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学位論文題名	Sustainability of Community-Based Ecotourism Development Post Tsunami Disasters:Comparison between Buddhism and Muslim Communities in Phuket Province, Thailand (タイ・プーケットの津波災害後における地域コミュニティ基盤型 エコツーリズムの発展とその持続性：ムスリム系コミュニティと 仏教系コミュニティの比較を通じて)
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### 【論文の内容の要旨】

Community-based ecotourism represents a vital tool for rural community development, while biodiversity conservation and environmental protection has an important value for raising competitiveness of ecotourism destinations leading to social sustainability and sustainable community economic development. The paper aimed to the assess ecotourism attractions potential for sustainable development, to set a model of sustainable ecotourism development, to assess the implementation of community-based ecotourism. Comparison between a Ban Bang Rong Muslim community and a Ban Tha Chat Chai Buddhism community concerning sustainability of community-based ecotourism development, and outcomes of points of distinction rooted in spiritual and religious traditions. This study was conducted to provide in-depth understanding of the concept and theoretical and empirical findings insights into the suitable implementation of ecotourism development context. The study employed a mixed of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies for data collection. In a cluster sampling, at difference five groups (government agencies and local authorities, tourism business stakeholders, local people, Thai tourists and international tourists).

Using the quantitative method, 315 households were interviewed for this paper including 160 of Ban Tha Chat Chai Buddhism and 155 of Ban Bang Rong Muslim participants to assess the impacts of ecotourism on the community and assessment implementation of community-based ecotourism development. The study uses 74 indicators based on 7 dimensions, environment, social, cultural heritage, economic, marketing, spirituality and religious traditions and policy. Furthermore, the study makes an assessment of participation of local people in spirituality and religious traditional belief and practices for ecotourism destinations and ecological restoration post-tsunami disaster base on questionnaire surveys of 235 of Muslims and 225 of Buddhists.

The results show that residents of Ban Bang Rong Muslim community perceived a few negative natural environmental and ecological impacts, economic impacts, and social and culture impacts on community, and the most important dimensions that have positive influence on the sustainability of community-based ecotourism development concept are spirituality and religious traditions dimensions, and cultural heritage dimensions respectively. On the other hand, the residents of Ban Tha Chat Chai Buddhism community perceived more negative natural environmental and ecological impacts, economic impacts and the most important dimensions that have positive influence on the sustainability of community-based ecotourism development concept are the cultural heritage dimensions followed by spirituality and religious traditions dimensions respectively. As a result, Ban Bang Rong Muslim community is more successful in sustainability of community-based ecotourism development compared with the Ban Tha Chat Chai Buddhism community.

The concept of ecotourism as sustainable alternative tourism, is defined by its potential to provide alternative income to the local people and or native people derived from good management of ecotourism based on seven principles: 1) environment (ecological integrity), 2) economic (ecotourism businesses), 3) cultural (safeguard cultural heritage), 4) social (community empowerment), 5) marketing (competitiveness of destination), 6) spirituality and religious tradition (believe and practice), and 7) policy (ecotourism policy compliance) outcome. The results of the present study reveal great variety between two communities according with empowerment and local community involvement in the implementation of community-based ecotourism. While, both communities show poorest sustainability on the economic dimension, the most important dimension remains spirituality and religious traditional dimension. Both

communities' adherence to their respective religious precepts can promote harmoniousness and the require to achieving the balanced use of natural resource, sharing benefits equally. Measures to promote preservation of the ecosystems, conserving and enhancing biodiversity and natural resource conservation, through help protect the natural and cultural heritage that are associated with ecotourism, have the potential to lead to the creation of a beautiful ecotourist destination and support positive economic growth and contribute to the planet' s sustainability. The need to achieve sustainable community-based ecotourism development, partnerships should be collaborative making design policies for enhancing community-based ecotourism' s role in sustainable development