

Relationship between Sustainable Tourism and Environment: Case Studies of Maldives and Amphawa Floating Market, Thailand

ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างการท่องเที่ยวอย่างยั่งยืนและสิ่งแวดล้อม: กรณีศึกษาหมู่เกาะใน
ประเทศมัลดีฟและตลาดน้ำอัมพวาในประเทศไทย

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Abstract

People who like to travel for recreation, are known as tourists. These people are catered for in a huge variety of settings called destinations, which are developed especially for them. These destinations, facilities, and the activities provided for tourists require significant environmental change. By the late 19th century, the scale of global tourism had reached such a size that was concerned by the health of the natural environment. As a result, tourism scholars and operators began to consider destinations with tourism that could operate profitably over the long term but which also protected, and sometimes enhanced, the natural environment. This has known as sustainable tourism. This article shows that over the last 30 years, there has been an increase in concern across a range of economic activities, expanded by owners, managers, industries and politicians need to be found to allow the activities to continue but in a way which protects the environment.

Keywords: Sustainable tourism, tourism and environment, Amphawa Floating Market, Maldives

บทคัดย่อ

นักท่องเที่ยวคือผู้ที่เดินทางเพื่อการพักผ่อนหย่อนใจ และมักจะเดินทางไปยังสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวที่หลากหลายหรือที่เรียกว่าจุดหมายปลายทางที่ซึ่งได้รับการพัฒนา จุดหมายปลายทางเหล่านี้รวมถึงสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกและกิจกรรมที่ได้ถูกจัดเตรียมสำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวโดยมีผลต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงของสิ่งแวดล้อม ในปลายศตวรรษที่ 19 เป็นต้นมา การท่องเที่ยวระหว่างประเทศมีการขยายตัวต่อเนื่องเป็นอย่างมาก ทั้งนี้จึงเริ่มมีการพิจารณาถึงคุณภาพและผลกระทบต่อสิ่งแวดล้อมทางธรรมชาติ จะเห็นได้ว่า นักวิชาการด้านการท่องเที่ยวรวมถึงผู้ประกอบการคำนึงถึงจุดหมายปลายทางที่จะพัฒนาเป็นแหล่งท่องเที่ยวควบคู่กับผลประโยชน์ที่จะได้รับในระยะยาว เครื่องมือหรือแนวทางดังกล่าวที่จะช่วยในการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวและสิ่งแวดล้อมได้คือการท่องเที่ยวอย่างยั่งยืน

บทความนี้วิเคราะห์ถึงความเปลี่ยนแปลงด้านการท่องเที่ยวในช่วง 2 ทศวรรษที่ผ่านมา จะเห็นได้ว่ากิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวมีการพัฒนาในหลากหลายรูปแบบซึ่งยังคงอยู่บนพื้นฐานของการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งการขยายธุรกิจท่องเที่ยวโดยผู้ประกอบการ ผู้จัดการโครงการท่องเที่ยวในภาคส่วนต่าง ๆ และผู้มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องในด้านการท่องเที่ยว โดยผู้มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องด้านการท่องเที่ยวจำเป็นต้องหาแนวทางในการจัดการกิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวที่มีการป้องกันผลกระทบต่อสิ่งแวดล้อมเพื่อการดำเนินธุรกิจการท่องเที่ยวในระยะยาว

คำสำคัญ: การท่องเที่ยวอย่างยั่งยืน, การท่องเที่ยวและสิ่งแวดล้อม, ตลาดน้ำอัมพวา, หมู่เกาะมัลดีฟ

Introduction

Tourism has created growth from local to global level. It generates economy, improves well-being of society, and becomes a tool for environmental conservation (UNWTO, 2020). At the same time, without cultural and environmental awareness from people who engage in tourism businesses and activities, tourism creates negative impacts to society and environment which lead to unsustainable tourism. Therefore, it is necessary to always think of sustainable tourism. An important combination of sustainable tourism is natural environment such as forest, beach, sea, wildlife animal and people which is a part of tourism. Therefore, sustainable tourism has a relationship with these environments in which it is difficult to distinguish from each other (Sundriyal, et al., 2018). In this paper, it is described how sustainable tourism and the environment relate to each other, why they need each other, what activities that tourists participate in the environment, and what the results of tourism on destinations.

Tourists

A tourist is any person who travels for their leisure and pleasure (Hunter and Green, 1995). This may include sport, recreation, and sightseeing. Moreover, a tourist is a person who visits other community or other country that is not their hometown, and spends at least one night there. Some tourists also want to participate in activities of the place that they visit. Main types of those activities usually commune with nature, attractions, heritage, sport activity, entertainment or relaxation (Sundriyal, et al., 2018; UNWTO, 2020). Some tourists visit other places because of health or medical, shopping, legal appointment, education or business activities. These business activities may include consultation and inspection. In addition, many tourists travel for visiting friends and relatives. They sometimes live in a different town or a different country. Their primary activities may include socializing, dining out or home entertainment (ibid). Tourism would not exist if there is no tourist who wants to see and visit natural and cultural attractions (Holden, 2008) .

Sustainable Tourism

Tourism tends to develop in areas that offer distinct and attractive environmental characteristics or in natural settings and together with human assets such as exotic cultures and historic sites (Sundriyal, et al., 2018; Hunter and Green, 1995). Scenic sites, nice climates and unique landscape features have an influence to attract tourists to visit the destination. Apart from this natural environment, the environment of the host region exerts an attraction so it is other factor that encourages the tourists. These combination forms a tourist destination which offers things that tourist is looking for and needs (Burmeister, 1977 as cited in Mathieson, 1982). Indeed, there is no tourist activity which does not rely on environmental resources in some way (Morrison and Selman, 1991 as cited in Hunter and Green, 1995). Tourism is a form of consumption and all activities are consumptive because tourism activity uses natural resources (Stabler, 1997). Also, sustainable development shapes people consumption.

Sustainable tourism is a long-term tourism development from local to global level (UNWTO, 2020). It provides guidelines for tourism development which focuses on environment, society and economy. A main concept of sustainable tourism is that it should meet the needs of the host community, in terms of improving

their quality of life in both the short and long term, and tourists. While tourism activities are carried on, the quality of environmental resource must be maintain and preserved (Sae-Tang et al., 2015). Besides, the cultural authenticity of host communities should be respected as to conserve their culture and value. Moreover, sustainable tourism encourages long-term economy and equally distributes benefit to all stakeholders. As to achieve in the sustainable tourism development, it requires tourism stakeholders and strong political leadership to take actions.

Many organizations establish a principle of sustainable tourism. Here is an example, the Charter for Sustainable Tourism, at the World Conference (GDRC, 2004). The content mainly describes that natural and cultural capitals are needed to be preserved in which sustainable tourism is a tool to do so. The sustainable tourism must respect the fragile environment of tourist destinations, and preserve the quality of the destinations as to satisfy tourists. Also, it should be contributed to local economic. Besides, the sustainable development must be based on cooperation among local, national, regional and international levels. These actions lead to a change of consumption by pricing as to ensure the sustainable use of all resources. Also, the charter suggests alternative forms of tourism. Subsequently, the charter suggests the governments, authorities and NGOs should promote information, research and knowledge on environmentally sustainable technologies. In addition, there is a need to have tourism demonstration projects within the sustainability development's framework as well as establish sustainable tourism development programmes to support the practices. Furthermore, it suggests on reducing the use of non-renewable energy. Lastly, the implementation of the sustainable tourism is necessary to inform all participants in the tourism industry (ibid).

Environment

Environment has functions in different ways (Stabler, 1997). Firstly, it was claimed that the environment is a source of productive inputs, in terms of providing raw material and energy such as bio-chemical processes. Besides, some materials and energy can be renewable but some cannot (Pollution Control Department, 2017). These processes supply human consumption (Stabler, 1997). Moreover, the environment is a place for waste products (Hunter and Green, 1995; Stabler, 1997). It has ability to absorb the waste products from human activities. Besides, the environment is natural capital (APEC, 1996; Stabler, 1997). Natural scientists and environmental economists perceive that the environment should not be diminished (Stabler, 1997). It supports human life because the environment comprises of components that are essential for human life, human health and human welfare. In contrast, if the environment damages, the value of capital will be decreased. Then, some of the life support functions are being lost or modified as a result of development. For example, the stratospheric ozone layer is a result of the development.

Stockholm Declaration on the human environment described “The natural resources of the earth, including air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate” (United Nations Environment Programme, 1972) Additionally, the natural resources support

tourism in other functions such as providing heat, food, power, laundry facilities, sanitation facilities and drinking water which will be further discussed in a later context (Hunter and Green, 1995).

The importance of the environment for tourism

Many tourist destinations take place in natural environment (Kim and Thapa, 2018; Holden, 2008; Hunter and Green, 1995). The environment is promoted as an attraction (Holden, 2008). He explained that the changing social and economic conditions of the 19th century have led those who operate in tourism businesses to promote natural environment to the public to encourage people to travel. Furthermore, the development of the railways and the advertisement from tour operators creating images of wild landscapes and foreign cultures had attracted people to travel and visit those places (ibid).

According to European tourism analysis (1993 as cited in Holden, 2008, p.41), there is a research conducting with German tourists as to express their ideal of quality tourism. The result of the survey shows that the German tourists perceive that unspoilt environment is important for tourism. The first factor that attracts them to visit a destination is beautiful landscape and relax atmosphere. Additionally, the tourists concerned about cleanliness, sunshine, healthy climate, food and congestion accordingly. Mostly the responses of the tourists relate to the natural environment.

Table 1 The main characteristics for 'quality' tourism

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Percentage important rating</i>
The landscape must be beautiful	46
The atmosphere must be relax	46
Cleanliness is a matter-of-course	39
The sun must shine	38
The climate must be healthy	32
Good cuisine must play a part	30
Quietness and very little traffic	29
The surroundings must be typical for the country	28
There must be attractive places for excursions	26
Note: The same person could name several characteristics if they thought them important in determining the quality of destination.	

Source: European Tourism Analysis (1993 as cited in Holden, 2008)

Moreover, Holden (2008) stated that tourists are not homogeneous. They have different needs and purposes to visit destinations. They want to experience the destinations in different ways. For instance, those tourists who want to experience in environment, some of them perceive that the environment is a place for relaxation. Besides, its physical environment provides different activities such as rivers for rafting or coral for scuba-diving. Moreover, some tourists perceive that the environment is seen as a place to interact with friends

and family, whereas other tourists perceive that the environment creates sense of well-being and leads to deep-felt emotions, and the environment is meaningful and important (Holden, 2008; Sae-Tang et al., 2015).

Tourism impacts on physical environment

Physical environment mostly refers to natural environment (Sundriyal et al., 2018; Glasson et al., 1995). The natural environment mainly includes air, water, flora and fauna, and landscape. Murphy (1985) said that tourists are the prime cause of environmental damage. The tourists do not intend to damage the environment. Most of them come to the place to admire a scene or event (ibid). However, tourism creates both positive and negative impacts on tourist destinations and environment (UNWTO, 2020; Sae-Tang et al., 2015; APEC, 1996). The tourism carrying capacity, the type of tourism activity, tourism infrastructure, tourism planning and management can all affect to the ecosystem (UNWTO, 2020; Sae-Tang et al., 2015; APEC, 1996). Therefore, it is needed to consider the long-term tourism development in environmental planning and protection programs.

Tourism creates several negative impacts on the environment (UNWTO, 2020; Sae-Tang et al., 2015; APEC, 1996) described that in some cases, tourism development has degraded beaches, alpine trails, and entire ecosystems. Besides, tourism activities cause land erosion (Holden, 2008; Hunter and Green, 1995). These activities are construction of airport, resorts, road and other tourist infrastructure and facilities. Moreover, pressure of overdevelopment and too many visitors cause erosion and damage fragile natural and built environments. Besides, tourist congestion and overcrowding lead to loss of wildlife habitats and damage to ecosystems (Sae-Tang et al., 2015; Holden, 2008; Hunter and Green, 1995).

Tourist activities usually generate litter, sewage, noise, air and water pollution (UNWTO, 2020, Sae-Tang et al., 2015; Holden, 2008). For instance, tourism and travel contribute to climate change (UNWTO, 2009). Tourism and travel account for approximately 5% of global carbon dioxide emissions. Especially, the use of tourist transport accounts for 75% of all carbon dioxide emissions. The main transport that causes carbon dioxide emissions is from air travel which accounts for 40% of the total (UNWTO, 2009). In other cases, tourism activities use chemicals and pollutants for maintaining landscapes, golf courses, laundries and visitor transportation (Holden, 2008). Basically, it causes pollution. Furthermore, local resources and amenities such as water and land for tourism developments advantage residents.

Climate change will affect the global tourism and travel sector, and it is one of the most serious threats to the society, the economy and the environment (UNWTO, 2009). In addition to this, weather is a component of tourist decision making and travel experience. Some tourism destinations or tourist activities rely on climate. In other words, climate is a resource for the tourism industry (UNWTO, 2009). Once there are changes in the length and quality of climate, it will directly impact on tourism businesses, economic, and tourism growth. In addition, many tourist destinations base on the environmental resources such as coral reef, wildlife and glacier, which are sensitive to climate variability. The climate change leads to environmental change which later will create negative image to visitors then the number of visitors will drop down. Besides, the climate influences environmental conditions such as hurricanes, floods or heat waves. These results of

climate change affect tourists to make a decision for travelling, spending, length of stay and satisfaction (ibid). Climate change not only affects on tourism industry but also others. Therefore, in order to release the climate change, an international organization, UNWTO, establishes policies on tourism mobility for both national and international policies. These policies are the guidelines on how to reduce the emissions that will potentially impact tourism flows such as increasing in transport costs and shaping tourists travel patterns (ibid).

Tourism creates several positive impacts of physical environment. Since tourism generates income, some portion of this revenue contributes to the conservation, protection, preservation of natural resources (APEC, 1996; Middleton and Hawkins, 1998). It also leads to long-term management such as the protection of habitat and wildlife from other such as mining, logging or poaching as well as create economic value from tourist visitation (Holden, 2008). In some cases, tourism is a tool to maintain, develop or restore the natural environment (APEC, 1996). Then, these improvements lead to the quality of the physical environment in a destination (Holden, 2008). As Holden (2008) suggested that “long-term economic success of tourism depends on maintaining a level of quality in the natural environment which satisfies the demand of tourists”. Also, it was claimed that tourism needs a healthy and pleasant environment, and it is necessary to preserve landscapes as it combines culture, history and harmony between people and local nature (Mieczkowski, 1995, as cited in Holden, 2008, p.98).

Case study 1: The Maldives

The Republic of Maldives is situated in the Indian Ocean, South Asia. The country comprises of 26 coral atolls with 1,192 small islands (MMPRC, 2020). Most areas of the country are islands. Only 200 of these islands are inhabited (Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 2009). The capital city of the Maldives is Male. In the past, there were only local habitants live in the country, the Maldivians, not until in 1972 that tourism officially started.



Figure 1 A map of Maldives (MaldivesNet, 2020)

In 1978, the Ministry of Tourism was established as to guide the tourism development and to create policies and regulations. In 1999, tourism area expanded to Male atoll and Ari atoll. Later, tourism is also expanded to all the atolls in Maldives. However, the country has a tourism policy ‘One island one resort’ which is one island has one resort. For hotels and guest houses, tourists can only find at Male. In fact, there are four types of accommodations available for tourists which are resorts, hotels, guest houses and tourist vessels (Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 2009). A number of tourist accommodation has continually increased from 236 accommodations in 2004 to 713 accommodations in 2017 (Ministry of Finance and Treasury, 2018; Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 2009).



Figure 2 Number of accommodations in Maldives, from 2004 – 2017

(Ministry of Finance and Treasury, 2018; Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 2009)

Moreover, most tourists are international, and the majority comes from Europe (Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 2009). The tourists come here because of the natural environment (Sawkar et al, 1998). They aware of the environment and respect it. A number of international tourist arrivals in 2004 were 616,716 tourists and 683,012 tourists in 2008. According to a tourist survey, it showed that main attractions that most tourists want to visit are beach and sand, underwater life and fish, climate and sun, lagoon and sea, islands and tropical vegetation, and people and culture respectively (Sawkar et al., 1998; Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 2004). Besides, main activities that most tourists participate in are snorkelling, swimming and diving (Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 2004). Since there has been an issue of climate change, it affects natural resources (Kumar, 2002; Gluckman, 2001; Sawkar et al, 1998). For instance, the increasing in sea temperature causes coral bleaching and sea level rising (Viner and Agnew, 1999). As a consequence, the coral is death and the coastal of the islands is eroded. These factors have led the Maldives to participate in sustainable tourism as to protect and sustain its natural resources and environment.

In relation to sustainable tourism, the Ministry of Tourism of the Maldives has established laws and regulations for tourism development such as the regulation on resort construction and operation (The Maldives Tourism Promotion Board, 2010; Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives 2004; Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 1999). For instance, prior to resort construction, the business

owner is required to submit an environmental impact assessment to the Ministry of Tourism. Then, during construction, it is prohibited to cut down huge trees and extract coral stones from the lagoon or the reef of an island. Eighty percent of the island must be spared un-built. Moreover, all resorts in the Maldives are self-contained. They must produce their own water and manage their own waste. In order to follow this regulation, every resort must have desalination plant as to get clean and safe water to use in the resort. For waste management, each resort needs to use incinerators, compactors and bottle crushers which are waste disposal machines. Besides, any type of oil or chemical, sewage and waste water which may damage the environment is prohibited to drain into the ground. They must be disposed in a manner that is least harmful to the environment. Therefore, resorts and vessels are required to establish a system for sewage treatment. The Ministry of Tourism also concerns about protection on living species (Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture Republic of Maldives, 2004). For example, any activities that harm the species are prohibited such as harming or shifting bird nests. Besides, it is prohibited to anchor any vessel or carry out any renovation or improvement in a protected area (ibid). As we can see, tourist infrastructure and facilities have high cost such as waste disposal machines and desalination plant. Therefore, a cost of visiting the Maldives is relatively high. This is one way to limit a number of tourists.

Case Study 2: The Amphawa Floating Market, Thailand

The Amphawa floating market is located in Amphawa community, Samutsongkhram province, central part of Thailand (Ministry of Tourism and Sports, 2020). This community is 70 kilometres away from Bangkok; the capital city of Thailand. The Amphawa community is set on low-lying area, and comprises of a main river and small canals. The number of local population at the Amphawa subdistrict municipality is 5,126 people with 1,178 households (Amphawa Subdistrict Municipality Samutsongkram, 2016). Most buildings in this area are one or two-storey wooden houses in traditional Thai style with a gable roof, some of them are over 100 years old (Silapacharanan, 2008). In 1975, the road construction began to access to this area which was a starting point to change a way of life of Amphawa people. The change from the use of river to land transport brought young people to cities for job opportunities. In 2001, the office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning in co-operation with Chulalongkorn University, Amphawa municipality and the Danish government; who support the fund, had a project to renovate 18 traditional old buildings (Silapacharanan, 2008). The renovation was completed in 2003 and promoted for domestic tourism in 2004.



Figure 3 A map of Thailand (Google Maps, 2020)

Since tourism in Amphawa was started in 2004, this place has become a source of generating income. Many facilities were created such as home-stays and resorts, shop houses and infrastructure. A number of accommodations has been increased from 48 accommodations in 2005 to 406 accommodations in 2018 (Office of Tourism and Sports Samutsongkram, 2018; Luekveerawattana, 2006). The number of visitors has been increased from 2,500 visitors per day in 2005 to 5,586 visitors per day in 2018 (Office of Tourism and Sports Samutsongkram, 2018; Luekveerawattana, 2006). Moreover, the study shows that the reason for tourists visiting Amphawa is because they want to visit the floating market, the Amphawan Chetiyaram temple, way of life vernacular architecture trail, fireflies and natural scenery respectively (Danpongsuwan, 2008).

Previous findings showed that visitors' activities cause pollution and land erosion (Danpongsuwan, 2008; Wanichrit, 2007). For instance, air pollution comes from transportation both vehicles and motorboats. Also, noise pollution mainly comes from those transportation and visitors themselves. Furthermore, the litter pollution has been increased especially garbage cans (Danpongsuwan, 2008). In addition, the shifting in the use of paddle boats to motorboat cause water pollution and highly affects to canal-side erosion (Danpongsuwan, 2008; Pollution Control Department, 2008). As a result, it damages plantation along the canal (ibid). Moreover, tourism growth has created social conflict among local people because not all local people participate in tourism at the floating market, and those negative impacts from tourism activities have disturbed the local residents (Pollution Control Department, 2008). As a result, some of these people feel irritated; therefore, they cut down cork trees along the canal, where are a habitat of the fireflies, as to make a barrier for visitors to take motorboats to see the fireflies. Consequently, this is other factor that decreases firefly population as the local people have observed that the light from fireflies has been decreasing (ibid).

Furthermore, it was found that 78% of visitors complained that the floating market was too crowded (Danpongsuwan, 2008). An area of the market is 2,674.94 square meters. If the area of the market is divided by 7,017 visitors, there will be three people in one square meter which make the visitors feel less enjoyable and uncomfortable (Danpongsuwan, 2008). Once, a destination is too crowded, the visitors are unpleasant, and the floating market loses its sense of place (Glasson et al., 1995).

Discussion

It can be clearly seen that natural resources at both Amphawa Floating Market and Maldives are main tourism assets which attract many tourists, while tourists also cause negative impacts in some ways (UNWTO, 2020; Sae-Tang et al., 2015; Murphy, 1985). Firstly, both destinations require the use of energy, particularly for transportation. A prime example is an extensive use of motorboats for traveling and recreational purposes. This results in noise, air and water pollution since the smoke from engines are released while traveling. Due to extensive use of water transportation, many findings suggest the use of electrical or solar power vessels which can help to reduce an amount of carbon dioxide as well as fuel energy consumption (UNWTO, 2020; Sae-Tang et al., 2015).

Another tourism impact at both sites is waste generation (Office of Tourism and Sports Samutsongkram, 2018; Ministry of Tourism, 2009). It is noticeable that an increase in accommodation

along with more tourists visiting the sites lead to higher quantity of garbage as tourists produce waste such as food, sanitation, and plastic waste. In case of Maldives, many resorts have been implementing recycling process. It is important for tourism stakeholders to take an action on waste management such as minimizing the use of plastic bags and containers.

Since many tourists concern about cleanliness, relaxing atmosphere and traffic (European Tourism Analysis, 1993 as cited in Holden, 2008; Sae-Tang et al., 2015); therefore, local tourism stakeholders who engage in tourism activities should consider on these. This is also in line with the Stockholm Declaration who suggested that it is necessary to protect the environment which is natural resource for present and future generations (United Nations Environment Programme, 1972).

From this study, it can be interpreted that tourism starts from individual need. As mentioned earlier, it can be a need of socializing, experiencing or relaxing. Then, people seek for destinations which is a place combining beautiful natural or cultural resources. At the same time, their visit benefits to local destinations. Then, this consumption leads to the increasing in tourism businesses such as tourist accommodation (UNWTO, 2020; APEC, 1996). At the same time, public sectors, governments and the authorities, support in infrastructure and facilities such as road and transportation. These developments have led to the increasing in number of tourists or high demand. In some cases, without limitation or lack of destination planning, the tourism activities can affect to natural resources and physical environment and make the destination become unsustainable. Since, this problem and global climate change issue occurs, many organizations establish policies on sustainable tourism as to maintain the destination and preserve the environment. This will supply long-term economic generation. Also, the environmental preservation is a tool to release the climate change (UNWTO, 2020).

Conclusion

In conclusion, it clearly shows how sustainable tourism and natural environment relate to each other, how tourism activities take place in environmental settings, and results from tourism activities at Amphawa Floating Market and Maldives. Remarkably, environmental degradation or those environmental negative impacts and insufficient destination planning and management at the destinations are likely to affect tourist arrivals. The consequences from the environmental impact would make destinations become less attractive and then unsustainable. Therefore, it is important to encourage tourism stakeholders and people aware of environment and take actions in preserving the environment.

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