

The purpose of this study was to investigate the development of Thai traditional art since its appearance in Krua In-Kong's western influences paintings and the styles of traditional art concerning forms and contents from 1964 to 1990, including relationship between traditional art and social condition.

The conclusion were as follows:

1. It was found that the initial Thai traditional art was evidence according to the influx of the western civilization' stream with extensive territories in the countries of this region, in stead of the stimulation of social condition and Thai living. There was change after the political reform (1932) which turned the art sponsor from temple and high class people to goverment and private sector. It began with national art exhibition, monetary house's art exhibition and the joint exhibition at various places. However since the conflict of 1964 national art exhibition, the freedom, belief, philosophy and group were not limited to only 2 old art institutions. There was change and advancement in the variety of Thai tradition art process.

2. From the Thai traditional art's analysis, it was found that there were 35% of natural style, 27% of Thai tradition style, 22% of mysterious style and only 16% of imaginative style.

3. There were documentary art appearances in Thai tradition art, including 48% of human being and spirit, 31% of human being and environment, 16% of human beling related with human being and only 5% of human being and nature of human being.

4. There was more consensus among Thai tradition art's works and Thai social condition in term of belief, custom and tradition, in the past, instead of relationship with each social condition's period.