THE POTENTIAL FOR HOMESTAY TOURISM IN THE PLAI PONG PANG SUBDISTRICT ECOTOURISM AREA: A CASE STUDY OF THE ECOTOURISM VILLAGE IN SAMUTSONGKRAM PROVINCE



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze people's knowledge and attitude to homestay in order to indicate the potential of homestay tourism. The factors affecting this potential and the readiness of the area are indicated. The study compares the difference of knowledge and assesses the readiness of the area for homestay by using a questionnaire with 142 local people, 150 tourists and In-depth Interview with 22 people opening their houses for homestay. Data was analyzed using SPSS for Windows. Statistics used for the analysis are Mean, Percentage, t-test, Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis and Descriptive Analysis.

The study shows that the level of the knowledge among local people about homestay is high. Most people agree that homestay is a good idea for their area. People who had government or community positions had a greater knowledge about homestay, as did those who participated in homestay management. Support from government agencies did not increase people's knowledge about homestay. Training in homestay, having received information and being of male sex positively affected attitudes to homestay. Most local people thought the area was very ready for homestay; however, tourists clearly thought it was only moderately ready. However, there was no significant difference in knowledge about homestay between the local people and tourists.

KEY WORD : POTENTIAL / ECOTOURISM / HOMESTAY / READINESS / TOURISM RESOURCE

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ศักยภาพของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ในพื้นที่ตำบลปลายโพงพาง กรณีศึกษา : หมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ ตำบลปลายโพงพาง อำเภออัมพวา จังหวัดสมุทรสงกราม (THE POTENTIAL FOR HOMESTAY TOURISM IN THE PLAI PONG PANG SUBDISTRICT ECOTOURISM AREA : A CASE STUDY OF THE ECOTOURISM VILLAGE IN SAMUTSONGKRAM PROVINCE)

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<mark>บทคัด</mark>ย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อชี้วัดศักยภาพของประชาชนด้านความรู้และด้านทัศนคติในการจัดที่ พักแบบพักร่วมค้างคืน ชี้วัดความพร้อมของพื้นที่ในการรองรับที่พักแบบพักร่วมค้างคืน บ่งชี้ถึงตัวแปรที่มีผลต่อ ศักยภาพของประชาชนด้านความรู้และด้านทัศนคติในการจัดที่พักแบบพักร่วมค้างคืน และเปรียบเทียบความแตก ต่างด้านความรู้และการประเมินความพร้อมของพื้นที่ในการรองรับที่พักแบบพักร่วมค้างคืน โดยใช้แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire)ประชาชนจำนวน 142 รายและนักท่องเที่ยวจำนวน 150 ราย และแบบสัมภาษณ์แบบเจาะลึก (In-Depth Interview) ประชาชนที่เปิดบ้านเป็นที่พักแบบพักร่วมค้างคืน จำนวน 22 ราย ประมวลผลข้อมูลด้วย โปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปสำหรับการวิจัยเชิงสังคมศาสตร์ (SPSS FOR WINDOWS) สถิติที่ใช้วิเคราะห์ ได้แก่ ค่าเฉลี่ย เลขคณิต ร้อยละ t-test การวิเคราะห์ถดถอยพหุดูณแบบขั้นตอน (Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis) และ การพรรณนาวิเคราะห์

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ศักยภาพของประชาชนด้านความรู้ในการจัดที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืนอยู่ในระดับสูง ส่วนศักยภาพด้านทัศนกตินั้นอยู่ในระดับเห็นด้วยต่อการจัดที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืน ตัวแปรที่มีผลต่อศักยภาพ ของประชาชนด้านความรู้ในการจัดที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืนเรียงลำดับจากมากไปน้อย ได้แก่ การได้รับการ สนับสนุนจากหน่วยงานรัฐบาล การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืน และสถานภาพทางสังคม ตามลำดับ ตัวแปรที่มีผลต่อศักยภาพของประชาชนด้านทัศนกติในการจัดที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืน เละสถานภาพทางสังคม มากไปน้อยได้แก่ การได้รับข่าวสาร เพศ และการฝึกอบรม ตามลำดับ ประชาชนประเมินความพร้อมของพื้นที่ ในการรองรับที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืนอยู่ในระดับสูงแตกต่างจากนักท่องเที่ยวที่ประเมินความพร้อมของพื้นที่ ในการรองรับที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืนอยู่ในระดับสูงแตกต่างจากนักท่องเที่ยวที่ประเมินความพร้อมของพื้นที่ใน การรองรับที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืนอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยเมื่อนำมาเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างด้านการ ประเมินความพร้อมของพื้นที่ในการรองรับที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างกินระหว่างประชาชนและนักท่องเที่ยว พบว่า แตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ การเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างด้านกวามรู้ในการจัดที่พักแบบพักร่วมก้างคืน ระหว่างประชาชนและนักท่องเที่ยวพบว่า ไม่มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ

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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ABSTRACT LIST OF TABLES LIST OF DIAGRAMS LIST OF PICTURES CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION 1 Background and importance of problem 2 Objectives of the research 3 Limitation of the research 4 3. Limitation of the research 5 4. Conceptual of research 10 5. Research Hypothesis 11 6. Definition of expression used in the research 10 5. Research Hypothesis 11 7. Benefit expected to gain this research 12 11 LITERATURE REVIEW 13 1. Concept about potential 2. Concept about potential 3. Concept about nomestay 4. Concept about area readiness for homestay 4. Information in study area 43			Page
ABSTRACT iv LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF DIAGRAMS xiiii LIST OF PICTURES xiv CHAPTER 1 I. Background and importance of problem 1 2. Objectives of the research 4 3. Limitation of the research 5 4. Conceptual of research 10 5. Research Hypothesis 11 6. Definition of expression used in the research 11 7. Benefit expected to gain this research 12 II LITERATURE REVIEW 13 1. Concept about potential 13 2. Concept about potential 13 4. Concept about area readiness for homestay 31 4. Concept about area readiness for homestay 31 5. Information in study area 43	ACKNOWI	EDCEMENTS	
LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF DIAGRAMS xiii LIST OF PICTURES xiv CHAPTER xiv I INTRODUCTION 1 1. Background and importance of problem 1 2. Objectives of the research 4 3. Limitation of the research 5 4. Conceptual of research 5 4. Conceptual of research 10 5. Research Hypothesis 11 6. Definition of expression used in the research 11 7. Benefit expected to gain this research 12 II LITERATURE REVIEW 13 1. Concept about potential 13 2. Concept about potential 13 2. Concept about potential 13 2. Concept about nomestay 31 4. Concept about area readiness for homestay 41 5. Information in study area 43			
LIST OF DIAGRAMS LIST OF PICTURES CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION I I. Background and importance of problem I I. Objectives of the research I I. Diffinition of the research I I. Conceptual of research II I. Definition of expression used in the research II I. Benefit expected to gain this research II I. Concept about potential I. Concept about potential C. Concept about potential C. Concept about potential I. Concept about nomestay I. Concept about nomestay I. Concept about nomestay I. Concept about area readiness for homestay I. Information in study area II I. Information in study area II I. Information in study area II I. Information in study area III I. Information III I. IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII			
LIST OF PICTURES CHAPTERxivIINTRODUCTION11. Background and importance of problem1. Background and importance of problem2. Objectives of the research3. Limitation of the research4. Conceptual of research5. Research Hypothesis6. Definition of expression used in the research7. Benefit expected to gain this research18. LITERATURE REVIEW19. Concept about potential10. Concept about potential11. Concept about potential12. Concept about nomestay13. Concept about homestay14. Concept about area readiness for homestay41. 5. Information in study area43			
IINTRODUCTION11.Background and importance of problem12.Objectives of the research43.Limitation of the research54.Conceptual of research105.Research Hypothesis116.Definition of expression used in the research117.Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131.Concept about potential132.Concept about potential133.Concept about area readiness for homestay314.Concept about area readiness for homestay415.Information in study area43			
IINTRODUCTION11. Background and importance of problem12. Objectives of the research43. Limitation of the research54. Conceptual of research105. Research Hypothesis116. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about potential132. Concept about nomestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		CIURES	X1V
1. Background and importance of problem12. Objectives of the research43. Limitation of the research54. Conceptual of research105. Research Hypothesis116. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43	CHAPTER		
1. Background and importance of problem12. Objectives of the research43. Limitation of the research54. Conceptual of research105. Research Hypothesis116. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43			
1. Background and importance of problem12. Objectives of the research43. Limitation of the research54. Conceptual of research105. Research Hypothesis116. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43			
2. Objectives of the research43. Limitation of the research54. Conceptual of research105. Research Hypothesis116. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43	I	INTRODUCTION	1
3. Limitation of the research54. Conceptual of research105. Research Hypothesis116. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		1. Background and importance of problem	1
4. Conceptual of research105. Research Hypothesis116. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		2. Objectives of the research	4
5. Research Hypothesis116. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		3. Limitation of the research	5
6. Definition of expression used in the research117. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		4. Conceptual of research	10
7. Benefit expected to gain this research12IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		5. Research Hypothesis	11
IILITERATURE REVIEW131. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		6. Definition of expression used in the research	11
1. Concept about potential132. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		7. Benefit expected to gain this research	12
2. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43	II	LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2. Concept about ecotourism243. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		1. Concept about potential	13
3. Concept about homestay314. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		2. Concept about ecotourism	24
4. Concept about area readiness for homestay415. Information in study area43		•	31
5. Information in study area43			
-		· ·	43
6. Relating research 50		6. Relating research	50

CONTENTS (Continued)

III	MATERIALS AND METHODS		
	1.	Quantitative research	55
	2.	Qualitative research	58
	3.	Devices used in research	60
	4.	Finding device's efficiency	63
	5.	Data collection	64
	6.	Area readiness assessment	64
	7.	Data analysis	65
IV	RI	ESULTS	66
	1.	The result of general information analysis of the people	66
		sample group and tourists sample group	
	2.	The analysis of people's potential in homestay	97
	3.	Independent factors affecting people's potential in	119
		knowledge and attitude about homestay	
	4.	The analysis of the area readiness level for homestay	121
	5.	The comparison of the area readiness in homestay between	126
		people and tourists	
	6.	The comparison of differences in knowledge about between	127
		level people and tourists	
	7.	The descriptive analysis of data of the people opening	128
		houses for homestay	

CONTENTS (Continued)

V	DI	SCUSSION	131
	1.	Economic change of the people in tourism business	131
		after homestay management	
	2.	Supporting from government agency and involvement	132
		in homestay of local people	
	3.	Tourists visiting Plai Pong Pang subdistrict	133
	4.	Facilities in homestay and utilities of Plai Pong Pang	134
		subdistrict tourism resource	
	5.	The level of people's potential in homestay	136
	6.	Independent factors affecting people's potential in	137
		knowledge and attitude toward homestay by using	
		multiple regression analysis	
	7.	Readiness level of area for homestay of people and tourists	139
	8.	The assessment of readiness level of the area factors for	140
		homestay between people and tourists has statistic	
		significance at the level of 0.05	
	9.	Knowledge about homestay of the people and tourist	141
		is not different in statistic significance at the level of 0.05	
	10	. Opinion of tourists to Plai Pong Pang subdistrict	141
	11	. People opening houses for homestay	143
	12	. The period for travelling activities	143
	13	. Problems and obstacles in readiness development of	144
		the area for homestay	
	14	. Problems and obstacles in potential development	144

CONTENTS (Continued)

V DISCUSSION	
15. Positive and negative impacts on homestay	144
16. Readiness for homestay	145
17. Problems and obstacles of homestay	146
VI CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	148
1. Research conclusion	148
2. Suggestions	150
BIBLIOGRAPHY	152
APPENDIX A	160
APPENDIX B	180
APPENDIX C	186
BIOGRAPHY	196

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 3-1	The number of village, family and population in	56
	Plai Pong Pang subdistrict	
TABLE 3-2	The number of collected population sample	57
TABLE 3-3	The number of people providing homestay for tourists,	59
	to be gathered	
TABL <mark>E</mark> 4-1	Sex, age, and domicile of people	67
TABLE 4-2	Level of education and occupation of people	68
TAB <mark>LE</mark> 4-3	Monthly average income of people	69
TAB <mark>LE</mark> 4-4	The social status of people	70
TABL <mark>E 4</mark> -5	The impact from tourism on people	70
TABLE 4-6	The people trained in homestay management	71
TABLE 4-7	The information receiving of people	72
TABLE 4-8	Support from government agency	75
TABLE 4-9	People participation in homestay management	78
TABLE 4-10	People sample group in tourism business	79
TABLE 4-11	Incomes from tourism of people	80
TABLE 4-12	People spending incomes from tourism	80
TABLE 4-13	Sex, age and present address of tourists	82
TABLE 4-14	Level of education of tourist	83
TABLE 4-15	Occupation of tourist	83
TABLE 4-16	Incomes of tourist	84
TABLE 4-17	The purpose of travelling of tourist	84
TABLE 4-18	Duration of stay of tourist	85
TABLE 4-19	Frequency of visit of tourist	85
TABLE 4-20	Activity attracting tourist	86
TABLE 4-21	Information receiving of tourist	86
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LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Page

TABLE 4-22	Participation in touring activities	87
TABLE 4-23	Cost of travelling of tourists	88
TABLE 4-24	Views of tourist towards homestay's sleeping equipment	89
TABLE 4-25	Views of tourist towards food and drinking water of homestay	90
TABLE 4-26	Views of tourist towards bathroom, water supply of homestay	91
TABLE 4-27	Views of tourists towards rubbish bins of homestay	92
TABL <mark>E 4</mark> -28	Views of tourists towards vehicle for travelling (boat)	93
	and life saving equipment of tourism resource	
TABLE 4-29	Views of tourists towards footpath, seat along the path and	94
	lighting along path/ canal of tourism resource	
TABLE 4-30	Views of tourists towards tour leader/ guide and	95
	Interpretation signs of tourism resource	
TABLE 4-31	Views of tourists towards rubbish bins of tourism resource	96
TABLE 4-32	Views of tourists towards kiosk selling drinking water	96
TABLE 4-33	Period and number of tourists stay at homestay	97
TABLE 4-34	Data of knowledge about homestay of people opening	99
	houses for homestay	
TABLE 4-35	The score of knowledge of homestay of people	102
TABLE 4-36	The score of level of knowledge about homestay of people	102
	opening houses for homestay	
TABLE 4-37	Data of knowledge about homestay of people	105
TABLE 4-38	The score of knowledge about homestay of people	107
TABLE 4-39	The scores of level of knowledge about homestay of people	107
TABLE 4-40	Data of attitude about homestay of the people	110
TABLE 4-41	Average score of attitude about homestay of people	112

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Page

TABLE 4-42	Level of attitude towards homestay	113
TABLE 4-43	Data of knowledge about homestay of tourists	115
TABLE 4-44	The scores of knowledge about homestay of tourists	117
TABLE 4-45	Scores of level of knowledge about homestay of tourists	118
TABLE 4 <mark>-46</mark>	The result of Stepwise multiple regression analysis of factors	120
	affecting knowledge of people about homestay	
TABL <mark>E 4</mark> -47	Result of Stepwise multiple regression analysis of factors	121
	affecting attitude of people about homestay	
TAB <mark>LE</mark> 4-48	The mean of the assessment of area readiness for homestay	124
	of the people and tourists	
TABL <mark>E</mark> 4-49	The scores of the level of readiness	125
TABL <mark>E 4-50</mark>	The comparison of differences in the area readiness	126
	assessment of homestay between the people and the tourists	
TABLE 4-51	The comparison of differences in knowledge about homestay	127
	between level people and tourists	
TABLE 4-52	General data of the people opening houses for homestay,	128
	22 households	

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

DIAGRAM 1-1	The location of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict	7
DIAGRAM 1-2	Geography and boundary of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict	8
DIAGRAM 2-1	Components of area for homestay	34
DIAGRAM 2-2	Tourism resources of Samutsongkram province	46
DIAGRAM 2-3	Routes for travelling by boat	49
DIAG <mark>RA</mark> M 4-1	Location of homestay, 22 households	130



LIST OF PICTURES

		Page
		10
PICTURE 1-1	Conceptual of research	10
PICTURE 2-1	6 level of knowledge ordering from easy behaviors	18
	to difficult	

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Importance of Problem

At present, tourism industry in Thailand has expanded enormously and it is an industry that brings substantial income into the country for some years. (Environmental Preservation Division, Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2536). As can be seen from the growing number of foreign tourists visiting Thailand, especially during the five years ago, the number increased from 7,221,345 tourists in 2540 B.E. to 10,799,067 tourists in 2545 B.E. resulting in the income growth from 220,754 million bath to 323,484 million baht and will tend to increase continuously. (Statistic and Research Division, Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2545, copy) For this reason, tourism industry in Thailand has been increasingly developed.

Furthermore, this industry not only brings incomes to the country but also apparently distributes incomes and improvement of public utilities to the rural area. Looking at its political aspect, tourism plays a very essential role as "a medium leading to peace" (Tourism: Passport to Peace). It enables people all over the world to learn and understand human beings in the other hemisphere and their life styles that will create a stranger friendship among countries. (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2520: 5) Regarding its social role, tourism is one of vital mechanisms in preparing tradition, custom and local culture in the actual sense. (Seree Wangpaijit, 2533-2534: 220-222). Especially, Thailand has nationality for a very long period of time. It is regarded as cultural heritage that are ancestors had created. The work includes architecture, ancient ruins, historical sites, important religion institute, traditional festival, artworks, paintings, handicraft and the way of life which reflects the Thai – beings such as food, cloths, language, music, valuable local wisdoms and so on. The Thai people have been capable of preserving the cultural heritage up to the present time (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2544).

The tourism Authority of Thailand has considered the identity and the prominence of the Thai culture as an important heritage that brings about the pride of being the Thai nation. In addition the Thai culture can provide overall benefits including incomes to the country. As a result, there are many types of tourism that faces, a cultural characteristics presentation, life style and local wisdom of Thai performance, visit to ancient ruins as well as a community tour (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2540).

The government has taken an important role in tourism by issuing a policy to promote and support tourism in the country especially a community visit and also forcing many other proceedings in planning and tourism industry management. Emphasis is put on local people's participation in tourism administration more than in the past. They take part in the planning, evaluating any projects or activities that have been carried out and benefiting from them. Project implementation no longer comes from the central administration's instruction or the government agency. One of the projects that promote the role of the people, which is now becoming a public interest, is a tourism village promotion project.

This project is concerned with tourism carried out by Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Interior, which encourage village or local communities that have potential in natural resources, environment, tradition and culture to develop themselves into tourism villages. The main purpose is to create jobs, occupations and so resulting in income distribution to the people. Activities arranged by the tourism village depend on the people living in the area including the area potentiality. The activity attracting both Thai and foreign tourists most is "homestay" which means an arrangement of house area to accommodate tourists. At the same time local identity

and culture are preserved under the potential and acceptance of the community in order that tourists can learn community's culture and life style (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2544).

Ecotourism village, Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, Ampawa district, Samutsongkram province, is the village being promoted in the Department of Rural Development's Tourism Village Promotion Project. This is become it can preserve the Thai identity in its ways of life that is bound to rivers, canals and traditions. Moreover, people still preserve "Thai Style House" of which there are 114 houses that have been developed into ecotourism resource since 2541 with financial support from government agencies and private organizations, namely, Plai Pong Pang subdistrict Administrative Organization, Annual Subdistrict Development Project, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Foundation of Rural Development Cooperation Center and donation. Fifteen Thai Styles Homes in the village were piloted in December 2542 by providing accommodation for tourists. Up till now the number of houses have increased to 22. Development has been done continuously for perfection and sustainability.

Plai Pong Pang subdistrict area is very advantageous for being promoted to be a tourism village because 1) it has its own identity of leading life along the canals, rivers due to its geographical condition. The area in general is a low land with 7 canals, 19 streams and 1 waterway, which run through every village. Accommodation is still provided in a Thai Style House which is preserved by the villages' ancestors for over hundred years. 2) The village is close to other tourist attractions of Ampawa and Samutsonghram. It is also on the route taken by tourists to visit other resources like historical sites, archeological and national resources which are well known such as Baan Laem Temple or PetchSamut Worawiharn, Rama II Memorial Park, Don Hoi Lod etc. (Ministry of Interior 2543) 3) This district has a distinctive development activity that always wins the first prize at a regional and the country level. For instance, it has selected to be the distinctive Green Subdistrict of Rajapreuk Foundation and distinctive Developed Subdistrictin 2540. Therefore, it is a Subdistrict that local people participate in development and also help keep the place clean and maintain the other of the community. This Subdistrict has also won, many prices and Copyright by Mahidol University

the first prize in the Thai Style House of Samutsongkram Competition in 2541. Furthermore, the subdistrictis the area to implement the pilot project of Ampawa and Samutsongkram Province under the village Arrangement Project to commemorate King Rama IX. 4) It is the subdistrict that natural resources are well preserved and the environment is well protected. At the family level, a pond to separate grease from wastewater has been built since 2539 (Rural Development Office, Samutsongkram Province, 2542).

From tourism development and the effect of encouraging people involvement in local tourism management cause much awareness in tourism, especially a so-called homestay that has increased in many areas and has a tendency to continuously grow. While Plai Pong Pang subdistrict and other area are arranged as tourist attractions, it is found that there is not enough study about the readiness for accommodating tourism and local people potential. Therefore, there should be a potential study of resources in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict. The potential includes tourism areas, and their people. This study focuses on local people's potential to provide homestay. Their knowledge and attitude will also be evaluated. In addition to this, the readiness of the area to provide such activity, the tourists' knowledge of this activity, problems and obstacles that may occur, will be thoroughly studied. The information received will be used as a guideline for the development of ecotourism resources in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict and other tourist attractions.

1.2 Objectives of the Research

1.2.1 To indicate the people potential in their knowledge and attitude forwards homestay.

1.2.2 To indicate the readiness of the areas suitable for homestay.

1.2.3 To identify factors affecting potential of people's knowledge and attitude towards homestay.

1.2.4 To compare the differences in evaluation of the area's readiness for homestay between the people and the tourists.

1.2.5 To compare the differences of the knowledge for organizing homestay between the people and the tourists.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

1.3.1 Population Study

1.3.1.1 People opening their houses for homestay.

1.3.1.2 Tourists visiting Plai Pong Pang subdistrict during November2, 2002 to December 2, 2002.

1.3.1.3 Local people of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict who are heads of the families or spouse or a member representing each family who is over 18 years and has been living in this subdistrict not less than 4 years.

1.3.2 Study Areas

The study areas include 9 villages of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict which have implemented the ecotourism village project as follows:

Moo 1 Baan Pak Won has not homestay.

Moo 2 Baan Wat Pracha has 2 homestays.

Moo 3 Baan Ladtawai has 3 homestays.

Moo 4 Baan Wat Amorndeelek has 2 homestays

Moo 5 Baan Klongkootlek has not homestay.

Moo 6 Baan Nawatnangpim has not homestay.

Moo 7 Baan Koakgate has not homestay.

Moo 8 Baan Seeyeak has not homestay.

Moo 9 Baan Klongkoak has no homestay.

The study areas and the vicinity have natural resources, cultural arts and ancient ruins as follows:

1. Wat Pracha Kositaraam has Ubosatha and Wiharn Architecture and the footprint of the reclining Buddha. This situated at Moo 2 Plai Pong Pang subdistrict.

2. Wat Poomarintra Kuditeng is resource of art such as Nang Yai, King Rama II's private utensils, Golden Kudi with gold lacquer both inside and outside. It used to be home of the consort of Ratauakosin and King Rama II resided there during his childhood. It is located at Moo 8 subdistrict Suan Luang, subdistrict Ampawa.

3. Baan Dontri (Music House), the center for teaching and learning Thai classical music, is in the same area as Wat Poomarintra Guditang Moo 8 subdistrict Suan Luang.

Introduction / 6

4. King Rama II Memorial Park, All buildings, constructions and decorations are in the style of their standard. There is a display of Thai utensils in the Rama II Museum that is located on Highway no. 325.

5. Wat Khao Yeesarn has a museum, mural paintings, wood craving and precious wood inlay. It is at Moo 1 subdistrict Khao Yeesarn, Subdistrict Ampawa.

6. Tha Khaa Floating Market, the only one left in the Mae Klong River. Tourists can find plenty of goods, for example fruits, fresh pork, chicken, fish, dried food, noodles and ice cream etc.

7. Bang Kung and Wat Bang Kung was the military camp of King Tak Sin when he just defended the Burmese Army after the foundation of Thonburi City and he conquered the enemy. It is at Moo 4 subdistrict Bang Kung, Subdistrict Bang Kontee.

8. Baan Maew, Where Siamese cats are brought up, belongs to Mr.Preecha Pookabutra who is an expert in Siamese cats breeding and very famous in this business. The 5 species of Siamese cats are Wichien Mas, Khao Manee, Sri Sawasdi, Supalux and kaonja.

9. Glow-worms watching, thousands of glow-worms will gather around Lumpoo trees at night at Baan Don Chan, Muang District. The boat will go along Phra Cha Cheum canal.





1.3.3 Aspects of Study

This study intends to find out about the potential for homestay tourism in ecotourism resources which consists of 1) potential of people's knowledge and attitude towards homestay. 2) Factors affecting people's potential of the knowledge and attitude towards such homestay. 3) Readiness of the homestay area. 4) Comparison of area readiness for homestay between people and tourists. 5) Comparison of knowledge such homestay between people and tourists.





1.5 Research Hypothesis

1.5.1 Potential level of people regarding homestay is high.

1.5.2 Potential level of people concerning attitude is in favor.

1.5.3 Personal factors, external factors and stimulation factors have affects on people's potential regarding knowledge and attitude towards homestay.

1.5.4 People and tourists evaluated the area readiness for homestay differently.

1.5.5 People and tourists have different knowledge regarding homestay.

1.6 Definition of Expression used in the research

Potential of ecotourism resource means the readiness of the area for homestay and the capability of people residing in the area who organize such homestay.

Potential of people refer to readiness or ability of the people to do something. This ability is hidden inside and will show off when being stimulated by factor to perform successfully.

People means people living in the 9 villages of the governing area of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict Administrative Organization, which have an identity in successfully preserving the former Thai life style and the Thai Style House that they are still proudly living in and maintain such identity for their descendants for over hundred years.

Homestay means a kind of accommodation that allows tourists to live in with the purpose to learn culture and lifestyle of the host who is willing and prepared to transfer and exchange knowledge, custom and culture. The host provides not only accommodation but also food and receives a suitable remuneration.

Participation in Homestay means a person or a group of persons that take part in any activity a project by expressing options, planning, carrying out meetings and making decision, all which are the process of managing and controlling the use and distribution of community resources for economic and social benefits of oneself or a group. Accommodation Arrangement for Homestay refer to the management by people in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict who understand and participate in the arrangement of homestay includes accommodation, tourist attractions and touring activities consisting of the service, management, accommodation, home-keeping, procedure, safety, rules and regulations for tourists, reception, reservation, registration and meal service.

Government Support refer to government agencies working on tourism promotion project such as the Department of Rural Development, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Subdistrict Administrative Organization that support and encourage people to organize homestay through following up, budget and equipment.

Be trained refer to a person or a group is trained about homestay management that organized in community or another places for bringing the information and the rules about homestay management to develop their own homestay in community.

Social Status refer to the community position status of person who live in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict such as Kamnan, Leader villages, Committee of Fund Village and Committee of Local Administration Organization.

1.7 Benefit expected to gain this research

1.7.1 Able to determine the potential level of the people which is beneficial for setting tourism policy and planning in the future.

1.7.2 Able to use the result in the development for readiness of the area in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict for homestay.

1.7.3 Information form the community can be useful for developing the community potential in arranging homestay.

1.7.4 The differences between people and tourists in evaluation of readiness of the area can be great benefit for area development planning so as to cope with homestay.

1.7.5 The differences in the knowledge of provision of homestay between people and tourists can be used in developing the activity of arranging homestay in the future.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the researcher has reconsidered the concept, theory, documents and results of other relating studies as basis information and guideline for a research titling "The Potential for homestay tourism in The Plai Pong Pang Subdistrict Ecotourism Area: A case study, the ecotourism village in Samutsongkram Province.

Significant contents can be divided as follows:

- 2.1 Concept and theory relating to the people's potential
- 2.2 Concept and theory relating to ecotourism
- 2.3 Concept relating to arranging homestay
- 2.4 Concept relating to readiness of the area for homestay
- 2.5 Basic information of study area
- 2.6 Relating research

2.1 Concept about potential

In this section concept about potential is mentioned in order to explain and determine the indicator regarding the people potential in the community to see how much potential they should have to manage homestay, local tourism.

2.1.1 Meaning of Potential

Webster Dictionary (1995) explains that "potential" means "something that can be develop or become actual". This meaning is the same as that of the Royal Institute Dictionary 2525 (The Royal Institute 2525: 255), Pakorn Preeyakorn (2531: 29) and Victoria Newfeldt (1990: 460) that explains potential as an ability that is apparent and that explains potential as an ability that is apparent and that explains potential as an ability that is hidden and it is necessary for the progress and development in the future. Barton and Martin (1991: 672-673) explain that potential or capacity means the maximum output rate obtained from work, which is similar to that of Yuwarut Kamonvej (2531: 66) and Pantip Sriwannabut et al (2527: 43). For Longman (1987: 805), Potential means a person's capacity hidden inside, if it is stimulated by somebody or environment, the capacity will appear or be brought into use or prevent the hidden capacity from occurring.

Concept about Potential at an individual level

Regarding potential at an individual level, Center V. Good (Stated in Somsak Kulsaravud, 2534: 13) gave the meaning of potential as an ability to determine, a wish and an ability to participle in activities. Potential originates form characteristic of maturity, experience and emotion of a worker. Potential is the people development to be able to carry out work activity. Moreover, Wanida Werakul (2534: 17) and Panee Cho. Jenjit (2538: 32-34 stated in Somsak Kulsaravud 2534: 14) explain potential as physical, mental, intellectual and emotional condition that is ready to respond to something or all the characteristics of a person that can be gathered for using as a tool to respond to something by a particular method so as to cause an to case an action that tends to bring success. The occurrence of potential depends on maturity, social, experience, interest, motivation and eagerness.

For Lee J. Cornbach (1949:17), potential is a relationship between biological development and experience. If a person has no physical potential, emotion, intelligence and experience in what he is going to perform, he will not succeed.

From all the definitions already mentioned, it can be concluded that potential is a person's readiness to do something. This capacity is hidden inside himself and will show up when he is stimulated by various factors to work for success.

2.1.2 Concept about Readiness

Meaning of Readiness

From Webster Dictionary (1995), readiness means condition or quality of preparedness of intelligence, rapidness, kindness, determination and eagerness which similar to that of Mckechnie 1966: 1500) Decho Saowananond (2512: 249) which stated that readiness is a characteristic that the performer is practical, enthusiastic and attentive in performing any action so as to be successful.

Skinner (1965: 305) claimed that readiness is the basis and tendency of a person to work successfully or unsuccessfully depending on his readiness or unreadiness. A person with readiness works smoothly, successfully and satisfactorily. On the contrary, a person who is not ready seems to be forced to work, so he will not accomplish. Good (1973: 472) and Arthorn Yaowapranee (2520: 49) say that readiness is an ability to decide, wish and participate in activities. Readiness comes from characteristics of maturity, experience and emotion. Therefore, readiness is the development of a person to have an ability to perform.

Readiness can be divided into 4 components (Dowing and Thackrey 1971: 14-16) as follows:

1. Physical factors that refer to physical maturity, for example, physical growth, height, weight.

2. Intellectual factors include perception ability, ability to think reasonable, ability to make decision, to find solution to the problem.

3. Emotional factors are emotional condition, motivation and personality, steadiness in reasonable thinking, ability to make decision and to find solution to the problem.

4. Environmental factors include social and economic experience

From the above-mentioned meanings, it can be summarized that readiness is the physical and mental preparation condition of a person to be able to conduct activities efficiently and there is a tendency to successfully meet the goal.

In this research, the researcher studied the readiness or preparedness of the people on the mental aspect which is considered internal behavior, that is what level of a person's knowledge and attitude towards homestay.

2.1.3 Concept and theory about potential assessment

A person who will have performing behavior must above all, have internal behavior readiness component or psychological readiness. Therefore, it is necessary that the researcher assesses internal readiness, in this case, knowledge and attitude of people in organizing a community tour. The concept and theory used for assessing potential are as follows:

- 1. Concept and theory concerning knowledge
- 2. Concept and theory concerning attitude

2.1.3.1 Concept and theory concerning knowledge

Meaning of knowledge

Educational dictionary (1973: 325) defines knowledge as fact, rules and information that human beings receive and collect from their experience.

Praphapen Suwan (2522: 16) stated that knowledge is a basic behavior that a learner just recognizes by recalling or seeing, hearing and remembering. At this level, the knowledge is about definition, meaning, facts, theories, rules, structures and methods for solving problems. Similarly, Boom (1971: 271) explained that knowledge is something relating to a recall for particular matter, a recall for methods or process or a structural pattern. The purpose regarding knowledge focuses on psychological process of necessity, process relating to reordering.

Chawan Paerutanakul (2526: 201) and Thawatchai Chaijirachayahul (2527: 63) said that knowledge means the learning that emphasizes on memory and recall those thoughts, material and other phenomena. It is memory that starts form something easy and independent to memory of something complicated and depends on each other.

Therefore, it can be concluded that knowledge is a memory of experiences that human-beings receive from learning, observing, studying and searching that pass through the sense of perception of human's body and later store in the brain in the form of facts, truth, rules and information.

Types of knowledge

Boom et. al. (claimed in Utumporn Thenguthai 2523: 191-194) divided knowledge into 3 types.

1. Knowledge which is a recall for a particular part of sole substance.

Emphasis is put on symbols having concrete meaning. This kind of knowledge is at the lowest level of abstract which may be thought of as a unit of something complicated and an abstract of knowledge created.

2. Knowledge of ways and means of dealing with specifics. It is about ways in organizing education, making decision, criticizing and methods of searching, ordering results according to a calendar and standard of decision making in each subject matter. The form of ordering according to the indicated field and conducting the knowledge is put into the middle of being abstract. It is in between particular and general knowledge. It does not require students to carry out an activity that relies an content but students' awareness should occur naturally.

3. Knowledge of universals and abstractions in the field means knowledge of essential plans that phenomena and thoughts have been collected. Structure, theory and lot of conclusions that influence the field of study or that have been used for studying phenomena or solving problems. This type of knowledge is put at the highest level of abstract and complexity.

Level of knowledge

Boom et al (claimed in Sunantha Solksorm 2525:24-34) divided levels of knowledge into 6 by ordering from easy behaviors to difficult ones.

1. Knowledge is the ability of the brain to maintain or keep something that a person perceives. To determine that a person has much or little ability to remember everything, can be seen from that person's ability to select what he is going to remember.

2. Comprehension is an ability to make your idea understandable and be able to understand the others' meaning and wish.

3. Application is an ability to apply knowledge, memory and understanding in solving new problems successfully. The ability to apply does not mean that one has learned how to solve problems that are new subjects or events; but in fact it is an ability to bring what is obtained from learning and teaching to deal with the situations.

4. Analysis is an ability to consider any subject matters in detail

5. Synthesis is an ability to put details together to become a complete

subject matter. It is an ability to examine different types of subject and reorder the structure to produce a new thing, which is more efficient.

6. Evaluation is an ability to make decision on valuation by using set criteria and standard.





Knowledge Evaluation

Boom et. al. (claimed in Boonchom Srisaard 2535: 51-53) divided knowledge into 6 level 6 levels namely, knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation. Each level can be described as follows:

1. Knowledge is the brain ability to maintain or keep any matters that a person perceives in the brain. To evaluate how much a person can remember can be assessed from his ability to recall which is divided into

1.1 Knowledge of subject matters about words and definitions, knowledge about rules and truth.

1.2 Knowledge of procedure which is regulations, tendency and order, classification, criterion, methods of concluding contents which is knowledge about principle and how to drew conclusion, knowledge of theory and structure.

2. Comprehension is an ability to understand the main idea of the subject which includes translation, interpretation and expansion. One who understands must know the meaning and details of the subject matter, the relationship among those details and be able to explain that matter with his own language. This behavior can be subdivided into 3 items.

2.1 Translation is an ability to tell the meaning expressed in that subject matter or phenomena.

2.2 Interpretation is an ability to extract the meaning from many hidden meanings expressed.

2.3 Expansion is an expectation or prediction into the future or receding by using existing facts.

3. Application is an ability to apply knowledge, theory, principle and fact to new problems. The ability to put into use is a problem solving. New incident or event that becomes problematic can be solved successfully using experiences.

4. Analysis is an ability to divide any matters into details and observe how they are related. What each part is and how they are linked and how important each part is to the others.

This behavior can be divided into 3 types.

4.1 Importance Analysis is an ability to find essential components of events or phenomena. It can be called to obtain the heart of the subject.

4.2 Relationship Analysis is an ability to find out the relationship of each part.

4.3 Principle Analysis is an ability to look for the principle of relationship of the essential part of the event or phenomena to see which principle it relies on.

5. Synthesis is an ability to combine all details by rearranging the structural system to become more suitable and more efficient. This behavior has 3 kinds.

5.1 Message Synthesis is an ability to link wording into a complete literature. Binding a story needs much supporting information. Examples can be added as well as personal point of view to clarify the message and the meaning intended to communicate.

Literature Review / 20

5.2 Plan Synthesis is an ability to create a project or work plan in various aspects by gathering information, events to find how to carry out the project or plan based on the information collected to achieve the goal.

5.3 Relationship Synthesis is an ability to organize the system of facts or components into a complete piece of work so as to bring out greater usefulness and efficiency.

6. Evaluation is an ability to make decision, valuate by using set criteria and standard. Two types of evaluation behavior are as follows:

6.1 To evaluate by means of internal facts. It is an evaluation using facts which are content of that subject matter.

6.2 To evaluate by means of external criteria. This type of evaluation is a consideration or evaluation by comparison to external criteria.

To evaluate each level of knowledge, we need different evaluation devices to make evaluation most suitable. There are varieties of devices but the most popular type is evaluation by using a test composed of items constructed to arouse or persuade a sample group or a person who responds either in the form of written or spoken language or practice that is noticeable and can be evaluated in quantity.

In this research, the researcher aims to assess knowledge of people and tourists about organizing homestay in their ability to memorize, to interpret and to understand the content, so as to enhance, suitability, correspond to target group and objectives and finally to facilitate data and information collection.

2.1.3.2 Concept and theory concerning attitude

Meaning of Attitude

Dictionary of the Royal Institute 2535 (2538: 393) give meaning of attitude which means concept or feeling a person has towards something. Allport (1953:810) Ernest (1911:523) and Good (1973: 37) stated that attitude is the condition of mental readiness that occurs from experience. This readiness condition is the power to determine a person's reaction to another person, object or situation.

Pradinand Upramai (2518: 227) and Terstone (1977: 77) said attitude is the expression of total tendency and feeling, prejudice, feeling coming before thought,

fear, threat and conclusion of people concerning any matter. Similarly, Chalerm Thusakul (2541: 45) says that attitude is a tendency to evaluate value of things or its symbol in one direction or another. Evaluation is the sense that tells whether a person likes on dislikes, agrees or disagrees and a tendency to react accordingly.

Rammers (1954: 6-7) says that a person's attitude can be shown in 2 types.

1. Positive Attitude is satisfaction, agreement or likeness. A person wants to act and wish to be near that thing.

2. Negative Attitude is dissatisfaction, disagreement or dislike. A person is full of tiredness, hatred and wants to be away from that thing.

Kamonrut Larsuwong (2524: 231) explains general characteristics of attitude as follows:

1. Attitude takes place from learning or experiencing. It is not inborn.

2. Attitude is an index to indicate guidelines for behavior. In other words, if it is a positive attitude, there is a tendency to come closer but if it is the opposite, the tendency will be to get a way, step back or against such as behavior.

3. Attitude can be transferred from one person to another; for example, a father or a mother dislikes somebody, a child tends to dislike that person either.

4. Attitude is changeable because it is something gained or experienced by an individual. If learning or experience changes, attitude also changes.

Praphapen Suwan (2537: 225) says attitude means belief or a person's feeling towards things like a person, object, action, situation and the expression that shows mental condition towards a particular thing and is ready to have specific reaction to external situation.

From the above-mentioned meanings, conclusion can be made to say that attitude is a condition of readiness of mental, emotional, feeling, opinion and tendency to express through behavior if being stimulated. Whether the level is high or low, it can be hold. For instance, like/dislike, act/refuse to act, good/bad, suitable/unsuitable. This readiness condition occurs from decision making process which is depend on knowledge and past experiences.
Literature Review / 22

Attitude Assessment

Boontham Kijpreedaborisudhi (2540: 241) says attitude assess has 3 essential basic principles that have to be clarified.

1. Content : Attitude assessment needs a stimulus to stimulate a person to express feeling, opinion and belief. General stimuli are the content that has to be assessed. For example, the need to assess attitude towards a person's family life. The content which is a stimulus here is a decision making situation about a family life such as choosing a spouse, a suitable age for marriage, interval between the first child and the next one, size of the family and relationship in the family.

2. Direction: Attitude assessment in general sets attitude direction in a straight line and extends in the form of left-right or positive-negative that is to say, beginning from fully agree then gradually decrease to indifference, then disagree and finally fully disagree. The feature of agree to disagree is a straight line and continuous.

3. Intensity: the feeling that responds to a stimulus has different quantity. If the intensity is high, no matter which direction, the feeling is more severe than that of the fair intensity.

Boonchom Srisaard (2540: 69-70) says there are 4 ways to evaluate attitude.

1. There is an intensity level that one can choose to answer according to his opinion, reason and real situation up to 3 levels.

2. The level to be chosen has both positive and negative in the same item or there is either only positive or negative which on one side is zero level or very little level.

3. Some items have a positive feature and some have a negative one.

4. The result can be transformed into score.

Conclusion can be drawn from the above-mentioned principles that the form of attitude assessment will consist of attitude statement in the positive and negative directions and options in quantity comparison assessments alternatives. There are 3 levels of score in the same straight line which is called 'measure or scale". A person can choose to answer according to his own feeling and opinion. The answers chosen can be transformed into score in order to interpret the result. The significant points that must be borne in mind and take into consideration in the construction and Copyright by Mahidol University

evaluation of attitude assessment or attitude scale (Suchart Prasitreettasindhu 2540: 173-175)

Scales to measure attitude are invented to suit each type of evaluation but only the well-known and popular types will be mentioned here.

1. Rating scale: the easiest way to put the people in the order is to ask them to order themselves. This type of attitude evaluation is easy to construct and to use, especially among the answers that can answer and are brave enough to fully express opinion or else most answers will cluster in the center because most people do not like to state their point of view because it seems to be rigorous.

2. Likert's scale is another well-known method and is widely used because of its simplicity. To use this type of scale, one has to begin by gathering or arranging wordings relating to attitude that one wants to study. Each statement has 5 alternatives which are fully agree, agree, not sure, disagree and fully disagree.

3. Thurstone's scale, this type puts an emphasis on the problem of equal interval (or seem to be equal) more than other types of scale. In practice, it means a way to give weight or scores for each statement that comprises a scale. Each statement will have weight on each interval equally. The scale used for evaluating such equal interval can be constructed by using 4 hypotheses.

3.1 Attitude of a person towards each subject is the like interval that cannot be separated into parts. The opinion expressed is the index of the attitude level.

3.2 The opinion in each subject of each person indicates the level of attitude that a person has in the like interval. Therefore, the value of this opinion must be indicated to show what level of like interval like attitude is.

3.3 Level of attitude in the like interval is the level of average norm of the opinion expressed. This opinion of a person has almost the same value in the like interval.

To construct the scale according to equal interval evaluation method of Thurstons, there are same important steps which are firstly, choosing the statement and the later step is the method of selecting type of scale to suit each statement. Choosing statement beginning from setting a structure that is the content of attitude to be evaluated. Numbers of statements should be plenty for choosing from. The construction should rely information from various resources like newspapers, Copyright by Mahidol University

Literature Review / 24

journals, magazines and documents including resource persons and should be a combination of positive and negative statements.

4. Guttman's scale is a method to assess sets of statement constructed to evaluate attitude and is call by Guttmans "a Scale gram". This method is attempting to find sets of statements to evaluate attitude which is scalable. That means in each set of statements to evaluate attitude, if the answer agrees to statement 2, he has to agree to statement 1 before, and if he agree to statement 3, he has to agree to 1 and 2 and so on in this pattern. Therefore, attitude evaluated in this way reveals the pattern of attitude towards the subject of that group of persons.

In this research, the researcher has selected to use Likert's scale because it is easy to answer. People who will answer are local people and tourists visiting Plai Pong Pang subdistrict. This type of scale is also easier for assessment than other types.

2.2 Concept about ecotourism

Due to the study of the people's potential in organizing homestay, the area studied has developed local touring in the form of ecotourism. The researcher, therefore, has revised the literature that covers ecotourism in order to clarify the type of local touring in the study area. The content is as follows:

2.2.1 Meaning of ecotourism

Touring that preserves ecology system or ecotourism comes from the English words, ecology and tourism (Kasetsart University, Faculty of Forestry research Center 2538: 3-2). In tourism industry, there are same other important English words that have similar meaning such as Nature Based, Green Tourism, Bio Tourism, Low Impact Tourism or in Thai Nives Sanjorn, Conservation Tourism, touring to preserve Eco-System, Travelling for Preservation. These words are used to point out the kind of travelling that is sustainable. The most popular and well-known word is Ecotourism. Tourism Authority of Thailand defines the meaning of Ecotourism as a travelling to any tourist attraction in order to study, relish, enjoy the scenery, natural and social condition, culture, lifestyle of local residents on the basis of knowledge and responsibility to ecology system.

Definition and meaning of ecotourism given by an individual and group of people are as follows:

Heather Ceballos-Lascurain (1990 referring in Kasetsart University, Faculty of Forestry research Center 2538: 3-2) of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources-IUCN) is said to be the first to define the meaning of ecotourism which means "a type of travelling to the nature in order to admire, study and enjoy the scenery and wild animals as well as cultural characteristics existing in those natural resources".

Elizabeth Boo (1991 referring in Kasetsart University, Faculty of Forestry research Center 2538: 3-2) who has indulged herself in ecotourism research in Latin America and the Caribbean Islands has written a report on 'ecotourism: the potential and pitfalls' Elizabeth defined ecotourism as 'a nature touring that is beneficial to preservation because there are some profits for maintaining the area and it creates work in the community and also establishes environmental awareness'

The Natural Institute of Science and Technology (2540: 48) has defined the meaning of ecotourism as 'Travelling that has a procedure or attitude of preservation which implies the cooperation to project and maintain the original condition of all types of tourism resources.

Sriporn Somboontham (2539: 30) has talked about ecotourism that has a more profound meaning than only presenting a modern touring type to attract tourists; it has a concept that intends to combine benefit and needs of environment preservation with tourism development that corresponds to the economic need. Ecotourism, therefore, is an essential device for sustainable tourism development.

Somsri Yimmuang (2539: 29) gives the meaning of ecotourism similar to that given by Tourism Authority of Thailand. Somsri refers to definition in the Policy and Guideline for Development of ecotourism 2538-2539 as follows: Ecotourism is a trip to any tourism resources in order to study, admire and enjoy the scenery, nature, social condition, culture and ways of life of local people on the basis of knowledge and responsibility to ecology system.

Paradej Payakwichien (2537: 27) explains the meaning of ecotourism that it is a trip that promotes preservation with an attempt to reduce negative impact on environment and culture to the lowest level; simultaneously, it should create Copyright by Mahidol University knowledge and share understanding among tourists, environment, culture and nature and local community and society that they reside in.

Seree Wangspaijit (2537: 22) defines ecotourism as a type of tourism development that is directed to grow in a suitable direction by maintaining original natural condition along with development that emphasizes or preserving value of nature. It is a development that regards tourism as important part of environment in ecology system. The environment in ecology system can be used without being destroyed or changed at all.

Pongsarn Pitakmahagate (2538: 37) says 'ecoturism is a trip focusing on giving education and understanding to tourists about ecotourism of tourism resources that consists of nature, forest and tourist attractions including value, belief and culture of that community. With clear understanding, tourists will adjust themselves as part of nature on community without causing any negative impact on environment, ecotourism or community".

Seree Vejbusakorn (2538: 48-51) and Nikom Musikakhama (2538: 38-47) define ecotourism as "A trip that responsibility to natural tourism resources, natural environment, social environment which includes local community's culture, ancient remains and antiques in the community".

Boonlert Chittangwattana (2539: 60) defines ecotourism as "A trip that causes economic effect by using tourism resources efficiently in order to maintain and sustain tourism to be with human society and bring about better quality of life development".

Yuwadee Nireettrakool (2538: 51) defines ecotourism as 'Tourism development that economically uses nature capital and brings about sustainability and finally must return capital to society which means giving a chance to community to admit, to decide to take part in and to gain benefit. All these are regarded as a complete process that considers nature and social capital which will affect the existence of economic capital'.

Sudaporn Worapon (2536: 27) talks about travelling into nature 'It is a journey that should not disturb or destroy nature. The purpose is to study, relish and enjoy the beauty of landscape forest area, wild animals and culture and living condition of local people."

Gunn (1994) 'It is a type of sustainable tourism development that enable conservation of natural resources to go along tourism by giving importance to travelling in natural resources and local community culture with an awareness of environment and economy''.

Oelrich (1991) defines ecotourism as 'Travelling that takes responsible and preserve cultural heritage, environment and increase economic and social benefit to the community and the nation; this is similar to Lascurain (1992) who says that it is a trip that does not cause pollution, disturb or destroy nature's condition. The focus is on learning and recreation in natural condition of plants and animals as well as cultural arts of the former and present time that can be found in the resources. Stark (1993) explains that 'It is a form of travelling that has been developed to sustain the tourism resources without destroying environment or luxuries. There should be only necessary things travelling'.

Conclusion can be drawn from the above-mentioned meaning that 'Ecotourism means a trip to the natural sources of social and culture in order to study, enjoy the beauty of nature and appreciation. Responsibility should be taken to tourism resources and their environment and at the same time creating benefit to the local community.

2.2.2 Characteristic of Ecotourism

Yureeporn Pattrapornnand (2541: 22-23) concludes 5 characteristics of ecotourism as follows:

1. Tourism resources that are promoted and developed for ecotourism should be natural area that has natural resources and emphasizes on environment preservation. It may cover historical sites, archeological sources and culture that exist in those natural resources.

2. Ecotourism is a travelling that everybody has responsibility to natural environment condition and ecotourism system. It is a trip that does not destroy or damage natural resource and environment.

3. Ecotourism puts an emphasis on tourists to feel and experience natural environment directly and gives chance to tourists to study natural environment condition. Apart from satisfaction, it also promotes positive environmental etiquette.

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4. Ecotourism must be a trip that gives benefit back to nature and nature preservation and at the same time benefits local community both directly and indirectly.

5. Ecotourism intends to focus on value of nature or prominent characteristic that are unique but avoid focusing decorating or developing unnecessary facilities.

Waleepan Satityuthabarn and others (2539: 1-3) explains significant characteristics of ecotourism as follows:

1. Nature based: Ecotourism is the travelling that sees the importance of natural environment. The environment includes a variety of biological condition, geographical condition, way of life, culture, tradition and custom. This type of tourism must hold on to the principle to preserve natural resources and culture in order to obtain sustainable tourism.

2. Sustainable managed: All types of tourism must be sustainable in the sense of economic, social and environment. Every country, every local community must attempt to manage its own tourism without a very little, affecting environment.

3. Inclusive of social and cultural aspects ecotourism includes cultural arts, custom and culture, lifestyle, value, local identity which attract tourists who want to study social and cultural differences.

4. Environmental educative: Ecotourism must give education to tourists and local people. It is education that intends to cultivate in each person's conscience to realize the necessity and importance of preserving his environment surrounding him.

5. Benefit and involvement of local people. Ecotourism emphasizes the involvement of local people in planning, making decision, benefiting from profits of tourism. Ecotourism will be an important key to income distribution.

6. Product authentic: Ecotourism from the marketing point of view emphasizes on products which means all the touring must a family that meets the criteria mentioned before, not just labeling ecotourism on the products. 7. Tourist satisfaction is significant for sustainable tourism. Satisfied tourists tend to come back. Activities that the touring company offers to ecotourism tourists must meet the tourists' expectation or more than what they expect.

2.2.3 Principle of ecotourism

From the pattern of previous years touring that tourists come seasonally in large numbers and leaves lots of problems after their return, there are some principles proposed for ecotourism.

Wannaporn Wanichanukkarn (2540-13) suggests following principle of ecotourism.

1. A touring without causing deterioration to environmental condition by wastewater, garbage and communication.

2. Brining a long-term benefit to local people and tourism industry. Some profits should go to the preservation of sources.

3. Promoting tourists' experience in studying environmental science, social condition and local culture. Encouraging tourists to have principles and morals responsibility in their behavior towards natural environment and community culture.

4. In establishing or managing anything, restriction of original resource condition should be admitted. If there is a development or alteration, it should only be for a better scenery of local community. Investment in tourism must be to support economy and activity of community. Foreign investment should not be depending on because it means the following of benefit into foreign countries.

5. In planning, making decision, carrying out work and controlling, local people involvement is a must. They are not just a target tourism and let the outsiders to think and decide for them because it may not serve the real need of local people.

6. Tourism business entrepreneur has important roles in preserving tourism to maintain sustainable quality. Doing business for short-term highest profits is to destroy the income sources. However, tour companies can harvest profits from tourism for a long period of time, if business that do not damage environment and can be reused. Employing guides that are knowledgeable in ecotourism and culture of tourism resources. Giving education to tourists concerning culture, local tradition of the resources before going by using films, tapes and distributing documents. 7. Managing and controlling numbers of tourists to a suitable level and not over the capacity of local community and ecotourism. Moreover, there should be tourists throughout the year, not only seasonal, in order that people in this industry can be assured of their security.

National Park Division, Ministry of Forestry (2538) mentions principles of ecotourism at the exhibition of National Forestry Resource Conservation Day 14 January 2538 as follows:

- 1. Having less impact on environment or none
- 2. Gaining education from touring
- 3. Creating local participation
- 4. Benefiting local people in the community

2.2.4 Components of Ecotourism

Ecotourism has 3 main components (Kasetsart University, Faculty of Forestry research Center 2538: 3-2)

- 1. Realization about natural resources and environment
- 2. Tourist Satisfaction
- 3. Community involvement and income distribution

Significant content the components can be concluded as follows:

1. Realization about conservation of natural resources, environment; Nature and environment is considered important basic factors of natural tourism resource. If nature and eco system get an impact from any form of use, a chance that those nature and eco system will deteriorate or destroyed is great. Therefore, education, comprehension and realization of tourists are necessary for protecting quality of environment during their trip. Additionally, creating preservation awareness will include other groups of people such as local people, guides and government offices in change of those resources. Method of creating awareness have many kinds, but for ecotourism the focus in put on arranging interpretation program such as setting Interpretive Center in tourism resources, producing documents necessary for education, arranging exhibition, setting up Board describing tourist spots, providing routes for walking or forest hiking routes, organizing training for guides and officers in change so that they can advice and explain about nature and ecology to tourists.

2. Tourist satisfaction, this component directly relates to the first time that is ecotourism, often a group of tourists that are interested in or wish to study various aspects of nature and natural landscape, natural resources that are difficult accessible and challenging. They are not interested in something easy such as walking along the beach, staying in a luxurious hotel or resort. A group of eco-tourists only want services and facilities that enable them to understand nature and environment. Therefore, ecotourism must develop management to provide interpretation program for education, comprehension concerning various aspects of nature both in width and in depth that will enhance the tourists' experience and satisfaction.

3. Community participation and income distribution economic image and local community situated inside and around the resource, for example, National Park should be considered as a goal or component of ecotourism promotion and management. This is because tourism has a significant role in economic development and local community society in long-term more than other activities that have impact on survival of natural environment. Therefore, giving a chance to local community to participle in any types of ecotourism will help a community to gain benefit from tourism. Forms of community involvement are, for example, investment in small scale facility that has low impact on tourism development, working as nature guides, selling local handicraft products and employment in other types of service.

2.3 Concept about Homestay

2.3.1 Meaning of Homestay

Tourism Authority of Thailand (2544) gives the meaning of homestay, a type of housing for tourists to stay with the house owner with the purpose to learn culture and lifestyle of the host who is willing to transfer and exchange culture and provide accommodation and meals for tourists and receive suitable remuneration.

2.3.2 Origin of Homestay

In Europe after World War II, people began to look for people and quiet rest in the rural area away from the urban community and pressure of war that had just been over. However, in those years, only the rich could stay in luxurious hotels in the country with beautiful scenery. Therefore, the concept of homestay began and become very popular.

Auatria seemed to be the first country in Europe that began this type of travelling activity by providing accommodation in the farmhouse in the remote area in the country. Later on, other countries like England, Germany, Ireland began and named such activity differently. For example, Bed and Breakfast Home, Farm House, Guest House and Homestay all of which is dependent on each country cultural and traditional differences. However, whatever this kind of activity is called, accommodation of this type must be in the rural area and away from highly populated community.

Homestay management in Ireland regards the visitor as a guest, not just a tourist. Although tourism development usually considers homestay or Bed and Breakfast as cheap accommodation, in fact, visitors can perceive the host family's ways of living and community in the area, including different culture and life style, tranquility and local activities that the community could spare time to present them to visitors as well as their friendliness. Tourists only obtain all these from homestay and not from other of activity. The popularity has increased and a new concept of tourism industry, that is Rural Tourism. (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2544)

It is true to say that homestay is part of rural Tourism. Moreover, rural tourism includes other factors as well, and what is most important is tourism resources and activities. Tourists travelling to rural areas wants to visit resources which have their own distinctiveness and the outstanding areas such as National Park, Agricultural Garden, Seas, Mountains, Waterways, history, archeology, ancient remains, entertainment and do various kinds of activities like fishing, bush walking, mountain hiking, house riding, cycling, swimming and driving.

Tourism resources or touring activities or it can be called "Tourism Goods" is the essential factor that affects success in rural tourism development of the area. Most countries have tourism resources, tourism activity, lodging for tourists that have high Copyright by Mahidol University potential, but lack of efficient administration system makes the tourism development unsuccessful. Countries that succeed in such development must have proper development plan and a set standard of accommodation and facilities as well as good measures in management. In addition, community in the area must from a good administrative organization, have well-trained personnel that will lead to effective administration which results in success of tourism development of the area and eventually the economic benefit to the community (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2544)



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2.3.3 Components of area for homestay

Diagram 2-1 Components of area for homestay

Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2544

From homestay development in the previous years, it is revealed that develop homestay wherever it is will not succeed if there is a lack of any one of the components mentioned earlier. Ireland is the case in point. There are lots of failures in homestay, mainly because of the incompleteness of the components of the area development. For instance, the development of the distant area and a lack of public utilities and facilities.

2.3.4 Homestay in Thailand

Basic Concept

Because Thailand abounds with varieties of tourism resources, namely, nature, culture, activity and tradition, it interests and attracts a large number of Thai and foreign tourists each year.

Lifestyle and culture of the Thai people in each region of the country vary and has its own identity that makes the tourists want to explore and so results in community tourism.

Homestay in Thailand has been developed from the concept of Bed and Breakfast or Farmhouse in Europe. It is an activity that facilitates and offers the alternatives for tourists interested travelling to learn lifestyle and culture of people in different region of the world. However, the activity must be under the potential and acceptance of the community (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2544).

2.3.5 The Basic Offer: Thai Lifestyle and Culture

The basic offer to tourists is accommodation and other services. Homestay is a house that is ready for providing some area to accommodate tourists who are treated like a member of a family or a relative of the host. Tourism potential of the country must be well prepared under the management of that country.

Simple lifestyle in rural community is an important selling point which attracts tourists' interest. Homestay is an offering of facility to the tourist in the country's tourism resource and alternative in a local market. Therefore, it is not a business competition in the area that has hotels or resorts. However, management of such activity is not a business wise accommodation management but must, a principle, be under potential and readiness of the community wanting to conduct homestay. The following is the preparation that has to be done.

2.3.5.1 The Service Offered

- 1. Simple lifestyle
- 2. Local culture with its specific identity
- 3. Safety
- 4. Cleanliness
- 5. Rooms and meals
- 6. Travelling activities

2.3.5.2 Management

Homestay that should be organized in the form of group, club and cooperative that members and people in the community must understand and involve in management.

2.3.5.3 Accommodation

1. Provision of Accommodation for Tourists

1.1 Willingness of family's members to host visitors.

1.2 Accommodation that has good structure

1.3 Community with good surroundings

1.4 Not far from town or festival area or tourist attractions

1.5 Basic facilities like bedding, pillow, tap water supply, or other

sources of clean water

1.6 Safety (Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2544)

2. House Hygiene

2.1 A house should have ventilation rents, access to sunlight, well-

restrained roof, no humidity, no stuffy smell and room is regularly cleaned.

2.2 Bed sheets, personal used articles must be changed and ready for new visitors.

2.3 Getting rid of insects harmful to health.

2.4 Bathroom is shared; therefore, personal cleaning articles should be prepared in case visitors may need. Always keep bathroom clean.

2.5 Keeping house surrounding in good condition.

2.3.5.3 Housekeeping Procedure

Hygiene is most essential for tourists. Accommodation and area around the house must be cleaned regularly.

Bathroom

Bathroom is a communal for numbers of the family and tourists, it must be kept clean constantly.

2.3.5.4 Safety

Safety is another important aspect that tourists use as a factor in decision-

making, whether to join the activity or not. Therefore, group or member should provide security measure for any unwanted incident that may occur such as organizing training course for community members so that they how to prevent or deal with accident or solve problem in case there is one. Asking for cooperation from police, arranging community guards on duty. The host has responsibility to take care of property and life for visitors.

1. Visitors' personal property

1.1 Checking and repairing locks on windows and doors.

1.2 Warning tourists if they do not keep valuable belongings in a safe

place.

1.3 If tourists forget valuable things in the house or other places after their return, the host must keep them and try to contract the owner.

2. Safety of accommodation

2.1 House members must get familiar with visitors like relatives and know all places in the house and in the community very well.

2.2 Member of the family must examine tidiness and safety in the house.

2.3 Important key must be well kept.

2.4 Valuable articles and cash must be kept in safety place.

2.5 Every member must be aware of importance of safety at all time.

2.3.5.6 Setting rules and regulations for tourists

Culture, tradition and belief of each community may differ. Setting rules and regulations for tourists such as dressing, sleeping, coming in and out times, there are important to prevent tourists from causing problem against culture, common practice, tradition and belief of the community. Tourists must admit and practice accordingly. They must inform of reservation procedure. If they are not able to follow the rules, they can be refused.

2.3.5.7 Reception

Thai people are kind and generous, so the reception for tourists may be the reception of local culture. For example, in north and northeast of Thailand will receive tourists with local bouquet or welcome ceremony called 'Buy Sri Su Kuan''. It makes the impression for tourists.

2.3.5.8 Reservation

Reservation can be done in many ways such as mailing, telephoning, through internet, Tourism Authority of Thailand or travel agencies. It should be responded immediately to confirm the arrival of visitors. It time is available; the coordination should forward details to tourists before checking in.

2.3.5.9 Registration

Registration is significant as it enables the host to have information about tourists. It helps the host in accommodation preparation, to know the departing time and date of each tourist. This information is necessary because it makes the group or club to plan for the arrival of the next guests.

2.3.5.10 Meal Service

As tourists will stay with the host and anyone of the meal is necessary. It is fascinating to present a local menu as tourists will be more impressed with local food than the food similar to what they can find in a hotel or a resort. For this reason, planning for food preparation is necessary, for preventing any error that may occur between food quantity and numbers of tourists. Planning for food preparation must take factors into consideration.

- 1. In formation about tourists such as nationality and religion.
- 2. Budget
- 3. Seasonal factor
- 4. Local food
- 5. Number of tourists

Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand, 2544

2.3.6 Local Community Participation

From the report titling 'Management to set the tourism policy to maintain ecotourism' prepared by Thailand Institute of service and Technology and presented to Tourism Authority of Thailand, it mentioned community participation with homestay which is part of ecotourism that consists of features (Thailand Institute of service and Technology, 2540)

1. Benefits to community

1.1 Economic benefit

- 1.1.1 Creation of work relating to tourism.
- 1.1.2 Occupation development
- 1.1.3 Marketing system to provide supply which is elements of

tourism

- 1.1.4 Raw materials producing system to serve marketing system
- 1.1.5 Profit from new income sources
- 1.1.6 Community families earn more incomes directly and

indirectly

1.2 Social benefit

- 1.2.1 Developing initiation
- 1.2.2 Stimulating self-development
- 1.2.3 Causing social contact due to agreement in rights, duty,

and responsibility of members in social community.

2. Positive and Negative Impacts

Positive impact is the benefit the community gains which is mentioned earlier. Negative impact that may occur such as the expansion of community and the change in administration structure. If management is not suitable, culture and original lifestyle of the community may be engulfed or exchanged according to the influence of external culture flowing into the community.

The Institute proposed that opportunity building and self-adaptation towards the development coming into the community will help to reduce negative impact. Therefore, people's participation is the important target a new trend of tourism process which is the basis of sustainable development of the whole system. Homestay tourism sees the significant of community participation that can be the focal point to firmly link government organization and involvement must recognize the vitality of natural resources and environment. Preservation activities and the use of resources must not destroy the nature and its environment. Starting from giving local information, preparation of management, planning, controlling the use of natural resources, participating in giving service and benefiting from service.

However, good participation must emphasize more on the group than the individual. Local community must have important roles in the management of homestay tourism and the guidelines for carrying out continuously should be flexible due to situations. There are 4 as follows:

1. Preparation Guideline

1.1 Preparing organization that will cooperate with people participated

1.2 Preparing correct and exact information about tourism

resources

1.3 Setting steps for community development and tourism

promotion

2. Execution Guideline

2.1 Participating in implementation planning and evaluation with other organization

2.2 Controlling and promoting tourists' proper behavior

Fac. of Grad. Studies, Mahidol Univ.

2.3 Taking part in tourism activities properly at personal level and community level

3. Guideline for individual

3.1 Improving knowledge and skills relating to one's own

community

3.2 Improving life quality of oneself, family and community

3.3 Cooperating with and taking part in the organization involved

3.4 Improving knowledge and skills in providing service

4. Guideline for follow up and evaluation

4.1 Setting standard and indicator for evaluation at the individual, community and surroundings levels.

4.2 Evaluating impact on members' behavior in community, natural resource preservation and environment and self-development.

The four guidelines can indicate roles of participation in homestay tourism management of each community.

2.4 Concept about area readiness for homestay

2.4.1 Meaning of Area Readiness

Town Planning Bureau (2536) defines the meaning of readiness as original existence and resources of the area which, at present, has not been put into use or has not been fully used and is likely to be useful for development.

Sathit Prasert (2538) explains the meaning of readiness as the capacity to accommodate, the consent to have the place, the number of tourists staying in the tourism resource and are able to travel without deteriorating the place due to their density. Furthermore, they are also able to utilize the facilities provided comfortably without any problems.

Therefore, conclusion can be made here that readiness means the capacity of the area including resources in the area that can be made use by local people in the community and tourists without degenerating and putting impact on environment and natural resources in that area.

2.4.2 Readiness Evaluation of the area to accommodate homestay

In doing this, the focus is put on eco-system, identity, local originality and attractiveness in order to establish the value of tourism resource readiness. The criterion to be considered according to Thailand Institute of Service and Technology (2540) are as follows:

1. The indicator for consideration consists of:

1.1 Type of resource: whether it is suitable for ecotourism or not can be judged by its general condition, relation with eco-system and chance to organize ecotourism activity.

1.2 Feature of tourism resource can be examined from the 3 elements of its present general condition which are eco-system within tourism resource, prominence and identity that fascinate tourists and variety of tourism components.

2. Readiness evaluation can be done by giving marks to tourism resources according to the indicator and giving weight according to the importance of elements.

3. Consideration of ecotourism management is composed of management of environmental education, maintenance of environment and resources, cooperation management organization and creation of local people participation then giving them makes according to the potential that comes into view.

Forestry Research Center, Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University (2538) has set criterion for evaluating the readiness of natural area for ecotourism which includes homestay as follows:

1. Factors that involved the readiness of attractive tourists consider from the identity of local ecotourism, local culture, local community etc.

2. A chance to establish awareness and environment education.

- 3. An access to tourism resource, easy or difficult
- 4. Variety of tourism activity
- 5. Safety

6. Agreement between present tourism activity and ecotourism development in the future.

2.5 Information in Study Area

2.5.1 General Information of Study Area

Ecotourism village of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict is located in Ampawa district, Samutsongkram Province or 'Mae Klong City' which is 80 kilometers from Bangkok. The main area is low land along the coast. Type of soil is a mixture of clay and sand. The subdistrict is scattered with lots of canals, big and small which branch off the Mae Klong River. Water in canals is brackish which is useful for the growth of many kinds of fruits trees like lynches, pommels and coconuts. People are bound to canals, so they build their style houses along the banks since the old days. In addition, they maintain village their lifestyle very well such as offering food to monks, making palm sugar, producing products from coconut trees like coconut leave interwoven, making coconut shell into kitchen utensils.

Geographical Condition of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict

Plai Pong Pang is one of twelve subdistrict of Ampawa district. It is 8 kilometers from Muang District and 9 kilometers from the province, 70 kilometers from Bangkok. The land area is 14.7 square kilometers or 9,190 rai. The area in general is low land consisting of 7 canals that run through every village which make it very suitable for agriculture. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict's attached area is as follows:

North - sharing border with Subdistrict Bang Nang Lee and Subdistrict Suan Luang, Muang District.

South - sharing border with Subdistrict Yee Sarn and Subdistrict Prack Nam Daeng, Muang District.

East - attaching to Subdistrict Bang Khan Taek, Muang District.

West - attaching to Subdistrict Wat Pradoo and Subdistrict Bang Khae, Muang District

The area of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict is appropriate for tourism promotion as it is near existing tourism resources in Ampawa district such as Chulamanee Monastery, Wat Bang Ka Porm, King Rama II Memorial Park, Samut Somgkham province and Don Hoi Lod.

Economic, Social and environment condition

The majority of people earn their living from agriculture, orchards (planting, fruit trees like pommels, bananas, coconuts), bring employed and doing business. The average income per person year is around 23,000 baht. Prominent features of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict is its own potential. Apart from pleasant orchards and typical Thai houses which are its identity, Plai Pong Pang subdistrict won the first prize as Subdistrict that has remarkable development activity in the regional and national level and other prizes such as the Distinguished Green Subdistrict of Rejapreuk Foundation and Distinguished Development Subdistrict 2540. So it can be said that local people have taken part in the development by keeping the community clean and tidy and won the prize of natural resource and environment preservation.

<u>Governing</u>

It is a Subdistrict Administrative Organization Level 4. Incomes in 2542 are 4,981,400 baht which can be divided into the profit that the organization made 248,950 baht and the rest is the financial support received. This Subdistrict divided governing into 9 villages.

Moo 1 Baan Pak Woon	Moo 6 Baan Na Wat Nang Pi
Moo 2 Baan Wat Pracha	Moo 7 Baan Koak Kate
Moo 3 Baan Lad Tawai	Moo 8 Baan Wat Si Yaek
Moo 4 Baan Wat Amorn Dee Lek	Moo 9 Baan Klong Khaek
Moo 5 Baan Klong Khut Lek	

Population

Plai Pong Pang subdistrict has the population of 9,151 women 4647, men 4510, 1,457 families.

Education

This Subdistrict has one secondary school and 3 primary school, 9 newspaperreading places and library.

People's life quality

The result of the people's life quality important in the year 2542 shows that life quality meets 23 target indicators out of the total 39 indicators. The information comes from basic necessities exploration.

Religion

There are 4 monasteries/Sam Nag Song and 1 mosque.

Public Health

3 subdistrict/village sanitary stations and 100% toilet use.

2.5.2 Prominent Feature of Study Area

Ecotourism village of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict has maintained Thai quality and typical tradition, custom and culture of "Chao Suan" since the Thonburi period. That is to say community people still steadily preserve "Thai Style House" which there are more than 114 houses at present. Their lifestyle is bound to rivers and canals due to physical geographic condition. Canals run through 9 villages of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict Plai Pong Pang subdistrict administrative Organization, 2542: 2-3). People build their houses along the canals's banks which enable tourists to the original lifestyle of "Chao Suan" in Samutsongkram province. It is the readiness in environment, lifestyle, culture, custom and tradition that shows the uniqueness of community that can be publicized and made known to Thai and foreign tourists to visit and touch the reality of Thai rural community. (Homestay Promotion Project No.613/2541)

Tourist Attractions and Interesting Spots

1. That style House village that local people still perfectly maintain is its identity through out the subdistrict, totaling 114 houses.

2. Lifestyle of Thai local "Chao Suan" (gardeners) which tourists can take part in every activity such as offering food to makes in the morning, making palm sugar late morning, watching glow-worms at night.

3. As Plai Pong Pang subdistrict is near the existing tourism resources in Ampawa district, it is convenient for tourists to take a trip to those places and come back to stay overnight at the village. Tourism resources in Ampawa district are Wat Chulamanee, Wat Bang Ka Paom, King Rama II Memorial Park and in Samutsongkram, Luang Por Baan Laem, Wat Petch Samut Worawiharn and Don Hoi Lod in Bang Ja Kreng district. **Diagram 2-2**



2.5.3 Arrangement of Tourism Activities in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict

Activities arranged for tourists are to show them ways of living of original central Thai people that is bound to water. Travelling is mainly done by boat and is divided into 3 routes (**Diagram 2-3**) which are 1. a route to see local lifestyle along the canals, 2. a route to see the lifestyle on the banks of canals around Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, 3. a route to watch glow-worms at night. Tourists are able to choose 2 types from the travelling program which is a package of 2 days and 1 night 600 baht/person or travelling by paying for each item in the program separately as shown in the following details.

1. <u>Package tour-2 days 1 night</u>-scheduling as follows

First Day

- 11.00 a.m. Having boat noodles, grilled pork, papaya salad, food prepared by housewife group and young people group.
- 13.00 p.m. Cruising to see lifestyle along canals, Thai style Houses, climbing palm/coconut trees, collecting coconut syrup.
- 16.00 p.m. Rowing boat training, swimming in canals
- 18.00 p.m. Dinner, gardener's recipe
- 19.30 p.m. Watching thousands of glow-worms
- 21.50 p.m. Back to spend the night at Thai style Houses.

Second Day

- 06.30 a.m. Getting up early to offer food to monks coming in boat.
- 08.00 a.m. Breakfast
- 09.00 a.m. Cruising, Watching rural Thai lifestyle, stopping at Wat Poomarin to visit Golden Kudee, Antique Museum, Music House, Puppets.
- 12.00 a.m. Lunch at tourists' own expense and observing mural paintings on goldenteak wood wall, wood carving at Wat Bang Kae Noi, visiting Bang Kung Camp, King Rama II Memorial Park.
- 14.00 p.m. Back to the pack up and getting ready to leave.

Literature Review / 48

2. Paying for each item separately travelling program.

This type of program has the same schedule as the package one but tourist can travel alone or with a family, it is not necessary to be in a group but it will cost more.

accommodation (homestay) with 2 meals	400	baht/person
boating glow-worms at night (4 person)	300	baht/trip
boating glow-worms at night (12 person)	800	baht/trip
Boating to observe lifestyle along canals	1,000	baht/trip



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2.6 Relating Research

2.6.1 Research relating to people's potential

In studying documents and many research works concerning people's potential, it can be concluded as follows:

Phuttichat Ekachant (2538: abstract) studied the subject titling "Efficiency in Execution of the Committee of Subdistrict Council: Case study focus on Nong Bua Lum Poo province", the result of study shows that.

1. Level of efficiency of the Committee of Subdistrict Council, Nong Bua Lum Poo, is high which can be said that the execution is fairly successful.

2. The efficiency of the Committee of Subdistrict Council is not dependent on sex, age, marital, status, occupation, income, rank, duration of doing work, training experience and domicile. It id appear that every member of the committee of Subdistrict Council has an opportunity to work equally efficiently although economic and social status is different. Level of education of the committee of Subdistrict Council relates to the performance of the committee.

3. Important problems and obstacles to carrying out work is inadequacy of finance, insufficient knowledge, capacity of personnel, inadequate workplace, hardware and public utilities.

Somboon Sornprapha (2536: abstract) studied factors relating to efficiency in operating work of Committee of Subdistrict Council: case study Chacheung Sao Province. The result shows that:

1. Effectiveness of the committee does not depend on age, level of income, period of work and agreement in occupation of the committee. Therefore, every number has a chance to work equally efficiently. But having humanrelationship, understanding of roles, well trained, coordination in the committee and participation in subdistrict's activities positively relate to effectiveness of the Committee's performance.

2. Factors of coordination within the committee and human relationship relate closely to effectiveness of the performance of committee. Next is the involvement in Subdistrict Councils' activities, being trained and understanding in the roles of the committee respectively.

3. Promotion and Coordination committee thinks that the committee performs its roles and duties at a satisfactory level including good human relationship. However, participation in activities and expressing idea is less.

4. Important problem in working of the committee is a lack of roles and duties understanding, inadequacy of financial support, a lack of common sense and responsibility, a lack of devotion, a lack of uniformity in coordination among government officials from the ministry or development that work in the area.

Naruemon Promwa (2538-abstract) studied the subject titling 'Potential in Self-Reliance in Basic Public Health of Completely Healthy Village: Ubonrajathanee Province'. The result divided according to the seven components of self-reliance of basic public health shows that the potential of self-reliance of the village is fair. The factors affect the potential is the status in the village, training and supporting factors. When testing the differences of the 3 factors, it is found that differences have statistic significance.

From studying the earlier mentioned research works, the researcher can set up factors to use in this study which are personal factor that is sex, age, education, income, occupation, social status; external factor which is being informed about homestay; stimulating factor like support from government agencies, involvement in homestay. These factors will relate to potential of people in organizing homestay.

2.6.2 Research relating to potential of tourism area

Nawarut Kiewmas (2538: abstract) studied the application of geographic information technology for planning coastal tourism development project case study: Chantaburi and found that potential assessment of ecotourism area has to assess factors attracting tourists' interest in ecotourism in the resources that consist of coastal eco-system, perfection of plant society, rare plants and animal resources, chances to encounter animals in each eco-system, history prominence, ancient remains, antique, arts, culture, community tradition, specific physicial, uniqueness landscape and easily accessible. On preservation management and tourism development, there should be cooperation between local people and responsible agencies.

Nuntiwa Kerdchuen (2533: abstract) studied social capacity of beach type tourism resources; case study Koh Samed beach, Rayong province and found that factors affecting tourists' satisfaction towards density level of the beach area is physical features, recreation activities, sports. Koh Samed beach has the capacity of 18:50 square kilometers/person. Tourism development must consider development that correspond to the area and does not damage natural condition, beaches, seawater, as tourists are impressed by nature, scenery, clean water and clean beaches.

Boonlue Kachainchat (2541: abstract) studied the subject on the assessment of value of beauty for environment development Payao Lake area, Payao province and found that value of beauty and experience of beauty changes according to time. It depends on physical change of the environment from natural condition and from human's practice which results in new type of appreciation, new form and cultural influence, acceptance of foreign culture passes through perception that is the people and tourists value to be beauty has identity and is public image. However, occasionally the change in physical components may put an impact on destruction of appreciation value which can be seen from the problem of deterioration and a lack of tidiness of the environment.

Sathit Prasert (2538: abstract) studied the assessment of physical and social potential of the capacity of PhuKradeung Natural Park and found that factors concerning capacity to accommodate tourists tends to increase, namely lodging, camping area, bathroom, toilet, table-chair service. To balance the number of tourists and the capacity of the par, there must be a measure to control the number of tourists. Tourism resources in the neighboring should be promoted the admission fee should be improved. Publicizing nature preservation and density of tourism spots, waste disposal, drinking water, land use, prohibition of setting fire and views from construction.

Soraya Homcheum (2539: 26-27) summarized the potential of ecotourism in Thailand of the tour operator representative in America as follows:

1. Tourism Authority of Thailand should educate Thais and foreigners about natural resources and culture in Thailand. For eco-tourists, accommodation that is convenient but not necessary to be luxurious should be provided. Tour guides must attend the training course about tour leading and safety measures. 2. Ecotourism does not bring a large number of tourists to Thailand as it is not a mass market; in fact, it is a group of quality tourists. Thailand's natural resources that can sell in the American market is the rain forest, good accommodation, safety, simplicity, cleanliness, good and clean food and hot water. It is believed that canoe can be sold there. So, the Thai tour operator should be put more emphasis on safety.

Pustee Akamanon Monson et al (2535: abstract) studied the 'Forest Hiking: impact on environment and local people" and found that there are both negative and positive impacts. The positive impact is the chance of tourists to enjoy the nature, creation of awareness of love and possession in environment, help to decrease deforestation of influential group. People have second profession and gain sideline profits. There is a distribution of local people's incomes; people have occupation, more earnings, realization of value of nature and culture that is the identity of the community. Regarding negative impact, it is degeneration of forest hiking routes, destruction of plantation, business interference with culture, high cost of living, crime and culture is high cost of living, crime and culture is partially destroyed.

Rutchada Kojsangsan (2543: abstract) studied the 'Ways to develop ecotourism on the island resources: case study, Li Poh island, Stoon province'. The result shows that the island has fair potential in becoming ecotourism resource. Factors are divided as follows: 1. high level of physical feature, 2. fair level of ecotourism feature 3. basic facility is fair,4. readiness of local community is fair 5. environmental management and level of opinion towards direction proposed for ecotourism development of the people, of the tourists, of the Thai and foreign tourists is found that there is no difference in statistic significance at the level of 0.05. The people sample group agree to the direction proposed at high level and wants Li Poh island ecotourism development to forces on these aspects. 1) ecotourism activity 2) basic facility service element in ecotourism resource 3) involvement of local community in ecotourism management. 4) environment management in tourism resource. Uma Tabtieng (2544: abstract) studied "The use of national variety factor and tourism resource facility for indicating tourists' impression: case study Khao Luang National Park Nakorn Sri Thamarat province". The result shows that the tourists' impression level changes according to the level of variety of nature and facility factor. Tourism resources can be put into 3 groups according to the impression level that are:

Highly impressive	- Krung Ching Waterfall		
	- Kraroam Waterfall		
Fairly	- Aoikiew Waterfall		
	- PromLoak Waterfall		
	- Khao Luang summit		
Low impressive	- Keaw Surakarn cave		

The impression of tourism resource between tourists and tourism expert is different with no statistic significance at the level of 0.05 in every resource. Moreover, it is also found that variety of nature factor and every facility factor has influence on tourists' impression, and there is influence between variety of nature factor and facility factor at a different level. Safety factor influences tourists' impression most and telephone factor influences tourists' impression least.

From studying the result of the research mentioned the researcher can set up factors to be used in the readiness study of ecotourism in Plai Pong Pang district. They are, geographical factor, accessibility factor, variety of ecotourism factor, travelling activity factor, value of tourism resource factor and limitation in accommodating tourists factor.

CHAPTER III MATERIALS AND METHODS

The potential for homestay tourism in the Plai Pong Pang subdistrict ecotourism area: case study of the ecotourism village in Samutsongkram province, the method used is a survey research to assess the readiness of the area to accommodate homestay which is in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict and (to assess) the local people potential in homestay management by studying the relation of people's potential level assessment and personal factor, external factor and stimulation factor. To assess the area readiness for accommodating homestay and to compare knowledge about homestay management between local people sample group and tourist sample group, the researcher intends to study 2 aspects, which are the Quantitative research by using questionnaires interview. The detail research will be described as follows:

3.1 Quantitative Research

3.1.1 Population (N)

Population in the research are 1) families residing in the 9 villages of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, Ampawa district, Samutsongkram province; there are 1,547 families. Detail is shown in table 3-1 and 2) tourists during the time of study; the age of the population of the 2 sample groups is over 18 and up.

		Numb	per of popu	Total number	
Moo	Name of villages	i	n the villag	of population	
		Male	Female	Total	(household)
1	Baan Pak Won	398	391	789	126
2	Baan Wat Pra Cha	551	627	1,178	180
3	Baan lad Ta Chuey	414	463	877	160
4	Baan Wat Amornwadee	919	916	1,835	297
5	Baan Klong koot Lek	379	400	779	162
6	Baan Na <mark>Wa</mark> t Nang Pim	251	295	<mark>546</mark>	81
7	Baan Koakket	821	806	1,6 <mark>27</mark>	303
8	Baan Wat Si Yaek	192	319	511	120
9	Baan Klong Kaek	318	318	636	118
	Total	4,243	<mark>4,</mark> 535	8,7 <mark>78</mark>	<mark>1,</mark> 547

Table 3-1: Shows number	of village,	family and	population in	n Plai Pong Pang
subdistrict				

Source: Plai Pong Pang subdistrict Administrative Organization

3.1.2 Size and Random Samples

(1) Family Group in this study, the size of sample group is fixed by using the principle of co-alteration between sample group and error occurring of Taro Yamane which has calculation formula like this.

> When n = size of sample group (man) N = size of population (family) $E = error of random sample (\alpha = 0.08)$

n =
$$1,547$$
 = 142 examples
1+1,547 (0.08)²

Therefore, **142 examples** of size of sample population is obtained from the calculation.

Area		Number of population	Percentage	Questionnaire (number)
Name of village	Moo no.	(household)		
Baan Pak Won	1	126	8.14	11
Baan Wat Pra Cha	2	180	11.63	17
Baan lad Ta Chuey	3	160	10.34	15
BaanWat Amornwadee	4	297	19.20	27
Baan Klong koot Lek	5	162	10.47	15
Baan <mark>Na</mark> Wat Na <mark>ng P</mark> im	6	81	5. <mark>24</mark>	7
Baan Koakket	7	303	19.5 <mark>9</mark>	28
Baan Wat Si Yaek	8	120	7.76	11
Baan Klong Kaek	9	118	7.63	11
Total	NK	1,547	100	142

Table 3-2 Shows the number of collected population sample

(2) Tourist Group, fix the size of tourist group from the capacity to accommodate tourists staying at 22 houses in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, 119 persons/ night. Therefore, during the study period, the number of tourists is as follows:

capacity to accommodate tourists per night x period of study

 $119 \times 30 = 3,570 \text{ persons}$
Vipada Kerdpermpoon

After that fixing the size of sample group by using the principle of co-alteration between sample group and error occurring of Taro Yamane which has calculation formula like this

n =
$$\frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

When n = size of sample group (man)
N = size of population (family)
e = error of random sample($\alpha = 0.08$)
n = $\frac{3,570}{1 + 3,570 (0.08)^2}$ = 150 examples

Therefore, **150 examples** of size of sample population is obtained from the calculation.

3.2 Qualitative Research

The researcher uses an in-depth interview method to collect qualitative information about opinion. Groups that will be interviewed are the 22 families in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict that provide homestay for tourists.

			Capacity in
			accommodating
No.	Name	Address	tourists per night
			(person)
1	Thawat Boonpad	253 Moo 7	5
2	Chalerm Kitsanaseranee	235 Moo 7	4
3	Atchara Yoswipan	224 Moo 7	5
4	Klia Panma	219 Moo 7	3
5	Nab Panma	223 Moo 7	6
6	Pum Panghom	1/1 Moo 2	4
7	Aroon Klinthorn	118 Moo 7	5
8	Samruay Nakputt	116 Moo 7	5
9	Putt Muang-rom	51 Moo 7	3
10	Sompong Muang-rom	60 Moo 7	3
11	Mali Yoswipan	93 Moo 7	4
12	Tham Yoswipan	89 Moo 7	5
13	Boonsong Yoswipan	4/1 Moo 7	5
14	Thongdee Maprakop	104/2 Moo 7	3
15	Sanom Prasopsang	145 Moo 7	3
16	Sa-ngiam Panghom	66 Moo 4	7
17	Thawatchai Klin ob choey	8 Moo 7	10
18	Somnuk Sakkong	1 Moo 2	10
19	Serm Pumtian	16 Moo 3	4
20	Yod Panghom	66 Moo 3	8
21	Boonrod Thongsuk	100/6 Moo 3	7
22	Somsak Intravichiarn	95 Moo 4	10
	Total		119

Table 3-3 Shows the number of people providing homestay for tourists, to be gathered

3.3 Devices used in research

Devices used in this research are 1) Questionnaire for quantitative research and 2) In-depth interview for qualitative research so as to cover the limit and aspects wishing to study. Details are as follows:

3.3.1 Device used in qualitative research

In this study, the researcher uses the in-depth interviews as a device to collect information by interviewing surveying and observing. In-depth interview can be divided into 4 parts:

3.3.1.1 **Part I**: Information about general condition of population; sex, age, income and occupation.

3.3.1.2 **Part II**: Information about homestay management from the beginning up to the present time positive and negative impacts occurring.

3.3.1.3 Part III: Information about homestay management which is preparation such as room arrangement, cleanness of bathroom and house.

3.3.1.4 **Part IV**: Problems, obstacles and suggestions for Plai Pong Pang subdistrict homestay.

3.3.2 Device used in quantitative research

The researcher uses an in-depth interview as a device to collect information by interviewing local people and tourists to find out about the people's potential in homestay management. The readiness of the area to accommodate the activity and knowledge of tourists and people about homestay. The interview form is divided into 5 parts:

3.3.2.1 Part I: Information about general condition of population; sex,

age, level of education, income, occupation, social status, duration of touring, purpose, frequency. The question is an open-end type to be completed and the closeend type to be closed.

3.3.2.2 **Part II**: The question is about external factors like an access to information about homestay management, being trained, and stimulation factor like government support and involvement in the management all of which is divided into 3 sections.

<u>Section 1</u> Access to information through various media. Criterion for

scoring is:

Never	1	mark
Once-twice/ year	2	marks
Three-four/ year	3	marks
Once-twice/ month	4	marks
Three-four times/ month	5	marks

<u>Section 2</u> Government support is the follow-up from officials, financial and material and equipment support. The researcher uses questionnaire with 5 level criterions.

	Never 🦀	1	mark
	Once-twice/ year	2	marks
	Three-four/ year	3	marks
	Once-twice/ month	4	marks 📀
	Three-four times/ month	5	marks
~			

<u>Section 3</u> Involvement in homestay management. The researcher uses questionnaire with 5 level criterions.

Never	1	mark
Once-twice/ year	2	marks
Three-four/ year	3	marks
Once-twice/ month	4	marks
Three-four times/ month	5	marks

3.3.2.3 **Part III**: Information about people's potential in homestay management is divided into 2 main sections.

Section 1 Question items about local people's potential in knowledge and tourists' knowledge about homestay management consisting of service offered, management, accommodation, homekeeping produce, safety, setting up rules and regulations for tourists, reception, reservation, registration, food service. The question item used is true-false type. There are 17 items and full mark is 17.

True	1	mark
False	0	mark

After that, bring the scores obtained to compare to the criterion. The level of potential of knowledge about homestay management can be divided as follows:

- 1) Low potential ranges from 0-5 marks
- 2) Fair potential ranges from 6-11 marks
- 3) High potential ranges from 12-17 marks

Section 2 Question item about local people's potential of attitude towards homestay management which consists of service offered, management, accommodating, homekeeping produce, setting up of rules and regulations for tourists, reception, reservation, registration, food service. The type of question item used is Likert's scale, 5 levels score type which consists of fully agreed, agree, not sure, disagree, fully disagree. There are both positive questions and negative ones. The criterion for scoring is:

	Positive question Item	Negative question Item
Fully agree	5 5	
Agree	4	2
Not sure	3	3
Disagree	$0 \sim -2 \approx 0$	4
Fully disagree		5

Then bring the scores collected to find average for each item which there are 15 altogether and bring the average score in each item to find the total average score. Then compare the total average score to the criterion. The level attitude towards homestay management can be divided as follows:

1. Fully disagree level average range	0.01-1.0
2. Disagree level average range	1.01-2.0
3. Not sure level average range	2.01-3.0
4. Agree level average range	3.01-4.0
5. Fully agree level average range	4.01-5.0

To assess differences in knowledge about homestay management of community and tourists. The researcher uses information obtained from <u>Section 1</u> of local people potential about knowledge to compare with in the information of tourists collecting from the questionnaire in <u>Section 1</u>. The 2 Pieces of information will be compared to find the differences.

3.3.2.4 **Part IV**: An interview from to assess potential of the area to accommodate homestay. Local people and tourists will answer the questionnaire from 7 factors which are geographical condition, accessibility, facilities, variety of ecosystem, Travelling activity, value of tourism resources, limitation in accommodating tourists. The principle for assessment is the 5 level alternative type which are most ready, very ready, fairly ready, less ready and not ready. The following is the level of scoring:



3.4 Finding Device's efficiency

In the quantitative research-using questionnaire, the device will be tested to find its efficiency as follows:

3.4.1 Content validity: The completely constructed questionnaire will be presented to the adviser and the committee controlling thesis to examine the correctness of question items and to give suggestions for improvement.

3.4.2 Perfection and language suitability including continuity of questions and reliability will be tested by trying them out with 30 local people who are sample groups in Thai Thong Dam Cultural Village, Kho Yoey district, Petchaburi province. The result obtained will be used in correction and improvement of the questionnaire to make it more correspond to the objective of the research.

3.5 Data Collection

On this study, the researcher studied 2 main types of data which are primary data and secondary data, detail description is as follows:

3.5.1 <u>Primary data</u>, the researcher collects data from local people that are random sampling, tourist group and local people group that provide homestay by using in-depth interview.

3.5.2 <u>Secondary data</u>, the researcher collects data from various agencies concerned with tourism village project by sending letters from the university to request data including revision of technical documents, textbooks, periodicals, magazines involved.

3.6 Area readiness assessment

To assess the area readiness for accommodating homestay, the researcher will assess from the 7 factors

- 1. Geographical factor
- 2. Accessibility factor
- 3. Facility factor
- 4. Variety of eco-system factor
- 5. Travelling activity factor
- 6. Value of tourism resource factor
- 7. Limitation in accommodating tourists factor

Scoring the factors for assessing the area readiness, can be classified by using principles of assessment which are 5 alternatives type and the criterion for scoring is: most ready 5 marks, very ready 4 marks, fairly ready 3 marks, less ready 2 marks, and not ready 1 mark.

3.7 Data Analysis

Quantitative data can be analyzed by examining completeness and correctness of all data and then use the computer statistic package for the social sciences: SPSS for Window to analyze data as follows:

1) **Descriptive Statistic** explains quality or details of sample groups by using Percentage and Mean.

2) Multiple Regression Analysis is used studying the relation of

independent factors which are sex, age, level of education, income, occupation, social status, obtaining of information, training, support from government agency, involvement in homestay and dependent factors which are people's potential of knowledge and attitude towards homestay.

3) **T-Test statistic** compares the differences in assessing the readiness for homestay and knowledge about homestay between community and tourists.

4) **Descriptive approach analysis** is conducted by describing data collected from an in-depth interview together with the analysis.



CHAPTER IV RESULTS

The result of data analysis from 292 questionnaires collected which can be grouped into 142 people, and 150 tourists, used the program SPSS and the in-depth interview. The number of people opening houses for homestay is 22 households. The result will be presented as follows:

4.1 The presentation of general information of people sample group and tourists by using Frequency, Percentage, and Mean.

4.2 The analysis of potential level of the people about knowledge and attitude towards homestay.

4.3 The analysis of independent factor affecting the people's potential about knowledge and attitude towards homestay management.

4.4 The analysis of the area readiness for accommodating homestay.

4.5 The comparison of differences in the area readiness assessment for homestay between people and tourists by using t-test.

4.6 The comparison of differences in knowledge about homestay between people and tourists by using t-test.

4.7 The data descriptive of people opening houses for homestay.

4.1 The result of general information analysis of people sample group and tourists sample group.

4.1.1 People sample group

4.1.1.1 Sex: from local people sample group of the nine villages of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, numbering 142 samples, it is found that the majority of people answering the questionnaire is male, numbering 72 samples or 50.7 percent and 70 samples of female or 49.3 percent.

4.1.1.2 Age: it can be seen that the average age of people sample group is 47.8 years old, the highest is 84 and the lowest is 19 years old. Mainly the people sample have the same age range which is between 41-50, and the range of over 60 is 34 samples or 23.9 percent, next is the range between 51-60 of 27 samples or 17.0 percent, the age rang between 21-30 is 18 samples or 12.7 percent, and 5 samples of age range between 10-20 or 3.5 percent respectively.

4.1.1.3 Domicile: the majority of local people is domestic of Ampawa district 131 sample or 92.3 percent; next is Muang district 5 samples or 3.5 percent, Bang Kontee district, Samutsongkram province 3 samples or 2.1 percent; Thayang district, Petchaburi province 1 sample or 0.7 percent; Muang district, Nakorn Sawan province 1 sample or 0.7 percent; and Baan Laem, Petchaburi province 1 sample or 0.7 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-1**.

General Information	Number (S <mark>am</mark> ple)	Percentage
Sex		
Female	70	49.3
Male	72	50.7
Total	142	100
Age	R	
10-20	5	3.5
21-30	18	12.7
31-40	24	17.0
41-50	34	23.9
51-60	27	19.0
Total	142	100

 Table 4-1: Shows
 Sex, Age, and Domicile of people

General Information	Number (Sample)	Percentage
Hometown		
Ampawa district, Samutsongkram province	131	92.3
Muang district, Samutsongkram province	5	3.5
Baan Kontee district, Samutsongkram	3	2.1
province, Thayang district, Petchaburi	9 1	0.7
province, Baan Laem district, Petchaburi	1	0.7
province, Muang district, Petchaburi province	1	0.7
Total	142	100

 Table 4-1: Shows Sex, Age, and Domicile of people (Continued)

4.1.1.4 Level of Education: it is found that the majority of people sample group has primary education 76 sample or 53.5 percent; next is secondary education 32 samples or 22.5 percent; high school and vocation 17 samples or 12.0 percent; diploma/ higher vocational level 8 samples or 5.6 percent; and bachelor degree 9 samples or 6.4 percent respectively.

4.1.1.5 Occupation: people are mainly agriculturist 41 samples or 28.9 percent; next is employers 37 samples or 26.1 percent; business 36 samples or 25.4 percent; student 10 samples or 7.0 percent; others like unemployed and housewife 8 samples or 5.6 percent; government officials 6 samples or 4.2 percent; business employee 4 samples or 2.8 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-2**.

General Data	Number (sample)	Percentage
Level of Education		
Primary	76	53.5
Secondary	32	22.5
Pre-University/ vocational	17	12.0
Diploma/ high vocational	8	5.6
Bachelor degree	9	6.4
Higher than Bachelor degree	0	0
Total	142	100

 Table 4-2 Shows level of education and occupation of people

General Data	Number (sample)	Percentage
Occupation		
Student/ Higher education student	10	7.0
Government enterprise employee	0	0
Employed	37	26.1
Business	36	25.4
Government official	6	4.2
Business employee	4	2.8
Agriculture	41	28.9
Others – unemployed	8	5.6
Total	142	100

Table 4-2 Shows level of education and occupation of people (Continued)

4.1.1.6 Monthly Average Income: It is found that monthly average income of people is 5,514 baht; the majority has 3,001-8,000 monthly 68 samples or 47.9 percent; next is 3,000 baht monthly 43 samples or 30.3 percent; monthly average income of 8,001-13,000 baht 20 samples or 14.1 percent; there are 4 samples of 18,000-23,000 or 2.8 percent; and 13,001-18,000 baht 2 samples or 1.4 percent respectively as shown in Table 4-3

Income		Number (sample)	Percentage	Average (baht/ month)
Less than 3,000	baht	43	30.3	2,000
3,001-8,000	baht	68	47.9	5,500
8,001-13,000	baht	20	14.1	10,500
13,001-18,000	baht	2	1.4	15,500
18,001-23,000	baht	4	2.8	20,500
More than 23,000	baht	0	0	-
Total		142	100	5,514

Table 4-3 Shows monthly average income of people

4.1.1.7 Social Status: Most people have no social status 126 samples or 88.7 percent; only 16 samples or 11.3 percent have social status mainly as Phoo Yai Baan (Village Leader), Member of subdistrict Administrative Organization, Member of the Committee of Village Fund, Assistant to the Village Leader and Vice-President of the Village Committee, as shown in **Table 4-4**.

Social Status	Number (sample)	Percentage
Having Social Status		
- Village Chief (Head)	16	11.3
- Member of Subdistrict Administrative	5	3.5
organization	4	2.9
- Member of the committee of Village Fund	3	2.1
- Vice-president of the Village Head	2	1.4
- Assistant to the Village Head	126	88.7
No Social Status		
Total	142	100

 Table 4-4 Shows the social status of people

4.1.1.8 Impact on income from tourism: It is found that 97 samples of people or 68.3 percent has not got impact on incomes but 45 samples or 31.7 percent has got an impact by earning more incomes 39 samples or 27.5 percent and 6 samples or 4.2 percent has the increase income, as can be seen clearly from **Table 4-5**.

Table 4-5	Shows the	impact from	tourism on	people
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Impact on incomes from tourism	Number (sample)	Percentage
No Impact from tourism	97	68.3
Having Impact from tourism	45	31.7
income increase	39	27.5
income decrease	6	4.2
Total	142	100

External factor data and stimulation factor of people

4.1.1.9 Trained in homestay management. People 76 samples or 53.5 percent have never been trained and 66 samples or 46.5 percent have been trained, as shown in **Table 4-6**.

Training	Number (sample)	Percentage
Trained	66	46.5
Not trained	76	53.5
Total	142	100

Table 4-6 Shows the people trained in homestay management

4.1.1.10 Informed about homestay

4.1.1.10.1 Radio/ television : The result shows that most people receive information from radio/ television one-twice a year, there are 64 samples or 45.1 percent; next is three-four times a year, there are 24 samples or 16.9 percent; 23 samples or 16.2 percent never get the information; 21 samples or 14.8 percent receives 3-4 times monthly.

4.1.1.10.2 Newspaper: Mostly people get information from the

newspaper at average of 1-2 times a year, there are 55 samples or 38.7 percent; coming next is never get information which is 48 samples or 33.8 percent; 3-4 times a year 20 samples or 14.1 percent; 1-2 times a month 11 samples or 7.8 percent; and 3-4 times a month 8 samples or 5.6 percent respectively.

4.1.1.10.3 Official document: Most people never receive information through official documents, there are 90 samples or 63.4 percent; next 33 samples or 23.3 percent receive 1-2 times a year; 9 samples or 6.3 percent get 1-2 times monthly; 8 samples or 5.6 percent get 1-2 times yearly; and 2 samples or 1.4 percent get 3-4 times monthly.

4.1.1.10.4 Government officer: the result shows that most people

never receive information from the government officer, there are 74 samples or 52.1 percent; 40 samples or 28.2 percent receive 1-2 times yearly; 13 samples or 9.2 percent receive 3-4 times monthly; 12 samples or 8.4 percent receive 1-2 times monthly; and 3 samples or 2.1 percent receive 3-4 times monthly.

4.1.1.10.5 Conversation with others, the result shows that most people receive information from talking with others 3-4 times monthly, there are 87 samples or 61.3 percent; 19 samples or 13.4 percent receive 1-2 times monthly; 17 samples or 11.9 percent get information 3-4 times yearly; 13 samples or 9.2 percent receive 1-2 times yearly and 6 samples or 4.2 percent never receive information respectively as shown in Table 4-7.

Information Receiving	Number (sample)	Percentage
Radio/ television		
3-4 times monthly	10	7.0
1-2 times monthly	21	14.8
3-4 times yearly	24	16.9
1-2 times yearly	64	45.1
Never receive		16.2
Total	142	100
Newspaper		
3-4 times monthly	8	5.6
1-2 times monthly	11	7.8
3-4 times yearly	20	14.1
1-2 times yearly	55	38.7
Never receive	48	33.8
Total	142	100

Information Receiving	Number (sample)	Percentage
Official documents		
3-4 times monthly	2	1.4
1-2 times monthly	9	6.3
3-4 times yearly	8	5.6
1-2 times yearly	33	23.3
Never receive	90	63.4
Total	142	100
Government Officer		
3-4 times monthly	3	2.1
1-2 times monthly	12	8.4
3-4 times yearly	13	9.2
1-2 times yearly	40	28.2
Nev <mark>er</mark> receive	74	52.1
Total	142	100
Conversation		
3-4 times monthly	87	61.3
1-2 times monthly	19	13.4
3-4 times yearly		11.9
1-2 times yearly	13	9.2
Never receive	6	4.2
Total	142	100

 Table 4-7 Shows the information receiving of people (Continued)

Results / 74

4.1.1.11 Support from government agency

4.1.1.11.1 Follow-up support, most people never receive support, there are 117 samples or 82.4 percent; next 13 samples or 9.2 percent receive 1-2 times yearly; 7 samples or 4.9 percent receive 1-2 times monthly; 3 samples or 2.1 percent receive 3-4 times yearly; 2 samples or 1.4 percent receive 3-4 times monthly.

4.1.1.11.2 Financial support, most people never receive financial support, there are 123 samples or 86.6 percent; next is 9 samples or 6.4 percent receive 1-2 times yearly; 6 samples or 4.2 percent receive 1-2 times monthly; 2 samples or 1.4 percent receive 3-4 times yearly and 3-4 times monthly respectively.

4.1.1.11.3 Material and equipment support. The majority never receive support, there are 123 samples or 86.6 percent; next is 12 samples or 8.5 percent once-twice yearly; 4 samples or 2.8 percent receive 3-4 times yearly; 2 samples or 1.4 percent receive 1-2 times monthly; 1 sample or 0.7 percent receive monthly.

4.1.1.11.4 Support for tourism resource publicity. Most people

receive support at the average of 3-4 times monthly, there are 104 samples or 73.2 percent; next is 17 samples or 12.1 percent receive 1-2 times monthly; 11 samples or 7.7 percent receive 3-4 times yearly; 7 samples or 4.9 percent receive 1-2 times yearly; and 3samples or 2.1 percent never receive support.

4.1.1.11.5 Support for knowledge increase, most people never receive support, there are 94 samples or 66.2 percent; next is 25 samples or 17.6 percent receive 1-2 times yearly; 12 samples or 8.5 percent receive 1-2 times monthly; 7 samples or 4.7 percent receive 3-4 times yearly; 4 samples or 2.8 percent receive 3-4 times monthly.

4.1.1.11.6 Support for a visit, most people never receive support, there are 93 samples or 65.5 percent; next is 21 samples or 14.8 percent receive 1-2 times yearly; 12 samples or 8.5 percent receive 3-4 times yearly, 11 samples or 7.7 percent receive 1-2 times monthly; and 5 samples or 3.5 percent receive 3-4 times monthly respectively as shown in **Table 4-8**.

Support for government agency	Number (sample)	Percentage
Follow up		
3-4 times monthly	2	1.4
1-2 times monthly	7	4.9
3-4 times yearly	3	2.1
1-2 times yearly	13	9.2
Never receive	117	82.4
Total	142	100
Budget		
3-4 times monthly	2	1.4
1-2 times monthly	6	4.2
3-4 times yearly	2	1.4
1-2 times yearly	9	6.4
Never receive	123	86.6
Total	142	100
Equipment		
3-4 times monthly	1	0.7
1-2 times monthly	2	1.4
3-4 times yearly	4	2.8
1-2 times yearly	12	8.5
Never receive	123	86.6
Total	142	100

Table 4-8 Shows support from government agency

Support for government agency	Number (sample)	Percentage
Publicity		
3-4 times monthly	3	2.1
1-2 times monthly	7	4.9
3-4 times yearly	11	7.7
1-2 times yearly	17	12.1
Never receive	104	73.2
Total	142	100
Knowledge increase		
3-4 times monthly	4	2.8
1-2 times monthly	12	8.5
3-4 times yearly	7	4.9
1-2 times yearly	25	17.6
Never receive	94	66.2
Total	142	100
Visit		
3-4 times monthly	5	3.5
1-2 times monthly	11	7.7
3-4 times yearly	12	8.5
1-2 times yearly	21	14.8
Never receive	93	65.5
Total	142	100

 Table 4-8 Shows support from government agency (Continued)

4.1.1.12 Participation in homestay management.

4.1.1.12.1 Preparation: it is found that people have no participate,

from 94 samples or 66.2 percent; next is 17 samples or 12.0 percent participate 1-2 times monthly; 14 samples or 9.9 percent participate yearly; 9 samples or 6.3 percent participate 3-4 times monthly; and 8 samples or 5.6 percent participate 3-4 yearly respectively.

4.1.1.12.2 Management: it is found that most people have no

participation from 92 samples or 64.8 percent; next is 21 samples or 14.8 percent 1-2 times monthly; 15 samples or 10.6 percent 3-4 times yearly; and 6 samples or 42 percent 3-4 times monthly respectively.

4.1.1.12.3 Individual practice: it is found that most people have no participation from 96 samples or 67.6 percent; next is 14 samples or 9.9 percent participate 1-2 times monthly; 13 samples or 9.2 percent participate 1-2 times yearly; 11 samples or 7.7 percent participate 3-4 times yearly; 8 samples or 5.6 percent participate 3-4 times monthly.

4.1.1.12.4 Follow up and evaluation: it is found that most people have no participation from 97 samples or 68.3 percent, next is 16 samples or 11.3 percent participate 1-2 times monthly; 13 samples or 9.2 percent participate 1-2 times yearly; 9 samples or 6.3 percent participate 3-4 times monthly, and 7 samples or 4.9 percent participate 3-4 times yearly; respectively as shown in **Table 4-9**.

People Participation in homestay	Number (sample)	Percentage
Preparation		
3-4 times monthly	9	6.3
1-2 times monthly	17	12.0
3-4 times yearly	8	5.6
1-2 times yearly	14	9.9
Never receive	94	66.2
Total	142	100
Management		
3-4 times monthly	6	4.2
1-2 times monthly	21	14.8
3-4 times yearly	8	5.6
1-2 times yearly	15	10.6
Never receive	92	64.8
Total	142	100
Individual Practice		
3-4 times monthly	8	5.6
1-2 times monthly	14	9.9
3-4 times yearly	11	7.7
1-2 times yearly	13	9.2
Never receive	96	67.6
Total	142	100
Follow up and evaluation		
3-4 times monthly	9	6.3
1-2 times monthly	16	11.3
3-4 times yearly	7	4.9
1-2 times yearly	13	9.2
Never receive	97	68.3
Total	142	100

 Table 4-9 Shows people participation in homestay management

4.1.1.13 Tourism business occupation, it is found that most people are not in tourism business, there are 101 samples or 71.1 percent and doing tourism business 41 samples or 28.9 percent, mainly opening their houses for homestay 17 samples or 2.1 percent, driving boat 9 samples or 6.3 percent; other occupations 9 samples or 6.3 percent; mainly clearing, selling agricultural goods, selling souvenirs; and selling food and drinks 6 samples or 4.2 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-10**.

Occupation concerning tourism	Number (sample)	Percentage
Occupation not concerning tourism	101	71.1
Occup <mark>ation concerning tourism</mark>	41	28.9
opening houses for homestay	17	12.1
selling food and drinks	6	4.2
driving boat for tourists	9	6.3
o <mark>th</mark> ers like cleaning, selling agriculture		
g <mark>ood</mark> s, souvenir	9	6.3
Total	142	100

Table 4-10 Shows people sample group in tourism business

4.1.2 People in tourism business

4.1.2.1 Incomes from tourism (baht/ month), it is found that people in tourism business have incomes from tourism 1,385/ months, mostly at the average of 1,001-1,500 baht monthly 21 samples or 51.2 percent; next have 501-1,000 baht monthly 8 samples or 19.5 percent; 1,501-2,000 baht monthly 7 samples or 17.1 percent; 2,001-2,500 baht monthly 2 samples or 4.9 percent; those having monthly average of over 2,500 baht 2 samples or 4.9 percent and the average income monthly lower than 500 baht 1 sample or 2.4 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-11**.

Incomes from tourism	Number (sample)	Percentage	Average income
fileonies from tourism	rumber (sample) i creenta		(baht/ month)
People in tourism business	41	100	
Less than 500 baht	1	2.4	300
501-1,000 baht	8	19.5	750
1,001-1,500 baht	21	51.2	1,250
1,501-2,000 baht	7	17.1	1,750
2,001-2,500 baht	2	4.9	2,250
More than 2,500 baht	2	4.9	3,750
Total	41	100	1,385

 Table 4-11 Shows incomes from tourism of people

4.1.2.3 Tourism income spending, it is found that most people spend their income from tourism on products that are produced in Plai Pong Pang 34 samples or 82.9 percent, next local people spend their money on buying products outside Plai Pong Pang 7 samples or 17.1 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-12**.

Tourism incomes spending	Number(sample)	Percentage
People's occupation in tourism business	41	100
Buying products produced in Plai Pong Pang	34	82.9
Buying products produced outside Plai Pong Pang	7	17.1
Total	41	100

4.1.3 Tourist sample group

4.1.3.1 Sex, from 150 tourist sample group, it is found that the majority of tourists is female, there are 99 samples or 66.0 percent and 51 samples are males or 34.0 percent.

4.1.3.2 Age, it is found that the tourists' average age is 35.3 years old, the lowest age is 17 and the highest is 63 years. Most tourists' age range is between 31-40 years, 47 samples or 31.3 percent; next 41 samples the age range is 21-30 years or 27.3 percent; the age range of 41-50 years 36 samples or 24.0 percent; the age range of 10-20 years 13 samples or 8.8 percent; the age range of 51-60 years 11 samples or 7.3 percent; and over 60 years 2 samples 1.3 percent respectively.

4.1.3.3 Present Address, it is found that the majority of tourist sample group 103 samples or 68.8 percent reside in Bangkok, next 8 samples or 5.3 percent live in Samutsongkram; 7 samples or 4.7 percent are in Nonthaburi; 5 samples or 3.3 percent live in Nakorn Nayok; 4 samples or 2.7 percent are in Phatumthani; 4 samples or 2.7 percent are in Chonburi; 4 samples or 2.7 percent live in Petchaburi; 4 samples or 2.7 percent live in Chiangmai; and other provices like Prachuapkhirikhan, Krabi, Lampang, Samutsakorn, Phuket, Nakorn Sawan, Kanganaburi, Ratchaburi and Australia, 11 samples or 7.3 percent as shown in Table 4-13.

General Data	Number (sample)	Percentage
Sex		
Female	99	66.0
Male	51	34.0
Total	150	100
Age	2212	
10-20 years old	13	8.8
21-30 years old	41	27.3
31-40 years old	47	31.3
41-50 years old	36	24
51-60 years old	11	7.3
Mor <mark>e</mark> than 60 years old	2	1.3
Total	150	1 00
Pres <mark>en</mark> t Address		
Bang <mark>ko</mark> k	103	68.6
Samut <mark>prakarn</mark>		5.3
Nonthaburi		4.7
Nakorn Nayok	5	3.3
Phatumthani		2.7
Chonburi	4	2.7
Petchaburi	4	2.7
Chiangmai	4	2.7
Others	11	7.3
Total	150	100

Table 4-13 Shows sex, age and present address of tourists

4.1.3.4 Level of education, it is found that most tourists'education 93 samples or 62.0 percent is Bachelor degree level; next 26 samples or 17.3 percent is higher than Bachelor level; 19 samples or 12.7 percent is High School/ Vocational level; 6 samples or 4.0 percent Diploma/ High Vocation level; 4 samples or 2.7 percent Secondary level; 2 samples or 1.3 percent Elementary level respectively as shown in **Table 4-14**.

Level of Education	Number (sample)	Percentage
Elementary	2	1.3
Secondary	4	2.7
High School/ Vocational	19	12.7
Diploma/ High Vocational	6	4.0
Bachelor degree	93	62.0
Higher than Bachelor degree	26	17.3
Total	150	100

 Table 4-14 Shows the level of education of tourist

4.1.3.5 Occupation, it is found that most tourists are company employees 62 samples or 4.3 percent; government official 22 samples or 14.7 percent are students/ university students; government enterprise 14 samples or 9.3 percent; 12 samples or 8.0 percent are in business; 10 samples or 6.7 percent are employees; and others are lawyer, retired government officials, business owners, engineer, housewife, tour leader and free lance 10 samples or 6.7 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-15**.

Occupation	Number (sample)	Percentage
Student/ university student	20	13.3
Government enterprise employee	14	9.3
Employee	10	6.7
Business	12	8.0
Government official	22	14.7
Company employee	62	41.3
Agriculturist	0	0
Others	10	6.7
Total	150	100

4.1.3.6 Average income per month, it is found that the majority of tourists have average income of 28,740 baht monthly, most of them have monthly average income more than 23,000 baht 51 samples or 34.0 percent; next is 8,001-13,000 baht 30 samples or 20.0 percent; 13,001-18,000 baht 26 samples or 17.3 percent; 18,001-23,000 baht 18 samples or 11.3 percent; 3,001-8,000 baht 16 samples or 10.7 percent; and those who have monthly average income less than 3,000 baht 10 samples or 6.7 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-16**.

Income	Number (sample)	Percentage	Average income (baht/ month)		
Less <mark>th</mark> an 3,000 baht	10	6.7	2,000		
3,00 <mark>1-</mark> 8,000 baht	16	10.7	5, <mark>5</mark> 00		
8,00 <mark>1-13,000 bah</mark> t	30	20.0	10,500		
13,0 <mark>01</mark> -18,000 <mark>ba</mark> ht	26	17.3	1 <mark>5,</mark> 500		
18,00 <mark>1-</mark> 23,000 baht	17	11.3	<mark>20</mark> ,500		
More than 23,000 baht	51)	34.0	61,500		
Total	150	100	28,740		

4.1.3.7 Purpose of travelling, it is found that most tourists wan to tour and relax, there are 143 samples or 95.3 percent and want conduct a study tour 7 samples or 4.7 percent as shown in **Table 4-17**.

 Table 4-17 Shows the purpose of travelling of tourist

Purpose of travelling	Number (sample)	Percentage
Tour/ relaxation	143	95.3
Study tour	7	4.7
Total	150	100

4.1.3.8 Duration of stay, it is found that most tourist spend only 1 night 140 samples or 93.3 percent; next 8 samples or 5.3 percent spend 2 nights; 1 samples or 0.7 percent spends 3 nights; and 1 sample or 0.7 percent spend more than 3 nights respectively as shown in **Table 4-18**.

Duration of stay	Number (sample)	Percentage
One night	140	93.3
Two nights	8	5.3
Three nights	1	0.7
More than 3 nights		0.7
Total	150	100

Table 4-18	Shows	duration	of stay	of tourist
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4.1.3.9 Frequency, it is found that most tourists come to Plai Pong Pang for the first time 140 samples or 93.3 percent; coming for second time 7 samples or 4.7 percent; coming for the third time 2 samples or 1.3 percent; and more than 3 time 1 sample or 0.7 percent as shown in **Table 4-19**.

Table 4-19	Shows	frequency	of	visit	of	tourist
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Freq <mark>uency</mark> of visit	Number (sample)	Percentage
First time	140	93.3
Second time	7	4.7
Third time	2	1.3
More than 3 times	1	0.7
Total	150	100

4.1.3.10 Activity attracting tourists, it is found that the majority chooses watching glowworms by boat 134 samples or 89.3 percent; next is homestay 106 samples or 70.7 percent; cruising to see lifestyle 83 samples or 55.3 percent; offering food to monks activity 79 samples or 52.7 percent; watching coconut sugar making 58 samples or 38.7 percent; touring in orchards 36 samples or 24.0 percent; and boat rowing 31 samples or 20.7 percent respectively as shown on **Table 4-20**.

Attractive activities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Total tourist sample group	150	100
Homestay	106	70.7
Watching glowworms	134	89.3
Touring orchards	36	24.0
Watching coconut sugar making	58	38.7
Offering food to monks	79	52.7
Boat rowing	31	20.7
Observing lifestyle around Plai Pong Pang	103	68.7
Observing lifestyle along the river	83	55.3

Table 4-20 Shows activity attracting tourist

4.1.3.11 Information receiving; it is found that most tourists get information from friends and relatives 82 samples or 54.7 percent; next is book/ tourism journal 40 samples or 26.7 percent; radio/ television 39 samples or 26.0 percent; Internet 26 samples or 17.3 percent; newspaper 22 samples or 14.7 percent and others like leaflets and handbills 4 samples or 2.7 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-21**.

Information receiving of tourists	Number (sample)	Percentage
Total tourist sample group	150	100
Radio/ television	39	26.0
Newspaper	22	14.7
Book/ tourism journal	40	26.7
Internet	26	17.3
Friends/ relatives	82	54.7
Others: leaflets, handbills	4	2.7

	Table 4-21	Shows	information	receiving	of tourist
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4.1.3.12 Participation in touring activities; it is found that tourist mainly join homestay 149 samples or 99.3 percent; next is watching glowworms 147 samples or 98.0 percent; 135 samples or 90.0 percent cruising to see lifestyle along the river; 112 samples or 74.7 percent cruising to see lifestyle around Tambon Plai Pong Pang; 101 samples or 67.3 percent offering food to monks; 99 samples or 66.0 percent watching coconut sugar making; 73 samples or 48.7 percent touring orchard; and 57 samples or 38.0 percent boat rowing as shown in **Table 4-22**.

Participation in touring activities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Total <mark>tourist sample</mark> group	150	100
Homestay	149	99.3
Watching glowworms	147	<mark>9</mark> 8.0
Touring orchard	73	<mark></mark>
Watching coconut sugar making	99	66.0
Offering food to monks	101	67.3
Boat rowing	57	38.0
Seeing lifestyle around Plai Pong Pang	135	90.0
Seeing lifestyle along the river	112	74.7

Table 4-22 Shows participation in touring activities

4.1.3.13 Cost of traveling, it is found that tourist spend an average of 803 per person, most spends 600 baht on package tour (able to join every activity) 135 samples or 90.0 percent; 600 x 135 = 81,000 baht or average 600/ person; and tourist sample group paying separately for each activity 15 samples or 10.0 percent to falling 15,100 baht or average 1,007 per person. Details of cost and number of sample group are as follows:

(1) Tourists joining homestay and watching glowworms by boat 600 baht, cruising to see lifestyle around Tambon Plai Pong Pang 300 baht, 2 samples $\cos t 900x \ 2 = 18,000 \text{ baht}.$

Results / 88

(2) Tourists joining homestay cost 400 baht, watching glowworms by boat 300 baht and cruising to see lifestyle around Tambon Plai Pong Pang 300 baht, 2 samples cost 1,000x2 =2,000 baht.

(3) Tourists joining homestay cost 300 baht, watching glowworms800 baht are cruising to see lifestyle along the rivers 1,000 baht 1 sample=2,100 baht.

(4) Tourists joining homestay cost 400 baht, offering food to monks 50 baht 4 samples 450x4 = 1,800 baht.

(5) Tourists joining homestay cost 400 baht, watching glowworms300 baht 2 samples 700x2 = 1,400 baht.

(6) Tourists joining every activity spend 800 baht 1 sample cost 800 baht.

(7) Tourists joining every activity spend 1,000 baht 1 sample cost

1,000 <mark>ba</mark>ht.

(8) Tourists joining every activity spend 1,200 baht 1 sample cost 1,200 baht.

(9) Tourists joining every activity spend 3,000 baht 1 sample cost3,000 baht as shown in Table 4-23.

Table 4-23 Shows cost of travelling of tourists

Cost of travelling	Number (sample)	Porcontago	Average
Cost of travening	(sample)	reiteittage	(baht/ person)
Package cost of every activity	135	90.0	600
Pay for each activity separately	15	10.0	1,007
Total	150	100	803

4.1.3.14 Facilities of homestay

4.1.3.14.1 Mattress, most tourists think that it is at good level 87 samples or 58.0 percent; next is very good 30 samples or 20.0 percent; 28 samples or 18.7 percent think it is moderate and 4 samples or 2.6 percent is fair.

4.1.3.14.2 Mosquito net, pillow, most tourists think that they are good 81 samples or 54.0 percent; moderate 3 samples or 18.7 percent; and fair 3 samples or 2.0 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-24**.

Facilities	Num <mark>b</mark> er (sample)	Percentage
Mattr <mark>es</mark> s		
Very good	30	20.0
Good	87	58.0
Moderate	28	18.7
Fair	4	2.6
To be improved		0.7
Total	150	100
Mosquit <mark>o net/ pill</mark> ow		
Very good	28	18.7
Good	81	54.0
Moderate	38	25.3
Fair	3	2.0
To be improved	0	0
Total	150	100

Table 4-24 Shows views of tourist towards homestay's sleeping equipment

4.1.3.14.3 Food, most tourists think it is good 86 samples or 57.4 percent; very good 41 samples or 27.3 percent; moderate 17 samples or 11.3 percent; fair 6 samples or 4.0 percent.

4.1.3.14.4 Drinking water, most tourists think it is good 84 samples or 56.0 percent; moderate 28 samples or 18.7 percent very good 27 samples or 18.0 percent; fair 8 samples or 5.3 percent; should be improved 3 samples or 2.0 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-25**.

Facilities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Food		
Very good	41	27.3
Good	86	57. <mark>4</mark>
Moderate	17	11.3
Fair	6	4.0
To be improved		0
Total	150	100
Drinking water		
Very good	27	18.0
Good	84	56.0
Moderate	28	18.7
Fair	8	5.3
To be improved	3	2.
Total	150	100

Table 4-25 Shows views of tourist towards food and drinking water of homestay

4.1.3.14.5 Bathroom, most tourists think that it is good, 71 samples or 47.3 percent; moderate 48 samples or 32.0 percent; very good 21 samples or 14.0 percent; fair 7 samples or 4.7 percent should be improved 3 samples or 2.0 percent.

4.1.3.14.6 Water supply, most tourists think that it is good 74 samples or 49.3 percent; moderate 40 samples or 26.7 percent very good 18 samples or 12.0 percent; fair 16 samples or 10.7 percent and should be improved 2 samples or 1.3 respectively as shown in **Table 4-26**.

Facilities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Bathroom		
Very good	21	14.0
Good	71	47.3
Moderate	48	<mark>32</mark> .0
Fair	3 9 7	4.7
To be improved	3	2.0
Total	150	100
Water supply		
Very good	18	12.0
Good	74	49.3
Moderate	40	26.7
Fair	16	10.7
To be improved	2	1.3
Total	150	100

Table 4-26 Shows views of tourist towards bathroom and water supply of homestay

4.1.3.14.7 Rubbish bins, most tourist find that they are good 66 samples or 44.0 percent; moderate 49 samples or 32.7 percent; fair 16 samples or 10.7 percent; very good 11 samples or 7.3 percent; and should be improved 8 samples or 5.3 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-27**.

Facilities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Rubbish bin		
Very good	11	7.3
Good	66	44.0
Moderate	49	32.7
Fair	16	10.7
To b <mark>e</mark> improved	8	5.3
Total	150	100

 Table 4-27 Shows views of tourists towards rubbish bins of homestay

4.1.3.15 Facilities and utilities of tourism resources in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict area.

4.1.3.15.1 Vehicle for traveling (boat) most tourists think that it is good 100 samples or 66.6 percent; very good 31 samples or 20.7 percent; moderate 18 samples or 12.0 percent and should be improved 1 sample or 0.7 percent.

4.1.3.15.2 Life-saving equipment, most tourists find that it is good 62 samples or 41.3 percent; moderate 41 percent or 27.3 percent; very good and fair 16 samples or 10.7 percent and should be improved 15 samples or 10 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-28**.

Facilities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Vehicle for travelling (boat)		
Very good	31	20.7
Good	100	66.6
Moderate	18	12.0
Fair	0	0
To be improved	1	0.7
Total	150	100
Life saving equipment		
Very good	16	10.7
Good	62	41.3
Moderate	41	27.3
Fair	16	10.7
To be improved	15	10.0
Total	150	100

Table 4-28 Shows views of tourists towards vehicle for travelling (boat) and lifesaving equipment of tourism resource

4.1.3.15.3 Footpath, most tourists find that it is good 76 samples or 50.6 percent; moderate 49 samples or 32.7 percent; fair 13 samples or 8.7 percent; very good and should be improved 6 samples or 4.0 percent.

4.1.3.15.4 Seat along the path, most tourists think that it is good 63 samples or 42.0 percent; moderate 50 samples or 33.4 percent; fair 17 samples or 11.3 percent; should be improved 12 samples or 8.0 percent and very good 8 samples or 5.3 percent.

4.1.3.15.5 Lighting along the path/canal, most tourists think that it is good 61 samples or 40.6; moderate 48 samples or 32.0 percent; fair 25 samples or 16.7 percent; should be improved 10 samples or 6.7 percent; very good 6 samples or 4.0 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-29**.
Facilities	Number (sample)	Percentage	
Footpath			
Very good	6	4.0	
Good	76	50.6	
Moderate	49	32.7	
Fair	13	8.7	
To be improved	6	4.0	
Total	150	100	
Seat along the path	<u>Ó</u>		
Very good	8	5.3	
Good	63	42.0	
Moderate	50	33.4	
Fair	17	11.3	
To be improved	12	8.0	
Total	150	100	
Lighting <mark>alon</mark> g			
path/canal	6	4.0	
Very good	61	40.6	
Good	48	32.0	
Moderate	25	16.7	
Fair	10	6.7	
To be improved			
Total	150	100	

 Table 4-29
 Shows views of tourists towards footpath, seat along the path and
 lighting along path/canal of tourism resource

4.1.3.15.6 Tour leader/ guide, it is found that most tourists think it is good 60 samples or 40.0 percent; moderate 35 samples or 23.4 percent; fair and very good 23 samples or 15.3 percent; should be improved 9 samples or 6.0 percent.

4.1.3.15.7 Interpretative signs, most tourists find that they are moderate 64 samples or 42.7 percent; fair 34 samples or 22.7 percent; good 26 samples or 17.3 percent; should be improved 22 samples or 14.6 percent; very good 4 samples or 2.7 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-30**.

Table 4-30 Shows views of tourists towards tour leader/ guide and interpretationsigns of tourism resource

Facilities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Tou <mark>r le</mark> ader/ g <mark>uid</mark> e		
Very good	23	153
Good 💛	60	40.0
Moderate	35	23.4
Fair	23	15.3
To be improved	9	6.0
Total	150	100
Interpretation signs		
Very good	751-45	2.7
Good	26	17.3
Moderate	64	42.7
Fair	34	22.7
To be improved	22	14.6
Total	150	100

4.1.3.15.8 Rubbish bins, most tourists think that they are moderate 78 samples or 52.0 percent; next is fair 31 samples or 20.7 percent; good 25 samples or 16.6 percent; should be improved 12 samples or 8.0 percent; and very good 4 samples or 2.7 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-31**.

Facilities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Rubbish bin		
Very good	4	2.7
Good	25	16.6
Moderate	78	52.0
Fair	31	20.7
To be improved	12	8.0
Total	150	100

 Table 4-31 Shows views of tourists towards rubbish bins of tourism resource

4.1.3.15.9 Kiosk selling drinking water, most tourists think that it is moderate 67 samples or 44.7 percent; good 51 samples or 34.0 percent; fair 14 samples or 9.3 percent; should be improved 10 samples or 6.7 percent; very good 8 samples or 5.3 percent respectively as shown in **Table 4-32**.

Facilities	Number (sample)	Percentage
Kiosk selling drinking water		
Very good	8	5.3
Good	51	34.0
Moderate	67	44.7
Fair	14	9.3
To be improved	10	6.7
Total	150	100

Table 4-32 Shows view of tourists towards kiosk selling drinking water

4.1.3.16 Number of tourists stay at homestay during conducting research.

The researcher collected data for research at Plai Pong Pang subdistrict between 2 November 2545 and 2 December 2545, the period of 1 month, there were 275 tourists staying at homestay accommodation. The detail is shown in **Table 4-33**.

Dates tourists spend night at homestay	Number of tourists
Between 2 November – 2 December 2002	(person)
2-3 Nov. 2002	55
9-10 Nov. 2002	38
16-17 Nov. 2002	48
23-24 Nov. 2002	52
30 Nov 1 Dec. 2002	82
Total	275

 Table 4-33 Period and number of tourists stay at homestay

4.2 The analysis of people's potential in homestay.

In studying the potential of people, the researcher intends to study about (1) knowledge of people opening houses for homestay (2) knowledge and (3) attitude of people concerning homestay and (4) knowledge about homestay of tourists. Details are as follows:

4.2.1 Knowledge of people opening houses for homestay.

When considering each question item about people's knowledge of homestay 17 samples, the result of study can be described as follows:

Question item 1 "Local people should involve in setting up guidelines for homestay." Sample group answered 17 samples or 100 percent correctly.

Question item 2 "Tourists should help keeping the place clean by putting rubbish into bins." Sample group answered 15 samples correctly or 88.2 percent and answered 2 samples wrongly or 11.8 percent.

Question item 3 'Homestay management is the duty of government official only, people need not involve." Sample group answered 1 sample correctly or 5.9 percent and answered 16 samples wrongly or 94.1 percent.

Question item 4 'Safety of tourism resource is considered important for tourists to make decision to join homestay. Sample group answered 16 samples correctly or 94.1 percent and 1 incorrectly or 5.9 percent.

Question item 5 "tourists joining homestay must accept and perform according to the rules and regulations of the community's tradition and culture." Sample group answered 16 samples correctly or 94.1 percent and wrongly 1 sample or 5.9 percent.

Question item 6 'Local people cannot refuse tourists' stay although all houses are full: The correct samples are 6 or 35.3 percent and the incorrect ones are 11 or 64.7 percent.

Question item 7 'Every tourist staying at homestay should register every time." Correct samples are 17 or 100 percent.

Question item 8 'Registration of tourists will be useful for the community to prepare accommodation, food and others." Correct samples are 16 or 94.1 percent and 1 incorrect or 5.9 percent.

Question item 9 'People must welcome tourists formally and flourishingly to impress them and make them want to come back." Correct samples are 5 or 29.4 percent and 12 incorrect samples or 70.6 percent.

Question item 10 'Members of the house providing homestay must become familiar with tourists like relatives." Correct answers are 16 or 94.1 percent and 1 incorrect sample or 5.9 percent.

Question item 11 'tourists should suggest the community to change the environment and way of living condition to make tourists more comfortable and do not have to adapt themselves much." Correct samples are 5 or 29.4 percent and incorrect 12 or 70.6 percent.

Question item 12 'improvement and development of tourism resource is to make that resource grow continuously without being aware of the carrying capacity of the resource." Correct answers are 6 or 35.3 percent and incorrect answers are 11 or 64.7 percent.

Question item 13 'efficient tourism management is most advantageous for local people, especially the community itself." Correct answers are 16 or 94.1 percent and incorrect answers are 1 or 5.9 percent.

Question item 14 'local people need not look after tourists' property." Correct answers are 4 or 23.5 percent and incorrect answers are 13 or 76.5 percent.

Question item 15 'food prepared for tourists should be of the same kind as that of the hotel or resort. Correct answers are 5 or 29.4 percent and incorrect answers are 12 or 70.6 percent.

Question item 16 "arrangement of activities in Plai Pong Pang tourism resource must consider the suitability of the period of time of activities." Correct samples are 16 or 94.1 percent and incorrect samples are 1 or 5.9 percent.

Question item 17 "tourists should have some ideas about traveling activities of that tourism resource before deciding to join." Correct samples are 16 or 94.1 percent and incorrect samples are 1 or 5.9 percent as shown in **Table 4-34**.

 Table 4-34 Shows data of knowledge about homestay of people opening houses

 for homestay

Item	Correct Number	Incorrect Number	Standard
10 (17 2)	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	
1. Local people should involve in setting up	125	0	Correct
guidelines for homestay.	100	0	
2. Tourists should help keeping the place	116	9	Correct
clean by putting rubbish into bins.	92.8	7.2	
3. Homestay management is the duty of	15	110	Incorrect
government official only, people need	12.0	88.0	
not involve.			
4. Safety of tourism resource is considered	123	2	Correct
important for tourists to make decision to	98.4	1.6	
join homestay.			

	Correct	Incorrect	
Item	Number	Number	Standard
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	
5. Tourists joining homestay must accept	115	10	Correct
and perform according to the rules and	92.0	8.0	
regulations of the community's			
tradition and culture.		0	
6. Local people cannot refuse tourists' stay	16	109	Incorrect
although all houses are full.	12.8	87.2	
7. Every tourist staying at homestay should	123	2	Correct
register every time.	98.4	1.6	
8. Registration of tourists will be useful for	125		Correct
the community to prepare accommodation,	100	-	
food and others.			
9. People must welcome tourists formally	5	12	Incorrect
and flourishingly to impress them and	29.4	70.6	
make them want to come back.			
10.Members of the house providing	16	1	Correct
homestay must become familiar with	94.1	5.9	
tourists like relatives.			
11.Tourists should suggest the community to	5	12	Incorrect
change the environment and way of living	29.4	70.6	
condition to make tourists more comfortable			
and do not have to adapt themselves much.			
12. Improvement and development of	6	11	Incorrect
tourism resource is to make that	35.3	64.7	
resource grow continuously without			
being aware of the carrying capacity			
of the resource.			

Table 4-34 Shows data of knowledge about homestay of people opening housesfor homestay (Continued)

Correct Number	Incorrect Number	Standard
	(rercentage)	Correct
	5.0	Contect
94.1	5.9	
N I		
4	13	Incorrect
23.5	76.5	
5	12	Incorrect
29.4	70.6	
16	1	Correct
94.1	5.9	
)	A/	
16	1	Correct
94.1	<u>5.9</u>	
143		
	Percentage) 16 94.1 4 23.5 5 29.4 16 94.1 16	Percentage)(Percentage) 16 1 94.1 5.9 4 13 23.5 76.5 5 12 29.4 70.6 16 1 94.1 5.9 16 1 16 1

Table 4-34 Shows data of knowledge about homestay of people opening houses
for homestay. (Continued)

4.2.1.1 Score of knowledge about homestay of people opening houses for homestay.

Scoring the knowledge about homestay of people is to give marks to the questionnaire's answers of 17 samples people. The guideline for scoring is giving 1 mark for the correct answer and o for the incorrect one; the full mark is 17. Details to the people's score is shown in **Table 4-35.**

Score	Number (sample)	Percentage
0-10	_	-
11	2	11.8
12	3	17.6
13	1	5.9
14	0110	-
15	1	5.9
16	8	47.0
17	2	11.8
Total	17	100

 Table 4-35
 Shows the score of knowledge of homestay of people

4.2.1.2 Ordering the level of knowledge about homestay of the people.

When analyzing the total score of knowledge about homestay of the people, it can be seen that most people have high level of knowledge (88.2%) and there is only 1 out of 6 that has the knowledge at the moderate level (11.8%).as shown in **Table 4-36**

 Table 4-36 Shows the score of level of knowledge about homestay of people opening houses for homestay.

Level of knowledge	Number (sample)	Percentage	Average score of people
Low (0-5 scores)	_	-	-
Moderate (6-11 scores)	2	11.8	-
High (12-17 scores)	15	88.2	14.6 scores
Total	17	100	-

After that, the total score of the knowledge about homestay of the people will be used to find out the average score which is 14.6 as shown in **Table 4-36**. Then, bring the average score to analyze for grouping in order to assess the level of knowledge about homestay. It can be seen that the knowledge about homestay. It can be seen that the knowledge of the local people about homestay is at a high level.

4.2.2 Knowledge about homestay of the people.

When considering each questionnaire item about knowledge of 125 people about homestay, the result of study can be explained as follows:

Question item 1 'Local people should involve in setting up guidelines for homestay." Sample group answered correctly 125 sample or 100 percent.

Question item 2 'Tourists should help keeping the place clean by putting rubbish into bins." Sample group answered 116 samples correctly or 92.8 percent and incorrectly 9 samples 7.2 percent.

Question item 3 'Homestay management is the duty of government official only, people need not involve." 15 samples answered correctly or 12.0 percent and incorrectly 110 samples or 88.0 percent.

Question item 4 'Safety of tourism resource is considered important for tourists to make decision to join homestay. 123 samples answered correctly or 98.4 percent and incorrectly 2 samples or 1.6 percent.

Question item 5 'tourists joining homestay must accept and perform according to the rules and regulations of the community's tradition and culture." Sample group answered 115 samples correctly or 92.0 percent and incorrectly 10 sample or 8.0 percent.

Question item 6 'Local people cannot refuse tourists' stay although all houses are full: The correct samples are 16 or 12.8 percent and the incorrect ones are 109 or 87.2 percent.

Question item 7 'Every tourist staying at homestay should register every time." Correct samples are 123 or 98.4 percent. and the incorrect ones are 2 or 1.6 percent.

Question item 8 'Registration of tourists will be useful for the community to prepare accommodation, food and others."Correct samples are 125 or 100 percent.

Question item 9 'People must welcome tourists formally and flourishingly to impress them and make them want to come back." Correct samples are 26 or 20.8 percent and 99 incorrect samples or 79.2 percent.

Question item 10 'Members of the house providing homestay must become familiar with tourists like relatives." Correct answers are 124 or 99.2 percent and 1 incorrect sample or 0.8 percent.

Question item 11 'tourists should suggest the community to change the environment and way of living condition to make tourists more comfortable and do not have to adapt themselves much." Correct samples are 50 or 24.0 percent and incorrect 95 or 76.0 percent.

Question item 12 'improvement and development of tourism resource is to make that resource grow continuously without being aware of the carrying capacity of the resource." Correct answers are 40 or 32.0 percent and incorrect answers are 85 or 68.0 percent.

Question item 13 'efficient tourism management is most advantageous for local people, especially the community itself." Correct answers are 120 or 96.0 percent and incorrect answers are 5 or 4.0 percent.

Question item 14 'local people need not look after tourists' property." Correct answers are 19 or 15.2 percent and incorrect answers are 106 or 84.8 percent.

Question item 15 'food prepared for tourists should be of the same kind as that of the hotel or resort." Correct answers are 10 or 8.0 percent and incorrect answers are 115 or 92.0 percent.

Question item 16 "arrangement of activities in Plai Pong Pang tourism resource must consider the suitability of the period of time of activities." Correct samples are 115 or 92.0 percent and incorrect samples are 10 or 8.0 percent.

Question item 17 "tourists should have some ideas about traveling activities of that tourism resource before deciding to join." Correct samples are 117 or 93.6 percent and incorrect samples are 8 or 6.4 percent as shown in **Table 4-37**.

	Correct	Incorrect	
Item	Number	Number	Standard
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	
1. Local people should involve in setting	125	0	Correct
up guidelines for homestay.	100	0	
2. Tourists should help keeping the place	116	9	
clean by putting rubbish into bins.	92.8	7.2	Correct
3. Homestay management is the duty of	15	110	Incorrect
gove <mark>rnment official on</mark> ly, people need	12.0	88.0	
not involve.		\sim	
4. Safety of tourism resource is considered	123	2	Correct
important for tourists to make decision	98.4	1.6	
to join homestay.	2		
5. Tourists joining homestay must accept	115	10	Correct
and perform according to the rules and	92.0	8.0	
regulations of the community's tradition			
and culture.			
6. Local people cannot refuse tourists' stay	16	109	Incorrect
although all houses are full.	12.8	87.2	
7. Every tourist staying at homestay should	123	2	Correct
register every time.	98.4	1.6	
8. Registration of tourists will be useful for	125	-	Correct
the community to prepare accommodation,	100	-	
food and others.			
9. People must welcome tourists formally	120	1	Correct
and flourishingly to impress them and	99.2	0.8	
make them want to come back.			
10. Members of the house providing	26	99	Incorrect
homestay must become familiar with	20.8	79.2	
tourists like relatives.			

 Table 4-37 Shows data of knowledge about homestay of people

	Correct	Incorrect	
Item	Number	Number	Standard
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	
11.Tourists should suggest the community	30	95	Incorrect
to change the environment and way of	24.0	76.0	
living condition to make tourists more	19		
comfortable and do not have to adapt	N		
themselves much.		2	
12.Improvement and development of	40	85	Incorrect
tourism resource is to make that	32.0	68.0	
resource grow continuously without			
being aware of the carrying capacity			
of the resource.	2		
13. Efficient tourism management is most	120	5	Correct
advantageous for local people, epecially	96.0	4.0	
the community itself.		e	
14. Local people need not look after	19	106	Incorrect
tourists' property.	15.2	84.8	
15. Food prepared for tourists should be	10	115	Incorrect
of the same kind as that of the hotel	8.0	92.0	
or resort.			
16. Arrangement of activities in Plai Pong	115	10	Correct
Pang tourism resource must consider	92.0	8.0	
the suitability of the period of time of			
activities.			
17. Tourists should have some ideas about	117	8	Correct
travelling activities of that tourism	93.6	6.4	
resource before deciding to join.			

Table 4-37 Shows data of knowledge about homestay of people (Continued)

4.2.2.1 Score of knowledge of people about homestay.

Scoring of knowledge about homestay of local people is to give marks to the questionnaires answer of the people which is in Part 3, Section 1. There are 17 items, if the answer is correct, it will get 1 mark but if it is incorrect it will get 0, full mark is 17. Details of the scores of local people are shown in **Table 4-38**.

Score	Number (sample)	Percentage
0-10	; -	· ·
11	1	0.8
12	7	5.6
13		11.2
14	15	12.0
15	19	15.2
16	22	17.6
17	47	37.6
Total	125	100

Table 4-38 Shows the score of knowledge about homestay of people

4.2.2.2 Ordering the level of knowledge about homestay of the people

When bring score of knowledge of the local people to analyze for grouping in order to assess the level of knowledge as can be seen in **Table 4-39**. From the study, it is found that there is only 1 sample or 0.8 percent that has the knowledge at the moderate level, the rest 124 samples or 99.2 percent has the high level of knowledge.

Table 4-39	Shows the scores	of level of knowled	lge about homestay	of people
10010 100				01 P 0 0 0 1 0

Level of knowledge	Number (sample)	Percentage	Average of People
Low (0-5 scores)	-	-	-
Moderate (6-11 scores)	1	0.8	-
High (12-17 scores)	124	99.2	15.3 Scores
Total	125	100	-

After that the total score of the knowledge about homestay of people 125 samples will be used to find out the average score which is 15.3 as shown in **Table 4-39** and bring the average score to analyze for grouping in order to assess the level of knowledge about homestay of the people. It shows the people have the high level of knowledge

4.2.3 Attitude towards homestay of people

From considering each question item about attitude towards homestay of 142 people, the result of study can be explained as follows:

Question item 1 'Plai Pong Pang subdistrict has set up the good system of safety for life and property." The majority of sample group of 69 samples or 48.6% answered agree.

Question item 2 'Plai Pong Pang subdistrict should have publicity and public relation more than at present." Most answered agree, 71 samples or 50%; next is filly agree, 63 samples or 44.4%; not sure 5 samples or 3.5% and 3 samples disgree respectively.

Question item 3 'Travelling activities in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict are varied and attract tourists." Most sample group answered agree, 77 samples or 54.2%; next 58 samples or 40.8% answered fully agree; 4 samples disagree or 2.8% and 3 samples or 2.1% is not sure.

Question item 4 'Plai Pong Pang subdistrict has no limit in tourist carrying capacity." 67 samples or 47.2% disagree; 28 samples or 19.7% fully disagree; 22 samples or 15.5% is not sure; 4 samples or 2.8% fully disagree.

Question item 5 "The number of tourists coming to Plai Pong Pang subdistrict exceeds its carrying capacity." Most people of 54 samples or 38.0% disagree, next 32 samples or 22.5% fully dieagree; 28 samples or 19.7% is not sure; 20 samples or 14.1%; and 8 samples or 5.6% fully agree respectively.

Question item 6 "When there is suggestion to improve the tourism area, it is always be improved." The majority of 92 samples or 64.8% agree; next 42 samples or 29.6% fully agree; 6 samples or 4.2% is not sure; and 2 samples or 1.4% disagree. Question item 7 'Tourism area has adequate equipment for keeping the place clean." 70 samples or 49.3% which is the majority agree; next 53 samples or 37.3% fully agree; 13 samples or 9.2% is not sure; 6 samples or 4.2% disagree.

Question item 8 'Tourism area has proper system of waste disposal.' Most 71 samples or 50.0% agree; next 57 samples or 40.1% fully agree; 7 samples or 4.9% disagree; 6 samples or 4.3% is not sure; and 1 samples or 0.7% fully disagree.

Question item 9 'Noise in tourism area always disturbs tourists." The majority 61 samples or 43.0% disagree; 48 samples or 33.8% fully disagree; 17 samples or 12.0% agree; 8 samples or 5.6% is not sure and fully disagree respectively.

Question item 10 "Tourism area should sufficient personnel in charge to attend to the area and the tourists." Most samples agree, 73 samples or 52.1%; next is 40 samples or 28.2% fully disagree; 18 samples or 12.7% is not sure; 8 samples or 5.6% disagree; and 2 samples or 1.4% fully disagree respectively.

Question item 11 'Tourism are has adequate accommodation facilities and shops'; most samples of 68 samples or 47.9% agree; next 47 samples or 33.1 fully agree; 14 samples or 9.9% disagree; and 13 samples or 9.2% is not sure respectively.

Question item 12 "Tourism area has inadequate facilities of electricity, water supply and telephone." Most samples group agree and fully disagree; 59 samples or 41.5%; next 13 samples or 9.2% agree; 6 samples or 4.2% is not sure; and 5 samples or 3.5% fully agree.

Question item 13 "Tourism area is always disturbed by unpleasant smell." Most 63 samples or 44.4% disagree; next, 59 samples or 41.5% fully disagree; 12 samples or 8.5% is not sure; 5 samples or 3.5% fully agree; and 3 samples or 2.1% agree.

Question item 14 'Registration should be done at only one spot which is not Kamnan's house." 79 samples or 55.6% agree; 27 samples or 19.0% is not sure; 17 samples or 12.0% fully agree; 15 samples or 10.6% disagree; 4 samples or 2.8% fully disagree.

Question item 15 'Homestay management should be in the form of club or association." 55 samples or 38.7% agree; 38 samples or 26.8% is not sure; 27 samples or 19.0% fully agree; 21 samples or 14.8% disagree; and 1 sample or 0.07% fully disagree respectively as shown in **Table 4-40**

	Opinion					
Item	Fully agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Fully Disagree	Standard
	5	4	3	2	1	Standard
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
1. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict	59	69	13	-	1	
has set up the good system	41.5	48.6	9.2	-	0.7	Agree
of safety for life and property.				2.		
2. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict	63	71	5	3	-	
should have publicity and	44.4	50.0	3.5	2.1	-	
public relation more than at						Agree
present.						
3. Travelling activities in Plai	58	77	3	4	-	
Pong Pang subdistrict are	40.0	54.2	2.1	2.8	-	Agree
varied and attract tourists.		(M)				
4. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict	4	21	22	67	28	
has no limit in tourist	2.8	14.8	15.5	47.2	19.7	Disagree
carrying capacity.			13			
5. The number of tourists	8	28	20	54	32	
coming to Plai Pong Pang	5.6	19.7	14.1	38.0	22.6	D'
subdistrict exceeds its						Disagree
carrying capacity.						
6. When there is suggestion to	42	92	6	2	-	
improve the tourism area, it	29.6	64.8	4.2	1.4	-	Agree
is always be improved.						
7. Toursim area has adequate	53	70	13	6	-	
equipment for keeping the	37.3	49.3	9.2	4.2	-	Agree
place clean.						

Table 4-40 Shows data of attitude about homestay of the people

	Opinion					
	Fully	Agree	Not	Disagree	Fully	
Item	agree		sure		Disagree	Standard
	5	4	3	2	1	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
8. Tourism area has proper	57	71	6	7	1	Agree
system of waste disposal.	40.1	50.0	4.3	4.9	0.7	119100
9. Noise in tourism area always	8	17	8	61	48	Discomo
disturbs tourists.	5.6	12.0	5.6	43.0	33.8	Disagree
10.To <mark>uri</mark> sm area <mark>sho</mark> uld	40	74	18	8	2	
sufficient personnel in charge	28.2	52.1	12.7	5 .6	<u>1.4</u>	A 2722
to attend to the area and the						Agree
tourists.	Sti					
11. Tourism are has adequate	<u>47</u>	68	13	14		
accommodation facilities	33.1	47.9	9.1	9.9	/-	Agree
and shops.		ון ש		e.		
12 Tourism area has inadequate	5	13	6	59	59	
facilities of electricity, water	3.5	9.1	4.2	41.6	41.6	Disagree
supply and telephone.	173	19				
13.Tourism area is always	5	3	12	63	59	
disturbed by unpleasant	3.5	2.1	8.4	44.4	41.6	Disagree
smell.						
14.Registration should be done	17	79	29	15	4	
at only one spot which is	12.0	55.6	19.0	10.6	2.8	Disagree
not Kamnan's house.						
15.Homestay management	27	55	38	21	1	
should be in the form of	19.0	38.7	26.8	14.8	0.7	Agree
club or association.						

Table 4-40 Shows data of attitude about homestay of the people (Continued)

4.2.3.1 Sources of attitude about homestay of people.

When bringing opinion of people in each item about homestay to find out the average score, it can be analyzed as shown in **table 4-41**

Table 4-41 Shows average score of attitude about homestay of people

Item	Average Score
1. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict has set up the good system of safety for life and property.	4.30
2. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict should have publicity and public relation more than at present.	4.37
3. Travelling activities in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict are varied and attract tourists.	4.33
4. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict has no limit in tourist carrying capacity.	3.66
5. The number of tourists coming to Plai Pong Pang subdistrict exceeds its carrying capacity.	3.52
 6. When there is suggestion to improve the tourism area, it is always be improved. 	4.23
7. Toursim area has adequate equipment for keeping the place clean.	4.20
8. Tourism area has proper system of waste disposal.	4.22
9. Noise in tourism area always disturbs tourists.	3.87
10. Tourism area should sufficient personnel in charge to attend to the area and the tourists.	3.99
11. Tourism are has adequate accommodation facilities and shops.	4.04
12 Tourism area has inadequate facilities of electricity, water supply and telephone.	4.02
13. Tourism area is always disturbed by unpleasant smell.	4.18
14. Registration should be done at only one spot which is not Kamnan's house.	2.37
15. Homestay management should be in the form of club or association.	3.61
Total	3.93

4.2.3.2 Ordering the attitude about homestay of people

To arrange the level of attitude about homestay of the people can be divided into 5 levels as shown in **table 4-42**

Level of Attitude	Average Score
Fully disagree	0.01 - 1.0
Disagree	1.01 - 2.0
Not sure	2.01 - 3.0
Agree	3.01 - 4.0
Fully Agree	4.01 - 5.0

Table 4-42	Shows the	level of	attitude	towards	homestay

The average score of the attitude (**table 4-41**) can be analyzed and obtained the result of 3.93 score. When bringing the average score of the attitude about homestay of the people to analyze for grouping in order to assess the attitude of the people about homestay, it is shows that the people "**agree**" to the idea of homestay.

4.2.4 Knowledge about homestay of tourists

The knowledge about homestay of tourists can explain the result of study as follows:

Question item 1 "people should involve in setting up the guidelines for homestay." There are 148 correct answers or 98.7% and incorrect 2 samples or 1.3%

Question item 2 'tourists should help to keep the place clean by throwing rubbish into the bin." There are 150 correct answers or 100%

Question item 3 'Homestay management should be the duty of the government official only, people need not involve." Collect answers are 7 or 4.7% and incorrect answer are 143 or 95.3%

Question item 4 "tourism resource softy is important for tourist in making decision to join homestay." 149 samples are correct or 99.3% and 1 or 0.7% incorrect.

Question item 5 'tourists joining homestay must accept and conduct according to rules and regulations of the community to avoid problem against culture and tradition of the community." Correct answers are 148 or 98.7%; incorrect is 2 or 1.3%

Question item 6 'the local people cannot refuse the tourists's stay although all the houses are full."28 samples are correct or 18.7%; and 122 or 81.3% is incorrect.

Question item 7 'every tourist staying at homestay should register every time." There are 143 samples correct or 95.3% and 7 incorrect or 4.7%

Question item 8 "the registration of tourists is advantageous for the community to prepare accommodation, food and others." 146 samples are correct or 97.3% and 4 samples are incorrect or 2.7%

Question item 9 'people must welcome tourists formally and flourishingly to impress them and make them want to come back." 46 samples are correct or 30.7% and 104 samples or 69.3% incorrect.

Question item 10 'members of the house opening for homestay should become familiar with tourists like relatives." 145 samples are correct or 96.7% and 5 samples or 3.3% are incorrect.

Question item 11 'tourists should suggest the community to change the environment and way of living condition in the community to make tourists comfortable and do not have to adept themselves much." 37 samples are correct or 24.7%; and 113 samples or 75.3% are incorrect.

Question item 12 'tourism resource important and development is to make that resource grow continuously without being aware of tourists carrying capacity." 23 samples or 15.3%; and 127 or 84.7% are incorrect.

Question item 13 'efficient tourism resource management is advantageous for the local people, especially the community." 142 samples or 94.7% are correct; and 8 samples or 5.3% are incorrect.

Question item 14 'local people need not look after tourists' property." 14 samples or 9.3% answered correct and 136 samples or 90.7% answered incorrect.

Question item 15 'food prepared for tourists should be the same kind of that of the hotel or resort." 14 samples answered correct or 9.3% and samples answered incorrect or 90.7%

Question item 16 'arrangement of activities in Plai Pong Pang tourism resource must consider the suitability of the period of time of activities." 143 samples answered correct or 95.3% and 7 samples or 4.7% answered incorrect.

Question item 17 "tourists should have some idea about travelling activities of the tourism resource in advance." 146 samples answered correct or 97.3% and 4 samples or 2.7% answered incorrect as shown in **Table 4-43**

	Correct Incorrect		
Item	Number	Number	Standard
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	
1. People should involve in setting up the	148	2	Correct
guidelines for homestay.	98.7	1.3	Conect
2. Tourists should help to keep the place	150		Correct
clean by throwing rubbish into the bin.	100	-	
3. Homestay management should be the	7	143	
duty of the government official only,	4.7	95.3	Incorrect
people need not involve.		۵//	
4. Tourism resource softy is important for	149	1	
tourist in making decision to join	99.3	0.7	Correct
homestay.			
5. Tourists joining homestay must accept	148	2	
and conduct according to rules and	98.7	1.3	
regulations of the community to avoid			Correct
problem against culture and tradition of			
the community.			
6. The local people cannot refuse the	28	122	
tourists's stay although all the houses	18.7	81.7	Incorrect
are full.			

Table 4-43 Shows data of knowledge about homestay of tourists

	Correct	Incorrect	
Item	Number	Number	Standard
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	
7. Every tourist staying at homestay	143	7	Correct
should register every time.	95.3	4.7	Correct
8. The registration of tourists is	46	104	
advantageous for the community to	30.7	69.3	Correct
prepare accommodation, food and			Correct
others.			
9. People must welcome tourists formally	46	104	
and flourishingly to impress them and	30.7	69.3	Incorrect
make them want to come back.	<u> </u>		
10. Members of the house opening for	145	5	
homestay should become familiar with	96.7	3.3	Correct
tourists like relatives.			
11. Tourists should suggest the community	37	113	
to change the environment and way of	24.7	75.3	
living condition in the community to	10		Incorrect
make tourists comfortable and do not	c 1 1 1		
have to adept themselves much.			
12. Tourism resource important and	23	127	
development is to make that resource	15.3	84.7	Incorrect
grow continuously without being aware			Incorrect
of tourists carrying capacity.			
13. Efficient tourism resource management	142	8	Correct
is advantageous for the local people,	94.7	5.3	
especially the community.			
14. Local people need not look after	14	136	Incompat
tourists' property.	9.3	90.7	Incorrect

Table 4-43 Shows data of knowledge about homestay of tourists (Continued)

	Correct	Incorrect	
Item	Number	Number	Standard
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	
15. Food prepared for tourists should be the	14	136	
same kind of that of the hotel or resort.	9.3	90.7	Incorrect
16. Arrangement of activities in Plai Pong	143	7	
Pang tourism resource must consider	95.3	4.7	Connect
the suitability of the period of time of		2	Correct
activities.		3	
17. Tourists should have some idea about	146	4	
travelling activities of the tourism	97.3	2.7	Correct
resource in advance.			

 Table 4-43 Shows data of knowledge about homestay of tourists (Continued)

4.2.4.1 Ordering the level of knowledge about homestay of tourists

Giving marks to the knowledge about homestay of tourists is to give marks to the questionnaire's answer that is in Part 3 Section 1 of the questionnaire. There are 17 items, answering correct gets 1 mark, and incorrect gets 0, full mark is 17. Details of marks of tourists are shown in **table 4-44**

Score	Number (Sample)	Percentage
0-10	3	2.0
11	3	2.0
12	3	2.0
13	6	4.0
14	10	6.7
15	18	12.0
16	42	28.0
17	65	43.3
Total	150	100

Table 4-44 Shows the scores of knowledge about homestay of tourists

When bringing the total score of knowledge about homestay to canalize, it is found that the majority has the high level of knowledge (96.0%) and only 4.0% that has the knowledge at the moderate level as shown in **table 4-45**

 Table 4-45 Shows the scores of the level of the knowledge about homestay of tourists

Level of Knowledge	Number of Samples	Percentage	Average Score of Tourists
Low (0-5 scores)	-		-
Moderate (6-11 scores)	6	4.0	-
High (12-17 scores)	144	9 <mark>6.</mark> 0	15.7 scores
Total	150	100	-

After that, the total score of knowledge about homestay of tourists to find out the average which is 15.7 as shown in **table 4-45** and then bring the average score to analize for grouping in order to assess the level of knowledge about homestay. It can be seen that tourists have high level of knowledge about homestay.

4.3 Independent factors affecting people's potential in knowledge and attitude about homestay.

In this study, there 10 independent factors which are sex, age, level of education, income, social status, information receiving, being trained, environment in homestay, support from government agencies, by having dependent factor which is the potential of community in homestay and use Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis to see which independent factor has influence on dependent factor as shown in the following equation:

 $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_2 + \mathbf{X}_3 + \mathbf{X}_4 + \mathbf{X}_5 + \mathbf{X}_6 + \mathbf{X}_7 + \mathbf{X}_8 + \mathbf{X}_9 + \mathbf{X}_{10}$

When	Y =	People's potential in homestay	\mathbf{X}_1	=	Sex	
	$X_2 =$	Age	X ₃	=	Occu <mark>pa</mark> tion	
	X ₄ =	Level of education	X_5	=	Income	
	$X_6 =$	Social status	X7	/	Being trained	
	X ₈ =	Information receiving				
	X9 =	Participation in homestay				
	X_{10} = Support from government agencies					

Table 4-46 Shows the result of Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of factorsaffecting knowledge of people about homestay.

Factors affecting knowledge	В	SEB	Beta	Т	Sig t
Social status (X ₆)	.073	.027	.209	2.618	.009
Support from government agencies (X ₁₀)	043	.014	322	-3.415	.000
Participation in homestay (X ₉)	.022	.008	.242	2.569	.011

P<.05			
Multiple R	.344	R Square	.118
Adjusted R Square	.099	Standard Error Estimate	.107

When bringing all the factors to conduct stepwise multiple regression analysis, it can be seen that the factors affecting knowledge potential of the people about homestay with statistic significance are only 3 factors which are participation in homestay, social status and support from government agencies. The factor that has most influence is support from government agencies, next is the participation in homestay and social status respectively **as shown in Table 4-46**

Table 4-47 Shows the result of Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of factors affecting attitude of people about homestay.

Factors affecting knowledge	B	SEB	Beta	Т	Sig t
Information receiving (X7)	.106	.032	.286	3.241	.001
Sex (X ₁)	105	.045	188	-2.331	.021
Being trained (X ₈)	.100	.049	.178	2.017	.045
P= 05					

F<.03			
Multiple R	.325	R Square	.105
Adjusted R Square	.086	Standard Error Estimate	.269

Regarding the attitude potential of people about homestay, it is found that, the factors affecting people's potential are sex, information receiving and being trained. The factor that influence most is information receiving, next is sex and being trained respectively as shown in table 4-47

4.4 The analysis of the area readiness level for homestay.

The analysis of the level of area readiness has set up 5 levels of giving marks to factors taken into consideration as follows:

Mostly prepared	5	marks
Very prepared	4	marks
Moderately prepared	3	marks
Less prepared	2	marks
Unprepared	1	marks

The analysis of the level of area readiness will consider the marks given by people and tourists on 7 main factors which are geographical factor, value of tourism resource factor, travelling activity factor, variety of ecosystem, facility factor, easy accessibility factor and limit of carrying capacity factor. Details are as follows:

4.4.1 The assessment of area readiness for homestay of people

The results of the assessment on 7 factors that assess by 142 people are:

4.4.1.1 Geographical factor which is the prominent of geographical condition is charming, the beautiful scenery of the two sides of canals, pleasantness of the orchard and the nearness to other resources. It is found that people give the average mark of 4.37.

4.4.1.2 Accessibility factor is the bicycle routes, boat routes and motorcycle/ motor car routes. It is found that the average mark given is 4.45.

4.4.1.3 Facility factor is the parking area, rest area, bathroom, telephone, sanitary station, safety measures, and tourist service center. It is found that the average mark given is 4.00.

4.4.1.4 Variety of eco-system factor which is kinds of plant, number of plant sort of wild animal and number of wild animal. It is found that the average score given by the local people is 3.44.

4.4.1.5 Traveling activity factor is the cruising along canals to see lifestyle of rural people, boating to see lifestyle around Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, glowworms watching, homestay, looking at orchards, coconut sugar making, offering food to monks, and boat rowing. The people give the average mark of 4.17.

4.4.1.6 Value of tourism resource factor is the value of history, social value, identify of local culture, simplicity of rural people's way of living and the harmony of nature, culture and environment. The average mark given is 4.30.

4.4.1.7 Limit of carrying capacity factor is the capacity to accommodate tourists throughout the year and the setting up of limit in receiving tourists to join the activity. The average mark given is 4.22.

From the assessment of the area readiness of the local people, the marks given on every factor of readiness are very high which shows that people consider that their community is ready for tourism.

4.4.2 The assessment of area readiness for homestay of the tourist on 7 factors.

4.4.2.1 Geographical factor which is the prominent of geographical condition is charming, the beautiful scenery of the 2 sides of canals, pleasantness of the orchard and the nearness to other sources. It is found that the tourists give the average mark of 3.79.

4.4.2.2 Accessibility factor is the bicycle routes, boat routes, motorcycle/ motor car routes. It is found that the average mark given is 3.74.

4.4.2.3 Facility factor is the parking area, rest area, bathroom, telephone, sanitary station, safety measures, and tourist service center. The average mark given by tourists is 3.41.

4.4.2.4 Variety of eco-system factor which kinds of plant, number of plant, sorts of wild animal and number of wild animal. The average mark given by tourists is 3.28.

4.4.2.5 Traveling activity factor is the cruising along canals to see lifestyle of rural people, boating to see lifestyle around Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, glowworms watching, homestay, looking at orchards, coconut sugar making, offering food to monks, and boat rowing. The average mark given is 3.92.

4.4.2.6 Value of tourism resource factor is the value of history, social value, identity of local culture, simplicity of rural people's way of living and the harmony of nature, culture and environment. The average mark given is 4.05.

4.4.2.7 Limit of carrying capacity factor is the capacity to accommodate tourists throughout the year and the setting up of limit in receiving tourists to join the activity. The average mark given is 3.70.

From the assessment of the area readiness of the area readiness of the tourists, it can be clearly seen that tourists give marks on factors of readiness mainly at the moderate level, except the readiness of value of tourism resource has got the high level marks which is different from the people that assess factor very high. as shown in **Table 4-48**.

Factors used for considering the area	People group	Tourist group
readiness for accommodating homestay	(Score)	(Score)
		_
	R*	R *
1. Geographical readiness	4.37	3.79
2. Accessibility readiness	4.45	3.74
3. Facilities	4.00	3.41
4. Variety of eco-system	3.44	3.28
5. Readiness of traveling activities	4.17	3.92
6. Readiness of value of tourism resource	4.30	4.05
7. Readiness of limit of carrying capacity	4.22	3.70
Total	N = 142	N = 150
	74 //	
	X (R)** = 4.12	X (R)** = 3.71

Table 4-48 Shows the mean of the assessment of area readiness for homestay ofthe people and tourists

Note: ****** (**R**) means average score of area readiness for homestay

** X (R)** means average mean of average score of area readiness of homestay.

4.4.3 Ordering the level of area readiness for homestay

When bringing the average score that the sample groups assess each factor as shown in **Table 4-48** to order the level of area readiness according to the criteria set up in Chapter III as shown in **Table 4-49**, the order of area readiness is as follows:

Level of readiness	Scores
Very prepared	4.01-5.00
Moderately prepared	3.01-4.00
Less prepared	2.01-3.00
Unprepared	1.00-2.00

4.4.3.1 Geographical readiness, it can be seen that the people sample group assess the area readiness at the high level while the tourist sample group assess at the moderate level.

4.4.3.2 Accessibility readiness, it is found that the people sample group assess the area readiness at the high level while the tourist sample group give the moderate level.

4.4.3.3 Facility readiness, it is found that the people sample group assess readiness at the moderate level and the tourist sample group's assessment is also the same.

4.4.3.4 Variety of eco-system readiness, the people sample group assess at the moderate level which is the same as that of the tourist sample group.

4.4.3.5 Traveling activity readiness, the people group assesses as high level while the tourist sample group assess at the moderate level.

4.4.3.6 Value of tourism resource readiness, the people sample group assess at the high level and it is the same for the tourist sample group.

4.4.3.7 Limit of carrying capacity readiness, the people sample group assess the area readiness at the high level while the tourist sample group assess at the moderate level.

4.5 The comparison of differences in area readiness assessment of homestay between people and tourists.

From comparing the differences in giving marks to the level of area readiness for homestay between people sample group and the tourists, there are 7 factors by using t-test statistic, it can be found that people sample group give the average mark of the area readiness higher than the tourist sample group which has differences in the assessment of area readiness with the statistic significance at the level of 0.05 as shown in **Table 4-50**.

Table 4-50 Shows the comparison of differences in the area readiness assessment of homestay between the people and the tourist.

The area readiness for homestay	Mean	Sig (2-tailed)
1. Geographical readiness		
People	4.37	<mark>0.</mark> 075
Tourist	3.79	
2. Accessibility readiness		
People	4.45	0.181
Tourist	3.74	
3. Facility readiness		
People	4.00	0.008*
Tourist	3.41	
4. Variety of eco-system readiness		
People	3.44	0.001*
Tourist	3.28	
5. Traveling activity readiness		
People	4.17	0.005*
Tourist	3.92	

 Table 4-50 Shows the comparison of differences in the area readiness assessment

 of homestay between the people and the tourist (Continued)

The area readiness for homestay	Mean	Sig (2-tailed)
6. Value of tourism resource readiness		
People	4.30	0.195
Tourist	4.05	
7. Limit of carrying capacity readiness	19	
People	4.22	0.036*
Tourist	3.70	
Comparison of differences of every factor		
People	4.12	<mark>0.001*</mark>
Tourist	3.71	

Note: * There are differences with statistic significance at the level of 0.05

4.6 The comparison of differences in knowledge about homestay between level people and tourists.

From the comparison of differences in answering questions about knowledge of homestay between the local people and the tourists by using t-test statistic, it can be seen that the differences between the knowledge about homestay of the local people sample group and the tourist sample group has no statistic significance at the level of 0.05 as shown in **Table 4-51**.

Table 4-51 Shows The comparison of differences in knowledge about homestaybetween level people and tourists.

Knowledge of homestay	Mean	Sig (2-tailed)
People	1.90	0.438
Tourists	1.92	

4.7 The descriptive analysis of the data of people opening houses for homestay.

4.7.1 General data of the people opening houses for homestay.

From data collection using the in-depth interview with the local people opening houses for homestay of 22 households, it can be seen that the owners of the houses are male and female of the same number which is 11 or 50 percent. Most people are over 60 years old, there are 12 samples or 54.5 percent; next has the age range between 41-50 years old, 8 samples or 36.4 percent and the age range between 30-40 years old, 2 samples or 9.1 percent. The average age is 59 years old, average income is 7,827 baht per month. Most people have income is between 8,001-13,000 baht per month, 15 samples or 68.2 percent; next 5 samples or 22.7 percent have between 3,000-8,000 baht per month; 2 samples or 9.1 percent have less than 3,000 baht per month. Most people of 18 samples or 81.8 are in agriculture; and next is government officials 4 samples or 18.2 percent as shown in **Table 4-52**.

 Table 4-52 Shows general data of the people opening houses for homestay, 22 households

General data	Number (sample)	Percentage
Sex		
Female		50.0
Male	11	50.0
Total	22	100
Age		
30-40 years old	2	9.1
41-50 years old	8	36.4
60 years old	12	54.5
Total	22	100
Occupation		
Agriculture	18	81.8
Government Official	4	18.2
Total	22	100

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General data	Number (sample)	Percentage
Income		
Less than 3,000 baht	2	9.1
3,001 - 8,000 baht	5	22.7
8,001 – 13,000 baht	15	68.2
Total	22	100

Table 4-52 Shows general data of the people opening houses for homestay, 22households (Continued)

All people opening houses for homestay are domiciled in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, Ampawa district, Samutsongkram province. Most of them live in Moo7 Baan Koak Kate 16 households; next are in Moo 3, there are 3 households and Moo 2 and Moo 4, 2 households as shown in **Diagram 4-1**.






- 9. Phut Muangrume's homestay
- 10. Somphong Muangrume's homestay
- 11. Malie Yodwiparn's homestay
- 12. Tham Yodwiparn's homestay
- 13. Boonsong Yodwiparn's homestay
- 14. Thongdee mapakorb's homestay
- 15. Sanum Phasobsang's homestay

- 1. Tawat Bonphut's homestay
- 2. Chalearm Kridsanaseranee's homestay
- 3. Ajchara Yodwiparn's homestay
- 4. Klear Panma's homestay
- 5. Nab Parnma's homestay
- 6. Tawatchai Krinoubchay's homestay
- 7. Arun Krinthong's homestay
- 8. Samruay Narkphut's homestay
- 16. Sayeam Panghorm's homestay
- 17. Phom Panghorm's homestay
- 18. Somnuk Sakkong's homestay
- 19. Sarm Phomtian's homestay
- 20. Yord Panghorm's homestay
- 21. Boonrod Thongsuk's homestay
- 22. Somsark Intharavichian's homestay

Diagram 4-1 Shows location of homestay, 22 households

CHAPTER V DISCUSSION

The potential for homestay tourism in the Plai Pong Pang subdistrict ecotourism area: a case study of the ecotourism village in Samutsongkram province has used the survey research method by using questionnaires with 292 people and tourists at Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, Ampawa district, Samutsongkram province; and using the Indepth interview with 22 people in the household opening their houses for homestay.

The result of study is composed of general information of the level of people's potential in knowledge and attitude, independent factors affecting the people's potential in knowledge and attitude, level of area readiness, the differences in the assessment of area readiness and knowledge between the people and tourists about homestay management, all of which can be described as follows:

5.1 Economic change of the people in tourism business after homestay management.

The imitation in organizing homestay in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict area has cased an economic change in that subdistrict. The result of the research shows that at present, people have an average income of 5,514 baht per month. But when conducting the research by separating tourism income, it is found that people in tourism business have an increase in their income for 1,385 baht or about 25% of the total income. This increase income has come from homestay's rate and the cost of food and drink. It shows that people are beneficial and earn more as an addition to the income. They get from their main occupation; involving in tourism is their supplementary occupation. In the case of elderly who have not been working and have stayed alone in the house, homestay will help them to earn some money and become self-reliant without being dependent on their offsprings. Tourism is this subdistrict brings about more profit to the area. Moreover 82.9% of people earning income from this business spend their money on the products produced in the area. Therefore, it is a circulation of money within the area which results in the income distribution to other people as well.

5.2 Supporting from government agency and involvement in homestay of local people.

5.2.1 Supporting from government agency; it is shown in the research that people never receive support from any government agency, neither the follow- up support on the project work nor the financial support for improving the environment or local tourism to become more ready. The support may also include materials and equipment that have never been received. Increasing knowledge for people to be capable of managing sustainable local tourism, publicizing and visiting Plai Pong Pang tourism resource will help to make the area known to tourists and other people. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict can be considered as a new ecotourism resource that is not far from Bangkok and it provides travelling activities which are identity of the area and different from other resources.

Regarding support that has not got from the government agency, it means continuity of support, owing to the earlier stage of setting up a tourism village; government agencies already provided much help and support. However, people have not been supported because this project focuses on much involvement of the local people, government agencies will only give advice and do not take part in the administration and management of homestay. On the opposite, homestay cannot be developed for its sustainability without help from the government agencies, especially the publicity and public relation that people cannot make the resource known to tourists, apart from the word of mouth of the people who used to visit the place. Government agencies should give more support to local tourism, especially *Copyright by Mahidol University* Subdistrict Administrative Organization ought to produce leaflets and brochures, contact television station, programs or people concerning tourism to visit in order to publicize Plai Pong Pang ecotourism village to become more widely known.

5.2.2 People's involvement in homestay; It is shown in the research that most people in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict have never been involved in managing homestay, neither the preparation procedure nor operation, individual practice and evaluation. No involvement in homestay management of the local people may result from the cluster of homestay in Moo 7 only, where the Tourists' Service Center is situated. Moo 4, Moo 2 and 3, which are close to Moo 7, have very little involvement are mainly residents of Moo 7, which means tourism is not scattered to other areas and people are unable to take part in homestay at all. Therefore, there should be scattering of homestay in every village in the subdistrict. To enable people to involve in organizing this type of tourism because they are also part of the community.

5.3 Tourists visiting Plai Pong Pang subdistrict

From the result of the research, it is seen that the majority of tourists visit Plai Pong Pang subdistrict is women at the average age 35 years old, the working age, residing in Bangkok, high level of education, having procession stability and high level of income. Therefore, those tourists aim at travelling and relaxing in Bangkok. Clean air and natural environment of Plai Pong Pang is the suitable target for visiting.

Tourists known about tourism resource in Plai Pong Pang from friends and relatives that shows that it is the word of mouth that makes Plai Pong Pang subdistrict well known to the tourists. People who used to visit have good impression and recommend other people to visit. Therefore, friends and relatives have important roles in spreading tourism information of Plai Pong Pang both in the positive and negative attitude towards the place apart from other media. Generally, tourists will visit Plai Pong Pang 2 days and 1 night during the weekend (Saturday-Sunday) and it is almost their first trip in Plai Pong Pang. This may result from the travelling activities organized do not attract them to come many times, only once is enough for them. The Copyright by Mahidol University other reason could be the small number of activities that make the stay too short. Moreover, homestay is the activity that tourists will live in with host like a relative, it makes the tourists who are mostly Bangkokians and used to facilities like air-conditioning, hot water machine do not want to stay longer.

What attracts tourists to Plai Pong Pang is its similarity to Bangkok in past. Most tourists were born and raised up in Bangkok, especially on the Thonburi side, so they come to Plai Pong Pang to recall the Thonburi environment that they used to live in. Plai Pong Pang subdistrict is the area that maintains such environment up till now. People in the present age can see lifestyle and simple way of living of the original Thai that Bangkok used to be, that is tranquility, pleasantness, boat communicating and living in Thai Style House which cannot be found in Bangkok anymore. It makes the new generations look at the local people lifestyle in the different angle and another way to learn history. The activity that affects tourists is watching glow-worms by night in a boat as it is a new thing for city people and glow-warms are rare especially in a big city like Bangkok. Another activity attracting tourists is homestay. 9 in 10 tourists will join in this activity if they come to Plai Pong Pang as it enables them to feel the real tourism resource. It is not just a short visit and go back to stay in a hotel; but it is to stay in the local people's house, eat and sleep there like a member of the family so that tourists learn culture, tradition, and lifestyle. Furthermore, tourists and community people can exchange views and opinions with each other that are regarded as learning from direct experience.

5.4 Facilities in homestay and utilities of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict tourism resource.

5.4.1 Facilities in homestay

It can be seen from the result of research that facilities inside homestay is quite satisfactory. Beddings are clean and rooms are arranged specially for tourists that prefer privacy or else one can share the room with the host if he likes. Food provided is kinds of snack like; coffee, tea, Ovaltine, deserts and fruits that the host prepare as if for close relatives. Therefore, the taste is much better than those in Bangkok, which is done for business. Utilities such as water supply, electricity, rubbish bin and bathroom are satisfactory as well.

Tourists evaluated facilities inside homestay as good may due to the selection before homestay. There are criteria for judging the suitability of the house. Any house that wants to provide homestay must be clean and the bathroom is good. There must be an area for tourists to sleep and if there is a private sleep area is even better. Pillows, mosquito nets are clean and should be cleaned regularly. At the final stage, the committee will inspect the house again to be certain of the standard before deciding to accept into homestay project.

5.4.2 Facilities and utilities of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict tourism resource.

It is found that facilities of Plai Pong Pang tourism resource can be divided into 2 levels, good and fair. A good level is the travelling vehicle (boat), life-saving equipment, footpath, seats near the path, lighting along the canal and path, tour leader and tourist guide. All these are owing to the committee for tourism management asked for the budget to improve the landscape when there was an initiation to setup tourism village project in Plai Pong Pang that made all the facilities be at good level. Regarding tour leader or tourist guide, they are residents who are knowledgeable and can clearly transfer lifestyle, tradition and people's way of living.

Facilities that are at a fair level are interpretative signposts, rubbish bins and soft drink kiosks. A large number of tourists are confused and have difficulty in finding routes to Plai Pong Pang subdistrict due to the small size of interpretation sign and a lack of continuity of the sign. Moreover, the route map shown in the leaflet is not detailed enough. On the matter of rubbish bins and soft drink kiosks, it is the problem of inadequacy. The rubbish bins are put only in the area where there is tourist information, so it's hard to keep the places clean; and the only one soft drink kiosk is in the area of the center also. Lot of tourists has to wait in a queue which is a waste of time. Therefore, facilities at this level must be improved to impress the tourists so that they want to come back.

5.5 The level of people's potential in homestay

5.5.1 The knowledge of people and the people open their house for homestay about homestay

From bringing 17 question items about homestay which consist of positive and negative question into consideration, it can be found that the level of knowledge is high which corresponds to the set hypothesis which is "People's potential in knowledge about homestay is high"

5.5.2 People's attitude towards homestay

The level of attitude of the people towards homestay is at the "agree level" which does not correspond to the hypothesis which is "The people's potential in attitude towards homestay is at fully agree level.

The people's attitude towards homestay is at the high level because they have high level of knowledge about homestay that enable them to know and realize the original form of homestay in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict including things to be improved; that cannot make their attitude to be at the "fully agree" level to everything in homestay of Plai Pong Pang. The result of study is in line with the idea that high level of education enables one to see and aware of the value of tourism resources, both nature and culture and understand the form of ecotourism (Rutchada Kachasangsanti, 2543: 92); knowledge and education is the supplementary factor for understanding the value of appreciation profoundly, understanding the problem condition, situation of environmental quality and culture of environment resources correctly. (Boonlue Kachainchart, 2541: 86)

5.6 Independent factors affecting people's potential in knowledge and attitude toward homestay by using multiple regression analysis.

5.6.1 Independent factors affecting people's potential in knowledge about homestay.

It can be found from the result that factors affecting people's potential in knowledge about homestay are support from government agencies, involvement in homestay and social status. The result can be described as follows:

5.6.1.1 Social status has an effect on potential of people in knowledge about homestay in statistic significance at the level of 0.05 in the positive direction; that is people with social status will also have high level of potential in knowledge about homestay. On the other hand, if people have no social status, the potential will be at the low level. Because people having social status such as village head, committee of village fund and member of subdistrict administration organization have a chance to go on an observation tour to see homestay in the other areas and take with people concerning tourism, so they receive useful knowledge and views about homestay. Moreover, their education is at a higher level than other people so they can study documents concerning homestay make their potential in knowledge about homestay increase to the high level too.

5.6.1.2 Support from government agencies has an effect on people's potential in knowledge about homestay at the level of 0.05 in statistic significance in the negative direction; that is to say, people get less support from the government agencies but potential in their knowledge of homestay is high. On the other hand, if people get much support from government agencies, their potential will be low. Because after the earlier stage of homestay management, but later the government does not support homestay as it should in budget, knowledge equipment etc. but people can organize homestay successfully and has improved as it develops. This shows that working without support from the government is a positive motivate that makes people try to improve their work themselves, and do not depend too much on the government support.

5.6.1.3 Participation in homestay's management has an effect on people's potential in knowledge about homestay in statistic significance at the level of 0.05 in the positive direction, that is to say people who have much participation in homestay's management will have high potential in knowledge about homestay. On the other hand, if people have less participation, their potential will be low due to the participation that allows people to exchange and increase their knowledge. Furthermore, arranging an observation tour and meeting about homestay in the subdistrict will also enhance the knowledge of people.

5.6.2 Independ factors affecting people's potential in the attitude about homestay.

It is found the result that factors affecting the people's potential in the attitude towards homestay, that is information receiving, sex, being trained can described the result of the research as follows:

5.6.2.1 Information receiving has an effect on the people potential in the attitude about homestay in statistic significance at the level of 0.05 in the positive direction, that is to say, people receive much information about homestay will have the potential in attitude about homestay at the high level. On the other hand, if the people receive less information about homestay, the people's potential in the attitude about homestay will be at the low level. Because receiving information will widen the people's knowledge about homestay in their area, at what level it is and how it must be improved. The more information they receive, the more knowledge about homestay that will be at the low level will affect the attitude towards homestay that will be at the high level as well.

5.6.2.2 Sex has an effect on the people's attitude about homestay in statistic significance at the level of 0.05 in the negative direction; that is to say, men have high potential in the attitude about homestay. On the other hand, if it women, the potential will be low. Because the type of work in homestay divides the kinds of work according to sex; mostly men will have more duties than women. Men will be leaders in local tourism management decide on development and solve problems that Copyright by Mahidol University

occurred in homestay's management, so they have positive attitude towards homestay; while women will be responsible for work concerning nutrition only. They do not involve in setting up the direction for local tourism, so their attitude towards homestay is lower than that of male.

5.6.2.3 Being trained has an effect on the people's potential in attitude about homestay in the statistic significance at the level of 0.05 in the positive direction, that is to say, the people who are trained will have high potential in the attitude about homestay. On the other hand, if people are not trained, their potential will be low. Because knowledge is something concerned and directly affect the attitude. To be trained is one of mainly ways to increase knowledge, especially, the knowledge about homestay. For this reason, the people who are trained will have better level attitude towards homestay than those who are not trained.

5.7 Readiness level of Area for homestay of people and tourists

From bringing factors that are components of area for homestay to consider the level of area readiness by the people and tourists' assessment, the 2 groups have assessed the readiness of 7 factors that can be divided into 2 levels.

5.7.1 Readiness level of area factors for homestay of people

5.7.1.1 Factors having much readiness for homestay are the geographical factor, accessibility factor, travelling activities factor, value of tourism resource factor and limit in accommodating tourists factor.

5.7.1.2 Factors having fair readiness for homestay are facilities factor and variety of ecotourism factor.

5.7.2 Readiness level of area factors for homestay of tourists

5.7.2.1 Factors having much readiness for homestay is value of tourism resource factor.

5.7.2.2 Factors having fair readiness for homestay are the geographical factor, accessibility factor, facilities factor, **variety of ecotourism** factor, travelling activities factor and limit in accommodating tourists factor.

To give the level of readiness of factors homestay, the period of time and chance to encounter and feel the condition of factors may have effect on opinion and view of each person to each factor differently, including tourism experience that may result in the comparison with tourism resources in other areas (Boonlue Kachainchat, 2541: 92)

5.8 The assessment of readiness level of the area factors for homestay between people and tourists has statistic significance at the level of 0.05

It is found from the research that comparison of differences in area readiness assessment is in line with the hypothesis setting up as 'people and tourists assess the readiness of the area for homestay in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict differently'. The people assess every factor affecting the readiness of the area, totaling 7 factors, which is difference in statistic significance at the level of 0.05.

People and tourists assess the area readiness for homestay in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict differently. The people assess the readiness of the area higher than the tourists because most of them are bound to the area of Plai Pong Pang district, natural resources, tradition and culture that have been inherited for a very long period of time. They make them realize the value and importance of natural resources and community culture that support their life for such a long time that the local can see the real potential of the area. In addition, at present these resources bring profits to the people, so they assess the readiness of the area as high while the result of this research found that most tourists have high education and have high and stable income. So, they have travelling experiences in many tourism resources. For this reason, there is a comparison between the resource in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict and other tourism Copyright by Mahidol University resources. Another reason is the potential tourism area may not be fully developed; the presentations of image of tourism resources is not complete or people cannot show the real potential of the area to tourists. So this makes the tourists assess the readiness of the area as lower than that of the people.

5.9 Knowledge about homestay of the people and tourists is not different in statistic significance at the level of 0.05

It is found that comparison of differences in knowledge about homestay of the people and the tourists has no differences in statistic significance at the level of 0.05 the people and tourists have the similar level of knowledge about homestay.

The comparison of difference in knowledge about homestay of the people and the tourists has no differences because people are eager and intend to organize homestay in their subdistrict. They search and exchange the knowledge in homestay by conversation with other and providing homestay is not complicated, hosting tourists is like welcoming relatives to stay at home. Therefore, people find no difficulty in adapting and managing this type of tourism. For tourists, as they are highly educated, they study details of this type of tourism thoroughly before visiting as well as principles in arranging homestay in general, so they have good understanding in the form of travelling very well.

5.10 Opinion of tourists to Plai Pong Pang subdistrict's homestay

The result of the research shows that most tourists have positive attitude towards homestay in Plai Pong Pang. Most of them that tourism promotion in this area is the preservation of many things of the former days that cannot be easily seen nowadays such as tradition and Thai lifestyle, the simplicity of living in the nature peacefully. The homestay management is done to suit the geographical condition and way of life of the people without changing the local identity.

The tourists have positive attitude towards homestay in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict because the tourism in this type makes the tourists experience something different from what they will get from most popular tourism that tourists have to stay at the Copyright by Mahidol University hotels or resorts, travelling hurriedly and with time limit. On the contrary, staying at Plai Pong Pang is to spend some time with local people, talk and do activities with them which create the tie between the host and the tourists, they can exchange ideas and also teach the young tourists to learn the simple way of life, to be near the nature and do not damage the environment of the former thesis. Younger people will know how to behave in the pressure of the grown up or elderly and will be familiar with the Thai way of living.

Oppositely, some tourists think that there are not many activities to do and they want to stay longer than 2 days and 1 night. There are no other activities to join in. Some tourists do not understand this type of tourism that they have to spend the time with the local people instead of staying in the hotels or resorts. So they cannot adapt themselves to suit the situation and the host family in the house that has only one bathroom and they have to wait if there are lot of tourists. Some houses have to many facilities that are not suitable for this type of tourism.

In fact, travelling in Plai Pong Pang, tourists can stay more than 2 days 1 night. The activities provided are for tourists that do not have much time because the place is not a long way from Bangkok, people can spend the weekend there. For tourists waiting to stay more than 1 night is possible and more activities can be provided in addition to set program. Tourists can hire the boat to many other tourism resources in Samutsongkram province that are plentiful and interesting such as Wat Pracha Kositaram, Wat Khao Yee Sarn etc. including tourism resources in neighboring subdistrict. Actually tourists think that after completing the program, there is nothing else to do so they return home. Regarding homestay tourism, most tourists may not have knowledge about it is quite new for Thai people who are families with staying in comfortable places, so it's different for them to adapt themselves to the situation. Therefore, tourists should find out information about tourism resources before going there to enable them to travel pleasantly and to benefit mostly.

For the problem of bathroom inadequacy it is the system of managing homestay, some have many bathrooms and sleeping places which can accommodate a big group of tourists. But the management is not good enough so tourists do not have proper accommodation.

5.11 People opening houses for homestay

The result of the research shows that tourists think the hosts have pleasant temperament; they are friendly and kind, although the tourists are strangers. They have good human relationship and give a warm welcome to tourists like relatives coming to visit them. They never change or improve much of their usual way of life if not necessary; the only change is to pay more attention to the cleanness of the house and the surrounding area that makes the tourists impressed.

5.12 The period for travelling activities

From the result of the research, it is found that most tourists think that the period and the places are suitable because the set travelling program and be conduct throughout the year and every activity is possible to join.

On the other hand, some tourists think that the period of activities is unsuitable such as in summer, travelling by boat is too hot in the afternoon and at full moon night, watching glow-warms activity is not suitable as there is too much light. Moreover, some places are not as ready as it should be as they cannot accommodate a large group of tourists. Therefore, in arranging activity the period of time should be taken into consideration, what period of time is suitable for which activity.

For example, during the festivals, activates that tourists are able to join should be arranged for, as it will attract the tourists and preserve tradition. Regarding boating to watch grow-warms, it attracts tourists most. The publicity should be during the period that there are plentiful of them and the tourists can see them clearly for their impression.

5.13 Problems and obstacles in readiness development of the area for homestay

The result shows that Plai Pong Pang area is not ready for accommodating homestay. Facilities are very limited, such as their only one soft drink kiosk, small parking area. Regarding environment management, such as getting rid of waste in rivers and canals, especially when the tide is low, carrying capacity when in the large number, tourism service management and tourism information in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict.

Plai Pong Pang is not ready to accommodate homestay because at present, this tourism resource is very well known to the tourists. Every weekend lots of tourists come to visit, especially during a long weekend; tourists' number can be up to 100-150 per day which make the preparation seems impossible because it should be well-prepared at the earlier stage of the establishment.

5.14 Problems and obstacles in Potential development

From the result of study, it is found that most people have no involvement in homestay management. Knowledge about homestay is not much and the chance is not opened for them to take part in and they do not know foreign languages.

The result mentioned above is the result of homestay management that is done by specific group of persons, so tourism is unable to extend to other areas of Plai Pong Pang. Furthermore, publicity about homestay is not enough, so other people have no information and have no chance to participate in the management.

5.15 Positive and negative impacts on homestay

From the result of research, it is found that people opening their houses for homestay receive both positive and negative impact. The positive impact is the income earning form homestay, cleanness of houses and surrounding area of the subdistrict is tidy and clean, the landscape is improved, footpath and vehicle routes are developed. The positive impact on people occur because of the needs to make the tourists satisfied and want to come back. If this resource is well-known and become popular among tourists, the people's incomes will also increase, especially the people in tourism business.

Regarding the negative impact, tourists bring about noise during the night and noise from boats travelling to watch glow-warms and the increase of waste but the system of collection is not good. The negative impacts cause by tourists who do not understand clearly about this type of tourism that focuses on tourists' feeling of way of living, culture and tradition of the local people. It is a kind of tourism that offers the simplicity of rural society. Considering the increased waste, it is know that every tourism area encounters this problem. Tourists are consumers, as their numbers grow, the quality of rubbish grows; the authority ought to set the limit for the number of tourists and improve the system of waste collection to meet the standard in order to reduce too much waste which is the cause of unpleasant smell and diseases.

5.16 Readiness for homestay

From the interview, survey and observation, it is found that the people of 22 households opening their houses for homestay are enthusiastic and take very good care in welcoming tourists to stay in their houses. They clean their houses regularly in case there are tourists coming without reservation; or when they know that tourists will come in to stay, they will clean the house again. Beddings, pillows, mosquito nets are washed constantly. After tourists leave, people will clean all those things again, especially bathrooms. About tourists' property, the hosts look after it very well. If tourists forget something they will remind them and return it to them.

The above-mentioned result shows the readiness of people opening homestay which is at the levels of good to very good. This is because the people have good knowledge and understanding of form and principles of this type of tourism. When they join in the project, they must be trained and informed about how to take care of tourists. The course of training including suggestions that they should treat tourists like their relatives, look after tourists' property, safety in the house, lock the doors every time before going to bed for tourists' safety and happiness, although there is no theft in the village and the most important thing is the cleanness of houses, bathrooms and beddings. All these are the basic principle of homestay that people can follow.

5.17 Problems and obstacles of homestay

From the result of the research, it is found that homestay in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict cannot extend throughout the subdistrict or the 9 villages. There are only Moo 7, 4, 3 and 2 that have houses for homestay. Considering incomes from homestay, people in tourism business earn very little and it is inadequate for improvement or change, especially people opening their house for homestay that spent much money on improving and changing their houses to suit the tourists. The income received is not worth the money spent. In addition, their incapability of speaking foreign language causes difficulty in understanding tourists' needs and inability to communicate with tourists.

The above mentioned problems and obstacles caused by too many people wanting to open their house for homestay, but some houses are rather far from the tourist information so it is not convenient because tourists are in the homestay when they sleep and take a rest. For dinner and lunch, they have to come to the tourist information by boat to eat the 2 meals. They do not eat at the homestay where they stay, so the homestay must not be too far from the tourist information for travelling convenience.

Considering the people's income form doing business, those homestay get only 100 baht per one tourist although they do not have to do anything, just welcome the tourists and keep the houses clean and ready. The boat drivers have got 20 baht for taking tourists back and forth from dinner at tourist information and 250 baht when taking tourists to see glow-warms. When deducting the cost of petrol, it is only 150 baht left for one trip that is considered too little to improve or change the homestay or boat condition. In the case of people who have improved their homestay to accommodate tourists, the number of tourists is not large enough to worth the investment. Because some group of tourists prefer to stay in the one homestay, so Copyright by Mahidol University there is no distribution of tourists to stay in every homestay which results in the cluster of tourists and the homestay improved do not benefit much enough to worth the expense.

Regarding the language which an obstacle for homestay, it may cause by this type of tourism which is travelling to feel the rural way of living of Thai people. Therefore, local people in the tourism resource area must conduct and manage tourism and most people have so little knowledge of foreign languages that are not able to communicate with tourists as much as they should. This is different from other popular tourism resources that the personnel have good command of language.



CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The potential for homestay tourism in the Plai Pong Pang subdistrict ecotourism area: case study of the ecotourism village in Samutsongkram province, the propose is to indicate the people's potential in knowledge and attitude towards homestay, area readiness for homestay, factors affecting people's potential, comparison of differences in the assessment of area readiness and comparison in difference in the knowledge of homestay between people and tourists in order to develop the potential of tourism resources.

The research is hopeful to be advantageous for applying the result to develop the potential of the people and the area readiness in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict to accommodate homestay, including the development of homestay arrangement in the area in the future.

6.1 Research Constution

6.1.1 Feature of people

The majority of people sample group studied is male with average age of 48 years old, residing in Ampawa District, Samutsongkram province; education is at the primary level. They work in agriculture for their living with an average income of 5,514 baht per month. They are not trained, participated, supported from the government agencies about homestay management. They received the information about homestay by conversation with other people. About people who opening houses for homestay, they have the positive impact from homestay by increasing income about 1,385 baht per month and spent money for product which made in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict.

6.1.2 Tourists

The tourists sample group is female at the average age of 35 year old, residing in Bangkok, education is at the university level, working as company employee with the average income is 28,740 baht per month. The purpose is traveling and relaxing and receives information about tourism in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict from friends and relatives. They visits Plai Pong Pang for first time, spends 1 night and think that watching glow-warms by boat attracts tourists to join homestay most. The average cost for traveling is 803 baht per person. They think that the facilities of homestay and facilities and utilities of tourism resources in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict tourism area is at "good" level, except rubbish bin, soft drink kiosk and interpretative signs are at the "fair" level.

6.1.3 The potential of people in knowledge and attitude towards homestay.

It is found from the result of the research that people have potential in knowledge about homestay at the "high" level. The independent factors that most affecting people's potential in knowledge about homestay with statistic significance of 0.05 are social status, government agency support and participation in homestay management respectively. Considering the potential in attitude about homestay, it is found that the factors affecting the potential in attitude about homestay with statistic significance of 0.05. There are sex, information receiving and training.

6.1.4 The level of area readiness for homestay

From the result of the research, it is found that people assessed higher marks to the level of area readiness for homestay from 7 factors than tourists. The conclusion is that people think the readiness factors 5 in 7 factors are at "high" level, except facility factor and variety of eco-system factor are at "fair" level. On the other hand, tourists assessed the readiness area for homestay from 6 in 7 factors are at "fair" level, except the value of tourism resource factor is at "high" level. 6.1.5 The comparison of differences in the evaluation of the area readiness for homestay and knowledge about homestay between people and tourists.

From the comparison of evaluation of the area readiness and knowledge about homestay by using t-test statistic, it is found that people and tourists evaluate area readiness for homestay from all 7 factors higher than tourists which has statistic significance difference at the level of 0.05. Differencing the comparison of knowledge, it is found that the difference between knowledge about homestay of the people and tourists has no statistic significance at the level of 0.05.

6.2 Suggestions

6.2.1 Suggestions for homestay of Plai Pong Pang subdistrict

1. The tourism management committee of Plai Pong Pang should set criteria to be used for selecting houses wanting to open for homestay. Every one of them must be prepared in the same way for both hygiene and equipment for travelling activity so that the tourists have no point to compare in choosing the homestay.

2. There should fix the number of tourists for homestay in each homestay so as to cause the destitutions in staying each time and the people opening their house for homestay will all receive incomes from tourism.

3. The local government agencies should have roles in public relation of homestay in Plai Pong Pang subdistrict, developing tourism resources, makes maps and clear interpretative signs, organizes the training for people about foreign language, especially people who opening houses for homestay. They ought to prepare information about every homestay that join the project by making a catalogue with details of the 22 homestays and picture so that the tourists have information about the places they are going to stay in advance.

6.2.2 Suggestions for the homestay

1. To study tourist groups coming for homestay in order to know which group they are in and consider the suitable group that should come to Plai Pong Pang subdistrict.

2. To study the identity and value of the area and land use planning, preserving and proper tourism.

3. To study the limit of tourist carrying capacity and assess the environmental and social impacts from tourism in order to limit the number of tourists and reduce the impact, that may occur, on the environment.

4. To study about giving education to the houses owner and tourists about eco-system in the tourism resource areas, especially the relation of factors such as glow-warms, Lumpoo trees, mangrove forest.

5. To study the impact on local people who are residents and have permanent houses on the area which is travelling routes; especially the route to watch glow-worms and the loss of national resources like Lumpoo trees and glow-worms including possibility for tourism management that is advantageous for local people and people who are in tourism business.

6. To study the relation in tourism and local income distribution.

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ชุดที่			
4			

แบบสัมภาษณ์ (ประชาชน)

การวิจัยเรื่อง ศักยภาพของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ในพื้นที่ตำบลปลายโพงพาง กรณีศึกษา : หมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ ตำบลปลายโพงพาง อำเภออัมพวา จังหวัดสมุทรสงคราม

<u>คำชี้แจง</u>

แบบสัมภาษณ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของวิทยานิพนธ์นักศึกษาปริญญาโท สาขาการวางแผน สิ่งแวดล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชุมชนและชนบท คณะสิ่งแวคล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อต้องการทราบศักยภาพของชุมชนโดยการวัดจากความรู้และทัศนคติ และความพร้อมของพื้นที่ในการรองรับการจัดที่พักแบบพักร่วมค้างคืน (Homestay) รวมไปถึง ปัญหาและอุปสรรคต่างๆ เพื่อนำไปสู่แนวทางในการพัฒนาแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ต่อไป

งองอบพระคุณอย่างสูงที่ท่านสละเวลาในการทำแบบสัมภาษณ์เพื่อประกอบงานวิจัยในครั้งนี้

นางสาววิภาคา เกิคเพิ่มพูล ผู้วิจัย

<u>ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป</u>	
<u>คำชี้แจง</u> กรุณาทำเครื่องหมาย √ ในช่องว่าง	
1.เพศ 🗌 ชาย 🗌 หญิง	
2. อายุีป	
3. ภูมิลำเนาเดิม อำเภอ จังหวัด	
4. ที่อยู่ปัจจุบัน บ้านเลขที่ หมู่	ตำบ <mark>ล</mark>
อำเภอ จังหวัด	
5. <mark>ระ</mark> ดับการศึกษาสูงสุด 🦳 ประถมศึกษา	📃 อนุปริญญา / ปวส.
🗌 มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น	🗌 ปริญญาตรี
🔲 มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย / ปวช.	🦳 <mark>สูง</mark> กว่าปริญญ <mark>าต</mark> รี
6. อาชีพ	ข้าราชการ
🦳 พนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ	พนักงานบริษัท
🗍 รับจ้าง	 <mark> เก</mark> ษตรกรรม
ค้าขาย	อื่นๆ ระบุ
7. รา <mark>ยได้ (บาท/</mark> เดือน) 🔲 น้อยกว่ <mark>า 3,000</mark>	3,001-8,000
8,001-13,000	13,001- 18,000
18,001-23,000	🔲 มากกว่า 23,000
8. ท่านมีตำแหน่งใดๆใ <mark>นตำบลปลาย</mark> โพง <mark>พางหรื</mark> อไม่	
🗌 มี ระบุ	🗌 ไม่มี
9. การท่องเที่ยวในท้องถิ่นทำให้รายได้ของท่านเปลี่ยนแปลงห	รือไม่
🗌 เปลี่ยนแปลง 🗌 เพิ่มขึ้น 🗌	ิถคถง
ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง	
10. ท่านประกอบอาชีพเกี่ยวข้องกับการท่องเที่ยวหรือไม่	
🗌 เกี่ยวข้อง	🗌 ไม่เกี่ยวข้อง
11. ถ้าเกี่ยวข้องท่านประกอบอาชีพใค	
เปิดบ้านให้นักท่องเที่ยวพักค้างคืน (Homestay)	🗌 ขับเรือนำเที่ยว
🔲 จำหน่ายอาหาร เครื่องดื่ม	🗌 อื่นๆ ระบุ

12. รายได้ของท่านที่ได้รับจากการประกอบอาชีพเกี่ยวกับการท่องเที่ยว (บาท/เดือน โดยเฉลี่ย)



15. ท่า<mark>นเ</mark>คยได้รับข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการจัดกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay) จากแหล่งข่าวสารใดต่อไปนี้หรือไม่

ประเภ <mark>ท</mark> ของสื่อ	เดือนละ 3-4ครั้ง	เดือนละ 1-2 ครั้ง	ปีละ 3-4 ครั้ <mark>ง</mark>	<mark>ปีละ 1-2</mark> ครั้ <mark>ง</mark>	ไม่เคย ได้รับ
1. วิทย <mark>ุ / โ</mark> ทรทัศน์		S.			
2. หนังสือพิมพ์					
3. เอกสาร <mark>ทางราชกา</mark> ร			1 P		
4. เจ้าหน้าของรัฐ	2	1	5/		
5. สนทนากับบุคคลอื่น	32	55			
 6. อื่นๆ ระบุ 					

16. ท่านและชุมชนของท่านเคยได้รับการสนับสนุนจากหน่วยงานรัฐบาลในเรื่องใดต่อไปนี้หรือไม่

การสนับสนุน	เดือนละ 3-4ครั้ง	เดือนละ 1-2 ครั้ง	ปีละ 3-4 ครั้ง	ปีละ 1-2 ครั้ง	ไม่เคย ได้รับ
1. การสนับสนุนการติดตามงาน					
2. การสนับสนุนงบประมาณ					
 การสนับสนุนวัสดุอุปกรณ์ 					
4. การสนับสนุนการโฆษณาและ					
ประชาสัมพันธ์แหล่งท่องเที่ยว					
5. การสนับสนุนการเพิ่มพูนความรู้					
 การสนับสนุนการเข้ามาเยี่ยมชม 					
	Со	pyright	by Mah	idol Uni	iversity

กระบวนการจัดกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืน ที่บ้านประชาชน (Home stay)		เ ดือนละ 1-2 ครั้ง		ไม่เคย มีส่วน ร่วม
1. การเตรียมการ (การวางแผน/เตรียมข้อมูล)				
2. การดำเนินการ (การปฏิบัติการ)	11.0			
3. การปฏิบัติแต่ <mark>ละบุคคล (การพั</mark> ฒนาความรู้ <mark>แล</mark> ะ	J A			
ความสาม <mark>ารถของตนเอ</mark> ง)				
4. การติด <mark>ตามและประ</mark> เม <mark>ินผล</mark>				

17. ท่านเคยมีส่วนร่วมในกระบวนการจัดกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay)หรือไม่

<u>ส่วนที่ 3 ศักยภาพของประชาชนในการจัดกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay)</u> <u>ตอนที่ 1</u> ความรู้เกี่ยวกับการจัดกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay) <u>คำชี้แจง</u> กาเครื่องหมาย □ ลงในช่องที่กำหนดแต่ละข้อตามที่เห็นว่าถูกหรือผิด

	ข้อความ	ត្តូក	ผิด
1.	ประ <mark>ชาชนท้องถิ่นควรมีส่วนร่วมในการกำหนดแนวทางการจัดกิจกรรม</mark>		
	การพัก <mark>ค้าง</mark> คืนที่บ้านปร <mark>ะชาชน (Homestay)</mark>		
2	นักท่องเที่ <mark>ยวควรช่วยรักษาความสะอาด โดยนำขยะของตนเองทิ้งลงถังขยะ</mark>		
3.	การบริหารจัดการกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay)		
	เป็นหน้าที่ของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐเท่านั้น ประชาชนไม่จำเป็นต้องมีส่วนเกี่ยวข้อง		
4.	ความปลอดภัยของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวถือเป็นสิ่งหนึ่งที่สำคัญต่อนักท่องเที่ยวใน		
	การตัดสินใจเดินทางเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน		
	(Homestay)		
5.	นักท่องเที่ยวที่เข้าร่วมกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay) จะ		
	ต้องยอมรับและปฏิบัติตามระเบียบและข้อปฏิบัติของชุมชนเพื่อมิให้เกิดปัญหา		
	ที่ขัดต่อวัฒนธรรม จารีตและประเพณีของชุมชน		
6.	ประชาชนไม่สามารถปฏิเสธการเข้าพักของนักท่องเที่ยวได้ แม้ว่าบ้านประชาชน		
	ทุกหลังจะมีนักท่องเที่ยวพักเต็มแล้ว		

	ข้อความ	ត្តូព	ผิด			
7.	การลงทะเบียนเข้าพักของนักท่องเที่ยวจะเป็นประโยชน์แก่ประชาชนในการ					
	จัดเตรียมที่พัก อาหาร และสิ่งต่างๆ					
8.	ประชาชนจะต้องจัดการต้อนรับนักท่องเที่ยวอย่างเป็นทางการและยิ่งใหญ่					
	เพื่อให้นักท่องเที่ยวประทับใจและกลับมาพักอีก					
9.	สมาชิกในบ้านประชาชน (Homestay) ต้องสร้างความคุ้นเคยกับนักท่องเที่ยว					
	ที่มาพักเสมือน <mark>ญาติ</mark> สนิท					
10.	นักท่องเ <mark>ที่ยวควรแนะนำให้ชุมชนเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพแวค</mark> ล้อมและสภาพความ					
	เป็นอย <mark>ู่ภายในชุมชน เพื่อให้นักท่องเที่ยว</mark> มีความสะควกในการเข้าพักและ					
	ไม่ <mark>ต้องปรับตัวมากเมื่</mark> อมาเที่ยวภายในชุ <mark>มช</mark> น					
11.	ก <mark>ารป</mark> รับปรุงแ <mark>ละ</mark> พัฒนาแหล่งท่องเที่ <mark>ยว คือ</mark> การทำให้แหล่งท่องเ <mark>ที่ย</mark> วนั้นๆ					
	<mark>มีการพัฒนาขึ้น</mark> ไปเรื่อยๆ โดยไม่ค <mark>ำนึงถึงขีดค</mark> วามสามารถในการร <mark>อ</mark> งรับ					
	ของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว					
13.	ิ <mark>การ</mark> บริหารจั <mark>ดกา</mark> รแหล่งท่องเที่ยวที่มีประสิทธิภาพจะทำให้เกิดปร <mark>ะ</mark> โยชน์สูงสุด					
	ต่ <mark>อประชาชนท้อง</mark> ถิ่น โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งส่วนรวม คือ ชุมชน					
14.	ปร <mark>ะชาชนท้</mark> องถิ่ <mark>นไม่จำเป็นต้องคอยสอค</mark> ส่องดูแลทรัพย์สินของนัก <mark>ท่องเ</mark> ที่ยว					
15.	อาหาร <mark>ที่จัดให้สำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวเวลาเข้าพัก ควรจัดเตรียมเป็นรายการอา</mark> หาร					
	ชนิคเดียวกับโรงแรมหรือรีสอร์ท					
16.	การจัดกิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวต่างๆ ในแหล่งท่องเที่ยวตำบลปลายโพงพางจะ					
	ต้องพิจารณาถึงความเหม <mark>าะสมของช่วง</mark> เวลาที่กำหนุ <mark>คให้ทำ</mark> กิจกรรม					
17.	นักท่องเที่ยวควรทราบถึงกิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวนั้นๆ ก่อน					
	ตัดสินใจเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว					
		ความคิดเห็น				
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	ข้อความ	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แนใจ	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็น ด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
1.	ตำบลปลายโพงพางมีการวางระบบความ					
	ปลอด <mark>ภัยในชีวิตและทรัพย์สินเป็นอย่างค</mark> ื					
2.	ตำบ <mark>ุลปลายโพงพางควรมีการโฆษณาและ</mark>			3		
	ป <mark>ระ</mark> ชาสัมพัน <mark>ธ์มากกว่าในปัจจุบัน</mark> 📈					
3.	กิ <mark>จก</mark> รรมการ <mark>ท่อ</mark> งเที่ยวในพื้นที่ตำบล <mark>ปลาย</mark>					
	<mark>โพงพาง มีควา</mark> มหลากหลายและเป็นสิ่งคึง	5				
	<mark>ดูด</mark> ใจให้นักท่ <mark>อ</mark> งเที่ยวมาเที่ยว					
4.	้ต <mark>ำบ</mark> ลปลายโพ <mark>งพ</mark> างไม่มีข้อจ <mark>ำกัดในการรับ</mark>					
	นัก <mark>ท่องเที่ยว</mark>			A		
5.	จำนว <mark>นนักท่องเที่ยวที่มาเที่ยวในตำบลปล</mark> าย					
	โพงพาง <mark>มีมาก</mark> กว่า <mark>ความสามารถในการรอง</mark>		3	11		
	รับของพื้นที่	c1 3				
6.	เมื่อมีข้อแนะนำในการ <mark>ปรับป</mark> รุงพื้นที่					
	ท่องเที่ยวจะ ได้รับการปรับปรุงให้ดีขึ้นเสมอ					
7.	พื้นที่ท่องเที่ยวมีความเพียงพอของอุปกรณ์					
	รองรับในการรักษาความสะอาด					
8.	พื้นที่ท่องเที่ยวมีระบบการกำจัดขยะที่ถูกวิธี					
9.	พื้นที่ท่องเที่ยวมีเสียงคังรบกวนนักท่องเที่ยว					
	เสมอๆ					

<u>ตอนที่ 2</u> ทัศนคติเกี่ยวกับการจัดกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay) <u>คำชี้แจง</u> กาเครื่องหมาย □ ลงในช่องที่กำหนดแต่ละข้อตามความคิดเห็นของท่าน

	ความคิดเห็น						
ข้อความ	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็น ด้วย	ไม่แน่ ใจ	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็น ด้วย อย่างยิ่ง		
10. พื้นที่ท่องเที่ยวมีเจ้าหน้าที่ดูแลและให้							
บริการนักท่องเที่ยวเพียงพอ	11.0						
11. พื้นที่ท่องเที่ยว <mark>มีสิ่งอำนวยกว</mark> ามสะดวกด้ <mark>าน</mark> ที่	14						
พักและร <mark>้าน</mark> ค้ำ อย่างเพียงพอ							
 พื้นที่ท่องเที่ยวมีสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกด้าน ไฟฟ้า ประปา โทรศัพท์ ไม่เพียงพอ 		Ň	5				
13. พ <mark>ื้นที่</mark> ท่องเที่ย <mark>วมีกลิ่นเหม็นรบกวนเสมอ</mark>							
14. <mark>การลงทะเบียนเข้าพักของนักท่องเที่ยวควร</mark>	~						
<mark>มีแห่งเดียว คือ บ้านกำนัน 🛛 🏹 🎼</mark>	2						
15. ก <mark>า</mark> รบริหารจั <mark>ดกา</mark> รกิจกรรมการ <mark>พักค้างคืน</mark>	N.		1				
ที่ <mark>บ้า</mark> นประชาช <mark>นค</mark> วรอยู่ในรูปแบบของ	6						
ชม <mark>รมหรือสมาคม</mark>			P				

<u>ส่วนที่ 4 ความพร้อมของพื้นที่ท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์</u>

<u>ี กำชี้แจง</u> กาเครื่องหมาย 🗌 ลงในช่องที่กำหนดแต่ละข้อตามความกิดเห็นของท่าน

ท่	านคิดว่าตำบลปลายโพงพางมีความพร้อม ในปัจจัยต่างๆ ต่อไปนี้อยู่ในระดับใด	พร้อม มากที่สุด	พร้อม มาก	พร้อม ปานกลาง	พร้อม น้อย	ไม่มี ความ พร้อม
<u>1.</u>	<u>ความพร้อมด้านสภาพภูมิประเทศ</u>					
-	สภาพภูมิประเทศโคดเค่น สวยงาม					
-	ทัศนีย์ภาพริมสองฝั่งคลอง					
-	ความร่มรื่นของสวนผลไม้					
-	ใกล้แหล่งท่องเที่ยวอื่นๆ					

ท่านคิดว่าตำบลปลายโพงพางมีความพร้อม ในปัจจัยต่างๆ ต่อไปนี้อยู่ในระดับใด	พร้อม มากที่สุด	พร้อม มาก	พร้อม ปานกลาง	พร้อม น้อย	ใม่มี ความ พร้อม
 ความพร้อมด้านการเข้าถึงโดยสะดวก 					
- เส้นทางเดินรถจักรยาน					
- เส้นทางเดินเรือ	213				
 เส้นทางเดินรถจักรยานยนต์ /รถยนต์ 	<u>v</u>				
<u>3. ความพร้อมด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก</u>			2.		
- ที่จอ <mark>ครถ 🔷 🔶</mark>			5		
- ที่พัก					
- ห้ <mark>องน้ำ</mark>					
- โทรศัพท์					
- สถานีอนามัย					
- ก <mark>า</mark> รรักษาควา <mark>มป</mark> ลอดภัย	2				
- ศู <mark>นย์บริการนักท่องเท</mark> ี่ยว	S Y		-		
 ความพร้อมด้านความหลากหลายของ 					
ระบบนิเวศ		3	·//		
- ชนิดของพืช	i 51	エン			
- จำนวนของพืช					
- ชนิดของสัตว์ป่า (ที่พบเห็น)					
- จำนวนของสัตว์ป่า (ที่พบเห็น)					
<u>5. ความพร้อมด้านกิจกรรมทางการท่องเที่ยว</u>					
 ล่องเรื่อชมวิถีชีวิตริมน้ำ (ชมสถานที่ 					
ท่องเที่ยวที่มีชื่อเสียงของอำเภออัมพวา					
และจังหวัดสมุทรสงคราม)					
 ล่องเรื่อชมวิถีชีวิตบ้านริมคลองรอบตำบล 					
ปลายโพงพาง (ชมบ้ำนเรือนไทย เตาตาล)					
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ท่านคิดว่าตำบลปลายโพงพางมีความพร้อม ในปัจจัยต่างๆ ต่อไปนี้อยู่ในระดับใด	พร้อม มากที่สุด	พร้อม มาก	พร้อม ปานกลาง	พร้อม น้อย	ไม่มี ความ พร้อม
 6. ความพร้อมด้านกิจกรรมทางการ ท่องเที่ยว (ต่อ) ล่องเรือชมหิ่งห้อย 	113				
 การพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Home stay) ชมสวนผลไม้ ชมเตาตาล/การเคี่ยวน้ำตาล การตักบาตรพระภิกษุทางเรือ การพายเรือแจว 			23		
 ความพร้อมด้านคุณค่าของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว คุณค่าทางประวัติศาสตร์ คุณค่าทางสังคม วัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่นที่มีเอกลักษณ์เฉพาะ วิถีการคำเนินชีวิตที่เรียบง่ายแบบสังคม ชนบท ความกลมกลืนทางค้านธรรมชาติ วัฒนธรรมและสิ่งแวคล้อม 		13			
 8. ความพร้อมด้านข้อจำกัดในการรับนัก ท่องเที่ยว ความสามารถในการรับนักท่องเที่ยวได้ ทุกฤดูกาล การกำหนดขีดจำกัดในการรับนัก ท่องเที่ยวในกิจกรรมต่างๆ 					

18. ท่านกิดว่าสิ่งใดเป็น <u>ปัญหาและอุปสรรก</u>ใน การพัฒนากวามพร้อมของพื้นที่ เพื่อรองรับ กิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay) ในพื้นที่ตำบลปลายโพงพางและกวรมี การแก้ไขอย่างไร



 ท่านคิดว่าสิ่งใดเป็น <u>ปัญหาและอุปสรรค</u>ต่อ การพัฒนาศักยภาพของประชาชน ในการจัด กิจกรรมการพักบ้านค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay) และควรมีการแก้ไขอย่างไร



ชุดที่			
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แบบสัมภาษณ์ (นักท่องเที่ยว)

การวิจัยเรื่อง ศักยภาพของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ในพื้นที่ตำบลปลายโพงพาง กรณีศึกษา : หมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ ตำบลปลายโพงพาง อำเภออัมพวา จังหวัดสมุทรสงกราม

<u>คำชี้แจง</u>

แบบสัมภาษณ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของวิทยานิพนธ์นักศึกษาปริญญาโท สาขาการวางแผน สิ่งแวคล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชุมชนและชนบท คณะสิ่งแวคล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิคล มีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อต้องการทราบความรู้ของนักท่องเที่ยว และความพร้อมของพื้นที่ในการรองรับ การจัดกิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท (Home stay) รวมไปถึงปัญหาและอุปสรรคต่างๆ เพื่อนำไปสู่แนวทางในการพัฒนาแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ต่อไป

้งองอบพระคุณอย่างสูงที่ท่านสละเวลาในการทำแบบสัมภาษณ์เพื่อประกอบงานวิจัยในครั้งนี้

นางสาววิภาคา เกิคเพิ่มพูล ผู้วิจัย

<u>ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป</u>		
<u>คำชี้แจง</u> กรุณาทำเครื่องหมาย	🗌 ในช่องว่าง	
1. เพศ 🗌 ชาย	🔲 หญิง	
2. อายุร์	a	
3. ที่อยู่ปัจจุบัน อำเภอ	จังหวั	ค
4. ระคับการศึกษา <mark>สูงสุค</mark>	ประถมศึกษา	อนุปริญญา / ปวส.
	มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น	ปริญญาตรี
	🔲 มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย / ปว	ช. 📃 สูงกว่าปริญญาตรี
5. อา <mark>ชีพ</mark>	นักเรียน/นักศึกษา	ข้าราชการ
	พนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ	พนักงาน <mark>บริ</mark> ษัท
	🔲 รับจ้าง	🔲 เกษตรกรรม
	🔲 ค้ำขาย	🔽 <mark>อื่นๆ ระบุ</mark>
6. <mark>รา</mark> ยได้ (บา <mark>ท/เ</mark> ดือน)	น้อยกว่า 3,000	3,001-8,000
	8,001-13,000	13,001- 1 <mark>8,0</mark> 00
	18,001-23,000	🔲 <mark>ມາกกว่า 23</mark> ,000
7. จุดป <mark>ระสงค์ในก</mark> ารท่อง	เที่ยว	
📄 ท่องเที่ยว/พัก	าผ่อน 🔄 ปฏิบัติงาน/ประชุร	มราชการ
🦳 ดูงาน	อื่นๆ ระบุ	
8. ระยะเวลาในการพักค้า	งคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Home stay))
]] ไม่ได้ค้างคืน	🗌 ค้าง 1 คืน	🔲 ค้าง 2 คืน
ค้าง 3 คืน	🗌 มากกว่า 3 คืน	
9. จำนวนครั้งที่มาท่องเที่	ຄວ	
ครั้งแรก	🗌 ครั้งที่ 2 📃 ครั้งที่ 3	🗌 มากกว่า 3 ครั้ง
มาท่องเที่ยวเป็นครั้งแร	กเมื่อ เคือน	พ.ศ

10. กิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวใดบ้างที่ดึงดูดใจท่านให้มาท่องเที่ยว						
🗌 การพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Home stay)	🗌 ล่องเรือชมหิ่งห้อย					
🗌 ชมสวนผลไม้	🗌 ชมเตาตาล/การเกี่ยวน้ำตาล					
🔲 การใส่บาตรพระภิกษุทางเรือยามเช้า	🗌 การพายเรื่อแจว					
🗌 ล่องเรือชมวิถีชีวิตบ้านริมคลองรอบตำบลปลายโพ	งพาง (ชมบ้านเรือนไทย เตาตาล)					
🔲 ล่องเรือชมวิถีชีวิ <mark>คริมน้ำ (ชมสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวของ</mark>	<mark>อำเภอ</mark> อัมพวา&จังหวัคสมุทรสงคราม)					
<u>ส่วนที่ 2 ปัจจัยภายนอกและปัจจัยกระตุ้น</u>						
11. ท่านได้รับข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับแหล่งท่องเที่ยวในพื้นที่ตำบล	เปลายโพงพางจา <mark>กแ</mark> หล่งข่าวสารใดบ้าง					
🗌 วิ <mark>ทยุ /โทรทัศน์ 📃</mark> หนังสือพิมพ์	หนังสือ/ วารสารท่องเที่ยว					
อินเตอร์เน็ต เพื่อน/ญาติ	🔲 อื่นๆ ระบุ					
12. ท่า <mark>นเ</mark> ข้าร่วมกิจ <mark>กรร</mark> มท่องเที่ยวอะไรบ้า <mark>ง และเสี</mark> ยค่าใช้จ่า	เยประมาณเ <mark>ท่า</mark> ไร					
📃 การพักค้าง <mark>ค</mark> ืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay)	ค่าใช้ง่าย บาท					
🗖 ล่องเรือชมหิ่งห้อย	ค่าใช้จ่ายบาท					
🗌 <mark>ล่</mark> องเรือชม <mark>วิถี</mark> ชีวิตบ้านริม <mark>คลองรอบตำบล</mark>	ค่าใช้จ่าย <mark></mark> บาท					
a่องเรือชมวิถีชีวิตริมน้ำ	ค่าใช้ง่ <mark>าย</mark> บาท					
🗌 ช <mark>มสวนผล</mark> ไม้	ค่าใช้ง่าย บาท					
🗌 ชมเ <mark>ตาตา</mark> ล/การเคี่ยวน้ำตาล	<mark>ค่าใช้ง่าย</mark> บาท					
พายเรือแจว	<mark>ค่าใ</mark> ช้ง่าย บาท					
🗌 การตักบาตรพระภิกษุทางเรือ	ค่าใช้ง่าย บาท					

13. ท่านกิดว่าสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก (Facilities) ภายในบ้านประชาชนที่ท่านพักค้างคืนเป็นอย่างไร

	ความกิดเห็น						
สิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก (ภายในบ้าน)	ดีมาก	ซิด	ปานกลาง	พอใช้	ควร		
	9111 111				ปรับปรุง		
ที่นอน							
มุ้ง/หมอน							
ห้องน้ำ							
อาหาร							
น้ำดื่ม							
น้ำประปา							
ถ้งบยะ							

สิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกและ	ความคิดเห็น					
สาธารณูปโภคของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว	ดีมาก	ดี	ปานกลาง	พอใช้	ควร	
					ปรับปรุง	
ยานพาหนะในการท่องเที่ยว (เรือ)						
อุปกรณ์ชูชีพ						
ทางเดินเท้า	QU,					
ที่นั่งริมทางเดิน						
แสงสว่าง <mark>ตามเส้นทางเคินเท้า/เรื</mark> อ	Ă		2			
ผู้นำเที่ย <mark>ว/มั</mark> คคุเท ศ ก์			1.50			
ป้ายสื่ <mark>อบ</mark> อกความ <mark>หมาย</mark>						
ถังขย <mark>ะ</mark>						
ซุ้มจ <mark>ำหน่ายน้ำ</mark> ดื่ม						

		,	
	15	1 1 d o 1	~ ਕ ਾ ਮ
14. ท่านกิดว่าสิ่งอำนวยกวามสะควกและสาธาร	เกเปไกคขคงแห	ลงทองเทยาตาบลป	ลายไพงพางเป็นอย่างไร

ส่วนที่ 3 ความรู้เกี่ยวกับการจัดกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay)

<u>้ กำชี้แจง</u> กาเครื่องหมาย 🗌 ลงในช่องที่กำหนดแต่ละข้อตามที่เห็นว่าถูกหรือผิด

	ข้อกวาม	ត្តូព	ผิด
1.	ประชาช <mark>นท้องถิ่นคว</mark> รม <mark>ีส่วนร่วมในการกำหนดแนวทาง</mark> การจัคกิจกรรม		
	การพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay)		
2.	นักท่องเที่ยวควรช่วยรักษาความสะอาด โด <mark>ยนำขยะของตนเองทิ้</mark> งลงถังขยะ		
3.	การบริหารจัดการ กิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay)		
	เป็นหน้าที่ของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐเท่านั้น ประชาชนไม่จำเป็นต้องมีส่วนเกี่ยวข้อง		
4.	ความปลอดภัยของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวถือเป็นสิ่งหนึ่งที่สำคัญต่อนักท่องเที่ยวในการ		
	ตัดสินใจเดินทางเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay)		
5.	นักท่องเที่ยวที่เข้าร่วมกิจกรรมการพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay) จะ		
	ต้องยอมรับและปฏิบัติตามระเบียบและข้อปฏิบัติของชุมชน เพื่อมิให้เกิดปัญหาที่		
	ขัดต่อวัฒนธรรม จารีตและประเพณีของชุมชน		
6.	ประชาชนไม่สามารถปฏิเสธการเข้าพักของนักท่องเที่ยวได้ แม้ว่าบ้านประชาชน		
	ทุกหลังจะมีนักท่องเที่ยวพักเต็มแล้ว		

	ข้อความ	ត្តូព	ผิด
7.	นักท่องเที่ยวที่เข้าพักค้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Homestay) ทุกคน ควรลงทะเบียน		
	การเข้าพักทุกครั้ง		
8.	การลงทะเบียนเข้าพักของนักท่องเที่ยวจะเป็นประ โยชน์แก่ชุมชนในการจัดเตรียม		
	ที่พัก อาหาร และสิ่งต่างๆ		
9.	ประชาชนจะต้องจัดการ <mark>ต้อนรับนักท่องเที่ยวอย่างเป็นทางการ</mark> และยิ่งใหญ่		
	เพื่อให้นักท่องเ <mark>ที่ยวประทับใจ</mark> และกลับมาพั <mark>กอีก</mark>		
10.	สมาชิกใน <mark>บ้านประชาช</mark> น (Homestay) <mark>ต้องสร้างความคุ้นเ</mark> คยกับนักท่องเที่ยว		
	ที่มาพั <mark>กเส</mark> มือนญาติสนิท		
11.	นักท่ <mark>อง</mark> เที่ยวคว <mark>รแนะ</mark> นำให้ชุมชนเปลี่ยน <mark>แป</mark> ลงสภาพแวคล้อมและสภาพ		
	คว <mark>าม</mark> เป็นอยู่ภ <mark>ายในชุมชน เพื่อให้นักท่องเที่ยวมีความสะควกในการเข้าพักและ</mark>		
	ไม่ <mark>ต้</mark> องปรับตัว <mark>มา</mark> กเมื่อมาเที่ยวภายใน <mark>ชุมชน</mark>		
12.	ก <mark>ารปรับปรุงแล</mark> ะพัฒนาแหล่งท่อง <mark>เที่ยว คือ การทำให้แหล่งท่องเที่ยว</mark> นั้นๆ		
	มี <mark>การ</mark> พัฒนาขึ้ <mark>นไป</mark> เรื่อยๆ โดยไม่ <mark>กำนึงถึงขีดความสามารถในการรองรับ</mark>		
	ของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว		
13.	การบ <mark>ริหารจัด</mark> การแหล่งท่องเที่ยวที่มีประสิทธิภาพจะทำให้เกิ <mark>ดป</mark> ระโยชน์สูงสุด		
	ต่อประ <mark>ชาชนท้องถิ่น โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งส่วนรวม คือ ชุมชน</mark>		
14.	ประชาชนท <mark>้องถิ่นไม่จำเป็นต้องคอยสอคส่องดูแลทรัพย์สินของนักท่องเท</mark> ี่ยว		
15.	อาหารที่จัดให้สำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวเวลาเข้าพัก ควรจัดเตรียมเป็นรายการอาหาร		
	ชนิดเดียวกับโรงแรมหรือรีสอร์ท		
16.	การจัดกิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวต่างๆ ในแหล่งท่องเที่ยวตำบลปลายโพงพางจะต้อง		
	พิจารณาถึงความเหมาะสมของช่วงเวลาที่กำหนดให้มีกิจกรรม		
17.	นักท่องเที่ยวควรทราบถึงกิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวนั้นๆ		
	ก่อนตัดสินใจเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว		

<u>ส่วนที่ 4 ความพร้อมของพื้นที่ท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์</u>

<u>ี้ กำชี้แจง</u> กาเครื่องหมาย 🗌 ลงในช่องที่กำหนดแต่ละข้อตามความคิดเห็นของท่าน

ท่ <u>1.</u> -	านคิดว่าตำบลปลายโพงพางมีความพร้อม ในปัจจัยต่างๆ ต่อไปนี้อยู่ในระดับใด <u>ความพร้อมด้านสภาพภูมิประเทศ</u> สภาพภูมิประเทศโดดเด่น สวยงาม ทัศนีย์ภาพริมสองฝั่งกลอง ความร่มรื่นของสวนผลไม้	พร้อม มากที่สุด	พร้อม มาก	พร้อม ปานกลาง	พร้อม น้อย	ไม่มี ความ พร้อม
-	ความรมรนของสวนผล เม ใกล้แหล่งท่องเที่ยวอื่นๆ					
<u>2.</u> - -	<u>ความพร้อมด้านการเข้าถึงโดยสะดวก</u> เส้นทางเดินรถจักรยาน เส้นทางเดินเรือ เส้นทางเดินรถจักรยานยนต์ /รถยนต์					
<u>3.</u> - - - - -	<u>ความพร้อมด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก</u> ที่ขอดรถ ที่พัก ห้องน้ำ โทรศัพท์ สถานีอนามัย การรักษาความปลอดภัย ศูนย์บริการนักท่องเที่ยว	19				
<u>4.</u> - - -	<u>ความพร้อมด้านความหลากหลายของ</u> <u>ระบบนิเวศ</u> ชนิดของพืช จำนวนของพืช ชนิดของสัตว์ป่า (ที่พบเห็น) จำนวนของสัตว์ป่า (ที่พบเห็น)					

Y	่านคิดว่าตำบลปลายโพงพางมีความพร้อม	พร้อม	พร้อม	พร้อม	พร้อม	ใม่มี
	ในปัจจัยต่างๆ ต่อไปนี้อยู่ในระดับใด	มากที่สุด	มาก	ปานกลาง	น้อย	ความ
						พร้อม
<u>5.</u>	<u>ความพร้อมด้านกิจกรรมทางการ</u>					
<u>n</u> e	งเที่ยว					
-	ล่องเรือชมวิถีชีวิตร <mark>ิมน้ำ (ช</mark> มสถานที่	11.0				
	ท่องเที่ยว ที <mark>่มีชื่อเสียงของอ</mark> ำเภออัมพวา	U J				
	และจังหวัดสมุทรสงคราม)					
-	ล่องเ <mark>รือชมวิถีชีวิตบ้านริมคลองรอบตำบ</mark> ล					
	ปล <mark>าย</mark> โพงพาง (<mark>ชมบ้านเรื</mark> อนไทย เตาต _{าล} ั)					
-	ล่ <mark>องเ</mark> รือชมหิ่ง <mark>ห้อ</mark> ย					
-	ก <mark>าร</mark> พักค้างคืน <mark>ที่บ้</mark> านประชาชน (Home stay)					
-	ชมสวนผลไม้	3				
-	ช <mark>ม</mark> เตาตาล/การเคี่ยวน้ำตาล	19				
-	ก <mark>าร</mark> ตักบาตรพร <mark>ะภ</mark> ิกษุทางเรือ					
-	การ <mark>พายเรือ</mark> แจว))))		A		
<u>6.</u>	ความพ <mark>ร้อมด้านคุณค่าของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว</mark>					
-	คุณค่าทาง <mark>ประวัติ</mark> ศาส <mark>ตร์</mark>					
-	คุณค่าทางสังคม	19				
-	วัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่นที่มีเอกลักษณ์เฉพาะ					
-	วิถีการดำเนินชีวิตที่เรียบง่ายแบบสังคม					
	ชนบท					
-	ความกลมกลื่นทางด้านธรรมชาติ					
	วัฒนธรรมและสิ่งแวคล้อม					
<u>7.</u> ព	<u>ความพร้อมด้านข้อจำกัดในการรับนัก</u>					
<u>ท่อ</u>	<u>งเที่ยว</u>					
-	ความสามารถในการรับนักท่องเที่ยวได้					
	ทุกฤดูกาล					
-	การกำหนดขีดจำกัดในการรับนัก					
	ท่องเที่ยวในกิจกรรมต่างๆ					

15. ท่านมีความคิดเห็นอย่างไรต่อ การจัดกิจกรรมการพักด้างคืนที่บ้านประชาชน (Home stay) ในตำบลปลายโพงพาง และประชาชนผู้เป็นเจ้าของบ้านที่เปิดให้พักด้างคืน และท่านคิดว่า สิ่งใดเป็น <u>ปัญหาและอุปสรรค</u> ของกิจกรรมนี้ ควรมีการแก้ไขอย่างไร



 ท่านคิดว่าช่วงเวลาที่จัดกิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในตำบลปลายโพงพางมีความเหมาะสมหรือไม่ เพียงใด

ท่านปร<mark>ะทับ</mark>ใจกิจกร<mark>รม</mark>ทางการท่องเที่ยวใค<mark>มาก</mark>ที่สุด (เลือกตอบเพีย<mark>งข้อ</mark>เดียว) <mark>ก</mark>ารพักค้า<mark>งคืน</mark>ที่บ้านประชาชน (H<mark>ome sta</mark>y) ู้ถ่อ<mark>งเร</mark>ือชมหิ่งห้<mark>อย</mark> ู้ล่อ<mark>งเรื่</mark>อช<mark>มว</mark>ิถีชี<mark>วิต</mark>ริมน้ำ ล่อง<mark>เรื</mark>อช<mark>มว</mark>ิถีชีวิตบ้านริมคลอง<mark>รอบตำบล</mark> ชมเ<mark>ตา</mark>ตาล/การเ<mark>กี่ย</mark>วน้ำตาล ชมสวนผ<mark>ลไม้</mark> <mark>การตักบา<mark>ตร</mark>พระภิกษุทาง<mark>เรื</mark>อ</mark> ุกา<mark>รพ</mark>ายเรือแจว อื่นๆระบุ.....



ความเป็นมาของหมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ตำบลปลายโพงพาง

หมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์เกิดจากนโยบายของรัฐบาลด้านการท่องเที่ยวในสมัยนายชวน หลีกภัย เป็นนายกรัฐมนตรี ปี พ.ศ. 2540 รัฐบาลได้เล็งเห็นถึงความสำคัญของการท่องเที่ยวในการ แก้ไขปัญหาวิกฤตเศรษกิจที่เกิดขึ้นในประเทศไทย เนื่องจากการท่องเที่ยวสามารถสร้างรายได้เป็น อันดับหนึ่งของประเทศ รัฐบาลจึงได้ออกนโยบายด้านการท่องเที่ยวขึ้น ดังนี้

นโยบายรัฐบาลด้านการท่องเที่ยว

 1) ฯพณฯ นายกรับมนตรี นาย ชวน หลีกภัย ได้ประชุมหัวหน้าส่วนราชการ รัฐวิสาหกิจและภาคธุรกิจท่องเที่ยวเอกชน เกี่ยวกับปัญหาและแนวทางแก้ไขในภาคอุตสาหกรรม ท่องเที่ยวในระยะแรกได้เร่งให้แก้ไขปัญหาความเสื่อมโทรมการรักษาความปลอดภัยแก่ นักท่องเที่ยว การจัดให้มีสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก เช่น สูนย์บริการข้อมูล ข่าวสาร ป้ายชี้บอกทาง เป็นต้น (หนังสือที่ มท. 0214.4/8088 ลว 30 พ.ศ.2540)

 ในการสัมมนาผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัดและหัวหน้าส่วนราชการเกี่ยวกับแนวทางใน การช่วยเหลือประชาชนในภาวะวิกฤตในเดือนธันวาคม 2540 รัฐมนตรีประจำสำนักนายกรัฐมนตรี (นายจุรินทร์ ลักษณะวิศิษฏ์) ได้มอบนโยบายเรื่องการท่องเที่ยวให้กระทรวงมหาดไทยดำเนินการ 14 เรื่อง คือ

2.1 ให้จังหวัดรีบตั้งกณะกรรมการส่งเสริมและพัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวจังหวัด และจัดประชุมโดยเร็ว

2.2 ให้จังหวัด เทศบาล อบต.หรือหน่วยงานใดๆที่ดูแลแหล่งท่องเที่ยวจัดตั้ง ศูนย์บริการข้อมูลข่าวสารการท่องเที่ยว เพื่อให้บริการและประชาสัมพันธ์ให้นักท่องเที่ยวทราบ และ การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทยจะสนับสนุนเอกสารข้อมูลเป็นบางส่วน

2.3 ให้จังหวัดเป็นผู้นำในการส่งเสริมกิจกรรม งานประเพณี ริเริ่มจัดกิจกรรม ท่องเที่ยวใหม่ๆ หรือฟื้นฟูประเพณีที่มีอยู่เดิมในท้องถิ่นให้เป็นที่รู้จักเพิ่ม

2.4 ให้ทุกหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องในจังหวัด พัฒนาคุณภาพสินก้ำการท่องเที่ยว
 หมวด คือ ผลไม้ไทย อาหารไทย การจับจ่ายซื้อของที่ผลิตในประเทศไทย ศิลปะ วิถีชีวิตไทย กีฬา
 ไทยและสากล การแสดงบันเทิง มรดกโลกในประเทศไทย (อยุธยา สุโขทัย บ้านเชียง วัฒนธรรม
 ประเพณี ความสวยงามตามธรรมชาติ ผลผลิตทางการเกษตร ประตูสู่เพื่อนบ้านอินโดจีน

2.5 ให้มีการรณรงค์ร่วมกันระหว่างจังหวัด องค์กรปกครองส่วนท้องถิ่นและ ชุมชนในการปรับปรุงสภาพภูมิทัศน์ในเรื่อง ดังนี้ 2.5.1 การรักษาความสะอาด

2.5.2 การปลูกต้นไม้ประดับ

2.5.3 การปรับปรุงทางด้านกายภาพ เช่น ถนนเส้นทางต่างๆ

2.5.4 การจัดทำป้ายต้อนรับนักท่องเที่ยว

2.5.5 การจัดระเบียบร้านขายของ ร้านอาหาร ของที่ระลึก ปั๊มน้ำมัน ให้

มีความเป็นระเบียบสวยงาม

2.6 ให้มีการรณรงค์ในทุกฝ่ายเกี่ยวกับการท่องเที่ยว รวมทั้งประชาชนให้ทำ หน้าที่เจ้าบ้านที่ดี ไม่เอาเปรียบนักท่องเที่ยว

2.7 ให้หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องดูแลพฤติกรรมผู้ประกอบการให้บริการนัก ท่องเที่ยวโดยสุจริต เช่นกลุ่มผู้ขับรถรับจ้าง ขับเรือรับจ้าง เจทสกี เป็นต้น

2.8 ให้จังหวัดมีมาตราการและจัดประชุมเรื่องการรักษาความปลอดภัยใน ชีวิตและทรัพย์สิน การบังคับใช้กฎหมายต่างๆ เช่น พ.ร.บ.ควบคุมอาหาร พ.ร.บ.โรงแรม โดยให้มี การกวดขันอย่างเคร่งครัด

2.9 ในการจัดประชุมคณะกรรมการส่งเสริมและพัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวจังหวัด
 ขอให้มีการพิจารณาความจำเป็นในการจัดทำป้ายชี้ทางโดยเฉพาะเส้นทางกรมทางหลวง ขอให้ส่ง
 รายละเอียดไปที่กระทรวงคมนาคม

2.10 แหล่งท่องเที่ยวที่รับชาวมุสลิม ขอให้เร่งการประสานอาหารฮาลาลเสนอ ท่านจุฬาราชมนตรี

 2.11 ให้จังหวัดสอดส่องดูแลเรื่องยาเสพติดของนักท่องเที่ยว
 2.12 ให้จังหวัดจัดเตรียมหมู่บ้าน/ ตำบล / ชุมชน/ เขตต่างๆ ที่สามารถพัฒนา เป็นแหล่งท่องเที่ยวทียั่งยืนได้ เช่น ในเรื่องศิลปะ วัฒนธรรม ฯลฯ โดยให้ประชาชนในท้องถิ่นเข้ามา มีส่วนร่วม ขอให้สำรวจและส่งเรื่องไปที่การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย

2.13 ให้หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง เช่น กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ กรมศิลปากร กรมป่าไม้ได้ดูแลอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวดล้อมและรักษาความเป็นธรรมชาติให้มากที่สุดควรจัดให้มีการ บรรยายสรุปก่อนให้นักท่องเที่ยวเข้าไปในพื้นที่

2.14 ให้มีการแข่งขันการแข่งขันกีฬาเอเชี่ยนเกมส์ในต่างจังหวัดด้วยเพื่อ สนับสนุนส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว (หนังสือที่ มท 0214.4/ว 0115 ลว 14 ม.ค.2541) จากการสัมมนาผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัดและหัวหน้าส่วนราชการเกี่ยวกับแนวทางในการช่วย เหลือประชาชนในภาวะวิกฤตในเดือนธันวาคม 2540 รัฐมนตรีประจำสำนักนายกรัฐมนตรีในสมัย นั้น คือ นายจุรินทร์ ลักษณะวิศิษฏ์ ได้มอบนโยบายเรื่องการท่องเที่ยวให้กระทรวงมหาคไทยดำเนิน การ 14 เรื่อง ซึ่งในเรื่องที่ 12 หรือข้อที่ 2.12 นี้เอง ที่ทำให้กรมการพัฒนาชุมชน กระทรวงมหาคไทย สนองตอบนโยบายดังกล่าว โดยจัดทำโครงการหมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวขึ้น

2. กระทรวงมหาดไทยกับการสนับสนุนนโยบายท่องเที่ยวไทย

กรมการพัฒนาชุมชน กระทรวงมหาดไทย โดยกองพัฒนาเสรษฐกิจและสิ่งแวดล้อม ได้จัด ทำโครงการ "ส่งเสริมหมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยว" (โครงการที่ 613/2541) มีวัตถุประสงค์ที่สำคัญเพื่อ สนับสนุน นโยบายปีท่องเที่ยวไทย 2541-2542 เสริมสร้างอาชีพและรายได้ให้ประชาชนในชนบท เสริมสร้างและสนับสนุนให้หมู่บ้าน ชุมชน เป็นแหล่งท่องเที่ยว พัฒนารูปแบบและวิธีการ การท่อง เที่ยวเชิงชนบทไทย อีกทั้งยังมุ่งเน้นการประชาสัมพันธ์กิจกรรมงานพัฒนาชุมชนและแหล่งท่อง เที่ยวของจังหวัด ให้เป็นที่รู้จักกันอย่างกว้างขวาง การดำเนินงานมีเป้าหมายส่งเสริมหมู่บ้านท่อง เที่ยวใน 75 จังหวัดทั่วประเทศ จังหวัดละ 1-5 หมู่บ้าน โดยให้มีการแต่งตั้งคณะกรมการสนับสนุน การดำเนินงานของตำบล อำเภอ จัดทีมงานรับผิดชอบ โดยกำหนดแนวทางการกัดเลือกหมู่บ้าน วิธี ดำเนินการในระดับต่างๆและการพัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวของชุมชน แต่ในที่นี้จะขอนำเสนอไว้เพียง วัตถุประสงค์ในการจัดทำโครงการ แนวทางการคัดเลือกหมู่บ้าน และแนวทางการพัฒนาแหล่งท่อง เที่ยวของชุมชน ดังนี้

2.1 วัตถุประสงค์ในการดำเนินโครงการส่งเสริมหมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยว

กรมการพัฒนาชุมชนเป็นหน่วยงานหนึ่งที่มีการตอบสนองนโยบายของรัฐบาลในด้านการ ท่องเที่ยว โคยมีการพัฒนาและฟื้นฟูแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเพื่อสนับสนุนปีการท่องเที่ยวไทยและจัดทำ โครงการส่งเสริมหมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวขึ้นมีวัตถุประสงค์ คือ

- 2.1.1 เพื่อสนับสนุนนโยบายปีการท่องเที่ยวไทย 2541-2542
- 2.1.2 เพื่อสร้างเสริมอาชีพและรายได้ให้ประชาชนในชนบท
- 2.1.3 เพื่อสร้างเสริมและสนับสนุนให้หมู่บ้านชุมชนเป็นแหล่งท่องเที่ยว
- 2.1.4 เพื่อประชาสัมพันธ์ กิจกรรมงานพัฒนาชุมชนและแหล่งท่องเที่ยวของจังหวัด
- 2.1.5 เพื่อพัฒนารูปแบบ และวิธีการ "การท่องเที่ยวเชิงชนบทไทย"

2.2 แนวทางการคัดเลือกหมู่บ้านเพื่อส่งเสริมหมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยว

2.2.1 เป็นหมู่บ้านหรือตำบลที่ได้รับรางวัลชนะเลิศ หรือเคยได้รับรางวัลชนะเลิศ ระดับจังหวัดหรือเขต

2.2.2 เป็นหมู่บ้านที่มีกิจกรรมดีเด่นด้านต่างๆ เช่น กลุ่มสตรี ผู้นำอาชีพ ก้าวหน้า และกลุ่มอาชีพดีเด่น เป็นต้น

2.2.3 เป็นหมู่บ้านที่มีแหล่งผลิตสินค้า หัตุถกรรม หัตุถอุตุสาหกรรม หรือผลผลิต ทางการเกษตรเป็นที่น่าสนใจและความต้องการของคนโดยทั่วไป

2.2.4 ประชาชนในชุมชนมีการคำรงชีวิต วัฒนธรรม และขนบธรรมเนียมประเพณี ที่เป็นเอกลักษณ์ของชุมชน หมู่บ้าน

2.2.5 เป็นหมู่บ้านที่มีแหล่งท่องเที่ยวอยู่ในหมู่บ้านหรือมีทรัพยากรอื่นที่มีการ พัฒนาใ<mark>ห้</mark>เป็นแหล่ง<mark>ท่อง</mark>เที่ยวได้

2.2.6 ที่ตั้งของหมู่บ้านอยู่<mark>ใกล้แหล่</mark>งท่องเที่ยวที่มีอยู่แล้<mark>ว</mark>

2.2.7 ที่ตั้งของหมู่บ้าน<mark>อยู่บนเส้นทางที่</mark>นักท่องเที่ยวเดิน<mark>ทา</mark>งผ่าน

2.<mark>2.8</mark> เป็นหมู่บ้านที่มี<mark>การจัคระเบี</mark>ยบชุ<mark>ม</mark>ชนมีความสะอา<mark>ค</mark>สวยงามมี<mark>สภ</mark>าพแวคล้อม

ที่ดี

2.2.9 ประชาชนในหมู่บ้านมีความพร้อมที่จะสามารถพัฒนาไปสู่อาชีพเกี่ยวกับ การให้บริการค้านการท่องเที่ยว

2.2.10 เป็นหมู่บ้านปลอดยาเสพติด

แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม การคัดเลือกหมู่บ้านไม่จำเป็นต้องมีคุณสมบัติกรบทุกข้อ หรืออาจมีความ เหมาะสมด้านอื่นๆ ตามแนวทางอื่นขึ้นอยู่กับดุลยพินิจของจังหวัด (ยาใจ ศรีวิโรจน์, ประมินทร์ แสนประสิทธิ์,ธวัช บุญพัด; 2543: 20)

2.3 <u>แนวทางการพัฒนาแหล่งท่องเที่ยวของชุมชน</u>

2.3.1 พัฒนาหมู่บ้านหรือชุมชนให้มีสภาพแวคล้อมที่ดีเป็นระเบียบสวยงาม ร่มรื่นให้ นักท่องเที่ยวได้สัมผัสบรรยากาศและเข้าถึงวิถีชีวิตของคนไทยในชนบท

2.3.2 พัฒนาทรัพยากรในหมู่บ้านชุมชนที่เอื้อต่อการท่องเที่ยวพร้อมประชาสัมพันธ์ เชิญชวนให้นักท่องเที่ยวไปแวะชม

2.3.3 คัคเลือก สรรหา สิ่งที่ดีงามอันเป็นจุดขายให้นักท่องเที่ยวและจัดให้ นักท่องเที่ยวได้ชมหรือสัมผัส 2.3.4 พัฒนาแหล่งผลิต รูปแบบ ผลิตภัณฑ์ ทั้งภาคเกษตรและหัตถกรรมหรือ หัตถอุตสาหกรรมที่มีอยู่ในชุมชนให้ได้มาตรฐานน่าชม น่าซื้อ

2.3.5 จัดให้มีสถานที่แสดงหรือจำหน่ายสินค้าต่างๆที่ผลิตขึ้นในหมู่บ้านตำบลหรือ ชุมชนตามเส้นทางที่นักท่องเที่ยวเดินทางผ่าน

2.3.6 พัฒนาควบคุมให้ชุมชนปลอดยาเสพติด และมีความปลอดภัยในชีวิต และ ทรัพย์สินของนักท่องเที่ยว

2.3.7 เตรียมความพร้อมของหมู่บานในทุกๆด้าน เพื่อให้นักท่องเที่ยวได้เข้าไปพัก ในหมู่บ้าน หรือชุมชน ให้สามารถสัมผัสวิถีชีวิตของชุมชนไทยในชนบท

2.3.8 ให้ประชาชน องค์กรประชาชน และหน่วยงานบริหารส่วนท้องถิ่นได้เข้ามามี ส่วนร่วม (หนังสือกระทรวงมหาดไทย ที่มท 0506/0213 ลงวันที่ 4 กุมภาพันธ์ 2541)





รายชื่อการจัดกิจกรรม HOME STAY ในประเทศไทย

<u>ภาคกลาง</u>

1. หมู่บ้านไทยทรงดำ

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> หมู่ที่ 5 ตำบลเขาย้อย จังหวัดเพชรบุรี จากถนนเพชรเกษมเข้าไปประมาณ 200 เมตร <u>การจัดการ</u> โดยศูนย์วัฒนธรรมไทยทรงคำ ภายใต้การนำของสหกรณ์เครดิตยูเนี่ยน วัดยาง เขาย้อย จำกัด

<u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท ศึกษาวิถีชีวิตของชาวไทยทรงคำ อาทิ การทอผ้าไทยทรงคำ
- ้ชุ่มการแสดงทางวัฒน<mark>ธรรมพื</mark>้นบ้าน โดยชุมชนท้อ<mark>งถิ</mark>่น

<u>การตลาค</u>

<mark>กลุ่</mark>มนักท่องเที่ยวชา<mark>วไทยและชาวต่างป</mark>ระเทศ

<mark>กิด</mark>ค่าใช้จ่าย 200 บา<mark>ท/</mark>ลื่น รวมอาหาร 2 มื้อ (มื้อเย็นและเ<mark>ช้</mark>า)

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

- <mark>สูนย์</mark>วัฒนธรรมไทยทรง<mark>ค</mark>ำ
 - กำนั้นประนอม สืบอ่ำ โทรศัพท์ (032) 562208
- คุณสมศรี โทรศัพท์ (032)562153
- ___สหกรณ์เกรดิตยูเนียน โทรศัพท์ (032) 56<mark>23</mark>93 , 439629

2. บ้านทรงไทยปลายโพงพาง

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> เลขที่ 253 บ้านโคกเกตุ หมู่ที่ 7 ตำบลปลายโพงพาง อำเภออัมพวา จังหวัด สมุทรสงคราม

<u>การจัดการ</u>

ชมรมอนุรักษ์หมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวบ้านทรงไทยปลายโพงพาง ภายใต้ อบต.ปลาย โพงพาง

<u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

 กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบทที่บ้านทรงไทย/การนั่งเรือชมหิ่งห้อยยาม ราตรี และศึกษาวิถีชีวิตไทยในลำคลอง บ้านเรือนไทยริมคลอง ชมเตาตาล การ เก็บน้ำตาล ซั้งคักกุ้ง สวนส้มโอ ฝึกหัดพายเรือ ฯลฯ

<u>การตลาค</u>

กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศ โดยมีรายละเอียดค่าใช้จ่ายดังนี้

- ค่าที่พัก รวมอาหาร 2 มื้อ (มื้อเย็นและเช้า) 400 บาท/คน/คืน
- ค่าเรือเล็กบริการนักท่องเที่ยวชมรอบตำบลปลายโพงพาง 400 บาท/ครั้ง
 ชมวิถีชีวิตและบ้านทรงไทยริมคลอง (ไม่เกิน 6 คน)
- ค่าเรือบริการชมหิ่งห้อย (ไม่เกิน 4 คน)
 400 บาท/ครั้ง
- ค่าเรือใหญ่บริการนักท่องเที่ยวรอบคำบล (16-18คน) 1,000 บาท/ครั้ง

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

ชมรมอนุรักษ์หมู่บ้านท่องเที่ยวบ้านทรงไทยปลายโพงพาง คุณธวัช บุญพัด โทรศัพท์ 📈 01-4037907

3. ท่าด่านโฮ<mark>มส</mark>เตย์

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> หมู่ที่ 1-6 ตำบลหินตั้ง อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครนายก <u>การจัดการ</u> คณะกรรมการบริหารกลุ่มท่าด่านโฮมสเตย์ <u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- กิ<mark>จกร</mark>รมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรร<mark>มชนบท</mark>
- กิจกรรมการแกะสลักเหง้าไม้ไผ่
- ก<mark>ารทำสวนผลไม้</mark>
- <mark>การทำเครื่องจักสาน</mark>
- บริการจักรยานเสือภูเขา
- กิจกรรมการเดินป่า

<u>การตลาค</u>

- ค่าที่พัก	100	บาท/คน/กื่น
- ค่าเต็นท์	150	บาท/2 คน/คืน
- อาหารเช้า	50	บาท/คน
- อาหารกลางวัน	50	บาท/คน
- อาหารเย็น	80	บาท/คน

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

นายประคิษฐ์ สุมลฑา ททท. ภาคกลาง เงต 8 โทรศัพท์ 01-8044503 โทรศัพท์ (038) 312282

<u>ภาคเหนือ</u>

1. บ้านโบราณ

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> อำเภออุ้มผาง จังหวัดตาก

<u>การจัดการ</u>

ชมรมบ้านเก่าบ้านโบราณ ภายใต้ชมรมส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยวและอนุรักษ์อุ้มผาง <u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท โครงการ " ขึ้นเฮือน เยือนบ้าน" ศึกษา
 วิถีชีวิตและสถาปัตยกรรมบ้านโบราณของชาวอำเภออุ้มผาง
- <mark>กิจกรรมการนำเที่ยวในชุม</mark>ชน

<mark>ุการตลาด</mark>

กลุ่<mark>มนั</mark>กท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยแ<mark>ละช</mark>าวต่างประเทศ มีราย<mark>ละเ</mark>อียดค่าใช้<mark>ง่าย</mark> ดังนี้

- <mark>ค่า</mark> ที่พัก	100	บา <mark>ท/</mark> กืน/คน
 ค่าอาหารเช้า 	50	บา <mark>ท/คน</mark>
<mark>- ค่า</mark> อาหารเย็น	80	บา <mark>ท/</mark> คน
- <mark>ค่าบ</mark> ริจาคให้องค์กรชาวบ้าน	10	บ <mark>าท</mark> /ครั้ง

<mark>การติดต่อ</mark>

<mark>ชมรม</mark>บ้าน<mark>เก่าบ้</mark>านโบราณ

<mark>คุณนภา</mark> บุญสม โทรศัพท์ (055) 561287 , 01-85<mark>5</mark>8754

สูนย์อนุรักษ์ช้างไทย

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> ทางหลวงแผ่นดินหมายเลข 11 กม.ที่ 28-29 หมู่ที่ 5 ถนนลำปาง-เชียงใหม่ อำเภอ ห้างฉัตร จังหวัดลำปาง

<u>การจัดการ</u>

ศูนย์อนุรักษ์ช้างไทย ภายใต้การดูแลขององค์การอุตสาหกรรมป่าไม้

<u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท 3 วัน 2 คืน เพื่อศึกษาวิถีชีวิตของควาญ ช้างและช้าง
- การเรียนรู้การฝึกช้างและการฝึกหัดเป็นควาญช้างของนักท่องเที่ยว
- ชมการแสดงช้าง
- การนั่งช้างชมธรรมชาติและบรรยากาศโดยรอบของศูนย์อนุรักษ์ช้างไทย

<u>การตลาค</u>

กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวทั้งชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศ โคยมีรายละเอียคค่าใช้จ่าย คังนี้

- ค่าใช้ง่าย 4,000 บาท/คน รวมอาหาร 5 มื้อ (จำนวน 3 วัน 2 คืน)
- พักธรรมดา 500 บาท/คืน/3ท่าน

<u>การติคต่อ</u>

- ศูนย์อนุรักษ์ช้างไทย โทรศัพท์ (054) 228034 , 228108
- ติ<mark>ดต่อผ่านบริ</mark>ษัทนำเที่ยวใ<mark>นจังหวัด</mark>เชียงใหม่
- นักท่องเที่ยวสามารถ Walk In เข้าไปจองที่พักได้

บ้านกำปอง

<mark>ที่ตั้ง</mark> ตำ<mark>บลห้</mark>วยแก้ว กิ่งแม่ออน <mark>จังห</mark>วัคเชียงใหม่

<u>การจัดก<mark>าร</mark></u>

- <mark>ผู้ใ</mark>หญ่บ้านแม่กำปอง <mark>(คุณพรหมมิน</mark>ทร์) เป็นแกนนำชุ<mark>ม</mark>ชน

- <mark>บริ</mark>ษัท เอราวัณ พี.<mark>ยู.ซี</mark>. แล<mark>ะ โรตารี่ล้านนาจังหวัดเชียงให</mark>ม่

<mark>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</mark>

- กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท ศึกษาวิถีชีวิตของชุมชน
- <mark>ศึกษาธรรมชาติน้ำตกแม่ก</mark>ำปอง
 - ช<mark>มการทำสวนเมี่ยง ชา</mark>

<u>การตลาค</u>

กลุ่มนัก<mark>ท่องเที่ยวชาวไท</mark>ยแ<mark>ละชาวต่างประเทศ โดยมี</mark>รายละเอียดค่าใช้จ่าย ดังนี้

- ค่าชมการแสดงและร่วมพิธีบายศรีสู่ขวัญ ชุดใหญ่ 1,000 บาท ชุดเล็ก 600 บาท
- ค่าชมการแสดงคนตรีพื้นบ้าน การฟ้อน 1,000 บาท/ครั้ง

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

ผู้ใหญ่บ้านพรหมมินทร์ โทรศัพท์ (053) 229526

บริษัท เอราวัณ พี.ยู.ซี. โทรศัพท์ (053) 274212-3 โทรสาร (053) 276548

4. บ้านโปง

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> หมู่ที่ 6 ตำบลป่าไม้ อำเภอสันทราย จังหวัดเชียงใหม่ <u>การจัดการ</u>

ชมรมการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศบ้านโปง ภายใต้มหาวิทยาลัยแม่โจ้

<u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท
- <mark>เดินป่าศึกษา</mark>ธรรมชาติ พั<mark>นธุ์ไม้ สวนส</mark>มุนไพร
- ตกปลาอ่างเก็บน้ำห้วยโจ้
- · <mark>ขี่จักรยานเที่ยวชมศึกษาธ</mark>รรมชาติ
- พิพิธภัณฑ์วัฒนธรรมการเกษตร ซื้อของที่ระลึก-ผลิตภัณฑ์การเกษตรปลอด สารพิษ

<u>การตลา</u>ค

- กลุ่มการท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศ
- กลุ่มนักศึกษา(วิชาการเกษตร) กลุ่มศึกษาดูงาน โดยมีรายละเอียดค่าใช้จ่าย ดังนี้

- ค <mark>่าที่พ</mark> ัก	270	บาท/คืน/ห <mark>ลัง</mark> (อาหาร <mark>1</mark>
 ค่าเช่าเต็นท์ 	50	บาท/ค <mark>ืน/ห</mark> ลัง

 - ค่าเช่าจักรยาน
 40
 บาท/วัน/ลืน

 - ค่าเช่าเบ็ดตกปลา
 10
 บาท/วัน/ลืน

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

- ชมรมการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศบ้านโปง โทรศัพท์ 01-9520896
- คุณสมใจ โทรศัพท์ 09-9523133

5. หมู่บ้านจะคือ (มูเซอ)

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> บนฝั่งแม่น้ำกก หมู่ที่ 10 ตำบลห้วยชมภู อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดเชียงราย <u>การจัดการ</u>

ศูนย์พัฒนาและสงเคราะห์ชาวเขา

<u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท ศึกษาวิถีชีวิตชาวเขา (มูเซอ)
- เดินป่าศึกษาธรรมชาติ

<mark>ม</mark>ือ)

<u>การตลาค</u>

กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศ โดยมีรายละเอียดค่าใช้จ่าย ดังนี้

- ค่าที่พัก	100	บาท/คน/คืน
- ค่าอาหาร	50	บาท/คน/มื้อ
- ค่านำเที่ยว	150	บาท/คน

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

์ ศูนย์<mark>พัฒนาและส</mark>งเคราะห์ชา<mark>วเขาจังหวัดเชี</mark>ยงราย

<u> โทรศัพท์</u> 01 – 88<mark>35404, 01- 6020468, 01</mark> – 4730091, (0<mark>5</mark>3) 660362

บ้านห้วยฮี้ จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน

<mark>การจัดการ</mark>

ก<mark>ลุ่ม</mark>การจัดการการท่องเ<mark>ที่ยวเชิงน</mark>ิเวศ บ้านห้วยฮี้ ภายใ<mark>ด้โ</mark>ครงการฟื้<mark>นฟู</mark>ชีวิตและ

้วัฒนธ<mark>รรม จังหวัดแม่</mark>ฮ่องสอน

<u>ลักษณะ<mark>กิจ</mark>กรรม</u>

- <mark>กิ</mark>จกรรมที่พัก<mark>สัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท</mark> ศึกษาวิถีช<mark>ีวิต</mark>ชาวปาเกอ<mark>ะญ</mark>อหรือกระเหรี่ยง
- <mark>- เดินป่าศึกษาธรรมชาติดอยปุย</mark>
- <mark>กิ</mark>จกรรมการเพาะพันธุ์ก<mark>ล้</mark>วยไม้

<u>การตลาค</u>

กลุ<mark>่มนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาว</mark>ต่างประเทศ โด<mark>ยมีรายล</mark>ะเอียดค่าใช้จ่าย ดังนี้

- ค่าที่พัก	100	<mark>บาท/ค</mark> ืน/คน
- ค่าอาหาร	50	บาท/มื้อ
- ค่านำเที่ยว	100	บาท

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

้โครงการฟื้นฟูชีวิตและวัฒนธรรม จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน

โทรศัพท์ (053) 613462-3, 01-8822664

<u>ภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ</u>

1. แหล่งโบราณคดีบ้านปราสาท

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> หมู่ที่ 7 ตำบลธารปราสาท อำเภอโนนสูง จังหวัดนครราชสีมา ห่างจากตัวจังหวัด 46 กิโลเมตร

<u>การจัดการ</u>

ชมรมการท่องเที่ยว<mark>เชิงอนุรักษ์แหล่งโบราณคดีบ้านปราส</mark>าท

<u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- กิจ<mark>กร</mark>รมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท
- 🦕 การ<mark>ศึกษาแหล่ง โบราณคดี</mark>บ้านปราสาท
- เยี่ยมชม/ศึกษากลุ่มกิจกรรมต่างๆ ในหมู่บ้าน อาทิ กลุ่มหัตถกรรมพื้นบ้าน กลุ่มทอผ้า กลุ่มทำขนมและอาหาร เป็นต้น

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

<mark>ชมร</mark>มการท่องเที่ยวเ<mark>ชิงอนุรักษ์แหล่งโบราณคดีบ้านปร<mark>าสาท</mark></mark>

น<mark>าย</mark>เทียม ละอองกล<mark>าง โทรศัพท์ (044)</mark> 367075

<u>ุการตลาค</u>

กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศ กลุ่มศึกษาดูงานแลกเปลี่ยนชุมชน โด<mark>ยกิดก่าใช้จ่าย300 บาท/กน/ลืน รวมอาหาร 2 มื้อ อาหารเพิ่มเติมกิดมื้อละ 50 บาท/กน</mark>

<u>ภาคใต้</u>

1. หมู่บ้านคีรีวง

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u>ตำบลกำโลน อำเภอลานสกา จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช <u>การจัดการ</u>ชมรมการท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์บ้านคีรีวง ภายใต้ อบต.กำโลน จังหวัด นครศรีธรรมราช

<u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบท
- การศึกษาธรรมชาติบนยอดเขาหลวง
- การนำเที่ยวในชุมชนและการชมสวนสมรม ซึ่งเป็นอาชีพหลักของชาวบ้านกีรีวง

<u> การตลาค</u>

กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศ กลุ่มศึกษาดูงานแลกเปลี่ยนชุมชน โดยมีรายละเอียดค่าใช้จ่าย ดังนี้

- ค่าที่พัก	100	บาท/คน/คืน
- ค่าอาหาร	50	บาท/คน/มื้อ
- ค่านำเที่ยวในชุมชนและชมสวนสมรม	150	บาท/คน/ครั้ง
- ค่าคนนำทาง/ลูกหาบ	300	<u>บาท/</u> คน/วัน
- ค่าบำรุงชมรม	100	บาท/ <mark>คน</mark> /ครั้ง
A 1		

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

ช<mark>มรมการท่องเที่ยว</mark>เชิงอนุรักษ์คีรีวง โทรศัพท์ (075) 309<mark>210,</mark> 309010

เกาะยาว

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> อำเภอเกาะยาว จังหวัดพังงา <u>การจัดการ</u>

ช<mark>มรม</mark>ประมงพื้นบ้านเกาะยาว

<mark>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</mark>

 กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธรรมชนบทเพื่อศึกษาวิถีชีวิตชาวประมงพื้นบ้าน
 กิจกรรมการปกป้อง พิทักษ์ รักษาและฟื้นฟูทรัพยากรชายฝั่งของชมรมชาว ประมงพื้นบ้าน อำเภอเกาะยาว

<u>การตลาค</u>

กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศ โดยมีรายละเอียดค่าใช้จ่าย ดังนี้

- ค่าที่พัก	100	บาท/คน/คืน
- ค่าอาหาร	70	บาท/คน/คืน
- ค่ากิจกรรม	200	บาท/คน
- ค่าประสานงานและวิทยากรชาวบ้ำน	500	บาท
 บริจาคให้องค์กรชาวบ้าน 	100	บาท/คน

<u>การติดต่อ</u>

ชมรมชาวประมงพื้นบ้านเกาะยาว โทรศัพท์ (076) 597244

3. หมู่บ้านทะเลนอก

<u>ที่ตั้ง</u> หมู่ที่ 1 ตำบลกำพวน กิ่งอำเภอสุขสำราญ จังหวัดระนอง ถนนเพชรเกษม (สาย ระนองภูเก็ต) กม.ที่692-693 เลี้ยวเข้าไปประมาณ 5.2 กม.

<u>การจัดการ</u>

หมู่บ้านทะเลนอก

<u>ลักษณะกิจกรรม</u>

- <mark>กิจกรรมที่พักสัมผัสวัฒนธร</mark>ร<mark>มช</mark>นบท
- การนำเที่ยวชายหาดและเกาะต่างๆ เช่น เกาะกำใหญ่ เกาะค้างคาว อ่าวเขาควาย

<u>การตลาค</u>

<mark>ึกลุ่มนักท่อ</mark>งเที่ยวชาวไทย โ<mark>คย</mark>มีรายละเอียคค่าใช้จ่<mark>าย</mark> คังนี้

- <mark>ค่าที่</mark>พัก(รวมอาหารเย็น <mark>1 มื้อ)</mark> 100 บาท/คน/คืน
- ค่าบริการนำเที่ยว ขึ้นอยู่กับแหล่งท่องเที่ยว

<u>การติคต่อ</u>

บ้า<mark>น</mark>ผู้ใหญ่บ้านทะเ<mark>ลน</mark>อก (<mark>คุณม</mark>ะแอ นิ่มนวล)

โท<mark>รศั</mark>พท์ (077) 82<mark>9500, 01- 8933143</mark>

<mark>ที่มา : การ</mark>ท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย, 2543

BIOGRAPHY

NAME

Miss. Vipada Kerdpermpoon

DATE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH

INSTITUTIONS ATTENED

Ubonrachathani, Thailand

22 November 1978

Huawchiew Chalermprakiet University, 1999 : Bachelor of Arts (English) Mahidol University, 2003 : Master of Science (Environmental Planning for community and rural Development)

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