# POTENTIALITY OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY: BANN RONGKLA, PHU HIN RONG KLA NATIONAL PARK, PHISANULOK PROVINCE

30 Jun min

THANAWAT KHWANBOON

With correliments

นั้นรูโตโบบาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTICAL FULLFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
(ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUIED
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
2002

TH T367p 2002

ISBN 974-042766-9 COPYRIGHT OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

C, 2

### Thesis Entitled

# POTENTIALITY OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY: BANN RONGKLA, PHU HIN RONG KLA NATIONAL PARK, PHISANULOK PROVINCE

Hanaunt Khwantoon. Mr. Thanawat Khwanboon Candidate Laddavan Thorquage.

Asst. Prof. Laddawan Thongnop, M.P.H. Major-Advisor

Asst. Prof. Saranya Sucharitakul,

Nuhull Rolls

Lect. Nuchanard Rattanasuwongchai, M.Sc.

M.S. Co-advisor

Asst. Frof. Wannaporn Wanichanugorn, M.Sc

Co-advisor

Assoc.Prof. Rassmidara Hunsawat, Ph.D.

Dean

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Lect. Sanchai Sutipanvihan, M.Sc.

Chair

Co-advisor

Master of Science (Environmental Planning in Community and Rural

Development

Faculty of Environment and Resources Studies

### Thesis Entitled

# POTENTIALITY OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY: BANN RONGKLA, PHU HIN RONG KLA NATIONAL PARK, PHISANULOK PROVINCE

was submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University for the degree of Master of Science (Environmental Planning for Community and Rural Development)

On

November 4, 2002

Mr. Thanawat Khwanboon
Candidate

Laddawan Thorpago.

Asst. Prof. Laddawan Thongnop, M.P.H.

Chair

Asst. Prof. Saranya Sucharitakul, M.S. Member

Lect.Nuchanard Rattanasuwongchai, M.Sc. Member

Nichward Rolles

Asst. Prof. Putsatee Monzon, M.A, M.O.H. Member

Asst. Prof. Wannaporn Wanichanugorn, M.Sc.
Member

Assoc.Prof. Rassmidara Hunsawat, Ph.D.
Dean

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Mahidol University

Assoc. Prof. Anuchat Poungsomlee, Ph.D.

Dean

Faculty of Environment and Resource

Studies Mahidol University

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The success of this thesis can be attribute to the extensive support and assistance from my major advisor, Asst. Prof. Laddawan Thongnop and my co-advisor, Asst. Saranya Sucharitkul, Asst. Prof. Wannaporn Wanichanugorn and Lect. Nuchanard Rattanasuwongchai. I deeply thank them for their valuable advice and guidance in this research.

I wish to thank Asst. Prof. Putsatee Monzon, for kindness in providing the suggestion for improvement, and who was the external examiner of the thesis defense.

I wish to thank all lecturers from the faculty of natural resources and environmental studies to give all knowledge about the environment.

I am grateful to all of my friends, P' Kum, Aey, Opal, Oud, Ae, O+, Tai, Lhaowho helped to collect data. I sincerely thank Kuk and P' Kag who took care my health during my thesis and admission for checking my bad health, the heart disease, the high blood pressure, and others. I am grateful to all friends of AT14, especially P'Jouy who gave and taught me about Window SPSS. and specially thank to Lect. Amnouy Pirunsarn who gave many valuable suggestion. I am grateful to P'Oam and P'Tao, Ph.D. student of the faculty who gave the care and suggestion through thesis.

I am very grateful to people in Bann Rong Kla who answered my questionnaire and the header of Bann Rong Kla who gave me all facilities during collecting data. And I specially thank to all experts who answered Delphi Questionnaire and the official involving tourism who gave more information for indept interview.

I would like to thank the Faculty of Humanity and Social Sciences and Naresuan University to give me a chance to further my study in master degree at Mahidol University, as well as, 2 years scholarship.

Finally, I am grateful to my family, especially my mother, sister Pan and sister Pong for their financial support for this study and the health care, entirely love. I am very thank to P' Tom (Surachai) who gave me the computer as one tool for this research. The usefulness of this research, I dedicate to my family, especially my parents and all the teachers who have taught me since childhood.

Thanawat Khwanboon

4236533 ENRD/M: MAJOR: ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FOR RURAL AND

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT : M.Sc. (ENVIRONMENTAL

PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY AND RURAL

**DEVELOPMENT**)

KEYWORDS : H

: KNOWLEDGE / ATTITUDE / PARTICIPATION / ECOTOURISM/ POTENTIALITY /LOCAL PEOPLE /

**MANAGEMENT** 

THANAWAT KHWANBOON: POTENTIALITY OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY: BANN RONG KLA, PHUHIN RONG KLA NATIONAL PARK, PHISANULOK PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS: LADDAWAN THONG-NOP, M.P.H., SARANYA SUCHARITAKUL, M.S., NUCHANARD RATTANASUWONCHAI, M.Sc., WANNAPORN WANICHANUGORN, M.Sc. 83 pages. ISBN 974-04-2766-9

The objectives of this research was to study the level of potentiality of the local people in ecotourism management, the relationship between the knowledge, the attitude and the participation to the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. Two methodologies were used in this study. Firstly, the quantitative study using the structured questionnaires interviewed 70 household living in Bann Rong Kla. The statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) was utilized for data analysis and the information statistic used were percentage, frequencies, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Stepwise Multiple Regression. Secondly, the qualitative study was carried out by in-depth interviews of 7 key-informants and the information was analyzed by descriptive presentation.

The study result revealed that the activity of local people in ecotourism management was at moderate level. It was found that three main factors, the level of knowledge, the attitude, and the level of participation affected the potential of local people to become involve in ecotourism management in the following ways; the knowledge and the attitude toward ecotourism were at the moderate level (52.86 % and 47.17 % respectively), while the participation was at the low level (37.14 %). The result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient showed that the factor affecting the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management, with a statistical significance at 0.01, were knowledge, attitude and participation. While the result of Stepwise Multiple Regression showed that the factors affecting the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management, with a statistical significance at 0.01, were knowledge and participation.

On the basis of the above results, it is therefore recommended that the people in Bann Rongkla be supported to participate in all activities relevant to ecotourism, especially by developing their management skills. Moreover this must be done clear official policy statements being given to the local people.

4236533 ENRD/M : สาขาวิชา : การวางแผนสิ่งแวคล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชุมชนและชนบท; วท.ม. (การวางแผนสิ่งแวคล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชุนชนและชนบท)

ชนวัฒน์ ขวัญบุญ : ศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ กรณีศึกษา : บ้านร่องกล้า อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก (POTENTIALITY OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY: BANN RONG KLA, PHU HIN RONG KLA NATIONAL PARK, PHISANULOK PROVINCE) คณะกรรมการควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์ : ลัดดาวัลย์ ทองนพ, M.P.H., ศรัณยา สุจริตกุล, พบ.ม., นุชนารถ รัตนสุวงศ์ชัย, วท.ม., วรรณพร วณิชชานุกร, วท.ม. 83 หน้า. ISBN: 974-04-2766-9

การศึกษาครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาระดับศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นด้านการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว เชิงนิเวศ ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความรู้, ทัศนคติและการมีส่วนร่วมกับระดับศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการ จัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ รวมทั้งแนวทางการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ โดยชุมชนของหมู่บ้านร่องกล้า โดย ใช้แบบสอบถาม (structured questionnaire) สัมภาษณ์กลุ่มตัวอย่าง จำนวน 70 ครัวเรือน และสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกกับ ผู้นำชุมชนและผู้เกี่ยวข้อง จำนวน 7 คน ประมวลผลข้อมูลเชิงปริมาณด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปสำหรับการวิจัยทาง สถิติศาสตร์ (SPSS for windows) สถิติที่ใช้ในการศึกษาได้แก่ การแจกจงความถี่ ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ยเลขคณิต ค่าเบี่ยง เบนมาตรฐาน ค่าสูงสุด ค่าต่ำสุด การวิเคราะห์ค่าความสัมพันธ์ของเพียร์สัน (PEARSON) และการวิเคราะห์ถคถอย พหุคูณเชิงเส้นตรง การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงคุณภาพ โดยวิธีอธิบายรายละเอียด (descriptive)

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศอยู่ในระดับค่ำ (38.57%) โดยที่ความรู้ด้านทรัพยากรการท่องเที่ยวในท้องถิ่น ความรู้ด้านการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศและความรู้ด้านการ จัดการทรัพยากรธรรมิชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง (52.86%) ส่วนทัศนคติด้านการท่องเที่ยว เชิงนิเวศอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง (47.14%)และระดับการมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศอยู่ในระดับ ค่ำ (38.57%) แต่ระดับการมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อมอยู่ในระดับปาน กลาง (38.57%) ผลการวิเคราะห์ความสัมพันธ์ของเพียร์สัน (PEARSON) พบว่า ความรู้ ทัศนคติและระดับการมี ส่วนร่วมกับระดับศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ มีความสัมพันธ์กันอย่างมีนัย สำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 จากการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณเชิงเส้นตรง พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อระดับศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิตที่ระดับ 0.01 ได้แก่ ทัศนติและ ระดับการมีส่วนร่วม

ข้อเสนอแนะจากผลการวิจัยครั้งนี้ คือ หากต้องการให้มีการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ ควรส่งเสริมให้มี การมีส่วนร่วมในด้านต่าง ๆ เพิ่มขึ้น โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งทักษะทางด้านการจัดการ นอกจากนี้ หน่วยงานรัฐยังควรมี นโยบายในการจัดการพื้นที่อย่างชัดเจน อีกทั้งยังควรแจ้งให้ประชาชนท้องถิ่นทราบอย่างแน่นอน เพื่อให้ประชาชน ได้รับทราบปัญหาที่คาดว่าจะเกิดขึ้น และเตรียมพร้อมในการแก้ไขปัญหาที่อาจจะเกิดความขัดแย้งได้

Copyright by Mahidol University

# CONTENTS

	Page	
ABSTRACT.	EDGEMENTiii iv suresviii ix	
Ι.	INTRODUCTION	
11	1. THE ECOTOURISM CONCEPT 2. THE CONCEPT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PARTICIPATION 3. THE POTENTIALITY CONCEPT 4. THE MANAGEMENT CONCEPT 5. THE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUYALTIY CONCEPT 6. THE NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT CONCEPT 7. BACKGROUND AND TOURIST ATTRACTION IN PHU HIN RONG KLA NATIONAL PARK 8. RESEARCH INVOLVING	
Ш	1. THE QUALITATIVE RESEARCH 2. THE QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH 3. TOOLS FOR RESEARCH 4. CREATING TOOLS 5. MEASUREMENT AND THE EFFECTIVE TOOLS 6. CRITERIA TO EVALUATE THE POTENTIAL LEVEL OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT 7. COLLECTING DATA 8. ANALYZING DATA	L
IV	RESULTS  1. QUANTITATIVE RESULT 2. ARRANGING THE POTENTIAL LEVEL OF LOCAL PEOPLE DURISM MANAGEMENT	

AGEMENT
Copyright by Mahidol University

# CONTENSTS (cont.)

KNOWLEDGI	3. RESULT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN E,ATTITUDE AND PARTICIPATION WITH THE POTENTIAL LEVEL OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT 4. QUALITATIVE RESULT 5. GUIDELINE ON ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT
V	CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMEDATION 53 1. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION 2. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE STUDY 3. LIMITATION AND THREAT OF THIS STUDY 4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY
REFERENC APPENDIX BIOGRAPH	ES

LIST	<b>OF</b>	TABL	ES
------	-----------	------	----

	1 agc
Table 2-1: The definition comparison between the nature-based tourism	•
Table 2-1: The definition comparison between the lateral and ecotourism	9
and ecotourism	29
and ecotourism	30
Table 3-2: The participatory Despin Serving from the expert	31
Table 3-3: Three main factors Delpin social to a properties	36
Table 3-3: Three main factors Delphi score getting from the option and the percentage  Table 4-1: Personal data in the number and the percentage  Table 4-2: Local tourist destination knowledge	37
Table 4-2: Local tourist destination knowledge	38
Table 4-2: Local tourist destination knowledge  Table 4-3: The level of the tourist destination knowledge  Table 4-3: The level of the tourist destination knowledge	38
Table 4-3: The level of the tourist destination knowledge  Table 4-4: The ecotourism management knowledge	39
Table 4-4: The ecotourism management knowledge  Table 4-5 The level of ecotourism management knowledge  Table 4-5 The level of ecotourism management and the environmental	
Table 4-5 The level of ecotourism management knowledge  Table 4-6: The natural resources management and the environmental	40
Table 4-6: The natural resources management and the environmental	
	40
Table 4-7: The natural resources management and the current quality knowledge	41
	41
Table 4-8: All 3 parts of knowledge  Table 4-9: Attitude toward the ecotourism management  Table 4-9: Attitude toward the ecotourism	42
Table 4-9: Attitude toward the ecotourism management  Table 4-10: Attitude toward the ecotourism management	43
Table 4-10: Attitude toward the ecotourism	44
Table 4-11: The participation in the ecotourism management  Table 4-12: The participation in the ecotourism management  Table 4-12: The participation in the natural resources management	
Table 4-12: The participation in the ecotodism management Table 4-13: the participation in the natural resources management	44
Table 4-13: the participation in the natural resources management	• •
	45
Table 4-14: The participation in the natural resources and the environmental quality	45
and the environmental quanty  Table 4-15: Both sides of participation	
Table 4-15: Both sides of participation  Table 4-16: The potential level of local people in ecotourism management  Table 4-16: The potential level of Pearson's Product Moment	40
Table 4-16: The potential level of local people.  Table 4-17: Analysis result of Pearson's Product Moment  Table 4-17: Analysis result of Pearson's Product Moment	46
Table 4-17: Analysis result of Pearson's Product Women  Correlation Coefficient	48
	48
Table 4-18: The correlation analysis  Table 4-19: The result of Stepwise Multiple Regression analysis  Table 4-19: The result of Stepwise Multiple Regression analysis	
Table 4-19: The result of Stepwiss management for the local people	31
Table 4-20: Guideline on ecotourism management	
Table 4-20: Guideline on ecotourism management  Table 4-21: Guideline on ecotourism management  for the government and others.	52
for the government and others.	

# LIST OF FIGURE

	Page
Figure 5-1 The potentiality of local people in ecotourism management	54
Figure 5-1 The potentially 5-1	



### CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Back ground and the statement of problem

Nowadays, the national tourist industry is continually booming. Due to the tourist industry is the source of national income, especially the money exchange, which get many billion bahts a year. Moreover, this industry also provides the investment, the employment and spreadingly generates the income to all regions of Thailand. Tourism has often been seen as a dynamic engine for economic development in both high-and-low income countries.

The tourist industry intensively consumes all resources, like the natural resources, the historical site and the cultural tourist destination. The effects of tourist impact can be divided into 3 types; These are the environmental impact, the economical impact and the social impact (Wall, 1997). McKercher (1993a) cited that the sustainability could be distracted by the tourism from 4 factors. Firstly, both the tourists and the local people don't understand that the tourism industry is the industry dependency on natural resources. Secondly, the tourism industry is invisible, especially the local area. Thirdly, the tourist industry is scarily supported from the government. Lastly, the tourist industry lack of the local leader, so the local lands are changed from the local people to the private sectors (Fennell 2000:24).

The bio-diversity, both flora and fauna, can be seen in the national park. The tourist are interesting in the beautiful environment (Sukhothai Thammathirat University) At the present, both the domestic tourists and the international tourists are more interested in tourism in the national park, for there are very beautifully natural site and many activities to do such as climbing, water fall, trekking, birds watching, and rafting, etc. Some of them can be categorized as "Ecotourism". The ecotourism should be compounded by 4 factors; (i) the nature-based tourism, (ii) to educate and understand the nature and the environment, (iii) decreasing the environmental impact and consideration of the ecological system, and (ix) the local people participation, that are the generating income to local, taking some benefit to local by giving the chance to them to take part in the tourism activities or tourism business (TDRI; 1997:4-3-4-4).

Phuhin Rongkla National Park is the potentiality in tourist destination resource of Phisanulok province. It's very interesting in both the beautiful tourist attraction on natural site and the historical national park on the battlefield of communism party in 1968. Phuhin Rongkla was established as the national park in 1987. At here, the tourist attraction can be divided into 3 types, the natural site, the historical site and the cultural site.

The statistic of tourist in Phuhin Rongkla continually increases. If the management and the tourist destination development plan is not proper and effective,

Thanawat Khwanboon Introduction / 2

the national park will be faced many problems through the tourist increase, such as the parks, all kinds of pollution (water, solid wastes, noise etc.).

The interesting issue to study about ecotourism is the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. It means whether the people can manage their tourist business. Bann Rong Kla had the long history before founding the village. This research was to study the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. The principle factors of this research were the knowledge, the attitude and the participation, as well as, the problem, the threat and the guideline for community-based ecotourism management.

# 1.2 Research objective

- 1.2.1 To study the relationship between the knowledge, the attitude and the participation with the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management.
  - 1.2.2 To study the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management.
  - 1.2.3 To study the guideline on the local people in ecotourism management.

# 1.3 The scope of research

- 1.3.1 Duration of this study; This study was from November 2000 June 2002.
- 1.3.2 Area Study: Bann Rong Kla, Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park, Phisanulok Province.
- 1.3.3 Target population; The people who had stayed in Bann Rongkla Tambon Noenpuem, Amphor Nakornthai Phisanulok Province is the case study for this research. There were 86 households.
  - 1.3.4 Sample; This study used the target population as the sample.

# 1.3.5 Methodology for this research

It can be divided into 2 steps as the following below;

# 1.3.5.1 Quantitative research

- 1) Population; the people who have lived in Bann Rongkla are selected to collect the data. There are 2 types of people; the originally local people and the migrating people since 1984.
- 2) Sampling and Sample; There are 86 households in Bann Rongkla. The researcher collected all, using the questionnaire and asking 1 person who is the household leader or the marriage or the main income of the family.
- 3) Research condition; the researcher collected the data as much as possible.
- 1.3.5.2 Qualitative research; The populations are the involvement in the tourism as the following below;

Copyright by Mahidol University

- 1) The high-land agricultural officer of Amphor Nakornthai
- 2) Head official of Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park
- 3) Head official of northern ,Northern Regional office 3 (TAT)
- 4) Head teacher of Bann Rongkla school
- 5) Head leader of Bann Rongkla
- 6) KhunMenaa Saewha, the former soldier of Communist Party.
- 7) KhunLue Saesong, the former assistant leader of Bann Rong

Kla.

# 1.3.6 Study Issues

This research is to study the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. The case study is the local people who have lived in Bann Rongkla, Phuhin Rongkla national park T. Noenpuem A. Nakornthai Phisanuloke province.

- 1.3.6.1 Quantitative research collected data from the people who have lived in Bann Rongkla. There are the topics to study as the following;
- 1) The personal data of sample to study the socio-economic background of people. That are;
  - Age
  - Sex
  - Educational level
  - Income
  - Length of Stay
  - Number of land-ownership
  - 2) The knowledge of local people in any aspects as the following;
    - the knowledge of local tourist destination resources
    - the knowledge of ecotourism management consisted of planning, organizing and implementation
    - the knowledge of natural resources management and the environmental quality
  - 3) The attitude of local people toward the ecotourism management
    - the attitude toward the ecotourism management
  - 4) The level of local people participation in ecotourism management
    - the participation in natural resources management and the environmental quality
    - the participation in ecotourism management consisted of planning, organizing and implementation
  - 1.3.6.2 The qualitative research is collected data from the relevant people. There are the issues as the following;
    - the policy on natural resources management and environmental quality, including the policy on communitybased ecotourism management
    - the problem and threat into the community-based ecotourism management pyright by Mahidol University

- the guideline on the community-based ecotourism management

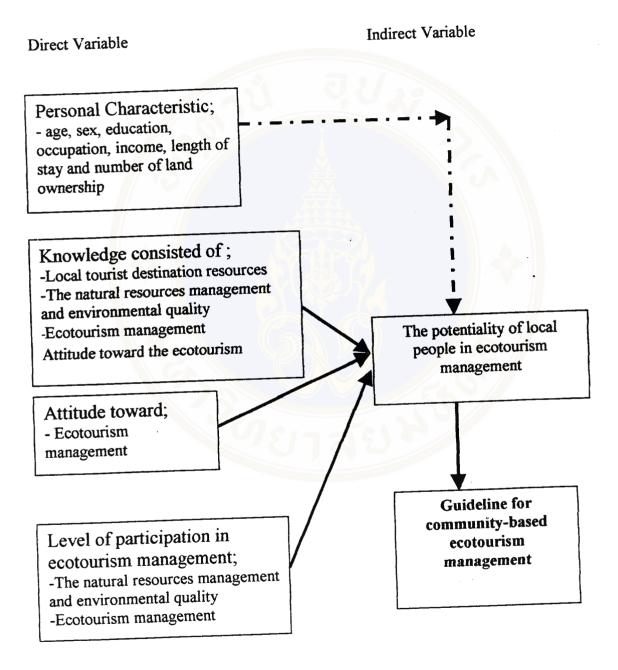
### 1.3.7 the variable

- 1.3.7.1 the direct variable
  - 1) the personal characteristic
  - 2) age
  - 3) sex
  - 4) education
  - 5) occupation
  - 6) income
  - 7) length of stay
  - 8) number of land ownership
- knowledge as the below; 1.3.7.2
  - the local tourist destination resources
  - the natural resources management and environmental quality
  - the ecotourism management
- the attitude toward ecotourism 1.3.7.3
- the participatory level in; 1.3.7.4
  - the natural resources management and environmental quality
  - the ecotourism management
- 1.3.4.2 indirect variable

The potentiality of local people in ecotourism management

# 1.4 Conceptual framework

The variable of this research consisted of the personal characteristic variable; age, sex, education, occupation, income, length of stay and number of land ownership. The direct variables are the knowledge, the attitude and the participation. The indirect variable is the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management.



# 1.5 Research hypothesis

- 1.5.1 The potential level of local people in Bann Rong Kla in ecotourism management, Phu Hin Rongkla National Park is moderate.
- 1.5.2 The knowledge was relation to the attitude at a statistical significant at the level of 0.05.

Thanawat Khwanboon Introduction / 6

1.5.3 The knowledge was relation to the participation at a statistically significant at the level of 0.05.

- 1.5.4 The attitude toward the ecotourism was relation to the participation in ecotourism management and a participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality at a statistical significant at the level of 0.05.
- 1.5.5 The knowledge was relation to the level of potentiality of local people in ecotourism management at a statistical significant at the level of 0.05.
- 1.5.6 The attitude was relation to the level of potentiality of local people in ecotourism management at a statistical significant at the level of 0.05.
- 1.5.7 The level of participation was relation to the level of potentiality in ecotourism management at a statistical significant at the level of 0.05.

### 1.6 Operational Definitions

Potentiality means the characteristic of something or ability of someone which is ready to develop to the highest capability or near the present ability. This research used the knowledge, the attitude, and the participation as the main factors measuring the potentiality. The researcher studied only the people who have situated in Bann Rong Kla by not comparing with the others.

A local person means the people who have lived in Bann Rong Kla, Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park, Amphor Nakornthai, Phisanulok Province.

Management means to take the policy to implement through the planning, organizing, directing, controlling and evaluating. This research emphasize to study only planning, organizing, and implementing.

Ecotourism means the travel to both the nature and community in order to admire and learn about the nature, the traditional cultural community. Furthermore it directly low impact to the socio-economic and the environmental community. And it makes sustainable in both the environment and the community.

Community-based ecotourism management means a type of ecotourism which the people participate through management process; planning, organizing, and implementing. It is management that is a minimal impact to the socio-economic and the environmental community.

Knowledge means the initial human behavior getting from the fact, truth and information and kept it. The knowledge of this research were the knowledge about the local tourist destination, the ecotourism management and the natural resources management and environmental quality.

Attitude means the opinion or the thought in human mind that is ready to react to something or some situation. These attitudes also involve the felling or emotion. The attitude for this research is the attitude toward the ecotourism.

Participation means a process involving the group or individual action. The participation in this research are the participation in giving opinion, decision making, action, planning, implementation, follow-up and evaluation. And this study

emphasizes the participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality, and the participation in ecotourism management.

# 1.7 Expected Research Result

- 1.7.1 Getting the guideline on ecotourism management for the relevant office and the people in Bann Rongkla, Phuhin Rongkla National Park, and Phisanuloke province.
- 1.7.2 Getting the guideline for TAT and others sub-district office to develop the readiness and potential of local people in ecotourism management.
  - 1.7.3 Getting the guideline to further other aspects in ecotourism management.



### **CHAPER II**

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review for this research were shown as the below;

- 2.1 The ecotourism concept
- 2.2 The concept of knowledge, the attitude, and the participation
- 2.3 The potentiality concept
- 2.4 The management concept
- 2.5 The natural resources management and the environmental quality concept
- 2.6 The national park management concept
- 2.7 Background and Tourist attraction in Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park
- 2.8 The relevant research

### 2.1 The ecotourism concept

### 2.1.1 Ecotourism

### 2.1.1 definition of ecotourism

The member of the Royal Institute gave the definition of ecotourism that was the ecological travel.

Hector Cebalos-Lascurain (1991) (in Jacobson and Robbes 1992:701) cited that the ecotourism means eco-travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural area with the specific objectives of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as, any exiting cultural manifestation (both past and present) found in these area.

The Ecotourism Society (in Sukullaya 2000) cited that the ecotourism was the type of travelling to the nature area. It's objective to carefully learn about the culture and the history of nature by not change or damage the ecological value. It also increases the economic opportunities, which effect to the environmental conservation, as well as, the benefit for the local people.

Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) gave the meaning that was the travel to some where to learn, as well as, to admire the scenery of the social, culture and life style of local people. It bases on the knowledge and the ecological responsibility.

Yuwadee (2541) cited that the definition and the component of ecotourism means the responsible tourism in the naturally identity area and the culture link to the ecology. And the ecotourism also is the process of learning of local people in order to increase the conservation of ecological conservation awareness.

2.1.1.2 The component of ecotourism into 4 dimension shown as the following;

- 1) The area component; there were nature-based tourism, especially the identity or authentic or endemic or unique area. It's included the cultural site and the historical eco-system (Yuwadee 1998, Boonlert 1999). This travel do not disturb or damage the natural resources or the environment as well, such the raw material should be recycled. There are the good guides who have the knowledge about the ecosystem and the cultural site, or giving the necessary information before going there. (Wannaporn 1997)
- 2) The management component; it's the sustainable management tourism by responsible to the social and the social environment, such the wild life. There are the low or no impact from the tourism activity. The sustainable management should cover the resources conservation, the environmental management and the limitation of tourism development (Wannaporn 1997, Yuwadee 1998, and Boonlert 1999).
- 3) The activity and process component; the tourism which are the learning process both the tourist and the community. It also gives the experiences to the tourists to study about the delicate environment and culture. This tourism can increase the knowledge and impression to tourist. It may be called the tourism study. (Wannaporn 1997, Boonlert 1999).
- 4) The participation component; the consideration of this tourism is the people participation. They should participate at the beginning. It makes the people get the low impact as much as possible. Furthermore they can get longer benefit from the their resources. And it means to contribute the income to the local and also rising the standard of living. Finally, the people can control their resources for the future. Every one in the community, the grassroots through the official, should participate all process of tourism. (Prommeth 1994, Wannaporn 1997, Yuwadee 1998, and Boonlert 1999).

As the definition and the ecotoruism component shown before, it can be concluded in the table 2-1

Table 2-1: The definition comparison between the nature-based tourism and ecotourism

Principle definition (variables)	Person giving definitions														
Principle definition (variables)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
Interesting in nature	X	X			X	X	X	Х		X	X			X	X
Natural conservation			X		х	X	X	X	X	Х			X	х	X
National park conservation and forestry	X		X		X	X		X	X				X	Х	X
area protection	-	_	X		X	X	X		X				X	X	X
Long benefit to the local people	X	X	X	_		X		-			X		_	X	X
Giving the knowledge and training			_	-	X	_	-	-			-	X	X	X	X
Impact to the volume of consumption			_	L	_	_	_	<u> </u>	X	X	_	_		-	X
Race / responsibility				X					X	^			_		
Management					X			X	_				_		X
sustainability		h		h,	7			X			X			X	X

Literature review / 10

Table 2-1 (continued): The definition comparison between the nature-based tourism

and ecotourism					Per	on.	oiv	inσ	def	initi	ons				
Principle definition (variables)	1	2	2 3 4	4	5	6	7	8	9	1 0	1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5
Admiring	X				X									X	
Culture	X				X						_			X	X
Adventure		X					_		_			V			X
Small group												X	100	_	

Source: Fennell 1999, 41

Remark: 1 Ceballos-Lascurian 1987; 2 Laarman and Durst 1978; 3 Halbertsma 1988; 4 Kutay 1989; 5 Ziffer 1989; 6 Fennell and Engles 1990; 7 CEAC 1992; 8 Valentine 1993; 9 The Ecotourism Society; 10 Western; 11 Australia National Ecotourism Strategy; 12 Brandon 1996; 13 Goodwin 1996; 14 Wallace and Pierce 1996; 15 The present study

This research define the meaning of the ecotourism as the travel to both the nature and community in order to admire and learn about the nature, the traditional cultural community. Furthermore it directly low impact to the socio-economic and the environmental community. And it makes sustainable in both the environment and the community.

The famous types of ecotourism in Thailand (Amnaj, 2000).

- 1) The ecotourism, which the tourists love to travel at the identity area and the cultural sites, is the learning tourism of stakeholder. The objective of this tourism is to enhance the aware on the conservation of ecological system.
- 2) The marine ecotourism is the responsibility to the marine ecosystem though the participation processes. Their aim is to preserve the environment.
- 3) The litho travel is the tourism that goes to the mountain, the tunnel, the stalagmite tunnel.
- 4) The agro-tourism is travel, which the tourists go to the farm, the forestry farm, the herbal garden, and the domesticated animals' farm. They want to admire the successful and get the knowledge or a new experience, which is base on the environmental responsibility.

# 2.1.2 Community-based ecotourism

The community-based ecotourism is one type of the tourism, which the people could participate through the management process, the planning, the organizing and the implementing. The tourism management which low impacts to the environment, and fulfills economic, social and environmental community. The management should be compounded by,

- 1) The community should be the own business and power in the tourism management or they can self-control, preserve their resources. (Sons and Suong L.Hay 1995:31). The benefit from the tourism activity should take to rise the standard of living, while preserving the cultural diversity and the community development (Sproule 1996, in Fernell 200:217, D.W. Robinson 200:19).
- 2) The community should know more about the impact to their community. They can choose and know the impact including to the strategic area development, as

well as, the participation in infrastructure investment and the tourism fee for

community development (Stephen W. and John N. 1996).

3) The people participation is the important thing to improve the tourism quality in the national level. The government should give the chance to people to decide a new development. The participation is involved to the low income in the community and the rural (John Lea 1993: 78).

# 2.2 The concept of knowledge, the attitude, and the participation

### 2.2.1 The knowledge concept

2.2.1.1 The definition of knowledge

The knowledge is the fact, the truth, the criterion, and the information that the person getting and collecting (Carter V. Good 1973: 325). Furthermore Bloom (1971:271) also gave that the knowledge was the specific recollection or the remember only. It was the new regulation, which was the first step of behavior by practice or seeing, hearing. This step was the definition knowledge, the meaning, the truth, the theory, the construction or the way to solve (Prapapen Suwan 1977:10)

So the knowledge is the first step of human behavior which was the truth, the fact and the information and was collected. The knowledge for this research was the knowledge about the natural resources management and the environmental quality, the knowledge of the local tourist destination and the knowledge of ecotourism management.

2.2.1.2 The level of knowledge

Bloom and others (1975:62) divided the knowledge into 6 level as shown in the following;

1) The knowledge was the brain capability to maintain the stories.

- 2) The comprehension was the ability to communicate their understanding to the others.
- 3) The application was the ability to take the knowledge, the remember or the understanding to solve their problem.

4) The analysis was the ability to consider some story.

5) The synthesis was the ability to merge sub-part of the story.

6) The evaluation was the ability to decide the value which base on the criteria and the standard.

2.2.1.3 The measurement of Knowledge

There are many kinds of the instrument to measure the knowledge. Each instrument should be appropriate in each characteristic of knowledge. Test is the famous instrument to use.

The test means the questions or the questionnaires constructed to encourage the person show their behavior. This behavior of act could be observed by 3 ways as the following (Bloom 1975, Vichian 1083, and Boontham 1984).

1) The oral test by speaking each other. Sometimes it is called the

interview.

2) The questionnaire, there are 2 types; Copyright by Mahidol University 2.1) The composition test, this test want to answer in the description, explain, compose or criticize the topic gave.

2.2) The limitation of the answer, there are 4 kinds of this test. These were the true-false test, the fill in the blank test, the forming a pair test and the multiple-choice test.

3) the practice test, this test want the person to act something more speaking.

Moreover Boontham (1984) more added about the test that;

- 4) The timing test, this test uses the time to test, like the speed to answer.
- 5) The criteria measurement, such the test rely on the criteria or the group.

This research used the test of 2.2, the true-false test by selecting the right answer about the natural resources management and the environmental quality knowledge, the local tourist destination knowledge and the ecotourism management knowledge.

### 2.2.2 The attitude concept

### 2.2.2.1 The definition of attitude

The attitude means the act which affect to something or situation, a value. It is ready to react the external situation. This attitude always involves the feeling or emotion and the attitude could be seen (Carter V. Good 19763, Propane 1977). In the other word, the attitude is something in the human mind that is ready to response to something. It can not directly measure or observe, it can observe the behavior how it act (Nipon 1981).

So the attitude is the opinion or the thought in human mind that is ready to react to something or some situation. This attitude also involves the felling or emotion. The attitude for this research is the attitude toward the ecotourism.

### 2.2.2.2 The characteristic of attitude

Thittaya (1977) had classified the attitude as the following;

- 1) the attitude is the condition before responding behavior or the behavior.
- 2) the attitude is the static behavior, which is stable or hard to change. But it can be changed.
- 3) the attitude is agreement with the felling and emotion through facing or evading something.
- 4) the characteristic of the motivation make the person evaluate or choose something to assign the behavior.

### 2.2.2.3 The measurement of attitude

There are 4 kinds to measure the attitude as the following;

1) the equal-appearing interval method was presented by Thurstone. This method is utilized to measure the felling affecting to something in the positive or negative thinking. The researcher has to construct some items or paragraphs relating to the thing measuring. Then they set the 300 committees up to choose the 20-22

items or paragraphs from 130 items. And, they take the chosen items to the target population giving the idea by agreement or disagreement. Finally, they check the answer giving the score to interpret the meaning of this attitude test (Peter Harriot, 1976).

2) The summated rating or Likert method was presented by Rensis Likert. This method sometimes is called the summative scale or summated rating. Likert told that total that is highest score means s/he agree with. In contrast, the total score is lowest, it means that s/he disagree with. It is concluded that the total score is the attitude of each person answering the attitude test.

The construction of this method consist of 5 choices, those are strongly agreement, agreement, disagreement and strongly disagreement. The positive paragraphs have 5-1 point respectively, in the other hand, the negative paragraphs have 1-5 point respectively. Then they take the attitude test collect data from the sample. And they take this attitude to improve each of paragraphs.

### The criteria score;

The positive que	estion:	The negative question:					
Strongly agreem		Strongly agreement	= 1 point				
Agreement	= 4 points	Agreement	= 2 points				
Neutral	= 3 points	Neutral	= 3 points				
Disagreement	= 2 points	Disagreement	= 4 points				
	ement = 1 point	Strongly disagreement	= 5 points				

The questionnaire is used T-score by selecting 25% from the group of high and low score. Then they select the high T-score about 20-25 paragraphs to fill in the questionnaire. And they take the questionnaire to collect data. Finally, they take the collected data to check the score and use the mean statistic to interpret collected data.

- 3) Guttman constructed the scalegram analysis method or Guttman scale. This method wants to evaluate the paragraph whether it accord to Guttman scale. There is 4-6 or 10-12 paragraphs are used in this method. The target populations give their opinion that agree or disagree. The criteria are 1 point for agreement of that paragraph, in contrast 0 point for disagreement of that paragraph. Then they take the complete questionnaire collecting data at least 100 samples. And they take the collected questionnaire to check the score, arrange the score from the lowest score to the highest score. Finally, they interpret data as following the Guttman method.
- 4) Charles Ausgood constructed the semantic differential. This method wants to study the meanings. The opposite adjectives are used in this method. The utilization of evaluative adjective are good- bad, beautiful-ugly, the potential adjective are fatthin, heavy-light, strong-weak, and the emotional adjective are happy-sad, quick-slow, clever-fool. The scales of this method are divided into 7 scales. The scores are from 1-7 points and from the positive adjective to negative adjective as shown in following below;

)							BAI
Ī	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	3	2	<u> </u>	0	L -1 /	-2	-3

This research used the Likert's method scale, applied 4 choices as the

### The criteria score;

The positive question:	The negative question:					
Strongly agreement = 4 point	Strongly agreement	= 1 point				
Agreement = 3 point	Agreement	= 2 point				
Disagreement = 2 point	Disagreement	= 3 point				
Strongly disagreement = 1 point	Strongly disagreemen	nt = 4 point				

### 2.2.3 The participation concept

### 2.2.3.1 The definition of participation

International Labor Organization 1971 (in Ruchanis 2000:36) cited that the participation means cooperation including the responsibility. Furthermore United Nation also told that the participation was the process involving the people in many types;

- Decision making process such as the social aspect and the allocation of resources.
  - Intend to act some activity or project (in Ruchanis 2000: 36).

Chaloemporn (2000: 10) told that the participation process was the act of person or group of person in many ways, such as the implementation, giving opinion, decision making, meeting, acting as the committee, promotion or campaign, giving the material, helping in many ways through the resources management. These participation make the things develop or change in the direction affecting to the every day life.

Sobsuk (2000: 13) additional cited that the people participation involve both the person and group of person. This participation is to give the opinion, implementation, investment, follow-up or evaluation. These make the thing change in the wanted direction. It also be the cooperation between the people and the government affecting to the aims or the plan or the project assigned.

Preecha (in Krissana 2000: 15) gave meaning of participation that was the right, which the people can participate in many ways such;

- 1) The participation in the decision making is to set the strategic development and the highest aims of society, as well as, the chance to allocate the resources.
- 2) The participation to assign the action plan and the evaluation plan. So the participation is important for developing the guideline, there are many results of participation as the following;
  - 2.1) The important role to set the social basic needs.
- 2.2) The encouragement for allocating resources following the social basic needs
- 2.3) The improvement of contributing the goods and service to the people.
  - 2.4) The construction of the satisfactory people

### 2.2.3.2 The local people participation

The participation is the process. William Erwin 1976 (Krissana 2000: 14) cited that the participation is people participation involving the development of decision making to solve the problem, creative thinking, expertise, or participation in an appropriate way to solve that problem. And it also is the follow-up and the evaluation of the employee.

The result of participation is come from the consensus of the people need. The people participation may affect them (Yuwat 1983: 20). An awareness is the first reason people participate. The group via the organization (Apornpan 1979: 19) does the implementation or action.

The participation of community should begin from giving information to the local people, the preparation of planning, the resources control, the participation in service and getting the benefit from that service. At all participation, the people should aware on the importance of the natural resources and the environment. And there are the activities involve the conservation and getting benefit without damaging environment.

So the civil society or organization is the most importance for the participation process. It is build from the people in community. And the good participation should be group participation than the individual (Thailand Institute of Science and Technology 1999: 3-53).

As the theory above, it can be concluded that the participation is a process involving the group or individual action. The participation in this research are the participation in giving opinion, decision making, action, planning, implementation, follow-up and evaluation. And this study emphasizes the participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality, and the participation in ecotourism management.

# 2.3 The concept of potentiality

Thai Royal Dictionary (1982: 756) gave the meaning of potentiality that is the power or characteristic static in something. It can be developed.

Fred W. Riggs (ed) cited that the potentiality is the ability or power ready to act something till achieve the aims (in Sarawuth 2000:27).

Webster Dictionary cite that the potentiality (n.) is something that can develop or become actual (in Sukallaya 2000: 13).

Sukallaya (2000: 11) cited that the potentiality is the hidden power or the hidden characteristic in something that can develop or become actual.

Sarawuth (2000: 8) cited that the potentiality is the readiness of something to show the power or ability and it can develop or achieve to the target.

Copyright by Mahidol University

So the potentiality is the characteristic of something or ability of someone which is ready to develop to the highest capability or near the present ability.

### 2.4 The concept of management

Webster's New World Dictionary described the administration is the government management or the industrial entrepreneur.

Or the administration is the implementation of government policy.

Boonthan (1998: 1) cited that the administration is to manage achieve the goal as much as possible. It can response the goal of individual, organization or the country. Or the management gets the benefit for the organization. Moreover the administration may be;

- 1) the action or the administration process
- 2) the action according to the duty
- 3) the public management or the assignment of the policy
- 4) the leader act as the administrator
- 5) the word using in the organizational administration

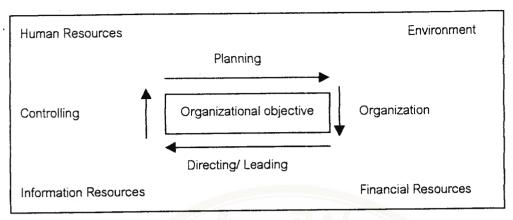
Peter Drucker (in Boonthan 1989:1) cited that the administration is the management, the controlling, the manager, the personnel development. Or the administration is the organizational controlling, the cooperation and the most successful process.

Luther Gulick and Lynadall Urwick 1993 (in Somphong 1980: 8) concluded the administration process in the paper on the science of administration that consist of 7 criteria or called "POSDCORB" model as the following;

- 1) Planning
- 2) Organization
- 3) Staffing
- 4) Directing
- 5) Coordinating
- 6) Reporting
- 7) Budgeting

Bovee et al. (1993: 5) additional cited that the administration is the organizational process achieving the target through planning, organizing, leader, and the control of human resources, environment, financial resource and information resources. It makes the goal achieve the productivity and the effectiveness as much as possible.

### Framework 1: the management process



Somyos (1993L18) concluded that the definition of administration is the process of planning, organization, the directing and the controlling.

After describing the meaning of administration, there is the word closely the administration is the management. Boonthan (1998:1) cited that is the administration and the controlling of the business.

Thongchai (1988:1) cited that management is the business of individual or many or group of person (called the administrator). Their duty is to cooperate with the other in order to achieve the organizational goal.

So the management is the way to take the policy to do till it achieves the goal through the management process; planning, organizing, directing, controlling, and evaluating. The details of the management process as the below;

- 1) Planning is to set up the organizational goal in order to achieve the objective (Bovee and others 1993, Stephen P. Robbin 1988, Andrew J.Dubrin 1994). It's necessary for the principle of management (Thaowan 1977). And it should prepare the temporary and long term plan (Thongchai 1988, R. Wayne Mondy 1986).
- 2) Organizing is set up the organizational chart or the organization structure to link to all work together (Thongchai 1988). This organizing should be appropriate for the each person, like the synonym that "put the right man to the right job" (Stephen 1988). And also it appropriates the present resources (R. Wayne Mondy 1986, Andrew J. Dubrin 1994).
- 3) Direction is the process to communicate everybody in the organization in order to achieve the goal (Bovee 1993, Andrew J. Dubrin 1994). This process also makes them work. The motivation or the regulation (Thongchai 1988) may do it.
- 4) Evaluating and controlling is the process to check the work whether it achieves the goal or not (Bovee 1993, Thongchai 1988, Stephen P. Robbin 1988). It can follow up during the work (Thaowan 1977). And it also compares with the standard (R. Wayne Mondy 1986, Andrew J. Dubrin 1994).

So the management is to take the policy to implement through the planning, organizing, directing, controlling and evaluating. This researcher emphasizes to study only planning, organizing, and implementing.

# 2.5 The natural resources management and the environmental quality concept

The environmental management is the process or tools to allocate the resources or environmental conservation. This process is applied from the sciences to solve the environmental problem (Geoff A. Wilson et al. 1997: 5-6).

Kasem (1998: 17-18) cited that the environmental management is the systematic process to use the natural resources without damaging the environmental system, as well as, it should be for the future.

Chaloemsak (1986: 14) told that the environmental management means;

- 1) it is the utilization (not preservation or unused) of natural resources and environment.
- 2) the environmental management use for getting rid of environmental problem, as well as, there are the natural resources use in the long term and also in the future.
- 3) the utilization of environment should base on the conservation in order to impact to the environmental problem as less as possible.

# 2.6 The national park management concept

Born and Snozogni 1995 (in Institute of Dhamrong Rachanuparb 2000: 23) cited that the integrated environmental management is the process of typical construction and the implementation in the ecology involving the human and the environment through the consideration of the institution and organization, the economic society and political. All action should be achieved the goal, as well as, the process also link to the human and environmental problem.

It can be concluded that the environmental management is the process consisting of the plan or the allocation of the activity and the utilization of the natural resources and environment, which achieve the highest goal of development. At the same meaning it is successful in the stabilization of economic, social and environmental quality by on the basis of long term utilization of resources and damaging the environment as less as possible.

The environmental management is as the tools for sustainable tourism management (Nijkamp and Verdonkschot 1995: 136-138) as shown the following;

- 1) the regulation tools issued by the institute in order to control the person who makes the environment pollute, such as limitation of carrying capacity of tourist in destination, controlling of the bed volume in the area, building manual, etc.
- 2) the economic tools, it consider the cost-benefit of that activity in the area. The fees may be the tools for pollution, such as the tourist fee, the entrance national park fee, the government subsidy, or the deposit-refund system using in the national park to control the solid waste in the national park and the marketing system.
- 3) the communication tools, the promotion or the exhibition are the motivation policy giving information to the people, such as the tourist, the entrepreneur, the hotel

and the others involving the tourist. This tool makes the people aware on the environmental problem affected from the tourist activity.

# 2.6 Concept of the national park management

# 2.6.1 the definition of the national park

International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources –IUCN) cited that the national park should be the area as the following; (Sukhothai Thammathirat University: 1985 359)

1) an ecosystem or multi-ecosystem are not changed in any aspect which are affected from human activity.

2) there are many interesting flora and fauna in sciences to study, recreate or the splendid environment and natural resources.

3) there is the organization to take care the surrounding environment in order to protect the ecosystem and the beauty of environment.

4) to give the people to travel around the national park in conditions of the cultural studying and the recreation.

As the above information, it can be concluded that the national park is the wide location that consist of the beautiful physical environment. And there are many splendid or special things to conserve for the sciences, study, research, and recreation.

# 2.6.2 the objectives of the national park

There are 3 main objectives of the national park that are the conservation, the recreation and the study, research as the information below;

1) for the conservation; the first objective want to conserve the natural resources by not disturbing from the human, especially the wild animal, the wild plant and the identity characteristic of the wild life.

2) for the recreation; the beautiful scenery at the national park is good for traveling. The people can self relax at there. And it can help them reduce the stress from the every day activity or their work.

3) for study or research; the location in the national park can be used as the out-door natural laboratory. Because there are many kinds of wild life in the national park, it is appropriate for all, the student, the researcher and people.

# 2.6.3 the principle of the national park management

1)

2) there are the zoning management in the national park which is appropriate both biotic and abiotic resources and the optimization of the activity. The concept of national park management can be divided into 3 types; firstly, the concentric zone consisted of 3 zone, core zone, buffer zone and outer zone (2) Noodslingade type consisted of strict nature zone, buffer zone, intensive use zone. The national park classification of each country is different, it's up to the appropriation. Most of the country divide the 7 zones as the following; (1) intensive use zone or service zone (2) outer recreation (3) naturally environmental zone (4) conservation zone (5) strict zone (6) rehabilitation zone and (7) special activity zone.

- 3) the facility or infrastruction in the national park can be build in necessary and it should be involved or appropriate the land-used. And it also considers the landscape, raw material using build, the standardization of the construction, the maintenance, and especially result of construction.
- 4) the natural resources management is the controlling resources to be change, damage or disappear. The consideration of this management is upon the equilibrium of ecosystem and the genetic preservation.

# 2.7 Background and Tourist attraction in Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park

# 2.7.1 Background of Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park

Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park is the special trip, back into the battlefield and political war. Both sides of the warring parties could not deny that this past experience has etched into their memory. This mountain is the remnant of the change of the earth crust that occurred 50 million years ago, making this rocky expanse of land aged around 130 million years break into huge deavages. This is great landscape named Phu Hin Rong Kla that is in the neighborhood of Phu Phaeng Ma, Phu Khi Thoa and Phu Lomlo.

When seeing the edge of the dense forest and huge rocks on the hill it means that is approaching Phu Hin Rong Kla. This expanse of rocky hardpan on top of the hill interspersed with cogon. There are 2 plots of rocky hardpan, each with the area of 16 acres. The steep cliff is on the western side of the hill demarcating the area.

### 1) The Mount of Wonder

Phu Hin Rong Kla is one of the mountains of the Phetchabun Range sharing the border with 3 provinces, i.e. Phetchabun, Phisanulok and Loei. The Phetchabun range is divided into 2 parts, with the plateau of Lomsak district in between. To the east is the Khorat plateau, and to the west the Luang Phra Bang range. There are a number of mountains, which claims the average height of about 1,600 meters from the sea level. For Phu Hin Rong Kla it soars 1,614 meters into the sky.

An extensive exploration of the sea had been carried out 4-5 months before it is open to the public as a National Park. From that study Phu Hin Rong Kla is used to be the dense forest, but later due to deforestation it has become the grass field of Ya Kha (Imperata cylindrical) and deciduous forest. Besides huge rocky hardpans there are also some exotic orchids, ferns and wild flowers. However, t here is still some hill evergreen forest upon the mountain. The park's camping area was used to be the pine forest as well.

In the beginning Phu Hin Rong Kla with other ranges in this area were not mountain or hill. But they were just a vast land comprised of sandstone and rounded pebbles with an approximate age of 130 million years. Around 50 million years ago there was a change in rock strata, pushing the land upward. And consequently crating the mountain between these two valleys. But if the two pieces of lands are pushed too far apart, there is another geological term for that, it is called faults. Smooth and Cracked Hardpans:

### 2) The Memoire of Time

The climate of Phu Hin Kla is dramatically different from season to season. It can range from scorching hot in the midday sun of April to icy cold during the night of the cool season. Especially in the cool and rainy season the sea of fog can easily be spotted. So it is prudent for campers to be well prepared. On top of Phu Hin Rong Kla, to the north lies Lan Hin Riap (Smooth Hardpan). This smooth hardpan is a huge field demarcated by the grass field and bracken, with some pine trees. This is how the name has come about.

To the west of the camping ground there is a route leading to the cracked hardpan or Lan Hin Taek. This jagged hardpan is teeming with clumps of grass, orchids and ferns. There are a number of cracks or crevices, some are well over I meter in width, which needs the help of a bridge to cross over. The darkness of the abyss down below that you have to cross over calls for an absolute carefulness. Even on this rocky hardpan some plant do flourish for example Ueang Sai (Dendrobium Pierardii), Ueang Kao Kio (Dendrobium tortile) En A (Osbeckia Chinesis) and Kulap Khao or white rose (Rhododendron lyli).

To the other side of the road there is a pathway leading to the brook. This is another interesting point, since you will encounter a huge water turbine. This turbine is a connected to the rice mill, making the communist insurgents plenty of supply in those days.

Then backtracking to the Base, you can find 5-6 abandoned huts, and at the end of the hill you will find a vast rocky hardpan, big enough for the heliport. This hardpan was once known as the multipurpose field that many activities and celebrations were staged here.

This is the red rocky hardpan surrounded by dense forest. At the cliff there is a narrow walkway, which was once the headquarters of State Authority Agency. There is also a big cave, providing an air raid shelter for up to 50 people.

The last place is what was left of a school. You can see the remnant of the State Hospital as well. In the insurgency era there were physicians practicing modern and traditional medicine. Including arcupunturist.

The only evidence to support the tale of this physician is the wooden operating bed used in this hospital. There are also pharmacy, physicians' housed and rehabilitation center. However, the forest fire destroyed most of the buildings, what remaining is the memory testifying to the history of Phu Hin Rong Kla.

On this vast rocky hardpan it is somewhat hilly, and the land sloping to the north. Some of these crevices are almost I kilometer It is beautiful and created by nature. However, in the past it was the site of the communist party.

3) The Remnant of the past

Literature review / 22

Back tracking about 5 kilometers from the Phatcharin Base, both sides of the part are the dense forests. Before crossing the bridge, on the left are approximately 30 huts. This was very important for the School of Military Politics of Phu Hin Rong Kla during the insurgency period.

The school was used for the training and lecture of the communist ideology, and at the same time it was the headquarters of the communist leaders. There were also the quartermaster and the housing of the teachers and trainers. In those days there was a weekly newspaper, "Ekkarat" covering both local and international news.

In 1970 prior to the establishment of the School of Military Politics, this place was the headquarters of the committee from the 3 provinces, namely Phetchabun, Phitsanulok and Loei. And in 1977 after the big student uprising, many of these student activists went into the forest: thus the school was founded.

Knowing the history of this place, care must be taken because you might accidentally step on land mine, a remnant from the past battle.

# 4) Sun at Lan Hin Pum and Pha Chu Thong

This area of hardpan is covered with white rose (Rhododendron lyi) shooting out from cracks and crevices. No other time that this hardpan filled with wile rose (Rhododendron lyi) is in full bloom. This area is different from other because of the nature of the rocks that look like knobs or buttons. Steep cliffs, some with projecting rocks, redder a frightening feeling.

Jus before sunset, if you continue southwards you will see a huge projecting rock on the cliff, and that is "Rong Kla Lek" or Little Rong Kla. Since the victorious campaign of the insurgent troops in 1972 this cliff has become known as "Pha Chu Thong" or Flag-raising Cliff.

Even though the Hmong people are not indigenous to this area, but their ancestors was the first group of people who settled on this land. Back then everything was so plentiful and fertile, whether it was water, plants and animals. It was conductive for them to plant rice, corn and opium. Their way of life so simple that they had spread from mountaintop, Loei and Phetchabun of Thailand and Chiang Khwang of Laos People's Democratic Republic. Today their population is numbered in the thousands.

These people cal themselves "Hmong." They are "Hmong Khoa" or White Hmong. The men wear glittering black or blue trousers with matching shirts. The beautiful designs around the collar, edge of shirt or pocket signify the identity of the tribe. The women also do black trousers and black or blue shirts. Their waistbands come in red, orange or light blue. On special occasions they also wear white pleated skirts.

The Hmong are hard working and frugal. They grow rice and corn and raise cattle. As for women, however, their embroidery skill is no as exquisite as other tribes'. The striking characteristic of these people is that they take pride in their livelihood and are free spirited.

In the 1965-1968 the Communist Party of Thailand persuaded these Hmong to Help with their campaign. Phu Hin Rong Kla was then established as the first base on Communist Party of Thailand from 1968-1982. It was the largest stronghold in the north, spreading its influence to Phu Miang, Phu Khat and Khoa Kho. Several Hmong served in the party's hierarchy.

In those days the Hmong had been tutored in a number of subjects for example languages, basic science and technology, public health and medicine, Communist's doctrine, and of course the art of waging war. These Hmong were fluent in Thai. Some were equipped with good working knowledge of health and medicine.

In 1976 another group of people arrived at Phu Hin Rong Kla, they were student activists from all over the country. These students helped establish several organizations upon this mountain such as the School of Military Politics and the State Hospital in 1977. The month of April 1982 saw the end of the insurgency era and the birth of the new National Park.

The Hmong people were relocated in the village along the foothill. This was regrettably another big change in these people's way of live and their history. At present the nature has taken its own course trying to remedy the harm brought upon these mountains by humans.

# 2.7.2 Tourist Attraction at Phu Hin Rong Kla

Phu Hin Rong National is an historical park with a geological marvel. Thus, the attractions at this park can be divided into 2 areas:

First, the historical park offers places where communist insurgents used to perform their activities, for example School of Military Politics, State Authority Agency, Pha Chu Thong and water turbine.

Second, the natural park offers people the wonder and beauty of nature such as Lan Hin Pum, Lan Hin Tack, Sun Crack. Man Daeng waterfall and Rom Klao Pharadon waterfall.

# 1) State Authority Agency

Situated about 3 kilometers to the southwest of the National Park, this place was used to be the administration office during the communist insurgency period. Today the remnants of what once were the weaving and maintenance shops can still be seen.

### 2) Hospital

This old hospital is approximately 2 kilometers from the State Authority Agency. The facility was equipped with the personnel and equipment needed for health care in the middle of the jungle. There are pharmacy, recuperating room, and facilities.

3) School of Military Politics (1) Mahido University

This facility is 6 kilometers away from the National Park Headquarters. The area is a dense forest. In the old days this school was the place where communist doctrine was instilled in the insurgents. The school was divided into civilian affairs, quartermaster, communication and infirmary. There were 31 buildings altogether, many still remaining. A burnt tractor is a reminder that several battles had been fought in this area.

### 4) Pha Chu Thong

About 500 meters from Lan Hin Pum, it is a steep cliff that you can admire the great view from the top. This was the place where the communists raised their flag when they won the battle.

### 5) Water Turbine

This turbine was utilized to harness water energy to propel the huller. The remnant of this turbine can still be seen.

### 6) Lan Hin Pum

Lan Hin Pum is right on the edge of the cliff about 4 kilometers from the National Park Headquarters. There are a lot of rocks bobbing up all over the place. The area was the recuperating place for the communist insurgents.

### 7) Sun Crack

Situated on the route to Lan Hin Pum, this natural phenomenon is comprised of layers of grid rock. It is like a man-made wall, making it another place to appreciate the geological wonder.

### 8) Lan Hin Taek

Three hundreds meters from the Phatcharin Base lies Lan Hin Teak. There are grooves in the land, some big some small. The depth is also varied. This area is covered with mosses, lichens, ferns and orchids.

### 9) Pratu Wua

This is a small valley that the government used to send its' troop to quell the communist insurgents. There was a heavy loss on the government side at that time due to the nature of the environment that was more advantageous to the other side. Today this area is of historical interest as well as a great place to study a variety of ferns.

# 10) Man Daeng Waterfall

This is a huge waterfall with 32 levels. A trekking route along the dense forest will take you into the midst of wild flowers. During the cool season maple trees will fashion beautiful red leaves.

11) Kaeng Lat and Tat Fa Waterfalls

Kaeng Lat Waterfall is situated at the foothill of Phu Hin Rong Kla. The electricity generating plant is 2 kilometers from Ban Huai Nam Sai village. Another 3-4 kilometers there is Tat Fa waterfall, a very beautiful one-level waterfall.

# 12) Rom Klao Pharadon Waterfall

This is a twin waterfall, about 4 kilometers from the National Park Headquarters. From the main road you have to go on foot for another 800 meters. The waterfall is a small one and surrounded by a dense forest.

# 2.8 The research involving

From the review literature about the potentiality of local people, it proved that the knowledge, the attitude and the participation related to the potentiality of local people. The research involving were as the below;

# 2.8.1 the research on the knowledge

The people in Klong Ra-og, Rayong Province had the ecotourism knowledge at moderate level (55.30%) and the knowledge also affected the attitude toward ecotourism at the statistical significance level at 0.05 (Thiwat 1999: Abstract). Then age, education affected the potentiality of knowledge and most of the tourist guide had the ecotourism and the conservation of natural resources and environmental knowledge at the moderate level (Sukallaya 2000: Abstract). Moreover the people in Suan-puang, Rachburi Province, did not understand about the ecotourism and they thought the tourist attraction was not important (Nakhom 1998: Abstract).

So the knowledge was a main factor of the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. The hypothesis was the knowledge affected the potential level of local people in ecoturism management, as well as, affected the attitude and participation.

# 2.8.2 the research on the attitude

The study of Thiwat (1999: Abstract) proved that the attitude of people toward the ecotourism at the moderate level (38.00%). Age and the education of tourist guide affected the attitude and most of the tourist guide had the attitude toward ecotourism at the moderate level (Sukallaya 2000: Abstract).

So the attitude was the main factor for this research to find the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. The hypothesis was the attitude affected the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management and the participation.

# 2.8.3 the research on the participation

The study of Thiwat(1999: Abstract), Chaloemporn and Rachanis (2000: Abstract) proved that the participation of people was at the low level. Age, sex, type of land ownership and length of stay affected the participation (Rachanis 2000: Abstract and Nakhom 1998:Abstract). It also showed that the difference of age and education affected the level of participation (Krisana 2000: Abstract and Chaloemporn 2000: Abstract).

But the research result of Penirapee and Sobsuk (2000: Abstract) showed that the people wanted to participate was at the moderate level.

And Nipon (1999: Abstract) study about the participation of local people in ecotourism proved that they did not participate in decision making, implementing and evaluating, but they just participated in getting the benefits from tourism.



### **CHAPTER III**

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is the survey research that consists of the quantitative research using questionnaire and the qualitative research using in-depth interviews. The research methodology was as the following:

### 3.1 The quantitative research

### 3.1.1 The sample

The purposive sampling was used in this research. The local people who have lived in Bann Rong Kla, Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park, Phisanulok province were selected to be the sample.

### 3.1.2 Size and Sampling

There are 86 households in Bann Rong Kla, which divided into 2 groups, the originally local people and the migrating people since 1984. The researcher collected the data from all using the questionnaire by asking the household leader or the couple of marriage or the main incomer.

The condition of collecting data; the researcher collected data as much as possible. After collecting data, the researcher separated the sampling to be 2 groups as the following;

- 1) The migrating people since 1984
- 2) The originally local people

## 3.2 The Qualitative Research

The researcher used the in-depth interview to collect the qualitative data asking for the person who was relative to the tourism as shown the below.

- 1) The high-land agricultural officer of Amphor Nakornthai
- 2) Head official of Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park
- 3) Head official of northern ,Northern Regional office 3 (TAT)
- 4) Head teacher of Bann Rongkla school
- 5) Head leader of Bann Rongkla
- 6) KhunMenaa Saewha, the former soldier of Communist Party in Phu Hin Rong Kla.
- 7) KhunLue Saesong, the former assistant leader of Bann Rong Kla.

### 3.3 Tools for research

3.3.1 The quantitative research tools used the questionnaire, which were divided into 4 parts to collect data.

Part I: The personal data: age, sex, education, occupation, income, length of stay and number of land ownership.

Part II: The knowledge questionnaire on tourist destination, the natural resources management and environmental quality

Part III: The attitude toward ecotourism management

Part IV: The participatory level on ecotourism management

3.3.2 The qualitative research tools used the in-depth interview questionnaire to collect data.

### 3.4 Creating tools

### 3.4.1 Tools for the quantitative research

The questionnaire and the test were used to collect data. These can be divided into 4 parts as the below;

Part I: The personal data: age, sex, education, occupation, income, length of stay and number of land ownership.

Part II: The knowledge questionnaire on tourist destination, the natural resources management and environmental quality.

The close-ended questions that had 2 choices, true of false used in this research. Supposing the people answer right, they get 1 point. In contrast the people answer wrong, they get 0 point. After collecting all data, the researcher checked all question. The statistic using to find the level of attitude were mean and standard deviation. The knowledge could be divided into 3 levels by arranging as the be low;

1) Low knowledge = the score between <Mean - ½ S.D.

2) Moderate knowledge = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D.

3) High knowledge = the score between > Mean +  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D.

Part III: The attitude toward ecotourism management.

This part used the close-ended questions that were applied from Likert (R.A. Likert) to collect data. Each question had 4 choices, strongly agreement, agreement, disagreement, and strongly disagreement. Threre were both the positive and negative question and the criteria point shown as the below;

### The criteria score:

The positive question:

Strongly agreement = 4 point

Agreement = 3 point

Disagreement = 2 point

The negative question:

Strongly agreement = 1 point

Agreement = 2 point

Disagreement = 3 point

Strongly disagreement = 1 point Strongly disagreement = 4 point

The statistic using to find the level of attitude were mean and standard deviation. The attitude could be divided into 3 levels by arranging as the be low;

1) Negative attitude = the score between  $\leq$  Mean -  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.D.

2) Moderate attitude = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D.

3) Positive attitude = the score between > Mean +  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D.

Part IV: The participatory level on ecotourism management and the natural resources management and the environmental quality. The types of participation were as giving opinion, making decision, managing, planning, implementing, follow-up and evaluating. The frequency of participation were used to consider to give the point.

The statistic using to find the participatory level were mean and standard deviation. The participation could be divided into 3 levels by arranging as the be low;

- 1) Low participation
- = the score between <Mean ½ S.D.
- 2) Moderate participation
- = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D.
- 3)High participation
- = the score between > Mean +  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D.

Moreover the participation used the Delphi Technique to find the consensus about the appropriate point of each activity in participation. Delphi of this research closely gave the meaning as Ducanis and Junior. The study of Macmillan (Chaleomporn Chusri, 2000, Sobsuk Leelasuk 2000) found that 17 experts could reduce the error as shown in table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Reducing error from the number of experts

(Panel Size)	(Error Reduction)	(Net Changes)
1-5	1.20-0.07	0.50
5-9	0.07-0.58	0.21
9-13	0.58-0.54	0.04
13-17	0.54-0.50	0.04
17-21	0.50-0.48	0.02
21-25	0.48-0.46	0.02
25-29	0.46-0.44	0.02

Source: Macmillan (Chaleomporn Chusri, 2000, Sobsuk Leelasuk 2000)

This research used the applied Delphi Technique. The researcher created the questionnaire to ask the experts in the assigned topic. The methodology were as the below;

- 1) Firstly, set up 18 experts in the environment and the ecotourism to give the score of each factor, which the researcher assigned. These main factors were about the participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality and the participation in ecotourism management. All expert were accepted by the thesis advisors.
- 2) Then, sent the first time questionnaire to all experts. They had to give the score of each main factors consisting of 100 points.
- 3) So, took all questionnaires to check the score, which the experts gave. Mean was used in this research.
- 4) Informed the mean and the first score of each self expert in order to insist their first score or change their score.
  - 5) Took the second score to find the mean.
- 6) Took the second mean to consult with the advisors. They mad decision about all sub-participation score.
  - 7) Lastly, took the score to multiply with each point of each activity.

Table 3-2 The participatory Delphi score getting from the expert

Studied factor	Mean of the 1 <sup>st</sup>	Mean of the 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Used score
	score	score	
1. The participation in ecotourism management			
1.1 Giving opinion and making decision	14.78	13.24	14
1.2 Planning	10.28	10.59	10.5
1.3 Managing and implementing	11.56	12.18	12
1.4 Follow-up and evaluating	8.78	8.94	8.5
1.5 Others (identify)	1.28	0.88	-
The total score in the first part of participation	47.22	45.88	45
2. The participation in the natural resources management and environmental quality			
1.1 Giving opinion and making decision	16.78	16.35	17
1.2 Planning	11.39	11.88	12
1.3 Managing and implementing	12.89	14.71	15
1.4 Follow-up and evaluating	10.11	10.71	11
1.5 Others (identify)	1.61	1.18	-
The total score in the second part of participation	52.78	54.12	55

3.4.2 Tools for the qualitative research

The in-depth interview question were used to collect data. The topic consisted of the problem, the threat and the guideline on community-based ecotourism. There were 7 person giving this interview as the detail in topic 3.2.

## 3.5 Measurement and the effective tools.

3.5.1 Took the constructed questionnaire to consult all advisors to prove the content validity and correct them. Took the questionnaire after correcting to try-out with the 30 people who had lived near Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park. The try-out questionnaire were analyzed as the below;

## 3.5.1.1 Effectiveness of the questionnaire

- 1) Firstly, check the questionnaire and sum the score. Then, consecutive order from the lowest score to the highest score and using the 25% technique to analyze the index of difficulty and the power of discrimination. (Boontham Kijpreedaborisuth 1994:107)
- 2) Finally, select the good quality of question by using the index of difficulty between 0.2-.08 and the power of discrimination from 0.2. The equation were as the following;

			<u> </u>
T 1 CD:00 14	מ	=	$P_{\rm H} + P_{ m L}$
Index of Difficulty	r		LH   LL
,			
			2 <b>n</b>

Power of Discrimination	r	: =	$P_{\rm H} - P_{\rm L}$		
(	opy	<u>rign</u>		<u>anidoi</u>	Unive

when.

n = Total number of the right answer in both high and low group

P = Index of Difficulty

r = Power of Discrimination

 $P_H$  = Number of the right answer in high group  $P_N$  = Number of the right answer in low group

3.5.1.2 Measurement of reliability

After getting the index of difficulty and the power of discrimination, the researcher find the reliability using Kuder-Richardson Formula 20: KR-20 (Boontham Kijpreedaborisuth 1991:203). The equation was as the below;

Reliability (rtt) = 
$$\begin{bmatrix} k \\ \hline k-I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_x^2 - \sum pq \\ \hline S_x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

when:

k = Total number of the question

p = Proportion of the right answer in each question

q = Proportion of the wrong answer in each question

 $S_x^2$  = Variance of the total score

The good quality of the question, the reliability should be more than 0.7 (Boontham Kijpreedaborisuth 1988:17)

# 3.6 Criteria to evaluate the potential level of local people in ecotourism management.

There were 3 steps of this part, the details were shown as the following;

- Step I: Construction of the criteria on three main factors, the knowledge, the attitude and the participation. Delphi technique was applies to use in this step. The details were shown following;
- 1) Using the 18 experts, same the participation expert, to give the score of each factor.
- 2) Sent the Delphi technique questionnaire to all experts to give the score. The total score of three main factors had 100 points.
  - 3) Took all questionnaires to check the score and mean.
- 4) Informed the mean and the first score of each self-expert in order to insist their first score or change their score.
  - 5) Took the second score to find the mean.
- 6) Lastly, took the score to multiply with each point of each activity. The result of Delphi Technique was shown in the table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Three main factors Delphi score getting from the expert

Main factors	Mean of the 1st score	Mean of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> score	Used score
1. Knowledge	29.44	30.29	30
2. Attitude	31.94	32.35	30
3. Participatory level	38.61	38.82	40
J. I dition partition		Total	100

### Step II: Calculation of the total score

Took the Delphi score (shown in table 3-3) to multiply with the raw score of each factor. Then the total score would be got in this part (the raw scores were got from all three part of questionnaire consisting of the knowledge, the attitude and the participation). The equation could be derived as the following;

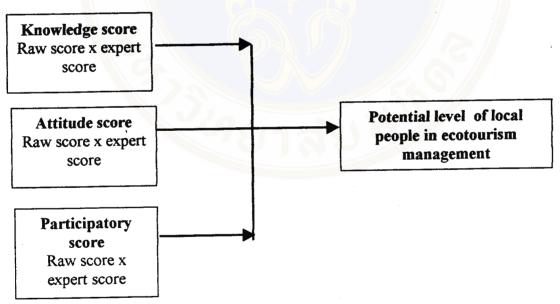
- the raw score of knowledge X the Delphi Technique score of knowledge
- the raw score of attitude X the Delphi Technique score of attitude
- the raw score of participation X the Delphi Technique score of participation

Step III: Arranging the potential level of local people in ecotourism management.

The statistic using to find the potential level of local people in ecotourism management were mean and standard deviation. The potentiality could be divided into 3 levels by arranging as the be low;

- 1) Low potentiality = the score between <Mean ½ S.D.
- 2) Moderate potentiality = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D.
- 3) High potentiality = the score between > Mean + ½S.D.

<u>Conclusion:</u> The guideline for evaluating the potential level of local people in ecotourism management.



The equation was derived as the following below:

$$P = Ax + By + Cz$$

When P = Potentiality of local people in ecotourism management

A = Raw score of the knowledge

B = Raw score of the attitude toward ecotourism

- C = Raw score of the participation in ecotourism management and the natural resources management and the environmental quality
  - x = Knowledge score from the expert
  - y = Attitude score from the expert
  - z = Participatory score from the expert

## 3.7 Collecting Data

- 3.7.1 The researcher contacted the relevant organization and the expert to give the information wanted.
- 3.7.2 The researcher had collected data by using the questionnaire at Bann Rong Kla, Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park, Amphor Nakornthai, Phisanulok Province.

### 3.8 Analyzing Data

### 3.8.1 Quantitative data analysis

After collecting data, the researcher checked all questionnaires and made the code.

3.8.1.1 The statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) was utilized for data analysis and the information statistic used were percentage, frequencies, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Stepwise Multiple Regression.

3.8.1.2 The analysis of the potential level, the detail of methodology was shown in topic 3.6.

## 3.8.2 Qualitative data analysis

The qualitative study was carried out by in-depth interviews of 7 key-informants and the information was analyzed by descriptive presentation.



### CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

This research was studied about the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management, case study: Bann Rong Kla, Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park, and Phisanulok Province. The research results were shown as the below;

The results were divided as the topic following;

1) The personal data were sex, age, education, career, income, length of stay and the number of land ownership. The results were the descriptive presentation in the statistic of frequency, mean, percentage and standard deviation.

2) The knowledge consisted of the tourist destination knowledge, the ecotourism management knowledge and the natural resources management and the environmental quality knowledge. The results were the descriptive presentation in the statistic of frequency, mean, percentage and standard deviation. The results were also arranged in three levels as the low, moderate and high knowledge.

3) The attitude toward ecotourism results were the descriptive presentation in the statistic of frequency, mean, percentage and standard deviation. The results were also

arranged in three levels as the low, moderate and high attitude.

4) The participation in ecotourism management and natural resources management and environmental quality results were the descriptive presentation in the statistic of frequency, mean, percentage and standard deviation. The results were also arranged in three levels as the low, moderate and high participation.

5) The arrangement of the potential level of local people in ecotourism management was shown in chapter 3.6. And this part was also arranged in 3 level, the

low, moderate, and high level.

6) The result of relationship between the knowledge, the attitude and the participation with the potential level used the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Stepwise Multiple Regression to indicate the correlation.

## 4.1 Quantitative result

The qualitative study was used the questionnaire to collect data, which were, divided into 4 parts as the following; (1) the personal data, (2) the knowledge's the local tourist destination, and the natural resources management and the environmental quality, (3) the attitude toward ecotourism management and (4) the participation in ecotourism management and the environmental quality. The result were shown in the below:

- 4.1.1 The personal data result was reveal that;
- 1) Sex; almost of the people were male (71.40%) and the rest were female (28.60%).

- 2) Age; most of them were the labor-age, 15-25 years (30%), 26-35 years (28.60%), 36-45 years (25.70%), and 46 years up (15.70%).
- 3) Education; it was proved that almost of them were under primary school (40%), primary school (41.43%), secondary school (15.71%), and bachelor degree (2.86%).
- 4) Income; the average income of the household a month was 4,599 baht. There're 75.71% of the people got below the average income and 24.29 % of the people got higher than the average income. When a month, the maximum income was 25,000 baht and the minimum income was only 500 baht.

5) Career

- 5.1) Main career; it was proved that there were 87.10% of them were agriculturist, 5.70% had the own business, 1.40% were the government official, 2.90 were the employee and 2.90% were the others.
- 5.2) Sub-career; it was proved that there were 38.57% got the sub-career and the rest were not. Most of the sub-careers were the own business (55.60%). Another were the employee (33.30%). And the other was the agriculturist (11.10%).
- 6) Length of stay in Bann Rong Kla; the result of the length stay was shown as the following, 1-10 years (24.29%), 11-20 years (65.71%), 21-30 years (7.14%), more than 31 years 2.86%. When the longest length of stay was 63 years and the shortest was 1 year. The average length of stay was 16.51 years.
- 7) Number of land ownership; it's clear that almost of the people was the land ownership in Bann Rong Kla (81.40%), it's only 18.60 % had no land. More in formation about the land ownership proved were 2-10 rais (40%), 11-20 rais (25.17%), 21-30 rais (12.86%), 31-40 rais (1.43%), 41 rais up (2.86%). When the maximum land ownership was 50 rais, the average land ownership was 11.928 rais.

<b>Table 4-1:</b>	Personal	l data in the	number and	the percentage.

Variable	Number	Percentage
Sex	70	100.00
Male	50	71.40
Female	20	28.60
Age	70	100.00
15-25 years	21	30.00
26-35 years	20	28.60
36-45 years	18	25.70
46 years up	11	15.70
Education	70	100.00
Below primary school	28	40.00
Primary school	29	41.43
Secondary school	11	15.71
Bachelor degree	2	2.86
Income	70	100.00
0-2,500 Baht	24	34.29
2,501-5,000 Baht	29	45.71
5,001-7,500 Baht	2	2.86
7,501-10,000 Baht	6	8.57
10,000-12,500 Baht	4	5.71
12,501 Baht up	2	2.86
Minimum 500 Baht Maximum 2	25,000 Baht Mean 4,599 l	Bath
Main career	70	100.00
Agriculturist	61	87.10
Own business	4	5.70
Government official	1	1.40
Employee	2	2.90
Others	2	2.90
Sub-career	70	100.00
Yes	27	38.57
No	43	61.43
Type of sub-career	27	100.00
Agriculturist	3	11.11
Own-business	15	55.56
Employee	9	33.33

Table 4-1 (continued): Personal data in the number and the percentage.

Variable	Number	Percentage
Length of stay in Bann Rong Kla	70	100.00
1-10 years	17	24.29
11-20 years	46	65.71
21-30 years	5	7.14
31 years up	2	2.86

Minimum 1 year Maximum 63 years Mean 16.51 years Standard Deviation 9.01

Number of land ownership	70	100.00
No	12	17.14
2-10 rais	28	40.00
11-20 rais	18	25.71
21-30 rais	9	12.86
31-40 rais	1	1.43
41 rais up	2	2.86
11 Table of 1 Table 1 To 1 Maria	11 000 min Standard D	orgintian 11 6

Minimum 0 rai Maximum 50 rais Mean 11.928 rais Standard Deviation 11.683

## 4.1.2 Knowledge

The questionnaire was used to collect data. The questionnaire was the right-wrong question. If the people answer right, they will get 1 point. In the other hand, if they answer wrong, they will get 0 point. The questionnaire was divided into 3 parts; (1) the local tourist destination knowledge, (2) the ecotourism management knowledge and (3) the natural resources management and the environmental quality knowledge. The result research was shown at the following;

## 4.1.2.1 Local tourist destination knowledge

There were 12 questions in this part. The result were presented in the table 4-2 as below;

Table 4-2: Local tourist destination knowledge

Question	Right	Wrong
1. Kulap Khao or white rose(Rhododendron lyli) can be found	92.90	7.10
in Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park.	(65)	(5)
2. Lan Hin Pum was the famous tourist attraction in Phu Hin	94.30	5.70
Rong Kla National Park.	(66)	(4)
3. The tourist only admired to travel the forest in Phu Hin	52.90	47.10
Rong Kla.	(37)	(33)
4.Pha Chu Thong was a steep cliff that you can admire the	92.90	7.10
great view from the top.	(65)	(5)
5. The tourist can go to see the sun set at Lan Hin Pum.	75.70	24.30
5, 110 to said the 5	(53)	(17)
6. In the past, Phu Hin Rong Kla was the community-based	94.30	5.70
party of Thailand.  Copyright by Ma	(66)	U <sup>(4)</sup> vers

Thanawat Khwanboon Result / 38

Table 4-2 (continued): Local tourist destination knowledge

Question	Right	Wrong
7. The communist had used the turbine triturate the rice.	94.30	5.70
	(66)	(4)
8. When Thai soldier won the communist battle, they raised	80.00	20.00
their flag.	(56)	(14)
9. The warrior grave was used to bury the corpse of	12.90	87.10
communist soldiers.	(9)	(61)
10. The local play was attractive to the tourist.	88.60	11.40
	(62)	(8)
11. The tourist were interested in the local dress, Mhong	88.60	11.40
dress.	(62)	(8)
12. The plant was interesting for the tourist.	78.60	21.40
	(55)	(15)

### Remark

- 1. Shown as the percentage
- 2. The number in the parenthesis shown as the 70 samples

It's proved that the people got the average score at 9.45 points from 12 points. The maximum point was 12 and the minimum point was 4 points. The standard deviation was 1.48.

Low knowledge = the score between <Mean - ½ S.D. 0-8 points

Moderate knowledge = the score between Mean ± ½S.D. 9-11 points

High knowledge = the score between > Mean + ½S.D. 12 points

From table 4-3, it's concluded that the people was the low level of knowledge at 21.43%, more than a half was the moderate level at 55.71% and the high level of knowledge at 22.86%.

Table 4-3: The level of the tourist destination knowledge

The level of	the tourist destination knowledge	Number	percentage
Low level	= 0 - 8 points	15	21.43
Moderate level	= 9 – 11 points	39	55.71
High level	=12 points	16	22.86

### 4.1.2.2 The ecotourism management knowledge

There're 9 questions in this part. The results were shown in the table 4-4 as below;

**Table 4-4:** The ecotourism management knowledge

Question	Right	Wrong
1. The good tourism should not damage the environment,	100.00	0.00
such as deforestation for the tourist or dropping the waste out of the garbage.	(70)	(0)
2. The interpretation, like the area information, made the	97.10	2.90
tourist understand the background of tourist attraction.	(68)	(2)
3. We should build the high building in Phu Hin Rong Kla	65.70	34.30
National Park to carry number of tourist grow.	(46)	(24)

Table 4-4 (continued): The ecotourism management knowledge

Question	Right	Wrong
4. The local people should participate in tourism as much as	97.10	2.90
possible. Because the local people were the person who both	(68)	(2)
got the benefit and the impact.		
5. Zoning, such the conservation area, or the tourism area,	90.00	10.00
helped the natural resources not damaged.	(63)	(7)
6. The local should take the tourist in the village as much as	8.60	91.40
possible.	(6)	(64)
7. The local people should know the details or background of	98.60	1.40
their village in order to explain to the tourist.	(69)	(1)
8. The tourist should not take anything out of the forest, like	97.10	2.90
the wild flower, the wild plant.	(68)	(2)
9. Homestay should have all facility to take the tourist care,	27.10	72.90
such as the iron, the fan, the refrigerator, etc.	(19)	(51)

Remark 1. Sh

- 1. Shown as the percentage
- 2. The number in the parenthesis shown as the 70 samples

It's proved that the people got the average score at 6.9 points from 9 points. The maximum point was 9 and the minimum point was 3 points. The standard deviation was 0.98.

Low knowledge = the score between <Mean - ½ S.D. 0-5 points

Moderate knowledge = the score between Mean ± ½S.D. 6-7 points

High knowledge = the score between > Mean + ½S.D. 8 points up

From table 4-5, it's concluded that the people was the low level of knowledge at only 4.29%, two third of the sample were the moderate level at 74.29% and the high level of knowledge at 21.42%.

Table 4-5 The level of ecotourism management knowledge

level of ecot	ourism management knowledge	Number	Percentage
Low level	= 0 – 5 points	3	4.29
Moderate level	= 6 – 7 points	52	74.29
High level	= 8 points up	15	21.42

## 4.1.2.3 The natural resources management and the environmental quality knowledge

There're 9 questions in this part. The research result were shown in the table 4-6 as the following.

Thanawat Khwanboon Result / 40

Table 4-6: The natural resources management and the environmental quality knowledge

Question	Right	Wrong
1. The pesticide made the high productivity.	32.90	67.10
	(23)	(47)
2. In case of insufficient land, we should deforestation.	87.10	12.90
	(61)	(9)
3. The chemical substance for plantation made Kamhum swam	80.00	20.00
contaminated.	(56)	(14)
4. The deforestation caused of the volume drop rain and the	88.60	11.40
flooding.	(62)	(8)
5. Throwing the solid waste into the waterway caused the	94.30	5.70
epidemically widespread.	(66)	(4)
6. The waste water from the household caused the water	74.30	25.70
pollution.	(52)	(18)
7. The fertilization or the agricultural chemical caused the bad	82.90	17.10
quality of soil	(58)	(12)
8. If the agriculturist want to get the high productivity, they	57.10	42.90
should plant monocrop every year.	(40)	(30)
9. Putting the solid waste in the ground was a good way to	77.10	22.90
damage them.	(54)	(16)
Remark 1. Shown as the percentage		

2. The number in the parenthesis shown as the 70 samples

It's proved that the people got the average score at 6.74 points from 9 points. The maximum point was 9 and the minimum point was 2 points. The standard deviation was 1.52.

Low knowledge = the score between < Mean - ½ S.D. 0-5 points Moderate knowledge = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 6-8 points = the score between > Mean + ½S.D. 9 points High knowledge

From table 4-7, it's concluded that the people was the low level of knowledge at 21.43%, two third of the sample were the moderate level at 72.86% and the high level of knowledge at only 5.71%.

Table 4-7: The natural resources management and the environmental quality knowledge

	e natural resources management and ronmental quality knowledge	Number	Percentage
Low level	= 0 – 5 points	15	21.43
Moderate level	= 6 – 8 points	51	72.86
High level	= 9 points	4	5.71

The 3 parts of knowledge were proved that the people got the average score at 23.01 points from 30 points, the maximum point at 27, the minimum point at 12 and the standard deviation at 2.86.

Low knowledge = the score between  $\leq$  Mean -  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.D. 0-21 points Moderate knowledge = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$  S.D. 22-24 points High knowledge = the score between  $\geq$  Mean  $+ \frac{1}{2}$  S.D. 25 points up

From table 4-8, it's concluded that the people was the low level of knowledge at 20.00%, two third of the sample were the moderate level at 52.86% and the high level of knowledge at 27.14%.

Table 4-8: All 3 parts of knowledge

	All 3 parts of knowledge	Number	percentage
Low level	= 0 - 21 points	14	20.00
Moderate level	= 22 – 24 points	37	52.86
High level	= 25 points up	19	27.14

### 4.1.3 Attitude toward the ecotourism management

There're 16 questions in this part. The result was shown in the table 4-9 as the below;

Table 4-9: Attitude toward the ecotourism management

Question	Strongly agreement	Agreement	Disagreement	Strongly disagreement
1. The incomes getting from the tourist	7.10	40.00	48.60	4.30
were not necessary to develop the local	(5)	(28)	(34)	(3)
area.				
2. The tourism could produce more careers	35.70	61.40	2.90	0.00
in the local.	(25)	(43)	(2)	(0)
3. The tourist can make a good	7.10	88.60	2.90	1.40
understanding between the local people	(5)	(62)	(2)	(1)
and the tourist, such as the local culture				
and tradition.				
4. The tourist activity can protect	11.40	70.00	18.60	0.00
emigration.	(8)	(49)	(13)	(0)
5. The tourist activity caused the	14.30	64.30	21.40	0.00
immigration to find a job in the local area.	(10)	(45)	(15)	(0)
6. The local area should be developed in	32.90	57.10	5.70	4.30
the infrastructure, such as the electricity,	(23)	(40)	(4)	(3)
the water supply, to carry the growth of				
tourist.				
7. The local product can sell when the	35.70	57.10	7.10	0.00
tourist activities happen.	(25)	(40)	(5)	(0)
8. The crimes always happen when the	1.40	12.90	55.70	30.00
tourists come.	(1)	(9)	(39)	(21)
9. The tourist takes the new fashion to	10.00	51.40	30.00	8.60
local and caused to suddenly change the	(7)	(36)	(21)	(6)
traditional culture.				
10. When the tourist increasingly come to	0.00	22.90	65.70	11.40
the local, the local people ignore their	(0)	(16)	(46)	(8)
traditional culture.				

Table 4-9 (continued): Attitude toward the ecotourism management

Question	Strongly agreement	Agreement	Disagreement	Strongly disagreement
11. Only local people should be the local	14.29	58.57	24.29	2.85
guide in Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park.	(10)	(41)	(17)	(2)
12. When the tourist increased, the local	2.90	34.30	54.30	8.60
always faced a lot of waste till they can	(2)	(24)	(38)	(6)
not damage them.				
13. SAO should support the local people	12.90	74.30	11.40	1.40
to participate the development project in	(9)	(52)	(8)	(1)
their local.				
14. We should deforest to carry the growth	0.00	7.10	55.70	37.10
of tourist.	(0)	(5)	(39)	(26)
15. The local people should be trained or	24.30	67.10	7.10	1.40
got the knowledge about the tourist	(17)	(47)	(5)	(1)
business topic.				
16. All materials, using to build the house,	0.00	28.60	58.60	12.90
should take from Bangkok in order to	(0)	(20)	(41)	(9)
update.				

Remark

1. Shown as the percentage

2. The number in the parenthesis shown as the 70 samples

It's proved that the people got the average score at 45.62 points from 64 points. The maximum point was 56 and the minimum point was 40 points. The standard deviation was 3.34.

Negative attitude = the score between <Mean -  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.D. 0-43 points = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 44-47 points = the score between > Mean +  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 48 points up

From table 4-10, it's concluded that the negative attitude was at 27.14%, the moderate attitude was at 47.14% and the positive attitude was at 25.72%.

Table 4-10: Attitude toward the ecotourism

Attitude toward the ecotourism	Number	Percentage
Negative attitude $= 0 - 43$ points	19	27.14
Moderate attitude $= 44 - 47$ points	33	47.14
Positive attitude = 48 points up	18	25.72

- 4.1.4 The participation in the ecotourism management and the participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality
- 4.1.4.1 The participation in the ecotourism management. The result was shown in the table 4-11 as the following;

<b>Table 4-11:</b> The participation in the ecotourism manageme	Table	4-11: The	participation	in the	ecotourism	managemen
---	-------	-----------	---------------	--------	------------	-----------

Table 4-11: The participation in the ecotou	rism mar	nagement		
Participation	Never	1 time	2-3 times	More than 3
•		a year	a year	times a year
1. Giving opinion and making decision				
-Meeting	23.40	14.30	15.70	45.70
	(17)	(10)	(11)	(32)
-Propose and solve the problem	50.00	10.00	8.60	31.40
•	(35)	(7)	(6)	· (22)
-Decide to invest	67.10	10.00	5.70	17.10
	(47)	(7)	(4)	(12)
2. Planning				
-To be the village committee	84.30	0.00	0.00	15.70
	(59)	(0)	(0)	(11)
-Making policy on the local tourism	67.10	0.00	2.90	30.00
S. Land	(47)	(0)	(2)	(21)
-Limit the number of tourist and type of	67.10	4.30	1.40	27.10
tourism activity	(47)	(3)	(1)	(19)
3. Management and implementation		` /		
- Campaign about the local tourism	60.00	7.10	1.40	31.40
Campaign about the local to an annual	(42)	(5)	(1)	(22)
-Identifying the tourist area	75.50	1.40	2.90	20.00
identifying the tearlet area	(53)	(1)	(2)	(14)
-Giving homestay to the tourist	81.40	1.40	0.00	17.10
-Giving nomostay to an tourist	- (57)	(1)	(0)	(12)
-Food and beverages service	81.40	2.90	0.00	15.70
-1 ood and beverages service	(57)	(2)	(0)	(11)
-Meeting in the tourism	81.40	5.70	4.30	8.60
-Meeting in the tourism	(57)	(4)	(3)	(6)
-Local guide	87.10	1.40	2.90	8.60
-Local guide	(61)	(1)	(2)	(6)
-Transportation service to the tourist.	82.90	0.00	1.40	15.70
- Transportation service to the tourist.	(58)	(0)	(1)	(11)
4. Follow up and evaluation	(30)	(0)	(1)	()
-Follow up the tourist destination	52.90	7.10	5.70	34.30
<del>-</del>	(37)	(5)	(4)	(24)
development in Bann Rong Kla	61.40	8.60	1.40	28.60
-Follow up the work of the officials	(43)	(6)	(1)	(20)
Evaluation the community based tourism	70.00	8.60	1.40	20.00
-Evaluation the community-based tourism	(49)	(6)	(1)	(14)
Damanta 1 Shown as the percentage	( <del>1</del> 2)	(0)	(1)	(17)

Remark

1. Shown as the percentage

2. The number in the parenthesis shown as the 70 samples

It's proved that the people got the average score at 39.11 points from 135 points. The maximum point was 132 and the minimum point was 0 points. The standard deviation was 34.67.

Low participation = the score between <Mean -  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 0-21 points Moderate participation = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 22-56 points High participation = the score between > Mean +  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 57 points up

From table 4-12, it's concluded that the low participation was at 38.57%, the moderate participation was at 32.86% and the high participation was at 28.57%.

Table 4-12: The participation in the ecotourism management

The participation in the ecotourism management	Number	Percentage
Low participation $= 0-21$ points	27	38.57
Moderate participation = 22 – 56 points	23	32.86
High participation = 57 points up	20	28.57

4.1.4.2 The participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality. The result were shown in the table 4-13 as the below;

Table 4-13: the participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality

Participation	Never	l time a year	2-3 times a year	More than 3 times a year
1. Giving opinion and making decision				
-Meeting	42.90	5.70	4.30	47.10
	(30)	(4)	(3)	(33)
- Propose and solve the problem	65.70	0.00	<b>2</b> .90	31.40
	(46)	(0)	(2)	(22)
2. Planning				
-Making policy about the utilization of the	64.30	2.90	5.70	27.10
local natural resources	(45)	(2)	(4)	(19)
-Planning in solving environmental	62.90	2.90	5.70	28.60
problem	(44)	(2)	(4)	(20)
3. Management and implementation	I GIZ			
-Act as the village committee	82.90	0.00	0.00	17.10
Ç	(58)	(0)	(0)	(12)
-Campaign about the right way to use the	48.60	7.10	11.40	32.90
natural resources	(34)	(5)	(8)	(23)
-Meeting in environmental problem	61.40	5.70	8.60	24.30
	(43)	(4)	(6)	(17)
4. Follow up and evaluation	` ′	` ′	` '	
-Follow up the environmental quality in	61.40	1.40	1.40	35.70
the local area	(43)	(1)	(1)	(25)
-Follow up the works of the local	67.10	1.40	4.30	27.10
government official	(47)	(1)	(3)	(19)
-Evaluate the environmental quality in the	58.60	5.70	10.00	25.70
local area	(41)	(4)	(7)	(18)
<b>Remark</b> 1. Shown as the percentage	` ′	` '	• •	• •

2. The number in the parenthesis shown as the 70 samples

It's proved that the people got the average score at 56.77 points from 165 points. The maximum point was 162 and the minimum point was 0 points. The standard deviation was 51.52.

Low participation = the score between <Mean -  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.D. 0-30 points Moderate participation = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 31-83 points High participation = the score between > Mean +  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 84 points up

From table 4-14, it's concluded that the low participation was at 37.14%, the moderate participation was at 38.57% and the high participation was at 24.29%.

Table 4-14: The participation in the natural resources management and the

environmental quality

The participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality	Number	Percentage
Low participation $= 0 - 30$ points	26	37.14
Moderate participation = 31 – 83 points	27	38.57
High participation = 84 points up	17	24.29

The two parts of participation were proved that the people got the average score at 95.88 points from 300 points, the maximum score at 294 points, the minimum score at 0 point and the standard deviation at 85.94.

Low participation = the score between <Mean -  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.D. 0- 52 points Moderate participation = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 53-139 points High participation = the score between > Mean +  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 140 points up

From table 4-15, it's concluded that the low participation was at 37.14%, the moderate participation was at 35.71% and the high participation was at 27.14%.

Table 4-15: Both sides of participation

Both sides of participation	Number	Percentage
Low participation $= 0 - 52$ points	26	37.14
Moderate participation $= 53 - 139$ points	25	35.71
High participation = 140 points up	19	27.14

## 4.2 Arranging the potential level of local people in ecotourism management

The potentiality of local people in ecotourism management consists of 3 factors, the knowledge, the attitude and the participation. The detail of the methodology was shown as the following; firstly, the researcher took the raw score of 3 parts to multiply with the expert score. Then Mean, Maximum, Minimum and Standard Deviation was the statistic to use to arrange the potentiality in 3 levels. The equation was derived as the following below:

$$P = Ax + By + Cz.$$

When P = Potentiality of local people in ecotourism management

A = Raw score of the knowledge

B = Raw score of the attitude toward ecotourism

C = Raw score of the participation in ecotourism management and the natural resources management and the environmental quality

x = Knowledge score from the expert

y = Attitude score from the expert

z = Participatory score from the expert

It's proved that the people got the average score at 5,869 points (39.02%) from 14,820 points. The maximum point was 13,720 (95.78%) and the minimum point was 1,560(10.53%). The standard deviation was 3351.79.

Low potentiality = the score between <Mean -  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.D. 0-2517 points Moderate potentiality = the score between Mean  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 2518-9221 points High potentiality = the score between > Mean +  $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D. 9222 points up

From table 4-16, it's concluded that the low potentiality was at 38.57%, the moderate participation was at 35.71% and the high participation was at 25.71%.

Table 4-16: The potential level of local people in ecotourism management

Pot	Number	Percentage	
Low potentiality	= 0 - 2517  points	27	38.57
Moderate potentiality	= 2518 – 9221 points	25	35.71
High potentiality	= 9222 points up	18	25.71

- 4.3 Result of the relationship between the knowledge, the attitude and the participation with the potential level of local people in ecotourism management
- 4.3.1 The analysis result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient
  This study was shown the factor relating each others. The result was presented
  in the table 4-17 as the below;

Table 4-17: Analysis result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient

		knowled	Environm ental participati on	Ecotourism management participation	All participati on	Attitude toward ecotourism	destination	management knowledge	management knowledge
All knowledge	Pearson Correlation	1	.295*	.287*	.320**	.095	.776**	.713**	.621**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.013	.016	.007	.435**	.000	.000	.000
Environmental participation	Pearson Correlation	1-	1.000	.652**	.943**	.256*	.171	.181	.316*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013		.000	.000	.032	.157	.133_	.008
Ecotourism management	Pearson Correlation	ł	.652**	1.000	.867**	.248*	.182	.164	.303*
participation	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	.000	opyr	.000	.039	.131	.176	.011

Table 4-1	Table 4-17: Analysis result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient								ent
		knowled	Environm ental participati on	Ecotourism management participation	All participati on	Attitude toward ecotourism	Tourist destination knowledge	Environment al management knowledge	management
All participation	Pearson Correlation		.943**	.867**	1.000	.277	.192	.191	.340**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	.000	.000		.020	.111	.113	.004
Attitude toward ecotourism	Pearson Correlation		.256*	.248*	.277*	1.000	.167	160	.275*
. ccolourism	Sig. (2-tailed)	.435	.032	.039	.020		.168	.186	.021
Tourist destination knowledge	Pearson Correlation		.171	.182	.192	.167	1.000	.237*	.378**
_	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.157	.131	.111	.168		.048	.001
Environmental management knowledge	Pearson Correlation		.181	.164	.191	160	.237*	1.000	.150
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.133	.176	.113	.186	.048		.215
Ecotourism management knowledge	Pearson Correlation		.316**	.303**	.340**	.275*	.378**	.150	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.008	.011	.004	.021	.001	.215	•

<sup>\*</sup> Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was concluded as the following below;

- 1) The correlation results of knowledge were concluded as the following;
- 1.1) All knowledges did not related to the attitude with statistical significance at 0.05 level. But they related to 2 types of participation, the participation in ecotourism management and the participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality with statistical significance at 0.05 level.
- 1.2) The local tourist destination knowledge affected to the natural resources management and the environmental quality knowledge with statistical significance at 0.05 level. And it affected to the ecotourism management with statistical significance at 0.01 level.
- 1.3) The ecotourism management knowledge affected to both sides of participation with statistical significance at 0.01 level. And it also affected to the attitude toward ecotourism with statistical significance at 0.05 level.
- 1.4) The natural resources management and the environmental quality knowledge affected to all knowledge with statistical significance at 0.05 level. And it also affected to the tourist destination knowledge with statistical significance at 0.01 level.
- 2) The attitude toward ecotourism affected to the participation in ecotourism management and the natural resources management and the environmental quality with the statistical significance at 0.05 level.
- 3) The participation in ectourism management and the natural resources management and the environmental quality affected to all knowledges and the attitude toward ecotourism with statistical significance at 0.05 level. And it also affected to the ecotourism management with statistical significance at 0.01 level.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Thanawat Khwanboon Result / 48

Moreover the three main factors, the knowledge, the attitude and the participation, were used to find the relationship between them and the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. The results were shown as the following;

**Table 4-18:** The correlation analysis

		Knowledge	Attitude	Participation	Potentiality
Knowledge	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.095	.320**	.343**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.435	.007	.004
Attitude	Pearson Correlation	.095	1.000	.277*	.306**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.435		.020	.010
Participatio n	Pearson Correlation	.320**	.277*	1.000	.999**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	.020		.000

<sup>\*\*</sup> Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

### 4.3.2 Result of Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis)

The Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis use to describe the relationship between multi-independent variable and a dependent variable. The result was presented as the below;

- Y = Potentiality of local people in ecotourism management
- $X_1$  = The participation in ecotourism management and the participation in natural resources management and environmental quality
  - $X_2$  = Attitude toward ecotourism

Table 4-19: The result of Stepwise Multiple Regression analysis

Criteria	В	Beta	R	$R^2$	F	Sig. Of F
Participation	1.009	.991	1.00	.999	311.367	.000
Attitude	1.006	.031	-	-	9.765	.000
Constant: 649.419	)					

The analysis was concluded that;

- 1. The result of Stepwise Multiple Regression showed that the factors affecting to the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management, with statistical significant at 0.001, were knowledge and participation. The variable, which had a relation with a 99%, was knowledge and participation. The constants chosen were at 1.009 and 1.006.
  - 2. The equation could be derived as the following below;

### 4.4 Qualitative result

The in-depth interview was used as the tools to collect the qualitative research data. The 6 key informants were interviewed. The main topics were as the below;

<sup>\*</sup> Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The history of Bann Rong Kla was the background, the problem and the cause of them. The interesting issues were the tourism impacts, the people participation in all activities in their community. The research also tried to study the obstacle of tourism development in their community and the guideline and policy in community-based tourism.

### 4.4.1 Background and history of Bann Rong Kla

Question: Could please tell me about the history, the physical environment of Bann Rong Kla?

Answer: Mr. A told that Bann Rong Kla situated in Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park. The physical environment were mountainous, mean sea level approximately 1,4000 meters. The weather was very cold all the year, especially in the cold season, the weather was about 0-4 C<sup>0</sup> and the average weather approximately 18-25 V C<sup>0</sup>. It was foggy covering the area. It's clear that Bann Rong Kla was the coldest of Phisanulok Province. There were 6,215 rais covered the agricultural area and about 137 rais were the community area.

Moreover Mr. B also stated that there were 3 generations had lived at here. The religion was Buddhist, Muslim and believing of ghost. Their dress liked the general dress, except in the festival occasion, they worn the traditional dress. Almost of them were the agriculturists. They planted the high land plant, like the cabbage, the carrot, ginger and also the flowering plant in high land.

For the infrastructure, there was no facility at here, no electricity supply (it's come from the solar cell or the battery), no water supply (the water came from the subwater or aquifer from the mountain). All households had to pay for the water at 1 baht/person/month. The road was lateritic. Then there was only grade 4 at Bannrongkla Pittayakom School. If the student wanted to finish grade 6, they had to further their study at Bann Hauinamsai School, 30 kilometers from Bann Rong Kla. And there also was no the public health station in Bann Rong Kla.

Mr. B gave more information about the history of Bann Rong Kla that was established in A.D.1982 or 20 years ago. The old name of Bann Rong Kla was Bann daodaeng calling name by communist. The old area of Bann Rong Kla situated at Pha Chu Thong. It's covered by the other villages, like Bann Houisaitai, Bann Houisainaue, Bann Khaopu, Bann Khaopu, Bann Houisai, Bann Daochai, Bann Yuenyhad, Bann Klasu, and Bann Thongdaeng.

In 1968-1973, there're the student together living in Bann Rong Kla. They used the student to be the leader to confront Thai soldier. The people duties were to fight with Thai soldier. At that time, Thai government took hold of the communist base at Phu Hin Rong Kla. But it didn't success. Because the physical area was hard to contact. And it also was the mountainous. Then Thai government produced the policy of 66/2523 and the policy of 65/2525 to suppress the communist in Thailand. Finally, these policies were successful. Thai government would not punish for the person reforming their selves. They surrender themselves to Thai government. After that the person, who

Thanawat Khwanboon Result / 50

were the poor and had closely lived at Phisanulok Province, Phetchabun Province and Loei Province, could apply to stay at here. Bann Rong Kla had been ruled by the soldier or known as the village of the protected themselves volunteer. The soldier had allocated the area for them to live and plant. During 1982, they also sold the opium at this area. At the present they had stopped.

Question: How about the main problem and cause of that problem?

Answer: All interviewees answered in the same way as the following;

- 1) The damage road; the roads at here was lateritic. Some part was very damaged, especially at the agricultural area. Because there were many truck to take the cabbage to the market. So it's solved by the village community collected the money from the truck, which came in the village. And they took the money to construct the village road.
- 2) The bridge; it was constructed by the soldier for more than 20 years ago, in 1983. It was very damaged.
- 3) No electricity; the village was situated in the remote area and also in the central area of the national park. The people could not develop the electricity supply for themselves. But they used the solar cell and the battery instead.
- 4) Insufficient water for the consumption and the agricultural supply; the water was not enough to use both for consuming and planting. Especially in the hot season, there're the plantations. So the people could use the water during the time when the committee had allowed. If someone wanted to use water during the day, they had to keep the water in the jar. This problem could solve as; (1) let the agriculturist planted at foot mountain which were near the water way. (2) the weather at here was cold all the year, they mad a queue to use the water.
- 5) Invasion of the national park area; because the village location was situated in the national park area, the territory was not clear. So they had survey the area with the forestry surveyor.

Question: What's the main barrier or obstacle of Bann Rong Kla?

Answer: Mr. A and Mr. C told that there's the agro-tourism in high land at here in 2000. There're many organizations to support this project, such as department of agriculture, the agricultural official of Amphor Nakornthai, the provincial agricultural official of Phisanulok Province, SAO's Noenpuem, TAT. It's far from the headquarter of Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park about 7 kilometers.

Mr. B told that there's lack of the personnel to work on the tourism activity. It's the big problem to develop the project. And Mr. C also told that it's lack of the participation from the local people. Moreover there's conflict between each other's. And the development getting from the government did not continued. They recommended that it should be more continue, till they could implement the project by themselves.

Then Mr. A added that the biggest problem was the village location situated in the center of National Park. So it's hard to develop all projects in the village. The people did not dare to do any project. They did not know when they had to move from this village. When returning to the other problem to develop this area, it's clear that their village had been closed for more than 20 years. They were not accustomed to the stranger man or the foreigners. It made the ecotourism project not success.

### 4.5 Guideline on ecotourism management

The guideline on ecotourism management can be divided into 2 sections, the guideline on ecotourism management and the guideline on natural resources management and environmental quality. The guideline can be concluded in the table 4-20 and table 4-21 as below;

Table 4-20: Guideline on ecotourism management for the local people.

Topics	Local people					
	Ecotourism management	Natural resources management and environmental quality				
1. Planning	1. If the ecotourism project in Bann Rong Kla will be success, the people should participate all process, starting from the planning of tourism planning, decision making in investment and participate in limitation of number and type of tourist who want to travel around their village.	1. The people should participate in all types of participation. They should start from the planning for using the natural resources and seriously campaigning to take care their environment.				
2. Organizing	1. The local people should participate to organize the ecotourism project, or to be the member of ecotoursim project.	1. There's the representative from the people to take care the environment around the village with the government. It made they aware on the environment surrounding the village.				
3. Implementing	1. The local people themselves limit the location to travel in their village.  2. The people should give the chance to be the guide to take the tourist travel around their village. It made them explain the life style and their environment exactly.  3. If they want the tourism happen in their village, they should get more knowledge and more skill about the tourism.	1. They should get more information about how to take care their environment.  2. It should campaign about the right way to use the natural resources. It made them get through the sustainable resources for their life and also the tourism.  3. The people should participate to evaluate the environmental quality with the government. Because they will know more the main problem of their village.				

Result / 52

Table 4-21: Guideline on ecotourism management for the government and others.

Topics	Government / rele	vance organization
	Ecotourism management	Natural resources management and environmental quality
1. Planning	1. There's clear policy for ecotourism planning with the local people. It's made the people more understanding about the aim of this project.  2. They should seriously participate with the people every process, starting from the policy, making decision, the investment, proposing the problem and the guideline for solving the tourism problem.	1. The government should give the people to participate in the planning and policy to use the local resources. Because it's made the people clearly understanding about the real policy.  2. The government seriously gives the chance to participate, especially the problem proposing and the guideline for solving the locally environmental problems.
2. Organizing	1. The government should support the people to set their committee in order to take care their environment.	1. The government should give the chance to the people to set the committee with. It will increase the effectiveness about the environmental quality.
3. Implementing	1. The relevant organization together work with the people. And they should continuously work till the people themselves could work.	1. The government and the relevant organization should give the clear policy about the area management, especially the buffer zone in Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park.

### **CHAPTER V**

## CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION AND RECCOMMENDATION

### 5.1 Conclusion and Discussion

### 5.1.1 Personal Data

It was found that the majority of local people consisted of males (71.40%) aged between 15-25 years old holding a primary school (41.43%) with an average monthly income of 4,599 bath (41.43%). Almost of them were the agriculturist (87.10%), has stayed at Bann Rong Kla for 1-10 years (67.10%). They have had the land in Bann Rong Kla at 81.40% and the average land ownership at 11.93%.

## 5.1.2 Level of potentiality of local people in ecotourism management

The level of Knowledge, the attitude and the level of participation were the main factor to measure the level of potentiality of local people in ecotourism. The potentiality result were proved that it's at the low level (38.57%) as the following in figure 5-1 and the result of the main factors were shown the below

### 5.1.2.1 The level of Knowledge

There were 3 parts consisting of knowledge which were the local tourist attraction, the ecotourism management and the natural resources management and the environmental quality. The result revealed that all knowledge of local people were moderate level (52.86%).

### 5.1.2.2 The Attitude toward ecotourism

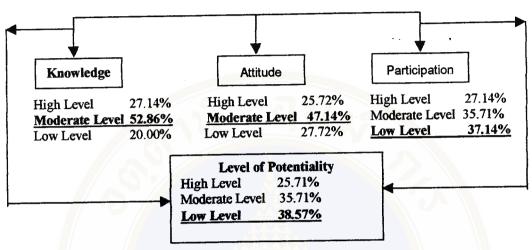
The research result showed that the attitude of local people in ecotourism was moderate level(47.14%).

### 5.1.2.3 The level of local people participation

This factor dividing into 2 parts which were the level of participation in the ecotourism management and the level of participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality. This result shown that was low level (37.14%).

Figure 5-1 The potentiality of local people in ecotourism management

The potentiality of local people in ecotourism management Case study: Bann Rong Kla, Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park, Phisanulok Province



As the hypothesis 1: The potentiality in ecotourism management of people in Bann Rong Kla, Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park was moderate level.

The research result revealed that the potentiality in ecotourism management of people in Bann Rong Kla, Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park was low level (38.57%). It probably caused of their life style and career. Almost of the people, approximately 70% were the agriculturist in high land. Moreover their culture and life style were very easy. So they never stay with the others, especially the tourist. Because they thought they should have all facility for the tourist, such as the electricity, the television, the radio, etc.

5.1.3 The result conclusion of the correlation analysis between the level of knowledge, the attitude, and the level of participation with the potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. The hypothesis could be divided as the below:

The hypothesis 2: The knowledge was relation to the attitude at the statistical significant at the level of 0.05.

The result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient showed that the knowledge were not relation to the attitude at the statistical significant at the level of 0.05. So the hypothesis were reject.

The hypothesis 3: The knowledge was relation to the participation at the statistically significant at the level of 0.05.

The result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient showed that the knowledge were relation to the pariticipation at the statistical significant at the level of 0.05. It supported the hypothesis.

The hypothesis 4: The attitude toward the ecotourism was relation to the participation in ecotourism management and the participation in the natural resources

management and the environmental quality at the statistical significant at the level of 0.05.

The result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient showed that relation to the participation in ecotourism the attitude toward ecotourism were management and the participation in the natural resources management and the environmental quality at the statistical significant at the level of 0.05. It supported the hypothesis.

The hypothesis 5: The knowledge was relation to the level of potentiality of local people in ecotourism management at the statistical significant at the level of 0.05.

The result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient showed the knowledge was relation to the level of potentiality of local people in ecotourism management at the statistically significant at the level of 0.01. It supported the hypothesis.

The hypothesis 6: The attitude was relation to the level of potentiality of local people in ecotourism management at the statistical significant at the level of 0.05.

The result of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient showed the attitude was relation to the level of potentiality of local people in ecotourism management at the statistical significant at the level of 0.01. It supported the hypothesis. And almost of the people in Bann Rong Kla had the moderate attitude toward the ecotourism.

The hypothesis 7: The level of participation was relation to the level of potentiality in ecotourism management at the statistical significant at the level of 0.05.

The result showed that the level of participation was relation to the level of potentiality in ecotourism management at the statistical significant at the level of 0.01. It supported the hypothesis. Moreover the result study in the frequency level of participation, it proved that one third of the people in Bann Rong Kla participated in the ecotourism management at the low level. But they participated in the natural resources management and the environmental quality at the moderate level. In the other hand, two types of participation were together considerate, it proved that the participation of local people was at the low level (37.14%).

The discussion of the result of the low level in participation can be explained that the majority of people were the agriculturist and more than a half of people had never participated. So they were not interested in the tourism and they were not confident in the income from the tourism. Because the income a year from the farming was certain or steady.

5.1.4 The guideline for the ecotourism management

The three criteria, (1) planning, (2) organizing and (3) implementation, were to study the participation in ecotourism management. The result showed that almost of the people had never participated all criteria. The people, especially the household leader, had mostly participated in monthly meeting. These meeting always arranged in the fourth of the month to discuss or inform about the government information.

As per the research result proved that almost of the people were the agriculturist in high land. The area approximately 5,000 rais were to plant the high land plantation such as the cabbage, carrot and the high land flower such as the cauliflower, the rose, the hydrangea. As the agriculture was the main career of local people, the guideline on ecotourism as the following;

- 1) Although Bann Rong Kla had been supported to do the ecotourism from the relevance organization for 2000, it was not successful. So the people in Bann Rong Kla should sincerely participate in ecotourism management in order to gain the maximum profit from the tourist activity.
- 2) If Bann Rong Kla is supported from the organizations to continue the ectourism activity, the people at here should be trained in the tourism. Because they should get more knowledge and skill of tourism.
- 3) The people should participate and co-ordinate the official government and the relevant organization in order to know about the area management policy. And they can continue the tourism activity.
- 4) There should be the delegation to take care the natural resources and the environment with the official government.
  - 5.1.4.2 Guideline for the relevant organization;
  - 1) Tourism Authority of Thailand, Northern Regional Office 3 (TAT)
  - 2) Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park
  - 3) Office of Nakornthai District
  - 4) Office of Phisanulok Province
  - 5) Provincial Forest Office of Phisanulok Province
  - 6) Bann Rong Kla Committee, Ecotourism in Highland at Bann Rong Kla Project

The guidelines for the relevant organization are the following;

- 1) The ecotourism policy of Phisanulok Province should be clear, especially the identity village, like Bann Rong Kla.
- 2) All organization should give more knowledge about the tourism, like the planning and ecotourism management to the people.
- 3) Due to Bann Rong Kla is situated in Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park, the government should be clear in the area management policy. Because the people can prepare themselves for managing all activities in Bann Rong Kla.

### 5.2 Recommendations from the study

- 5.2.1 The people should be trained about the tourism and more participate in ecotourism.
- 5.2.2 The relevant organization, such as TAT, Sub-district Administrative Organization should support the people by training and giving the knowledge. And they should continually help the people till they can implement by themselves.
- 5.2.3 The outstanding result is the low potentiality of local people in ecotourism management. The low participation may cause the low potentiality. So the people

should be supported to participate all activity in Bann Rong Kla. And it's hard to develop both the area and people in Bann Rong Kla, most of the people were the agriculturist and the traditionally culture were not support the tourist activity. They were not familiar with the tourist, especially the foreigner tourist. Moreover it's directly to the area management policy in Bann Rong Kla was not clear. So the people were not certain to develop the area to be the tourist attraction. Then the government must be clear in the area management policy to the people.

### 5.3 Limited and threat of this study

Most of people in Bann Rong Kla were Mhong. The researcher faced the local language to communicate with them. So the researcher solved it by using the local people who was the student at Naresuan University to translate the question.

### 5.4 Recommendations for further study

- 5.4.1 It should study on the appropriate route to travel around Bann Rong Kla.
- 5.4.2 It should study on the social carrying capacity for the community-based ecotourism management.
- 5.4.3 It should study on the satisfaction of local people in the ecotourism management and participation.
- 5.4.4 It should study on the area management policy in the national park in order to get the clearance.

### REFERENCES

### **THAI**

- การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย. (2543). รายงานสถิติประจำปี 2542. กรุงเทพมหานคร: กองสถิติ, การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย.
- กรมป่าไม้. (2542). (1) ข้อมูลพื้นฐาน แผนแม่บทการจัดการพื้นที่อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก จังหวัดเลย. กรุงเทพมหานคร: ส่วนทรัพยากรที่ดินและป่าไม้, สำนัก งานอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ.
- ------ (2542). (2) แผนแม่บทการจัดการพื้นที่อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก จังหวัดเลย. กรุงเทพมหานคร: ส่วนทรัพยากรที่ดินและป่าไม้, สำนักงานอนุรักษ์ ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ.
- กฤษณา เพ็ชรเจริญ. (2543). <u>แนวทางการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครต่อการ</u> อุปโภคผลิตภัณฑ์ฉลากเขียว. วิทยานิพนช์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขา เทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวคล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- เฉลิมพร ชูศรี. (2543). การมีส่วนร่วมของชาวประมงพื้นบ้านในการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรชายฝั่ง กรณี ศึกษา: อ่าวปัศตานี จังหวัดปัศตานี. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิศ, สาขา เทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวคล้อม บัณฑิศวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิคล.
- ฉลองศรี พิมลสมพงศ์. (2535). <u>อุตสาหกรรมการท่องเที่ยว</u>. ม.ป.ท.
- ทิวัฒน์ รัตนแก่ตุ. (2542). การศึกษาศักขภาพของพื้นที่และความพร้อมของชุมชนในการส่งเสริมและ พัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์ประเภทอ่างเก็บน้ำ: อ่างเก็บน้ำคลองระโอก จังหวัด ระยอง. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาเทคโนโลยีการวางแผนสิ่ง แวดล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชนบท บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิคล.
- ชงชัย สันคิวงษ์. (2531). หลักการจัดการ. กรุงเทพมหานคร: ไทยวัฒนาพาณิช
- นาคม ชีรสุวรรณจักร. (2541). ค<u>วามคิดเห็นของประชาชนท้องถิ่นต่อการมีส่วนร่วมในการท่อง</u>
  เ<u>ที่ยวเชิงนีเวส กรณีศึกษา: อำเภอสวนผึ้ง จังหวัคราชบุรี</u>. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาสังคม
  สาสตร มหาบัณฑิต, สาขาสิ่งแวคล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิคล.
- นิพล เชื้อเมืองพาน. (2542). <u>แนวทางการจัคการแหล่งท่องเที่ยวตามหลักการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ</u>
  <u>กรณีศึกษา: วนอุทยานภูชี้ฟ้า จังหวัดเชียงราย</u>. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหา
  บัณฑิต, สาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวดล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.

Copyright by Mahidol University

- บุญทัน คอกไชสง. (2541). <u>การจัดการองค์กร</u>. (ครั้งที่ 9). กรุงเทพมหานคร: มูลนิชิพัฒนาทรัพยากร มนุษย์และเทคโนโลยีชนบท.
- บุญธรรม กิจปรีคาบริสุทธิ์. (2535). <u>ระเบียบวิธีวิจัยทางสังคมศาสต</u>ร์. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 6 กรุงเทพมหานคร: โรงพิมพ์สามเจริญพานิช.
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2540). <u>ระเบียบวิธีวิจัยทางสังคมศาสต</u>ร์. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 7 กรุงเทพมหานคร: โรงพิมพ์สามเจริญพานิช.
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (2543). <u>สถิติวิเคราะห์เพื่อการวิจัย</u>. กรุงเทพมหานคร: โรงพิมพ์ เรือนแก้วการพิมพ์.
- บุญเลิศ จิตตั้งวัฒนา. (2542). <u>มารู้จักการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศกันเถิค</u>. อรุณศรี ศาสตรานิติ (บรรณาธิการ) จุลสารการท่องเที่ยว, 18 (1).
- ประภาเพ็ญ สุวรรณ. (2520). <u>ทัศนคติ การวัดการเปลี่ยนและพฤติกรรมอน</u>ามัย. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์โอเดียนสโตร์.
- ปรีชา เปี่ย<mark>มพงศ์สานต์. (2538). <u>สิทธิมนุษยชนและการพัฒนา ในวิชีวิทยาศึกษาสังคมไทย: วิถีใหม่</u> <u>แห่งการพัฒนา</u>. กรุงเทพมหานคร: โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์.</mark>
- ยุวัฒน์ วุฒิเมชี. (2526). <u>หลักการพัฒนาชุมชนและการพัฒนาชนบท</u>. กรุงเทพมหานคร: ไทย อนุเคราะห์ไทย.
- รัชฎา คชแสงสันต์. (2543). <u>การศึกษาแนวทางพัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว</u>
  <u>ประเภทเกาะ กรณีศึกษา: เกาะลิเป๊ะ จังหวัดสตูล</u>. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตร
  มหาบัณฑิต, สาขาวิชาเทคโนโลยีการวางแผนสิ่งแวคล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชนบท บัณฑิต
  วิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- รัชนิศ แก้วศรีช่วง. (2543). <u>แนวทางการจัดการมูลฝอยที่ใช้ประโยชน์ได้โดยการมีส่วนร่วมของ</u>
  ประชาชน กรณีศึกษา: ชุมชนย่อยวัดบางไผ่ อำเภอบางบัวทอง จังหวัดนนทบุรี. วิทยา
  นิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาเทคโนโลยีที่เหมาะสมเพื่อการพัฒนา
  ทรัพยากร บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- พิกุล สิทธิประเสริฐ. (2543). การจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเพื่อการอนุรักษ์ ของอำเภอปางมะผ้า จังหวัด แม่ฮ่องสอน. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหาร สิ่งแวดล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- เพ็ญรพี ฝูงกลิ่น. (2543). <u>การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนต่อปัญหามลพิษทางอากาศจากโรงไฟฟ้าแม่</u> <u>เมาะ กรณีศึกษา: ตำบลสบป้าด อำเภอแม่เมาะ จังหวัดลำปาง.</u> วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยา

Copyright by Mahidol University

ศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาเทคโนโลยีการวางแผนสิ่งแวคล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชนบท บัณฑิต วิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.

พรหมเมช นาถมทอง.(2537). <u>ภูมิศาสตร์การท่องเที่ยวสำหรับมัคคุเทศก</u>์. อัคสำเนา.

- วันเพ็ญ อังคสิริสรรพ. (2543). <u>พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวที่สัมพันธ์ต่อความเสื่อมโทรของแนว</u>

  <u>ปะการัง กรณีสึกษาหมู่เกาะเต่า จังหวัดสุราษฎร์ธานี.</u> วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาสาสตรม
  หาบัณฑิต, สาขาเทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวคล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- วรรณพร วณิชชานุกร. (ม.ป.ป.). การท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์: ECOTOURISM. ม.ป.ท.
- สถานบันชุมชนท้องถิ่นพัฒนา. (2543). <u>เอกสารประกอบการประชุมสัมมนา: วิสัชทัศน์และแนวทาง</u>
  พัฒนาของประชาชนในช่วงแผน ๆ 9 ระคับอนุกาค (ประมวลข้อมูล ความคิดเห็นและ
  วิสัชทัศน์จากเวทีประชาคมจังหวัดในภาคเหนือตอนล่าง; 18-19 มีนาคม 2543 ณ โรงแรม ไพลิ พิษณุโลก. มปท.
- สถาบันวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาประเทศไทย. (2540). <u>รายงานฉบับย่อสำหรับผู้บริหาร โครงการศึกษา</u> เพื่อจัดทำแผนแม่บทการพัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวของประเทศ. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สถาบันวิจัย เพื่อการพัฒนาประเทศไทย.
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (มปป.). <u>การท่องเที่ยวไทยวิสัยทัศน์ 2555</u>. กรุงเ<mark>ทพมหานคร:</mark> สถาบันวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาประเทศไทย.
- สถานบันวิจัยวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลชีแห่งประเทศไทย. (2542). <u>รายงานผลขั้นสุดท้าย การ</u> คำเนินการเพื่อกำหนคนโยบายการท่องเที่ยว (รายงานผลการคำเนินงาน). (พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2). เสนฮต่อการท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย.
- สราวุธ วลัญชพฤกษ์. (2543). <u>ศักขภาพของอาสาสมัครสาธารณสุขประจำหมู่บ้าน (อสม.) ในการ</u>

  <u>วางแผนพัฒนาและแก้ไขปัญหาสาธารณสุข จังหวัดอุบลราชธานี</u>. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญา
  วิทยาสาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาเทคโนโลยีที่เหมาะสมเพื่อการพัฒนาทรัพยากร บัณฑิต
  วิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- สานิตย์ บุญชู. (2527). การพัฒนาชุมชน: การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชน เอกสารวิชาการหมายเละ คณะสังคมสงเคราะห์ศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์.
- สุกัลยา กรรณสมบัติ. (2543). <u>ศักยภาพของมัคคุเทศก์ต่อการเป็นผู้นำในการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ</u>.
  วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาสาสครมหาบัณฑิต, สาขาเทคโนโลยีที่เหมาะสมเพื่อการพัฒนา ทรัพยากร บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.

สบสุข สีละบุตร. (2543). การมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นต่อการาอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวคล้อม กรณี ศึกษา: เกาะเกร็ด จังหวัดนนทบุรี. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขา เทคโนโลยีการบริหารสิ่งแวคล้อม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.

สมพงษ์ เกษมสิน. (2523). <u>การบริหาร</u>. (ครั้งที่7). กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์ไทยวัฒนาพานิช. สมยศ นาวีการ. (2536). <u>การบริหาร</u>. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์คอกหญ้า.

สำนักงานอุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า. (มปป.). สถิตินักท่องเที่ยวในอุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า ปี พ.ศ. 2541-2543. อัดสำเนา.

สูนช์วิจัยป่า ไม้ คณะวนศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์. (2538). โครงการศึกษาการท่องเที่ยวเพื่อ รักษาระบบนิเวศ: กรณีภาคใต้. กรุงเทพมหานคร: มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์.

อาภรณ์พันธ์ จันทร์สว่าง. (2522). <u>คำบรรยายลักษณะวิชาทฤษฎีและหลักการพัฒนาชุมชน 2</u>. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์. อัคสำเนา.

องค์การบริหารส่วนค<mark>ำบลเนินเพิ่ม. (มปป.). <u>แผนพัฒนาคำบล ประจำปี 2544</u>. อัคสำเนา.</mark>

อำนาจ งามบุญรัตน์. (2542). <u>เอกสารประกอบการสสัมมนาเรื่อง "มาตรฐานการจัดการ</u>ท่องเที่ยว<u>เชิง</u>
<u>นิเวศ: วันสุกร์ที่ 24 พฤสจิกายน 2543</u>. กรุงเทพมหานคร: กองอนุรักษ์, การท่องเที่ยวแห่ง
ประเทศไทย.

### REFERENCES

### **ENGLISH**

- Bloom, B.S., Hastings, J.T., & Madeus, G.F. (1971). Handbook on formative and summative evaluation of student learning. New York: Mcgraw-Hill.
- Bovee, L. Courtland et al. (1993. Management. U.S.A.: McGraw-Hill, Inc.
- Canandian University, Urban Environmental Management (CUC UEM). (2000). Introduction to Sustainable Tourism Concepts and Principles. CD ROM.
- Carter, V. Good. (1973). Dictionary of Education. New York: Mc.Graw-Hill Book Company.
- Enphandhu, D.(1997). Ecotourism for Forest Conservation and Community Development, By Bornemeier, B & Victor, M (Eds.).(1st ed.,pp.61).np.
- Fennell, David A. (2000). Ecotourism: An introduction. (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). London: Routledge.
- John Lea. (1993). Tourism and Developmentin the Third World. (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Routledge: New York.
- Michael J., Hatton. (1999). Community-based Tourism in the Asia-Pacific. Toronto, Canada: Humbler Colledge.
- Nijkamp J. and Verdonschot S. (1995). Sustainable Tourism Development: A Case Study of Lesbos. Harry Coccossis and Perter Nijkamp (ed.). England: Cashate Pushising Ltd.
- Son Sohbert and Suong Leng Hay. (1995). Case Study on the Effects of Tourism on Culture and the Environment, Cambodia. Bangkok, Thailand: UNESCO.
- Stephen Wearing and John Neil. (1999). Ecotourims: Impact, Potential and Possibility. Oxford: Butterworth -Heinemann.
- Wall, Geoffer. (1997). Is Ecotourism Sustainable?. Environmental Management, 21 (4) pp. 483-491.
- Wight, P. (1993). Sustainable Ecotourism Balancing Economic, Environment and Social goals within and ethical framework; The Journal of Tourism Studies, 4 pp.54-66.
- World Tourism Organization (nd.). An Effective Tool for Sustainable Development in the New Millenium. Coppied.
- ---- (1994). Guidelines: Development of National Parks and Protected Areas for Touism. Madrid: WTO /UNEP Publication.
- World Wide Funds for Nature. (1992). Sustainable Tourism Development. Website: http://www.geocities.com/ratztamara/evo.html (Dec., 10 2000).
- Xavier Font and John Tribe (ed.). (2000). Forest Tourism and Recreation: Case Studies in Environmental Management. Cambridge, United Kindom: CABI Publishing.

ŧ





#### แบบสอบถาม

# เรื่อง ศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนีเวศ กรณีศึกษา บ้านร่องกล้า อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก

<u>คำชี้แจง</u> แบบสอบถามชุคนี้แบ่งออกเป็น 4 ตอน คือ

<u>ตอนที่ 1</u> ข้อมูลคุณลักษณะของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

<u>ตอนที่ 2</u> แบบทคสอบเกี่ยวกับความรู้ด้านแหล่งท่องเที่ยวในท้องถิ่น การจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศและ การจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อม

<u>ทอนที่ 3</u> แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับทัสนคติค้านการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวส

<u>ทอนที่ 4</u> แบบสอบถามการมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อมและการ จัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนีเวศ

ชื่อผู้สัมภ <i>า</i>	ษณ์. <mark></mark>	ผู้ครวจแ <mark>บบ</mark> สอบถาม
ตอนที่ 1 ข้อ	มูลคุ <mark>ณลักษณะทั่วไปข</mark> องกลุ่ม	หัวอย่าง <u></u>
คำขึ้นขง: โา	ไรคทำเครื่องหมาย <b>√</b> ลงใน (	[] หรือเติมข้อความตามความเป็นจริงลงในช่องว่างที่เว้นไว้ให้
1. IWA	[] 1. ชาย	[ ] 2. พญ <mark>ิง</mark>
2. อายุ	ปี (เกิน 6 เคือนคิด	นปืน 1 ปี)
	] 1. 1 <mark>5-2</mark> 0	[]5.36-40
[	] 2. 21-25	[] 6. 41-45
[	] 3. 26-30	[]7.46-50
[	] 4. 31-35	[] 8. 51 ปีขึ้นไป
3. ระคับการ	ศึกษาสูงสุดของท่าน	
[	] 1. ประถมศึกษา	[] 4. ปริญญาตรีหรือสูงกว่า
[	] 2. มัธยมศึกษา / ปวช	[] 5. อื่น ๆ ระบุ
[	] 3ปวส. / อนุปริญญา	
4. อาชีพหลั	กของท่าน	
[	] 1. เกษตรกรรม	[] 5. รับจ้างทั่วไป
[	] 2. ค้าขาย / ธุรกิจส่วนตัว	[] 6. พ่อบ้าน / แม่บ้าน
		[] 7. อื่น ๆ ระบุ
. [	] 4 พนักงานบริษัทเอกชน	
5. ท่านมือาร์	รีพรองคือ	·
. [	] 1. เกษตรกรรม	[] 4. พนักงานบริษัทเอกชน
]	] 2. ค้าขาย / ธุรกิจส่วนตัว	[] ร. รับจ้างทั่วไป
		[] 6. อื่น ๆ ระบุ
6. รายได้เฉ	ลี่ยต่อเคือนของท่าน (ก่อนหัก	ค่าใช้จ่าย)บาท
	บอยู่ที่บ้านร่องกล้ามา	
	นถือครองในหมู่บ้านร่องกล้า	

[] เ. ไม่มี		[] 2. มี (ต่อ	บบค้านล่าง)	
จำนวนที่คินถึ	อครอ	งที่ท่านมือยู่	ไร่	ตารางว

ส่วนที่ 2 ความรู้

คำชี้แลง จงทำเครื่องหมาย ✔ ในช่องที่ท่านคิดว่าข้อนั้นถูกต้อง และทำเครื่องหมาย ✔ ในช่องที่ท่านคิดว่าข้อความ

ตาราง ผ-1 ความรู้ด้านทรัพยากรการท่องเที่ยว

ข้อความ	ใช่	ไม่ใช่	ไม่ทราบ
1. กุหลาบขาวซึ่งเป็นคอกไม้ที่พบได้ในภูหินร่องกล้า			
2. ลานหินปุ่มหินแตกเป็นสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวที่มีชื่อเสียงของภูหินร่องกล้า			
<ol> <li>นักท่องเที่ยวมาภูหินร่องกล้าเพื่อชมความงามของป่าไม้เท่านั้น</li> </ol>			
4. หากนักท่องเที่ยวจะชมวิวควรจะไปที่ผาชูธง			
5. หากจะชมพระอ <mark>าทิตย์ตกดินควรจะไป</mark> ลานหินปุ่ม			
6. ในอดีตอุทยานแห่งชาติภูทินร่องกล้าเคยเป็นฐานที่มั่นเพื่อเผยแพร่ลัทธิลอมมิวนิสต์ใน ประเทศไทย			
7. กังหันน้ำเคยใช้เป็นครกตำข้าวของพรรคลอมมิวนิสต์			
8. ในที่สุดเมื่อทหารไทยรบชนะพรรคลอมมิวนิสต์อย่างเค็ดขาด จะไปชูธงชาติไทยที่ผา ชูธง			
9. สุสานนักรบเป็นที่ฝังศพของทหารพรรคลอมมิวนิสต์			
10. การละเล่นของ <mark>ค</mark> นในหมู่บ้านเป็นสิ่งคึงคูคใจบักท่องเที่ยว			
11. เครื่องแต่งกายประจำหมู่บ้านเป็นสิ่งที่นักท่องเที่ยวสนใจมาเที่ยวชม			
12. แปลงพืชผักที่ปลูกไว้อาจเป็นสิ่งที่น่าสนใจให้นักท่องเที่ยวอยากเที่ยวชม			

## ตาราง ผ-2 ความรู้ค้านการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวส

ข้อความ	ฉูก	ผิด	ไม่ทราบ
1. การท่องเที่ยวที่ดีไม่ควรทำลายสิ่งแวคล้อม เช่น การตัดไม้ทำลายป่าเพื่อปลูกกระต๊อบให้			
นักท่องเที่ยว การทิ้งขยะไม่เป็นที่ เป็นค้น			
2. การบอกข้อมูลหรือความรู้ด้านการท่องเที่ยว เช่น ป้ายบอกรายละเอียคต่าง ๆ ฯลฯ จะทำ			
ให้นักท่องเที่ยวทราบประวัติความเป็นมาของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว			
3. ควรสร้างตึกหรืออาคารสูง ๆ ในพื้นที่อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้าเพื่อรองรับจำนวน			
นักท่องเที่ยวที่เพิ่มขึ้น			
4. ประชาชนควรเข้ามามีส่วนร่วมให้มากที่สุด เพราะประชาชนในท้องถิ่นเป็นผู้ได้ทั้ง			İ
ประโยชน์และผลกระทบที่เกิดขึ้น			
5. การจัดที่ดินหรือแบ่งพื้นที่การใช้งาน เช่น พื้นที่อนุรักษ์ กับพื้นที่เพื่อการท่องเที่ยวจะ			
ช่วยให้ธรรมชาติไม่ถูกทำลาย เป็นต้น			
6. ท้องถิ่นควรสนับสนุนให้มีนักท่องเที่ยวเข้ามามาก ๆ			
7. ประชาชนท้องถิ่น (ชาวบ้าน) ควรจะทราบข้อมูลท้องถิ่นของคนเอง เพื่อสามารถอธิบาย			
ให้แก่นักท่องเที่ยวได้	nid		nive

ข้อความ	ใช่	ไม่ใช่	ไม่ทราบ
8. นักท่องเที่ยวไม่ควรเกีบของป่าทุกประเภทออกจากพื้นที่			
9.โฮมสเตย์ (homestay) ควรจะมีสิ่งอำนวยความสะควกพร้อม เช่น เตารีค หม้อพุงข้าว พัค			
ลม คู้เย็น ฯลฯ			

ตาราง ผ-3 ความรู้ด้านการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อม

พารางุ ผ-3 ความรูตานการขทการทรกษาการของมากระบาน ข้อความ	ใช่	ไม่ใช่	ไม่ทราบ
1. การใช้สารเคมีในการกำจัดศัตรูพืช จะทำให้ได้ผลผลิตสูง			
ว หากพื้นที่ในเพียงพอต่อการบ่อกพืชควรจะมีการถางป่าเพิ่ม			
<ol> <li>การใช้สารเคมีในการปลูกพืชจะมีผลทำให้ลำน้ำห้วยขมืนเกิดการปนเปื้อนของ</li> </ol>			
สารเคมี			-
4. การตัดไม้ทำลายป่าจะมีผลต่อปริมาณน้ำผ่นและเกิดอุทกภัย			
5. การทิ้งขยะในลำน้ำจะก่อให้เกิดโรคระบา <del>ค</del>			
6. น้ำทิ้งจากครัวเรือนสามารถทำให้น้ำเสียได้			
7. คินเสื้อมคุณภาพนั้นเป็นผลมาจากการใช้ปุ๋ย หรือสารเคมีทางการเกษตร			
8. การปลูกพืชชนิดเดียวติดต่อกันทุกปีจะทำให้ดินดีเหมือนเคิม			
9. การกำจัดขย <mark>ะที่ดีก</mark> วรจะฝังกลบใกล้ ๆ ลำน้ำ			

# ส่วนที่ 3 แบบวัคทัสนคติด้านการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวส คำชี้แจง จงทำเครื่องหมาย / ในช่องที่ท่านต้องการตอบ ตาราง ผ-4ทัศนคติด้านการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ

<b>ตาราง ผ-4</b> ทัศนคติดานการทองเที่ยวเขานเวศ หัวข้อ	เห็นด้วย ชย่างยิ่ง	เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
1. รายได้จากการท่องเที่ยวไม่จำเป็นต้องนำไปพัฒนาท้องถิ่น				
2. การท่องเที่ยวสร้างอาชีพในท้องถิ่นเพิ่มขึ้น				
<ol> <li>การท่องเที่ยวสร้างความเข้าใจอันดีระหว่างประชาชนท้องถิ่นและนัก ท่องเที่ยว ทั้งในด้านวัฒนธรรมและประเพณีขุมชน</li> </ol>				
4. การท่องเที่ยวป้องกันการอพยพย้ายถิ่นของประชาชนท้องถิ่น				
5. การท่องเที่ยวทำให้ประชาชนต่างถิ่นย้ายเข้ามาอยู่เพื่อการประกอบ อาชีพด้านงานบริการการท่องเที่ยว				
6. ท้องถิ่นควรพัฒนาสาธารณูปโภคต่าง ๆ เช่น ไฟฟ้า น้ำปะปา ฯลฯ เพื่อ รองรับจำนวนนักท่องเที่ยวที่เพิ่มขึ้น				
7.การท่องเที่ยวจะทำให้สินค้าท้องถิ่นต่าง ๆ ขายได้เช่น ผัก ผลไม้ งาน ศิลปหัตถกรรม				
8.บ่อยครั้งที่นักท่องเที่ยวเข้ามาในชุมชนจะมีอาชญากรรมเกิดขึ้น	Mah	lde		laiw

หัวข้อ	เห็นด้วย ชย่างยิ่ง	เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
9.นักท่องเที่ยวเป็นผู้ที่นำแฟชั่น ทำให้เกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงวัฒนธรรม				
อย่างรวดเร็ว				
10. เมื่อมีนักท่องเที่ยวมาก ๆ จะทำให้ประชาชนท้องถิ่นไม่เห็นคุณค่าของ				
ตนเอง เช่น ขนบธรรมเนียมวัฒนธรรมประเพณีตั้งเดิม				
11.ควรให้ชาวบ้านเป็นผู้นำเที่ยวอุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้าเท่านั้น				
12.เมื่อมีนักท่องเที่ยวเพิ่มมากขึ้น ชุมชนมักจะพบกับสภาพปัญหาสิ่ง				
ปฏิกูลมาก จนไม่สามารถกำจัดได้				
13.องค์กรท้องถิ่น เช่น อบต. ควรให้ชาวบ้านเข้ามามีส่วนร่วมในการตัด				
สินใจในการวางแผนการพัฒนาในด้านต่าง ๆ				
14.ควรตัดไม้ ถางบ้า เพื่อพัฒนาพื้นที่รองรับจำนวนนักท่องเที่ยวที่เพิ่มขึ้น				
15.คนในชุมชนท้องถิ่นควรได้รับการฝึกอบรมเบื้องต้นเกี่ยวกับธุรกิจการ				
ท่องเที่ยว				
16.วัสดุในการก่อสร้างบ้านเรือนต่าง ๆ ควรนำมาจากกรุงเทพ ฯ เพื่อจะได้			3>	
ทันสมัย				<u> </u>

## ส่วนที่ 4 ระดับการมีส่วนร่วม คำชี้แจง จงทำเครื่องหมาย / ในช่องที่ท่านต้องการตอบ ตาราง ผ-5 การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ

หัวข้อ	ไม่เคยมี ส่วนร่วม	มีส่วนร่วม 1 ครั้ง / เดือน	มีส่วนร่วม 2 ครั้ง/เดือน	มีส่วนร่วม มากกว่า 3 ครั้ง/เดือน
4.1.1 การเสนอความคิดเห็นและตัดสินใจ				
-รุ่วมปร <b>ะ</b> สุม				
-ร่วมเสนอปัญหาและแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหา				
-ร่วมตัดสินใจลงทุน				
4.1.2 การร่วมวางแผน				
-ร่วมเป็นกรรมการหมู่บ้าน				
-ร่วมวางแผนนโยบายด้านการท่องเที่ยวของชุมชน				
-ร่วมกำหนดนักท่องเที่ยวและรูปแบบในการท่องเที่ยว				
4.1.3 การร่วมจัดการและการร่วมปฏิบัติการ				
-ร่วมรณรงค์ให้เกิดการท่องเที่ยวในท้องถิ่น				
-ร่วมกำหนดพื้นที่เพื่อการท่องเที่ยว	ght b	y Ma	hidol	Univ

หัวข้อ	ไม่เคยมี ส่วน <del>ว่</del> วม	มีส่วน <del>ร่</del> วม 1 ครั้ง / เดือน	มีส่วนร่วม 2 ครั้ง/เดือน	มีส่วนร่วม มากกว่า 3 ครั้ง/เดือน
-ร่วมให้บริการที่พักแก่นักท่องเที่ยว (Homestay)				
-ร่วมให้บริการอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม				
-ร่วมประชุม/สัมมนาด้านการท่องเที่ยว				
-ร่วมเป็นผู้นำเที่ยว (มัคคุเทศก์ท้องถิ่น)				
-ร่วมให้บริการด้านรถรับส่งนักท่องเที่ยว				
4.1.4 การร่วมติดตามผลและการร่วมประเมินผล		20		
-ร่วมสอบถามติดตามควา <mark>มคืบหน้าการพัฒนาการท่อง</mark> เที่ยว				
-ร่วมในการติดตามผลงานการปฏิบัติงานของเจ้าหน้าที่ที่ รับผิดขอบสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวในท้องถิ่นของท่าน				
-ร่วมประเมินผลงานด้านการท่องเที่ยวของชุมชน				

ตาราง ผ- 6 การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อม

หัวข้อ	ไม่เคยมี ส่วนร่วม	มีล่วน <del>ร่</del> วม 1 ครั้ง / เดือน	มีส่วนร่วม 2 ครั้ง/เดือน	มีส่วนร่วม มากกว่า 3 ครั้ง/เดือน
4.2.1 การเสนลความคิดเห็นและตัดสินใจ				
-ร่วมประสุม				
ร่วมเลนอบัญหาและแนวทางการแก้ไขบัญหา				
4.2.2 การร่วมวางแผน				
-ร่วมวางแผนนโยบายในการใช้ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติในท้องถิ่น				
ร่วมวางแผนในการแก้ปัญหาทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ				
4.2.3 การร่วมจัดการและการร่วมปฏิบัติการ		. 1.		
-ร่วมเป็นกรรมการหมู่บ้าน				
-ร่วมรณรงค์การใช้ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติอย่างถูกวิธี				
-ร่วมประชุมสัมมนาด้านปัญหาการใช้ทรัพยากรในท้อง				
ถิ่น				
4.2.4 การร่วมติดตามผลและการร่วมประเมินผล				
-ร่วมติดตามคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อมในท้องถิ่น				
-มีล่วนร่วมในการติดตามผลงานการปฏิบัติงานของเจ้า				
หน้าที่ที่รับผิดขอบสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวในท้องถิ่นของท่าน				
-ร่วมประเมินผลคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อมในท้องถิ่น		N //		

## แบบสอบถามผู้เชี่ยวชาญ ครั้งที่ 1

เรื่อง "ศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ กรณีศึกษา: บ้านร่องกล้า อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก

<u>คำชื้แจง</u>

แบบสอบถามผู้เชื่อวชาญฉบับนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง "ศักยภาพของ ประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ กรณีศึกษา: บ้านร่องกล้า อุทยานแห่งชาติภู หินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก โดยนายธนวัฒน์ ขวัญบุญ นักศึกษาปริญญาโท หลักสูตรวิทยาศาสต รมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการวางแผนสิ่งแวดล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชุมชนและชนบท มหาวิทยาล้ยมหิดล โดยมี วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาระดับศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ อีก ทั้งศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความรู้ ทัศนคติ และระดับการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นด้าน การท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ และเพื่อวิเคราะห์แนวทางการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศโดยชุมชน

ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดปัจจัยหลักด้านสักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นไว้ 3 ปัจจัย คือ ความรู้ ทัศ นคติ และระดับการมีส่วนร่วม ซึ่งปัจจัยหลักดังกล่าวมีความสำคัญต่อระเบียบวิชีวิจัยด้านการจัดลำดับ ความสำคัญสักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่น ๆ ทั้งนี้ ค่าคะแนนความสำคัญดังกล่าวจะต้องมีความน่า เชื่อถือ และสามารถนำมาอ้างอิงได้ ดังนั้น ผู้วิจัยจึงอาสัยฉันทามติของผู้เชี่ยวชาญในการกำหนดค่า ความสำคัญของปัจจัยดังกล่าว ซึ่งผู้เชี่ยวชาญที่ผู้วิจัยคัดเลือกนั้นเป็นผู้ที่มีความรู้ ความสามารถใน สาขาการท่องเที่ยว การจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อมและการมีส่วนร่วม และจะ ต้องได้รับความเห็นชอบจากคณะกรรมการควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์

แบบสอบถามผู้เชี่ยวชาญนี้ ผู้วิจัยใคร่ขอความอนุเคราะห์ผู้เชี่ยวชาญโปรคกำหนดค่า คะแนนความสำคัญ 2 ส่วน คังต่อไปนี้

ส่วนที่ 1 การประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญศักขภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นด้านความรู้ ทัศ นคติและการมีส่วนร่วม

<u>ส่วนที่ 2</u> การประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นค้านการ จัคการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศและการจัคการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อม

ส่วนที่ 1 การประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญของศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นค้านความรู้ ทัศนคติและการมีส่วนร่วม

### คำขึ้แจง

ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับระดับศักยภาพ 3 ปัจจัย คือ (1) คุวามรู้ (2) ทัศนคติ และ (3) ระดับการมีส่วนร่วม ซึ่งผู้วิจัยขอความอนุเคราะห์ให้ผู้เชี่ยวชาญโปรดกำหนดค่ำคะแนนความ สำคัญของแต่ละปัจจัยลงในตารางที่ 1 โดยปัจจัยที่มีความสำคัญมากให้คะแนนมาก และปัจจัยที่มี ความสำคัญรองลงมาให้คะแนนน้อยลงตามเกณฑ์พิจารณาของผู้เชี่ยวชาญเอง ทั้งนี้ มีค่ำคะแนนปัจจัย ทั้ง 3 รวม 100 คะแนน

ตารางที่ ผ-7 การประเมินค่าความสำคัญในปัจจัยหลัก คือ ความรู้ ทัศนคติและการมีส่วนร่วม

ปัจจัยหลัก		คะแนน
1. ความรู้		
2. ทัสนคติ		
3. ระดับการมีส่วนร่วม		
	รวม	100

ส่วนที่ 2 การประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นด้านการจัดการ การท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศและการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อม คำชี้แจง

ผู้วิจัยใค้กำหนดให้การมีส่วนร่วมเป็นหนึ่งในปัจจัยหลักที่วัคระดับศักยภาพของประชาชน ท้องถิ่น ๆ ทั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยใค้แบ่งการมีส่วนร่วมออกเป็น 2 ด้าน คือ (1) การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการการ ท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ และ (2) การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อม และในแต่ละด้านจะประกอบไปด้วย 4 รูปแบบ คือ (i) การมีส่วนร่วมในการเสนอความคิดเห็นและ การตัดสินใจ (ii) การมีส่วนร่วมในการวางแผน (iii) การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการและการปฏิบัติการ และ (iv) การมีส่วนร่วมในการติดตามผลและประเมินผล

ทั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยขอความอนุเคราะห์ให้ผู้เชี่ยวชาญโปรคกำหนคค่าคะแนนความสำคัญลงในตา รางที่ 3 เป็น 2 ขั้นตอนคังต่อไปนี้

ขั้นตอนที่ 1 ประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญของการมีส่วนร่วมในการจัคการการท่องเที่ยว เชิงนีเวศและการมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อม โดยค่าคะแนน ทั้งสองค้านมีคะแนนรวม 100 คะแนน

ขั้นตอนที่ 2 ประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญของการมีส่วนร่วมทั้ง 4 รูปแบบ ซึ่งเป็นองค์ประกอบข่อย ของการมีส่วนร่วมของทั้งสองค้าน

### ตาราง ผ-8 การประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญด้านการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่น ๆ

ปัจจัยที่ศึกษา	คะแนน				
	ค่าคะแนนการมีส่วนร้วม	ค่าคะแนนรูปแบบการมีส่วนร่วม			
1. การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ					
1.1 การเสนอความคิดเห็นและการตัดสินใจ					
1.2 การวางแผน		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
1.3 การจัดการและการปฏิบัติการ					
1.4 การติดตามและการประเมินผล					
1.5 อื่น (ระบุ)	7				
1.6					
คะแนนรวมการมีส่วนร่วมด้านที่ 1					
2. การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพ					
สิ่งแวคล้อม					
2.1 การเสนอความคิดเห็นและการตัดสินใจ					
2.2 การวางแผน					
2.3 การจัดการและการปฏิบัติการ					
2.4 การติดตามและการประเมินผล					
2.5 อื่น (ระบุ)					
2.6					
คะแนนรวมการมีส่วนร่วมด้านที่ 2					
คะแนนรวมการมีส่วนร่วมด้านที่ 1 + ด้านที่ 2	100	100			

## แบบสอบถามผู้เชี่ยวชาญ ครั้งที่ 2

เรื่อง "ศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ กรณีศึกษา: บ้านร่องกล้า อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก

คำชื้แจง

แบบสอบถามผู้เชื่อวชาญฉบับนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง "ศักยภาพของ ประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ กรณีศึกษา: บ้านร่องกล้า อุทยานแห่งชาติภู หินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก โดยนายธนวัฒน์ ขวัญบุญ นักศึกษาปริญญาโท หลักสูตรวิทยาศาสต รมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการวางแผนสิ่งแวดล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชุมชนและชนบท มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล โดยมี วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาระดับศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ อีก ทั้งศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความรู้ ทัศนคติ และระดับการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นค้าน การท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ และเพื่อวิเคราะห์แนวทางการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศโดยจุมชน

ทั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัชได้เก็บรวบรวมแบบสอบถามจากผู้เชี่ยวชาญจำนวน 18 ท่าน หลังจากนั้นนำ ข้อมูลที่ได้วิเคราะห์ทางสถิติ คือ ค่าคะแนนเฉลี่ย ค่าคะแนนสูงสุด ค่าคะแนนต่ำสุด และความถี่ของค่า คะแนนทั้งสูงสุดและต่ำสุด โดยค่าคะแนนดังกล่าวอยู่ในตารางที่ 1 และตารางที่ 2 นอกจากนี้แล้ว ผู้ วิจัยได้แจ้งค่าคะแนนครั้งที่ 1 ของท่านไว้ด้วยกัน เพื่อประกอบการตัดสินใจการให้คะแนนครั้งที่ 2

แบบสอบถามผู้เชี่ยวชาญนี้ ผู้วิจัยจึงใคร่ของความอนุเคราะห์จากท่านผู้เชี่ยวชาญโปรด กำหนดค่าความสำคัญครั้งที่ 2 คังต่อไปนี้

ส่วนที่ 1 ประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญของศักยภาพของประชาชนท้องถิ่นค้านความรู้ ทัศนคติและการมีส่วนร่วม

ส่วนที่ 2 การประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นค้านการ จัคการการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนีเวศและการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อม

#### คำพื้นจง

ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับระดับศักยภาพ 3 ปัจจัย คือ (1) ความรู้ (2) ทัศนคติ และ (3) ระดับการมีส่วนร่วม ซึ่งผู้วิจัยขอความอนุเคราะห์ให้ผู้เชี่ยวชาญโปรดกำหนดคำคะแนนความ สำคัญครั้งที่ 2ของแต่ละปัจจัยลงในตารางที่ 1 โดยปัจจัยที่มีความสำคัญมากให้คะแนนมาก และปัจจัย ที่มีความสำคัญรองลงมาให้คะแนนน้อยลงตามเกณฑ์พิจารณาของผู้เชี่ยวชาญเอง ทั้งนี้ มีค่าคะแนน ปัจจัยทั้ง 3 รวม 100 คะแนน

ตาราง ผ-9 การประเมินค่าความสำคัญในปัจจัยหลัก คือ ความรู้ ทัศนคติและการมีส่วนร่วม

ปัจจัยหลัก	ค่ากะแนนที่ ท่านกำหนด	ค่าคะแนนเฉลี่ย	ก่าคะแนนสูงสุด		ก่ากะแนนต่ำสุด		ค่าคะแนนที่ท่านจะ ให้ในครั้งนี้
	ครั้งที่ 1		คะแนน ความถึ่ คะแนน	ความถึ่			
1. ความรู้		29.44	40	2	20	3	
2. ทันคดิ		31.94	50	1	20	3	
3. ระดับการมีส่วนร่วม		38.61	60	2	30	5	
รวม						รวม	

### ส่วนที่ 2 การประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่นด้านการจัดการ การท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศและการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อม คำชี้แจง

ผู้วิจัยใค้กำหนดให้การมีส่วนร่วมเป็นหนึ่งในปัจจัยหลักที่วัดระดับศักยภาพของประชาชน ท้องถิ่น ข ทั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยได้แบ่งการมีส่วนร่วมออกเป็น 2 ด้าน คือ (1) การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการการ ท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ และ (2) การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อม และในแต่ละด้านจะประกอบไปด้วย 4 รูปแบบ คือ (i) การมีส่วนร่วมในการเสนอความคิดเห็นและ การตัดสินใจ (ii) การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการและการปฏิบัติการ และ (iv) การมีส่วนร่วมในการติดตามผลและประเมินผล

ทั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยขอความอนุเคราะห์ให้ผู้เชี่ยวชาญโปรคกำหนคค่าคะแนนความสำคัญครั้งที่ 2 ลงในตารางที่ 2 เป็น 2 ขั้นตอนคังต่อไปนี้

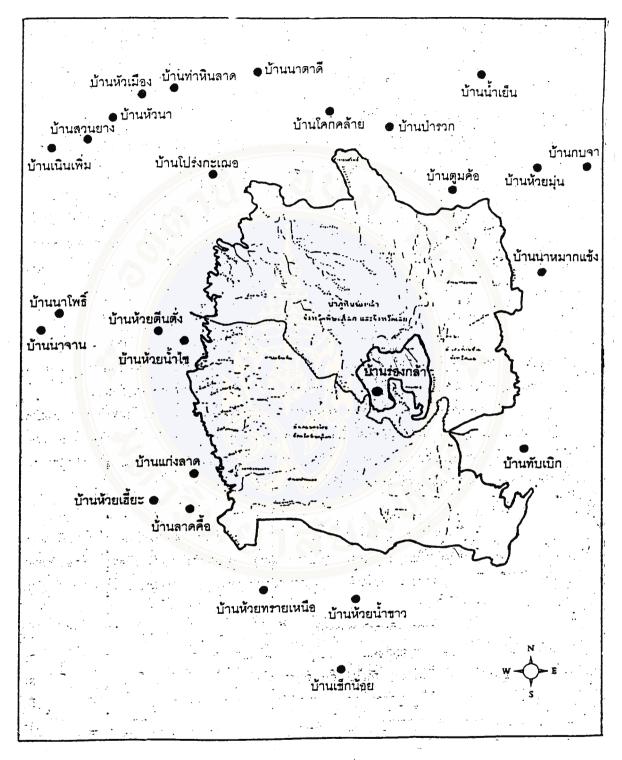
ขั้นตอนที่ 1 ประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญของการมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว เชิงนิเวศและการมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อม โดยค่าคะแนน ทั้งสองด้านมีคะแนนรวม 100 คะแนน

ขั้นตอนที่ 2 ประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญของการมีส่วนร่วมทั้ง 4 รูปแบบ ซึ่งเป็นองค์ ประกอบย่อยของการมีส่วนร่วมของทั้งสองค้าน

ัตาราง ผ-10 การประเมินค่าคะแนนความสำคัญค้านการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนท้องถิ่น **ๆ** 

ปัจจัยที่ศึกษา	ค่ากะแนนที่ ท่านกำหนด	ค้า กะแนน	ก่ากะแนนสูงสุด		ก่ากะแนนต่ำสุด		กำกะแนนที่ ท่านจะให้ใน
	ครั้งที่ เ	เฉลี่ย	กะแนน	ความถื่	กะแนน	ความถื่	ครั้งนี้
1.การมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการการท่อง เที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ							
1.1 การเสนอความคิดเห็นและการตัดสิน ใจ	<u> </u>	14.78	20	7	6	1	
1.2 การวางแผน		10.28	15	4	5	3	
1.3 การจัดการและการปฏิบัติการ		11.56	20	1	5	2	
1.4 การศิ <b>ค</b> ตามแ <mark>ละ</mark> การประเมินผล	À	8.78	15	1	5	3	
1.5 อื่น (ระบุ)		1.28	10	1	0	15	
คะแน <mark>น</mark> รวมการมีส่ว <mark>น</mark> ร่วมด้านที่ I		47.22	60	3	30	2	
2. การมีส่วนร่ <mark>วมในการจัดการ</mark> ทรัพยากรธรรม <mark>ชาติและคุณภาพสิ่งแวค</mark> ล้อม							
2.1 การเสนอความคิดเห็นและการตัดสิน ใจ		16.78	30	2	10	5	
2.2 การวางแผน		11.39	20	1	10	14	
2.3 การจัดการและการปฏิบัติการ	7014	12.89	25	1	5	1	
2.4 การคิดตามและการประเมินผล		10.11	15	5	5	5	
2.5 อื่น (ระบุ)		1.61	10	1	0	14	
คะแนนรวมการมีส่วนร่วมด้านที่ 2		52.78	70	2	40 .	3	

ภาพที่ 1 พื้นที่ศึกษาหมู่บ้านร่องกล้า อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า จังหวัดพิษณุโลก



ที่มา กรมป่าไม้

**ตาราง ผ-11** ประสิทธิภาพของแบบสอบถาม

tems	P <sub>H</sub>	PL	P <sub>H</sub> +P <sub>L</sub>	P <sub>H</sub> -P <sub>L</sub>	р	r	Remark
1.	9	6	15	3	0.789	0.315	คงเดิม
2.	10	8	18	2	0.947	0.21	คงเดิม
3.	7	4	11	3	0.578	0.315	คงเดิม
4.	10	6	16	4	0.842	0.421	คงเดิม
5.	9	5	14	4	0.736	0.421	คงเดิม
6.	9	5	14	4	0.736	0.421	คงเดิม
7.	0	0	0	0	0	0	ปรับคำถาม
8.	0	1	1	1	0.052	-0.105	ปรับคำถาม
9.	0	1	1	<u></u>	0.052	-0.105	ปรับคำถาม
10.	3	1	4	2	0.21	0.21	คงเดิม
11.	10	2	12	8	0.631	0.842	ตัดทิ้ง
12.	8	0	8	8	0.421	0.842	คงเดิม
13.	10	8	18	2	0.947	0.21	คงเดิม
14.	10	4	14	6	0.736	0.631	คงเดิม
15.	5	2	7	3	0.368	0.736	คงเดิม
16.	10	4	14	6	0.736	0.631	คงเดิม
17.	8	1	9	7	0.473	0.736	คงเดิม
18.	1	3	4	-2	0.21	-0.21	ปรับคำถาม
19.	10'	7	17	3	0.897	0.351	คงเดิม
20.	10	5	15	5	0.789	0.526	คงเดิม
21.	8	1	9	7	0.473	0.736	คงเดิม
22.	8	4	12	4	0.631	0.421	คงเดิม
23.	8	5	13	3	0.684	0.315	คงเดิม
24.	10	7	17	3	0.894	0.315	คงเดิม
25.	10	8	18	2	0.947	0.21	คงเดิม
26.	9	7	16	2	0.842	0.21	คงเดิม
27.	8	5	13	3	0.684	0.315	คงเดิม
28.	7	3	10	4	0.526	0.42	ปรับคำถาม
29.	4	3	7	1	0.368	0.105	คงเดิม
30.	8	1	9	7	0.473	0.736	คงเดิม

Reliability Coefficients Alpha = 0.7460

## รายชื่อผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

- 1. รศ.พรรณยุพา นพรัก
- 2. อาจารย์นุกูล บำรุงไทย
- 3. ผศ.กิรมย์ อ่อนเส็ง
- 4. รศ.คร.มาฆะศิริ เชาวกุล
- 5. รศ.วรรณา เจียมศรีพงษ์
- 6. อาจารย์อำนวย พิรุณสาร
- 7. ผศ.ปุสตี มอนซอน
- 8. ผศ.ลัคคาวัลย์ ทองนพ
- 9. ผศ.วิลาสินี อะโนมะศิริ
- 10.ผศ.วรรณพร วณิชชานุกร
- 11.อาจารย์นุชนารถ รัตนสุวงศ์ชัย
- 12.อาจารย์สัญชัย สูติพันธ์วิหาร
- 13.คุณชุวคี นิรัตน์ตระกูล
- 14.คุณพรหมเมช นาถมทอง
- 15.ผศ.ศรัณชา สุจริตกุล
- 16.รศ.พัฒนา ราชวงศ์
- 17.รศ.บัญชา คูเจริญไพบูลย์

ตาราง ผ-12 แสดงค่าคะแนนคืบคูณคะแนนความสำคัญจากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

ลำคับที่	Ax	Ву	Cz	P	ร้อยถะ
1	360	1200	0	1560	10.53
2	420	1200	0	1620	10.93
3	480	1200	0	1680	11.34
4	510	1230	0	1740	11.74
5	540	1230	0	1770	11.94
6	540	1260	200	2000	13.50
7	570	1260	200	2030	13.70
8	600	1260	320	2180	14.71
9	690	1320	200	2210	14.91
10	630	1290	320	2240	15.11
11	630	1290	480	2400	16.19
12	630	1290	600	2520	17.00
13	630	1290	640	256 <mark>0</mark>	17.27
14	630	1290	880	2800	18.93
15	630	1290	920	2840	19.16
16	660	1290	920	2870	19.37
17	660	1290	920	2870	19.37
18	660	1290	960	2910	19.64
19	660	1290	1320	3270	22.06
20	660	1290	1400	3350	22.60
21	660	1320	1560	3540	23.89
22	660	1320	1600	3580	24.16
23	690	1320	1640	3650	24.63
24	690	1320	1640	3650	24.63
25	690	1320	1680	3690	: 24.90
26	690	1320	1800	3810	25.71
27	690	1320	2160	4170	28.14
28	690	1320	2440	4450	30.03

ตาราง ผ-12 แสดงค่าคะแนนดิบคูณคะแนนความสำคัญจากผู้เชียวชาญ (ต่อ)

ลำคับที่	Ax	Ву	Cz	P	ร้อยละ
29	690	1320	2520	4530	30.57
30	690	1320	2720	4730	31.92
31	690	1350	3080	5120	34.55
32	720	1350	3080	5150	34.75
33	720	1350	3240	5310	35.83
34	720	1350	3320	5390	36.40
35	720	1350	3360	5430	36.64
36	720	1350	3440	5510	37.18
37	720	1350	3480	5550	37.45
38	720	1350	3720	5790	39.07
39	720	1350	3720	5790	39.07
40	720	1350	3720	5790	39.07
41	720	1350	3760	583 <mark>0</mark>	39.34
42	720	1350	3800	5870	39.61
43	720	1380	3880	5980	40.35
44	720	1380	3960	6060	40.89
45	720	1380	4040	6140	41.43
46	720	1380	4160	6260	42.24
47	720	1380	4240	6340	42.78
48	720	1380	4480	6580	44.40
49	720	1380	4840	6940	46.83
50	720	1410	5240	7370	49.73
51	720	1410	5320	7450	50.27
52	750	1410	5360	7520	50.74
53	750	: 1440	5520	7710	52.02
54	750	1440	5520	7710	52.02
55	750	1440	5640	7830	52.83
56	750	1440	6280	8470	57.15

ตาราง ผ-12 แสดงค่าคะแนนดิบคูณคะแนนความสำคัญจากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ (ต่อ)

		1 1		ร้อยกะ
750	1470	6480	8700	58.70
750	1470	6760	8980	60.59
750	1470	6760	8980	60.59
750	1500	8080	10330	69.70
750	1500	8280	10530	71.05
750	1500	8640	10890	73.48
750	1530	8760	11040	74.49
750	1530	8880	11160	75.30
780	1530	9800	12110	81.73
810	1530	9840	12180	82.19
810	1530	10880	13220	89.20
810	1560	10920	13290	89.68
810	1620	11160	1359 <mark>0</mark>	91.70
840	1680	11200	13720	92.58
	750 750 750 750 750 750 780 810 810 810	750     1470       750     1500       750     1500       750     1500       750     1530       750     1530       780     1530       810     1530       810     1530       810     1560       810     1620	750         1470         6760           750         1500         8080           750         1500         8280           750         1500         8640           750         1530         8760           750         1530         8880           780         1530         9800           810         1530         9840           810         1530         10880           810         1560         10920           810         1620         11160	750         1470         6760         8980           750         1500         8080         10330           750         1500         8280         10530           750         1500         8640         10890           750         1530         8760         11040           750         1530         8880         11160           780         1530         9800         12110           810         1530         9840         12180           810         1530         10880         13220           810         1560         10920         13290           810         1620         11160         13590

#### <u>หมายเหตุ</u>

Ax = คะแนนคิบของความรู้โคยรวมคูณกับคะแนนจากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

By = คะแนนคิบของทัศนคติคูณกับคะแนนจากผู้เชื่อวชาญ

Cz = คะแนนคิบของการมีส่วนร่วมโดยรวมคูณคะแนนจากผู้เชื่ยวชาญ

#### **BIOGRAPHY**

NAME

Mr. Thanawat Khwanboon

Date of Birth Place of Birth April 10, 1974

Education

Bangkok, Thailand 1999-2002 Master of Science (Environmental

Planning for Community and Rural Development), Faculty of Environment

and Resources Studies, Mahidol

University

1993-1996 Bachelor of Arts (Hotel Studies)

Kasetsart University

Scholarship

Foundation of 400 years of King Naresaun Maharaj,

Naresaun University, Phisanulok Province

Address

65/44 Mhoo 6 Bangyai City, Tambon Saothong Hin,

Amphor Bangyai, Nontha Buri, 11140 Thailand

Tel.

0-2903-2462