra-curricular experience activities should be added to Thai musical curriculums, since these activities can not only improve student skill and confidence but also appeal to Thai society.

The Thai traditional music specialists suggested that Thai traditional music education should have benchmarks, which any educational institution could use as a set of guidelines to standardize their curriculums. This suggestion would provide solution to the problem of student skill inequality.

According to the results, the number of students in Thai traditional music majors will decrease, due to the lack of career path. The traditional Thai music students should be interested in and acknowledge both traditional Thai music theory and practice. The specialists suggested that the candidates should pass skills assessments, for example in traditional Thai singing, traditional Thai musical instrument skills assessments, history and theoretical knowledge. The results show that evaluation of traditional Thai musical education should be concerned with equipment skill and accuracy, singing and application.

4. Conclusion

Conclusions from this investigation have been summarized in Figures 2 and 3 (Figure 2; Figure 3).
### Curriculum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree name</th>
<th>Curriculum name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor of Arts</td>
<td>The course which includes both Thai and Western musical study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor of Fine &amp; Applied Arts</td>
<td>The special Thai traditional music course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor of Fine Arts</td>
<td>The course including Thai traditional music, Thai traditional dance and</td>
</tr>
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<td>performing art</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The course can be divided to 5 majors: aesthetics, Thai traditional music theory, Thai traditional music history, Thai traditional music practice, Character development

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<td>The course including Thai traditional music, Thai traditional dance and performing art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor of Music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor of Arts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Course Structure

- Average cumulative credit 132.78
- General subject cumulative credit 30.57
- Special subject cumulative credit 95.96
- Elective subject cumulative credit 6.26

### Instructors

- Master degree graduated
- According to the lack of Thai traditional music instructor, Thai traditional music expert invited to join the class

- Teaching skill improvement activities
- The Thai traditional music instructor characteristic:
  1. accepted skills and knowledge
  2. Skilled at Thai traditional music instrument practice
  3. Skilled at teaching

### Educational management

- Theory teaching
  - Lecture
  - Analysis
  - Excursions
  - Workshop
  - Self-study
  - Exercise
  - Filed study
  - Research project
  - Research methodology study

- Practicing skill
  - Classic similarly
  - Self-practicing
  - Optical learning and practice
  - Self-rendering

### Students

- Admission
  - College Skill assessment
  - Examination

- The students can be divided into 3 groups:
  - Medium to moderately-skilled
  - Highly-skilled
  - Advanced

- The lack of Thai music interest
- The different in skill and knowledge

Figure 2. The management of Thai music studies
### Degree:
Bachelor of music

### Total cumulative credits:
131-135 units

### Curriculum objectives
Thai traditional music students should:
- Know Thai traditional music history and theory
- Be good at social skills
- Be creative
- Skilled at Thai traditional music instrument practice
- Skill at research and research methodology
- Connect music skills and knowledge with other social sciences
- Understand moral and principle
- Good at cognitive skill
- Good at English and other language

### Course structure
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thai traditional music practice; Musical creativity;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thai traditional music theory; Music composition;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetics; Khong-Wong Yai practice; Thai traditional music master practice; Musical research;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music performance; Contemporary music; East-Asian music; Music technology; Computer and information technology; Musical business;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional music</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Instructor characteristic:
- Good understanding at teaching technology
- Good at researching and practicing skill
- Understand moral principle and believe in their career
- Understand Thai traditional music theory and practicing
- Have border vision and creative
- Skilled at Thai traditional music instrument practice
- Good at analytic and synthesis thinking
- Enthusiastic
- Good at interpersonal

### Extra activities:
- Extra activities with other educating departments and nearby community
- Promote musical contest activities
- Promote other musical learning activities
- Support self experience
- Promote Thai culture preserve activities
- Promote experience exchange activities between student and communities
- Promote modern study pattern
- Promote traditional study pattern
- Support self study
- Promote musical workshop
- Promote community learning and international learning
- Promote Thai traditional music research
- Interpolate moral principle in class and activities

### Teaching:
- Teaching individually from easy to difficult part
- Use more musical notation
- Use more information technology in class
- Decrease self by self teaching
- Set target and goal of teaching
- Every college have same standard

### Education management
- Extra activities with other educating departments and nearby community
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5. Discussion

Thai traditional music education these days has different curriculum names in order to clearly define the course detail and distinctive points, which is connected with the trends of musical education in graduate study by Wathid Suwansomboon (2004). He said that the musical education in graduate study will branch and integrate with other sciences or majors. The Thai traditional music study is divided into 5 major subjects: aesthetics, Thai traditional music theory, Thai traditional music history, Thai traditional music practice and character development. The education standard criteria can be used only in some parts of education management and standardization. This agrees with Sudarat Chanlekha (2006), who said that the standardization of musical education can only be done in some parts of education management due to the lack of musical instruments, instructors and instruction media.

The Thai musical instructor qualifications state that they must be literate in Thai musical theory, skilled in Thai musical instruments and have good practical skill. This is related to the work of Nattinee Sriwongtrakol, who said that teachers should be masterly in his or her department. Moreover, they must always seek new knowledge and techniques. Thai musical teaching and studying has different techniques and patterns, for example lectures and excursions in order to match the study objectives. This is related to Thisana Khammanee (2009), who said that teaching is a process by which the teacher issues the learning activities according to the objectives in different ways and using varied techniques.

5.1 Future Thai Musical Education Trends

The future goals of traditional Thai music education are:
- Students should acknowledge traditional Thai music theory
- Students should acknowledge traditional Thai music history
- Students should be skilled at interpersonal relationships
- Students should acknowledge research methodology
- Students should be able to integrate traditional Thai music knowledge with other branches of education
- Students should understand and believe in moral principles
- Students should have intellectual skill

The number of instructors must increase in order to meet student demand. This relates to the research of Wathid Suwansomboon (2004), which found that Thai education trends must be enlarged and extended both in number and quality. The traditional Thai music instructor characteristics should be more researcher, academic and developer. Moreover, they must be sanctimonious and good at interpersonal relationships.

Teaching management in the future should concern about instruction sequences from easy to difficult and use more technology to make the course easy to understand. The teaching goal is to decline the number of self-study, but increase the musical notation classes. Thai traditional musical study can also be divided by age of instructor, such as elder instructor, same-age instructor and young instructor. This is connected with the work of Chompoonuch Roumchat (2005), who said that education management in the next century will be concerned with the combination of theoretical study and practice.

The learning support activities should be focused on student skill expression, since these activities will enhance confidence and experience, for example traditional Thai music contests. According to Comprehensive Musicianship (Suthachrittra, 1993), experience causes understanding.

The Thai musical students should have at least basic knowledge and understanding of traditional Thai music theory and musical instrument practice. From the research of Kwanchai Hely (1990), the major problem of Thai music education is the lack of basic student knowledge. Thai music education in the future should focus on
contemporary music, which relates to Eva Georgii-Hemming and Maria Westvall (2010). The two scholars said that musical students are more interested in popular music than traditional music.

6. Suggestions

6.1 General Suggestions

- The research can be an information source for Thai traditional music curriculum development.
- The musical colleges can use the information as basic information in education policy setting.
- The research can be used as base information to standardize Thai traditional music education and development.

6.2 Suggestions for Further Study

Further study should consider:

- The trends of traditional Thai music special tract development
- Comparative management of traditional Thai music education in undergraduate and further education.
- The characteristics of traditional Thai music study, for example basic knowledge level, by conducting comparative study of traditional Thai music and education science.
- In-depth research about traditional Thai music education management and trends.

References


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