# INCREASING THE TOURIST ATTRACTION POTENTIAL IN CHIANG MAI AS A GUIDELINE FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM **DEVELOPMENT**

Techit Plaksaguansri\*, Koblap Areesrisom\*\*, Ketsarin Wimonthada\*\*\*

Division of Resources Management and Development, Faculty of Agricultural Production, Maejo University, Chiangmai, Thailand 60290

#### Introduction

# Statement and Significance of the Problem

According to the master plan under the national strategy (5) Tourism Issues (2018 -2037) that prioritizes maintaining a world-class tourism destination as a top priority. Which must develop the entire tourism system focus on quality tourists, create a variety of tourism in line with the needs of tourists. and focusing on developing tourism in potential fields but still maintains the country's distinctive points of customs, traditions, culture, and Thai identity as well as giving value to the environment. However, to setting goals for tourism development in the next 20 years in the early stages, was placed emphasis on continuously generating income from tourism. Laying the foundation for tourism that emphasizes international standards and quality The most important thing is to build confidence in the safety of tourists. Enforcing the law to ensure safety and not allowing tourists to be taken advantage of then distributing tourism both in terms of area and income to the community as well as giving importance to sustainable tourism development. To aim for the ultimate goal of tourism as a tool to reduce inequality in Thai society.

If the government focuses on developing tourism by preserving the country's distinctive points of tradition, culture, and Thai identity. Chiang Mai is considered a potential province in tourism that can be developed according to the master plan under the national strategy (5) Tourism issues. Because Chiang Mai Is one of the provinces with a long history of Thailand as it was the capital of the Lanna Thai kingdom since 1839 or 726 years ago, With the former name being Nop Buri Srinakarin, Chiang Mai. Currently, Chiang Mai is a province with an area of 20,107 square kilometers, the second largest in Thailand after Nakhon Ratchasima. Chiang Mai is also one of the 22 main cities of Thailand, a well-known province. About tourism and is popular with both Thais and foreigners. Due to the cool climate, art and culture, long history Including food that tourists like .But one of the problems that affects Chiang Mai's tourism the most is smog and pollution. Which has been happening regularly for many years, including Chiang Mai, has been affected by COVID-19 like in other tourist provinces as well.

But still, Chiang Mai province there are natural resources that attract tourists to visit, which these natural resources may be the beauty or the strangeness of the natural state, for example. Doi Ang Khang, Doi Pui, Khun Chang Kian Huai Kaeo Waterfalls, Montathan Waterfalls, Huai Tung Tao Waterfalls, San Kamphaeng Hot Springs, Tat Mok Waterfalls, Huai Nam Dang National Park Doi Inthanon National Park, Mae Ya Waterfall, Kew Mae Pan, etc. Cultural attractions on a cultural basis unique tradition and a long history, for example, the umbrella village of Bo Sang Wat Ketkaram Community Tribal Museum Wat Ku Tao, Wat Umong, Wat Phra Singh, etc. Historical sights tourist attractions with historical, archeological, and religious value, including places or buildings that are old or have had important events in history, for example Three Kings Monument Wiang Kum Kam Kruba Sriwichai Monument, etc., And man-made attractions, for example, Chiang Mai Zoo. Wua

Lai Walking Street Thapae walking street Chiang Mai Night Safari etc. It is considered the strength of Chiang Mai that attracts tourists from all over the world.

Therefore, the researcher wishes to study the potential development of Chiang Mai's tourist attractions. It is in accordance with the government's focus on preserving the country's distinctive points of tradition, tradition, culture, and Thai identity. Supports the use of services by tourists, whether Thai or foreigners, effectively, and does not cause environmental problems which will bring development of tourist attractions of Chiang Mai to be beautiful and sustainable

# **Research Ouestion**

- 1. Conditions of potential tourist attraction problems Chiang Mai Province to be a guideline for sustainable tourism development. how
- 2. Tourist attraction potential Chiang Mai Province to be a guideline for sustainable tourism development. in the future how
- 3. What is The new forms and knowledge of tourism potential Chiang Mai Province to be a guideline for sustainable tourism development. to be suitable for current and future situations

### **Research Objective**

- 1. To study the condition of the problem Integrated alternative tourism for the sustainability of Chiang Mai
- 2. To study and analyze integrated alternative tourism for the sustainability of Chiang Mai.
- 3. To propose guidelines and create new forms and knowledge in Integrated alternative tourism for the sustainability of Chiang Mai

### **Research Hypothesis**

- 1. Different personal factors affect the potential of a tourist destination. Chiang Mai Province To be a guideline for sustainable tourism development. different
- 2. Tourist attraction potential Different provinces in Chiang Mai affect different ways of sustainable tourism development in each aspect.

#### Scope of the Study

Population Area Boundaries The target groups used in the research were divided into 2 groups:

1) Tourism entrepreneurs of 30 people by using in-depth interviews ( Depth Interview) and questionnaires (Questionnaires).

2)People of Chiang Mai Province 18 years old more but not more than 55 Year Number according to the census Chiang Mai Province 49,360 people (Office of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior data as of September 16, 2022). The researcher has determined the size of the sample group according to the stratified random method in order to collect data from the sample group covering all provinces. The researcher defined a sample group of 400 people.

# **Content Scope**

- Personal factors include gender, age, status and education.
- Social and economic factors, including occupation, monthly income family roles role in tourism and membership in social groups
- Environmental factors in tourism, including perception of tourism news, culture in tourism, environment in tourism, and development in tourism.

Term Scope Schedule for data collection and synthesis analysis during January -September 2023

# Significance of the study

- 1. Aware of the problem of integrated alternative tourism for the sustainability of Chiang Mai.
- 2. Acknowledging the results of an integrated alternative tourism analysis for the sustainability of Chiang Mai.
- 3. Get suggestions Guidelines and creation of new forms and knowledge of integrated alternative tourism for the sustainability of Chiang Mai.
  - 4. Bring the work to be published in other journals.

#### **Definition of term**

new alternative tourism Refers to a form of tourism that is different from mainstream or mass tourism. Fundamentally, mass tourism values standardization, of travel services Focusing on responding to a large number of tourists and focusing on economies of scale of management But alternative tourism emphasizes individuality. specificity and access to the value and beauty of natural resources, culture and locality. of Chiang Mai

sustainability Refers to tourism that meets the needs of tourists and tourist attraction owners, with an emphasis on natural resource management to be able to maintain the stability of the ecosystem As well as the culture and way of life of the community for both present and future benefits, with 5 principles: conservation of tourism resources. planning and management in tourism development, preserving the quality of the environment in tourist destinations Maintaining the level of satisfaction of tourists And management of benefits arising from tourism is distributed in all parts of Chiang Mai.

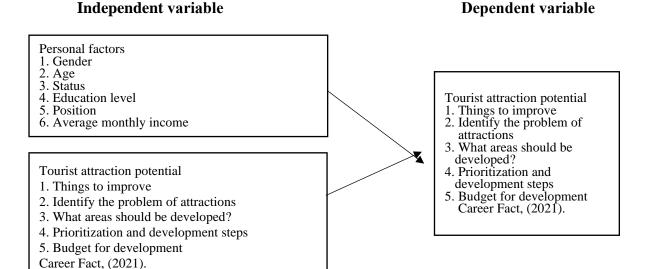
Chiang Mai Province Means a province where the researcher has conducted research studies. which Chiang Mai is a province in the north of Thailand It covers an area of approximately 20, 107 square kilometers. Which is the second largest in the country with a population of approximately 1.76 million people, the fifth largest in the country Chiang Mai is administratively divided into 25 districts, with the city of Chiang Mai as the center of the province.

**integration** Refers to the harmonization of alternative tourism. consistent with plans, processes, information, resource allocation Operations, Results, and Analysis to support the important goals of the organization effective integration More than just alignment And this can be achieved only when the actions of each component within the performance management system are fully integrated into one.

### **Review of Related Literature and Study**

- 1. concepts and theories about potential tourist attractions
- 2. Concepts and theories about tourism development.
- 3. Concepts and theories about development management.
- 4. concepts and theories about sustainability
- 5. Demography Concepts
- 6. Related Research
- 7. Conceptual Framework

### **Conceptual Framework**



## **Bibliography**

Kasem Sanitwong . (1985). Environmental Science. Bangkok: Siam Alphabet.

Worshiping help nourish. (2009). National Agenda for Development and Management Tourism towards sustainable economic and social development in 2009. Bangkok: Research Institute for Tourism Development.

Prempreeda Thongla, and Pensiri Samarak. (2020). Potential for agro-tourism tourism management. Chanthaburi Province Humanities and Social Sciences Journal Ubon Ratchathani University, 11 (1), 190-213.

Kanokporn Chaiworaporn . (2003). Guidelines for tourist attraction development, case study, Thale Noi, Tabon, Pha Nang Tung, Khuan Khanun District, Phatthalung Province. Master of Business Administration Entrepreneurship field Silpakorn University

Kamon Songwatana . (1991). Principles of planning. Songkhla : Department of Public Administration, Prince of Songkhla University

Kobkarn Wongwisit . (2013). Language skills for communication. Bangkok: Odeon Store Kanlaya Sawangkong. (2015). Assessment of Waterfall Tourism Potential in Saraburi

Province. Suthiparitat Journal, 29(89), 179-194.

Tourism Authority of Thailand . (1997). National Tourism Development Plan 2022-2026. Retrieved 1 December 2022. From http://www.tica.or.th/images/plan tourism2022-2026/2022-2026.pdf

Chatika Khumruen and others. (2021). A Study of the Potential of Tourist Attractions in Prachinburi Province. Journal of Nakhon Lampang Priest College, 10 (2), 189-198.

Jiraporn Phatthara . (2009). Risk factors and protective factors for adolescent amphetamine addiction. Master of Humanities Independent Research, Graduate School Chiang Mai University.

Chawiang Tohthong. (2002). Basic environmental management. Bangkok: Emphan Publishing House.

Chakrit Chuaybamrung . (2011 ). Roles of local governments in sustainable tourism development. Case study: Khao Kob Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Huai Yot District, Trang Province. College of Local Administration. Khon Kaen University

- Dachanee Empan. (2002). Legal Measures to Support Sustainable Natural Tourism Activities in Koh Chang Area. Koh Chang sub-district, Trat province. The Research Fund Office (TRF).
- Thammasak Rojanasoonthorn (1999). Summary of the Tourism Development Seminar in Northern Thailand. Bangkok: Tourism Authority of Thailand.
- Nares Songkhroesuk . (1998). From concept to practice. Office of the Thai Highland Development Project . German: Chiang Mai .
- Boonlert Jittangwatana . (2542). Ecotourism culture. Documents for lectures on eco-tourism culture course . Ubon Ratchathani: Ubon Ratchathani Rajabhat University , P.O.P.
- Boonlert Jittangwattana (2005). Sustainable tourism development. Bangkok: Press and Design .
- Pornthip Nakin . (2013). Geography of Tourism. 2nd edition. Bangkok: Printing House
- Pornpin Prakaisantisuk . (2007). Personal characteristics, values, tourism resources. and tourism behavior in the People's Republic of China of Thai tourists in Bangkok. Independent research, B.B.A. (Marketing). Bangkok : Graduate School. Srinakharinwirot University.
- Phonthip Nakin . (2013). The impact of industrial development in the Eastern Seaboard Development Project on the fishing community, a case study of Khlong Tamru community. Chonburi Province . Graduate School Department of Public Policy Burapha University
- Pattarat Maneewan . (2011). Study of the impact of making Chiang Mai the center of the regional tourism industry . political economy graduate school Chiang Mai University.
- Montira Yuennan . (2001). Potential of Tambon Administrative Organizations and People in Cultural Promotion and Development Case Study Bang Tin Pet Subdistrict. Song Phi Nong District Suphan Buri Province Master of Science Program Environmental Tourism Planning and Management Program Srinakharinwirot University
- Manat Suwan . (1998). Guidelines and tourism management project in the area under the responsibility of SAO and sub-district councils . Bangkok: Tourism Authority of Thailand.
- Rattakorn Sangchot . (2011). Public Participation in Sustainable Tourism Management. Pai Municipality Mae Hong Son Province Master of Independent Research Chiang Mai University.
- Rudklao Premprasit (2021). Potential Development of Tourist Attractions in Pua District, Nan Province. Journal of Mekong-Salween Civilization Studies , 12 (1) , 29-41.
- Wachirawat Ngamlamom . (2015). Theory of Participation. Thai Academic Development and Management Institute TRDM: Pathum Thani
- Wareeya Iewwiboon (1997). Performance potential of the executive committee of the subdistrict administrative organization. Bangkok: National Institute of Development Administration.
- Wiwat Bunyasak . (1989). How important is the potential of tourism ? . Thai Travel Journal 1(4):11
- Sarawut Jaithonhon. (2018). Physical Development Guidelines for Natural Tourism Resources: A Case Study of Khao Sam Sip Sang and Khao Kheow Community Forests. Nakhon Ratchasima Province Academic Journal of the Faculty of Architecture KMITL. 27 (2), 109-125.
- Siriwan Sereerat . (2007). Consumer Behavior. Bangkok: Publishing House, Theeraphanyont and Sci-Tech Co., Ltd.
- Somchai Sananmuang . (1998). Road community to participate in development . Journal of Thai Tourism. 17 (2), 25-33.

- Suchart Chuchart . (2010). Sufficiency Economy Tourism Royal Project on the top of the mountain 365 days . Chiang Mai Rajabhat University. Chiang Mai : Wanida Printing.
- Supaporn Khampeera . (2011). Sustainable Tourism Models of Phetchaburi Province. Phetchaburi Rajabhat Journal. 7(1), 1-4.
- Supaporn Harnthong (2000). Potential of Tourism Management in Phatthalung Province. Independent Research Master of Arts Social Development Branch National Institute of Development Administration.
- Suwat Tulathorn . (1998). Potential of community organizations in drug epidemic prevention. A Case Study in a Community in Khok Pho District Pattani Province Bangkok: Kasetsart University.
- Haohan Thaweeseng et al. (2020). The Potential of Creative Tourism Destinations in Satun Province. Journal of Thai Hospitality and Tourism, 15 (1), 3-16.
- Anothai Piankongchol . (1997). Tourism: Dimensions of Integrated Science. Scientific journal, 9. (8), 17-29.
- Isarapong Phonthanee, Umaphon Boonphetkaew. (2018). A study of the potential of Koh Tao tourist attractions. Surat Thani Province To be a guideline for sustainable tourism development. Silpakorn University Journal, 38(5): 18-39.
- Ermias Kifle Gedecho, Hawassa University, Ethiopia. (2017). Tourism potential and constraints: considering the natural and cultural attractions of South Omo, Ethiopia. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 6 (1), 1-23.
- Globe. (1990). Global Leadership and Organizational Behavior Effectiveness Research Project: Progress Report. Retrieved December 1, 2022, from website: http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/paper.cfmpaperid=660.
- Ji ri \_ Vystoupil, Martin Sauer 1, Ond r ej Repik. (2017). Quantitative Analysis of Tourism Potential in The Czech Republic. Acta Universitatis Agriculture Et Silviculture Madelaine Brunei's, 65 (2), 1085-1098.
- Krit Kotsombat . (2010). Assessment of Ecotourism Potential: A Case Study of Ecotourism Sites. Travel in the Sam Phan Bok area. Pho Sai District Ubon Ratchathani Province Master's thesis, Ubon Ratchathan Rajabhat University
- Lyailya Mutaliyeva, Nurlan Kurmanov 1, Aruana Akisheva. (2020). Analysis of tourism potential and ecological tourism development in Kazakhstan. E 3 S Web of Conferences 159 (2). 1-7.
- Patchareerat Hanchai. (2009). Potential to Develop Agrotourism in Satellite in Huai Hong Khrai Royal Development Study Center. Master of Science Program: Graduate school Chiang Mai University.
- Powell, R. R. (1997). User studies In John Feather & Paul Sturges In. International Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science. (pp. 455-457). London: Routledge.
- Shirley Eber. (1993). Beyond the Green Horizon: Principles for Sustainable Tourism. WWF: UK quoted in Boonlert. Jit Tangwattana 2005. Tourism Industry The Immortal Business of Thailand Bangkok: CP Book Standard Publishing.
- Swarbrooke. (1998). Potential for Agro -tourism Development in Mandarin Orchards Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province. Master of Science Thesis: Chiang Mai University. Sustainable tourism development: Lessons learned for South East Asian countries. Erasmus+ Program of the European Union.
- Thanathorn Vajirakachorn , Niorn Srisomyong . (2020). A Study of Potential of Tourism and Activity for Sustainable Community-Based Tourism in Doi Saket Hot Spring, Chiangmai, Thailand. Tourist Project. 2020. Proceedings of the TOURIST 2nd Cross -Border Conference.
- Turner, Ronna C. and Carlson, Laurie. (2003). Indexes of Item-Objective Congruence for Multidimensional Items. International Journal of Testing Volume 3 Number 2