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th National and International **Conferece 2023**

การประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติ และนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 ประจำปี 2566 2023年第19届泰国格乐大学国家级暨国际学术会议



ณ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

เล่ม 1

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การประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติ และนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 ประจำปี 2566 2023年第19届泰国格乐大学国家级暨国际学术会议



การนำเสนอผลงานวิจัยเพื่อท้องถิ่น และการนำเสนอผลงานวิชาการระดับบัณฑิตศึกษา วันที่ 16 ธันวาคม 2566 เวลา 09.00 - 17.00 น. ณ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ชื่อหนังสือ: การประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติและนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19

(19th National and International Conference 2023)

จัดพิมพ์โดย: มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

ข้อมูลทางบรรณานุกรมของสำนักหอสมุดแห่งชาติ

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Agenda

The 19thNational and International Krirk Academic Conference 2023

Resilience and Reinvention for Sustainability

Saturday, 16th December 2023

at Krirk University, Bang Khen, Bangkok

08:00	– 08:30 am	Registration
08:30	am	Presenters of academic work in poster form take their places at the exhibition stand
		in front of the International Academic Conference Center, Dr. Krirk Building
08:30	– 09:00 am	Organizing Committee invite the President to visit the exhibition and posters at the
		International Academic Conference Center, Dr. Krirk Building
09:00	– 09:15 am	Opening ceremony of the The19th National and International Krirk Academic
		Conference 2023 "Resilience and Reinvention for Sustainability" at the International
		Academic Conference Center Reported
		by Assoc.Prof. Supat Teravecharoenchai Vice President for Academic Affairs
09:15	– 10:00 am	The opening and Special Speaker
		topic: "Resilience and Reinvention for Sustainability"
		by Wan Muhamad Noor Matha Speaker of the House of Representatives
10:00	– 10:30 am	topic: "Resilience and Reinvention for Sustainability: Deviantization of
		Islamic Studies" by Prof. Dato' Dr. Wan Sabri Bin Wan Yusof Vice Chancellor of
		Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah University, Malaysia
10:30	– 11:00 am	topic: Achieving Sustainability through Reinvention and Resilience Towards UNISSA
		Smart Islamic Institution by Prof. Dr. Abdul Hafidz Omar, Dean of Faculty of Islamic
		Technology, Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) Brunei Darussalam
11:00	– 11:30 am	topic: The current needs and issues in cross-border higher education
		by Prof. Liu Zhengping, Vice-Dean, School of International Education of Nanning
		Normal University
11:30	- 12:30 am	Presentation of research progress for Community-based research (CBR), 2 subjects,
		funded by research grants from the National Research Council of Thailand and Krirk
		University
12:30	- 13:30	Lunch break
13:30	- 17:00	Presentation of academic performance by faculty members, graduate students and
		outsiders



กำหนดการ

การประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติและนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 ประจำปี พ.ศ.2566 หัวข้อ "การพัฒนาวิถีใหม่ เพื่อสังคมที่ยั่งยืน" วันเสาร์ที่ 16 ธันวาคม พ.ศ. 2566

ณ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ถนนรามอินทรา แขวงอนุสาวรีย์ เขตบางเขน กรุงเทพมหานคร

08.00 – 08.30 น.	ลงทะเบียน
08.30 น.	ผู้นำเสนอผลงานวิชาการแบบโปสเตอร์เข้าประจำที่ ณ ศูนย์ประชุมวิชาการนานาชาติ อาคาร 2
08.30 – 09.00 น.	คณะกรรมการจัดงานฯ เชิญประธานเข้าชมนิทรรศการและโปสเตอร์ ณ ศูนย์ประชุมวิชาการ
	นานาชาติ อาคาร 2
09.00 – 09.15 น.	พิธีเปิด การประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติและนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 ประจำปี พ.ศ. 2566
	กล่าวรายงานโดย รองศาสตราจารย์ สุพัฒน์ ธีรเวชเจริญชัย รองอธิการบดีฝ่ายวิชาการ
09.15 – 10.00 น.	เปิดงานและปาฐกถาพิเศษ หัวข้อ " การพัฒนาวิถีใหม่ เพื่อสังคมที่ยั่งยืน "
	โดย นายวันมูหะมัดนอร์ มะทา ประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎร
10.00 – 10.30 น.	การบรรยายพิเศษ หัวข้อ "Resiliance and Reinvention for Sustainability: Deviantization of
	Islamic Studies" โดย Prof. Dato' Dr. Wan Sabri Bin Wan Yusof Vice Chancellor of Universiti
	Sultan Azlan Shah University, Malaysia
10.30 – 11.00 น.	การบรรยายพิเศษ หัวข้อ Achieving Sustainability through Reinvention and Resilience
	Towards UNISSA Smart Islamic Institution โดย Prof. Dr. Abdul Hafidz Omar, Dean of Faculty
	of Islamic Technology, Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) Brunei Darussalam
11.00 – 11.30 น.	การบรรยายพิเศษ หัวข้อ The current needs and issues in cross-border higher education โดย
	Prof. Liu Zhengping, Vice-Dean, School of International Education of Nanning Normal
	University
11.30 – 12.30 น.	การนำเสนอความก้าวหน้างานวิจัยเพื่อท้องถิ่น 2 เรื่อง ทุนวิจัยจากสำนักงานการวิจัยแห่งชาติและ
	มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก
	1. โครงการวิจัย "การพัฒนากลุ่มอาชีพน้ำพริกเห็ดสู่วิสาหกิจชุมชน โดยการมีส่วนร่วมของ
	ชุมชนพูนทรัพย์ เขตสายไหม กรุงเทพฯ" โดย ผศ.ดร.ชเนตตี พิพัฒนางกูร และคณะ
	2. โครงการวิจัย "การยกระดับความรู้สู่การพัฒนาหลักสูตรบัญชีชุมชนที่มีมาตรฐานโดยการ
	มีส่วนร่วมของซุมชนเขตดอนเมือง และเขตหลักสี่ กรุงเทพฯ" โดย ผศ.จินดา จอกแก้ว
	และคณะ
12.30 – 13.30 น.	พักรับประทานอาหารกลางวัน
13.30 – 17.00 น.	การนำเสนอผลงานวิชาการของอาจารย์ นักศึกษาระดับบัณฑิตศึกษา และบุคคลภายนอก

Welcoming Remarks Associate Professor Supat Teerawetcharoenchai

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am Associate Professor Supat Teerawetcharoenchai, Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs, and the Chairman of the organizing committee for "The 19th National and International Academic Conference 2023." Our focus this year is "Developing a New Normal for a Sustainable Society." It's my great pleasure to express my deepest gratitude to Wan Muhammad Noor Matha, the Speaker of the National Assembly, and the House of Representatives, for graciously accepting our invitation to inaugurate this conference and deliver the keynote speech today.

The main objective of this conference is to foster an environment conducive to sharing the wealth of academic knowledge, both from within and outside our university. We aim to promote academic services to our society by presenting research findings that have direct implications for our local communities; this is often referred to as Community Based Research (CBR). By doing so, we offer our students a unique opportunity to participate in and showcase their research work, thereby enhancing the quality of education and making a sustainable impact on our society.

For today's morning session, we are privileged to host esteemed academicians from leading universities across Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and the People's Republic of China. They will be delivering special lectures, both online and in-person, presenting their research findings.

Our primary focus is on developing a new path towards a sustainable society. We will present the progress of our local or CBR research, a project that our university has been conducting for over 8 years with continuous support from the National Research Council.

In the afternoon, we look forward to the presentation of research papers by our faculty, graduate students, and external academics from our institutional network partners. We are pleased to have representation from Kasetsart University, Chaloem Phrakiat Campus Sakon Nakhon Province, Ramkhamhaeng University, Rajamangala University of Technology, Bangkok, Nanyang Institute of Management, Asian Islamic Universities Association (AIUA), Islamic University

of Maldives (IUM), and more. We anticipate approximately 1,000 attendees, both in-person and virtually.

I sincerely hope that this conference will serve as an opportunity for the integration of education and work according to your respective roles, ensuring that we continue to be effective.

With that said, now is the time I've been waiting for. It is with great respect and admiration that I invite Wan Muhammad Noor Matha, Speaker of the National Assembly, and the House of Representatives, to preside over the opening ceremony and deliver the special lecture for "The 19th National and International Academic Conference on the topic of New Normal Development for a Sustainable Society."

Thank you.

คำกล่าวรายงาน

การประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติ และนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 ประจำปี 2566 "การพัฒนาวิถีใหม่ เพื่อสังคมที่ยั่งยืน"

โดย

รองศาสตราจารย์ สุพัฒน์ ธีรเวชเจริญชัย รองอธิการบดีฝ่ายวิชาการ ประธานคณะกรรมการจัดการประชุมฯ วันเสาร์ที่ 16 ธันวาคม 2566

กราบเรียน ท่านวันมูหะมัดนอร์ มะทา ประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎร

กระผม รองศาสตราจารย์ สุพัฒน์ ธีรเวชเจริญชัย รองอธิการบดีฝ่ายวิชาการ ใน ฐานะประธานคณะกรรมการจัดงาน "การประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติ และนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 ประจำปี 2566" หัวข้อ "การพัฒนาวิถีใหม่ เพื่อสังคมที่ยั่งยืน" ขอกราบขอบพระคุณท่าน วันมูหะมัด นอร์มะทา ประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎร ที่กรุณาให้เกียรติเป็นประธานเปิดงานและ ปาฐกถาพิเศษในวันนี้

วัตถุประสงค์ของการประชุมวิชาการฯ ครั้งนี้ เพื่อเป็นเวทีสำหรับการเผยแพร่ ผลงานทางวิชาการของคณาจารย์ทั้งจากภายใน และภายนอกมหาวิทยาลัย ส่งเสริมการบริการ วิชาการแก่สังคม โดยการนำเสนอผลการวิจัยเพื่อท้องถิ่น (Community Based Research : CBR) ร่วมกับชุมชน การเปิดโอกาสให้นักศึกษา มีส่วนร่วมในการแสดงผลงานด้านการวิจัย อันจะเกิดประโยชน์ต่อการยกระดับคุณภาพการศึกษาของมหาวิทยาลัยและสังคมอย่างยั่งยืน

สำหรับกำหนดการภาคเช้าวันนี้ มหาวิทยาลัยได้รับเกียรติจากบุคคลสำคัญใน วงการการศึกษาจากมหาวิทยาลัยชั้นนำจากประเทศมาเลเซีย บรูไนดารุสซาลาม และสาธารณรัฐ ประชาชนจีน มาบรรยายพิเศษด้วยระบบ online และ onsite การนำเสนอผลการวิจัย การ พัฒนาวิถีใหม่ เพื่อสังคมที่ยั่งยืน การนำเสนอความก้าวหน้าของการวิจัยเพื่อท้องถิ่น หรือ CBR ซึ่งมหาวิทยาลัยดำเนินการมากว่า 8 ปี และได้รับทุนสนับสนุนจากสำนักงานการวิจัยแห่งชาติ หรือ วช. มาอย่างต่อเนื่อง และในภาคบ่ายเป็นการนำเสนอผลงานวิจัยของคณาจารย์ นักศึกษา ระดับบัณฑิตศึกษา และนักวิชาการภายนอกจากภาคีเครือข่ายสถาบัน อาทิ มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์ วิทยาเขตเฉลิมพระเกียรติ จังหวัดสกลนคร มหาวิทยาลัยรามคำแหง มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชมงคล กรุงเทพ Nanyang Institute of Management, Asian Islamic Universities Association (AIUA), Islamic University of Maldives (IUM) เป็นต้น การประชุมครั้งนี้ มีผู้ร่วมประชุม ณ ห้องประชุมแห่งนี้ และทางออนไลน์ประมาณ 1,000 คน

กระผมหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่า การจัดการประชุมวิชาการครั้งนี้ จะเป็นประโยชน์กับทุกท่าน เพื่อนำไปบูรณาการด้านการศึกษา หรือการทำงานตามบทบาทหน้าที่ของท่าน ได้อย่างมี ประสิทธิภาพต่อไป

บัดนี้ ได้เวลาอันสมควรแล้ว กระผมขอกราบเรียนเชิญ ท่านวันมูหะมัดนอร์ มะทา ประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎร ได้กรุณาให้เกียรติเป็นประธานเปิดงาน และปาฐกถาพิเศษ "การ ประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติ และนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 หัวข้อ "การพัฒนาวิถีใหม่ เพื่อสังคมที่ ยั่งยืน" กราบขอบพระคุณครับ

คำกล่าวเปิดงาน

การประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติ และนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 ประจำปี 2566 "การพัฒนาวิถีใหม่ เพื่อสังคมที่ยั่งยืน"

โดย

ท่านวันมูหะมัดนอร์ มะทา ประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎร วันเสาร์ที่ 16 ธันวาคม 2566 ณ ศูนย์ประชุมวิชาการนานาชาติ อาคาร ดร.เกริก

ผู้บริหาร คณาจารย์ บุคลากร และแขกผู้มีเกียรติ

ผมมีความยินดีและรู้สึกเป็นเกียรติที่ได้มาเป็นประธานเปิดงาน การประชุมเกริก วิชาการระดับชาติ และนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 19 ประจำปี 2566 หัวข้อ "การพัฒนาวิถีใหม่เพื่อสังคม ที่ยั่งยืน" จากการที่มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกได้จัดการประชุมวิชาการเป็นประจำทุกปี เพื่อเป็นเวทีใน การส่งเสริมและเผยแพร่ผลงานทางวิชาการของคณาจารย์ นักศึกษา และนักวิจัย ตลอดจนเป็น เวทีเพื่อการแลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้ การสร้างเครือข่ายทางวิชาการ และการบริการวิชาการแก่สังคม นั้น นับเป็นคุณูปการด้านการศึกษาที่สามารถบูรณาการสู่การพัฒนาประเทศในหลายมิติได้เป็น อย่างดี ผมขอชื่นชมและเป็นกำลังใจให้ผู้บริหาร รวมทั้งบุคลากร มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ที่ร่วมกัน จัดการประชุมครั้งนี้

ผมขออำนวยพรให้การจัดประชุม ประสบผลสำเร็จตามวัตถุประสงค์ทุกประการ และหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าการประชุมดังกล่าว จะเป็นประโยชน์กับทุกท่าน และเป็นส่วนหนึ่งในการ สร้างความเข้มแข็งให้สังคม และประเทศชาติสืบต่อไป

บัดนี้ ได้เวลาอันสมควรแล้ว ผมขอเปิดการประชุมวิชาการระดับชาติ และ นานาชาติ ประจำปี 2566 หัวข้อ "การพัฒนาวิถีใหม่ เพื่อสังคมที่ยั่งยืน" ณ บัดนี้



คำสั่งมหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ที่ *5*44⁄7/ 2565

เรื่อง แต่งตั้งกองบรรณาธิการจัดทำรายงานสืบเนื่องการประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติและนานาชาติ ประจำปีการศึกษา 2566 "ครั้งที่ 19"

เพื่อให้การจัดการประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติและนานาชาติ ประจำปี พ.ศ. 2566 "ครั้งที่ 19" เป็นไปด้วยความ เรียบร้อย เกิดประสิทธิผลและบรรลุเป้าหมาย อาศัยอำนาจตามความในมาตรา 43 แห่งพระราชบัญญัติ สถาบันอุดมศึกษาเอกชน พ.ศ. 2546 แก้ไขเพิ่มเติม (ฉบับที่ 2) พ.ศ. 2550 จึงแต่งตั้งกองบรรณาธิการจัดทำ รายงานสืบเนื่องการประชุมเกริกวิชาการระดับชาติและนานาชาติ ประจำปีการศึกษา 2566 "ครั้งที่ 19" ดังมีรายนามต่อไปนี้

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ทั้งนี้ ตั้งแต่บัดนี้เป็นต้นไป

สั่ง ณ วันที่ 🎎 พฤศจิกายน 2566

(ศาสตราจารย์ คร. เปย์ เพียงตั้งธะแส ชน



















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	ประพนธ์ จิตตะปุตตะ	ต่าง ๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต	
	คงศักดิ์ ชมชุม		
60	ธนิดา กิจกุลวัส	ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ	835
	ดาวพระศุกร์ ทองกลิ่น	เครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อยในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร	
	สุเทศ จันทรุกขา		

Cryptocurrencies in the Asset Pricing Model

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Abstract

This work contributes to the assessment of the appropriateness of conventional asset pricing models, namely the Capital Asset Pricing Model and the Fama French 3-factor model, in elucidating the excessive returns observed in cryptocurrencies. The model takes into account three factors: the market return, size, and value of cryptocurrencies. A study was conducted to empirically analyze the behavior of 10 different cryptocurrencies categorized into three groups: big, medium, and small. The analysis covered the time period from March 7, 2018, to November 4, 2023. The findings of the study indicate that a majority of the cryptocurrencies have significant exposures to the CAPM and three factors model. This suggests that these models are suitable for explaining the average excess returns observed in the cryptocurrency market.

Keywords: Capital Asset Pricing Model, Fama French 3-factor model, market return, size, network-value-to transaction ratio, cryptocurrency

1. Introduction

Cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography for security. It is a decentralized system, meaning it does not have a central authority or governing body controlling it. Instead, it relies on a network of computers to verify and process transactions. The concept of cryptocurrency was first introduced in 2009 (Fauzi et al., 2020; Liu, 2019) with the creation of Bitcoin by an anonymous person or group known as Satoshi Nakamoto. Since then, numerous other cryptocurrencies have emerged, each with their own unique features and characteristics. One of the key benefits of cryptocurrency is its ability to operate without the need for intermediaries such as banks or governments. This allows for faster and cheaper transactions, as well as increased privacy and security. However, one of the challenges facing cryptocurrency is its volatility (VejaČka, 2014) which makes it difficult for individuals and businesses to use cryptocurrency as a stable store of value.

Cryptocurrencies have gained a lot of popularity amongst both investors and the general public, with many people investing in various digital currencies in the hopes of making a profit. Moreover, as more businesses begin to accept cryptocurrency, its impact on the economy could become more significant. One potential effect of cryptocurrency on the economy is that it could reduce transaction costs. Traditional payment methods, such as credit cards and bank transfers, often involve high fees, particularly for international transactions. Cryptocurrency, on the other hand, can be transferred without the need for intermediaries, which could potentially reduce transaction costs for businesses and consumers.

Cryptocurrency has undoubtedly become one of the most intriguing and controversial forms of investment in recent times. While some investors and financial experts view it as a viable investment option, others dismiss it as a mere speculative bubble (Haykir & Yagli, 2022) that is likely to burst sooner than later. However, regardless of one's stance on this matter, it is undeniable that cryptocurrency has played a significant role in the investment industry, with its impact being felt

across various sectors of the economy. One of the primary roles of cryptocurrency in investment is that it has presented investors with a new way of diversifying their portfolios. Cryptocurrency investment is uncorrelated with traditional asset classes such as stocks, bonds, and real estate (Baur et al., 2018). This means that its performance is not tied to the performance of these assets, hence providing investors with a hedge against market volatility. Furthermore, cryptocurrency investment is not limited by geographical barriers, making it easier for investors to spread their investment risk across different countries.

Another role of cryptocurrency in investment is that it has opened up new opportunities for investors to access alternative investments. Traditionally, alternative investments such as hedge funds, private equity, and venture capital (Pelster et al., 2019) were only accessible to high net worth individuals and institutional investors. However, with the advent of cryptocurrency, retail investors can now access alternative investment opportunities, which were previously unavailable to them. For instance, cryptocurrency-based funds and Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) (Adhami et al., 2018) have become popular investment options for retail investors seeking higher returns.

However, there are also potential drawbacks to the widespread adoption of cryptocurrency. One concern is that it could lead to increased volatility and instability in financial markets (Jacobs, 2018). Cryptocurrency values can fluctuate greatly over short periods of time, which could lead to significant losses for investors and businesses. Moreover, Cryptocurrency is a new financial area, therefore there is lack of cryptocurrency's fundamental analysis. Unlike traditional assets like stocks or real estate, cryptocurrencies do not have a fixed value or price. Instead, their price is determined by market demand and supply (Veja**Č**ka, 2014). Therefore, one of the challenges investors face is determining the return of cryptocurrencies.

Numerous studies have been conducted to analyze the return of cryptocurrency using fundamental analysis of stocks. However, given the distinct characteristics of cryptocurrency and stocks, it is imperative to tailor the analysis of cryptocurrency return to reflect its unique features. In this regard, the primary contribution of this research is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of cryptocurrency return, custom-fit to its unique characteristics, by adopting the asset pricing analysis from the Capital asset pricing model and the Fama-French 3 factors model, which are widely recognized models for investigating returns from financial assets. These models have recently been

applied to cryptocurrency, further enhancing their relevance in this context. The results of this research can provide valuable insights for cryptocurrency investors seeking to gain a deeper understanding of the determinants of its return based on the models applied in this study.

To achieve this research's objective, the remaining parts will be organized as follows: The following section will describe the cryptocurrency concept and its return determinants, as determined by prior research. In Section 3, the research methodology will be presented. The empirical findings will be provided in Section 4, followed by some recommendations.

2. Literature Review

Cryptocurrency is a digital currency that uses cryptography for security and operates independently of central banking systems. It uses decentralized technology, the blockchain, for secure, transparent, and irreversible transactions. Bitcoin, created in 2009 by Satoshi Nakamoto, is the first well-known cryptocurrency. Other cryptocurrencies have emerged with unique characteristics. Cryptocurrencies are decentralized, with no central authority controlling them (Jacobs, 2018). Transactions are verified by a global network using complex algorithms. Anonymity is another key feature that makes cryptocurrency popular for privacy and security.

The first Bitcoin was designed to be a finite currency (Deniz & Teker, 2020), with a maximum limit of 21 million coins that could ever be mined. Since the launch of Bitcoin, many other cryptocurrencies have been created, each with its own unique features and characteristics. Ethereum, for example, was created in 2015 and allows for the creation of decentralised applications using smart contracts. Ripple, on the other hand, is a digital currency that is designed to facilitate cross-border transactions in a faster and more cost-effective way than traditional methods. Cryptocurrency is a form of decentralised currency that operates independently of central banks and governments and works using a technology known as blockchain (Zohuri et al., 2022). This blockchain technology enables untrusting counterparties to securely transact with each other, eliminating the need for a trusted central facilitator. It has the potential to replace traditional functions such as notary, settlement, and accounting, making it a promising innovation in the field (Ross et al., 2019).

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The advent of cryptocurrencies has engendered a discourse about their potential for returns and volatility in comparison to both other cryptocurrencies and traditional assets. This concern has been empirically investigated in various studies, such as one that utilizes the Jensen and Treynor ratios to measure the performance of cryptocurrency assets. The results from this study indicate that Ethereum, Tether, Cardano, and Binance Coin exhibit strong performance, while Bitcoin and Binance Coin underperform (Ghoni et al., 2022). Furthermore, a comparative study examines the performance of crypto assets in relation to stock indices, government bonds, and gold, with a focus on their rate of return and investment risk using the Jensen method. The findings suggest that Bitcoin emerges as the most favorable investment instrument, closely followed by gold and shares in terms of performance (Chandra & Iryanto, 2023).

However, there are also some disadvantages to cryptocurrency. Perhaps the most significant is its volatility. Because cryptocurrency is not backed by any government or institution, its value can fluctuate wildly based on market demand and other factors. This makes it a risky investment for those who are not willing to accept the possibility of significant losses.

The issue of volatility in the value of cryptocurrency has garnered significant attention within the academic research community. Numerous studies have been conducted to determine the factors that contribute to cryptocurrency volatility. Notably, research findings have established a notable correlation between the returns of oil prices, Bitcoin, and Ethereum returns. Additionally, the S&P500 index has demonstrated explanatory power in relation to the returns of certain cryptocurrencies (Dempere, 2019). Another study has revealed that fluctuations in global oil prices can exert a positive influence on cryptocurrency returns (Heikal et al., 2022). Interestingly, Bitcoin returns have been shown to significantly impact the volatility of certain cryptocurrency returns (Smales, 2020).

In a recent study examining the impact of short-term momentum on the cryptocurrency market, with a focus on asset pricing and portfolio management. The research suggests that large-cap cryptocurrencies tend to outperform their small-cap counterparts. The study also reveals that there is no discernible relationship between the market returns of cryptocurrencies and both size and momentum factors (Nguyen et al., 2020). Moreover, another study sheds light on the excess returns of certain cryptocurrencies by utilizing the five factors of the Fama and French model (Liu et al., 2020). It shown that smaller cryptocurrencies exhibit a tendency to generate higher returns compared to

their larger counterparts (Li et al., 2020). However, a separate finding revealed that that market capitalization and transaction volume of cryptocurrencies were found to have a negative but insignificant effect on cryptocurrency returns (Andriansyah & Fachrudin, 2022). These findings provide valuable insights into the complex relationship between various factors and the performance of cryptocurrencies in the market.

3. Methodology

(2)

This study will employ the asset pricing analysis approach, specifically the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and the Fama-French 3 Factors Model, to discern the underlying factors that impact the return of cryptocurrencies. The models will be represented as follows.

3.1 Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)

The CAPM (Fama & French, 2004) builds on Harry Markowitz' (1952, 1959) mean-variance portfolio model, which assumes that investors are risk averse and care only about the mean and variance of their one-period investment return. The main result follows from these assumptions: portfolios relevant for choice are mean-variance efficient, meaning they minimize portfolio return variance and maximize expected return given variance.

Assets combine to create efficient portfolios, providing the template for the relation between expected return $E(R_e)$ and risk in the CAPM. If there are N risky assets available, the portfolio e that minimizes return variance allocates proportions of invested wealth $x_{ie} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{ie} = 1.0 \right)$ to portfolio assets i to produce a linear relation between the expected return on any asset and its beta risk.

$$E(R_i) = E(R_{ze}) + [E(R_e) - E(R_{ze})]\beta_{ie}, i = 1, ..., N,$$
(1)

$$\beta_{ie} = \frac{\text{Cov}(R_{i}, R_{e})}{\sigma^{2}(R_{e})} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{je} \text{Cov}(R_{i}, R_{j})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{ie} \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_{je} \text{Cov}(R_{i}, R_{j})}$$

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where $E(R_{ze})$ is the expected return on assets whose returns are uncorrelated with the return on e ${
m Cov}(R_i,R_e)=0$, and the subscript t is, for simplicity, dropped.

In Markowitz' model, a portfolio's risk is the variance of its return which is defined by:

$$\sigma^2(R_e) = \sum_{ie} x_{ov}(R_i, R_e), \tag{3}$$

Consider a portfolio that invests the proportion x of portfolio funds in a risk free security and 1-x in some portfolio g,

$$R_{p} = xR_{f} + (1 - x)R_{g}, x \in [0,1]$$
(4)

The expected return and the standard deviation of the return on p are

$$E(R_p) = xR_f + (1-x)E(R_g), \tag{5}$$

$$s(R_p) = |1 - x|s(R_g), \tag{6}$$

As the efficient portfolios with risk free borrowing and lending is the tangency portfolio or the market portfolio, the market portfolio M is efficient and (1) and (2) hold for M and we have:

$$E(R_i) = E(R_{zM}) + [E(R_M) - E(R_{zM})]\beta_{iM}$$
, i = 1, ..., N,

$$\beta_{iM} = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(R_i, R_M)}{\sigma^2(R_M)},\tag{8}$$

Because, $E(R_{zM})$, the expected return on assets whose returns are uncorrelated with R_M , is the riskfree rate, R_f , thus () become

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$$E(R_i) = R_f + [E(R_M) - R_f)]\beta_{iM}, i = 1, ..., N,$$
(9)

Thus the excess return on asset i on the excess market return can be written by:

$$R_{it} - R_{ft} = \alpha_i + \beta_{iM} (R_{MAt} - R_{ft}) + \varepsilon_{it},$$
(10)

3.2 Fama and French n factor model

The Fama and French factor model has evolved over time to adapt to the changing financial market environment. This section will focus on three main factor models: the Fama-French three-Factor Model, the Fama-French Five-Factor Model, and the Fama-French six-Factor Model. However, this section will begin with the Fama-French Five-Factor Model and conclude with the Fama-French three-Factor Model, which will be applied in this study.

The Fama-French Five-Factor Model and the Fama-French Six-Factor Model are asset pricing models developed by Eugene Fama and Kenneth French to explain stock returns. The Fama-French Five-Factor Model, proposed in 2015, extends their earlier Three-Factor Model by adding two additional factors: profitability and investment. In addition to the market beta, size, and book-to-market factors of the Three-Factor Model, the Five-Factor Model includes profitability and investment factors. The Five-Factor Model aims to provide a more comprehensive explanation of stock returns by considering these additional factors. According to Fama and French (2015), the Five-Factor Model successfully captures the average excess returns in the US market. On the other hand, the Fama-French Six-Factor Model, also introduced in 2015, further extends the Five-Factor Model by adding the momentum factor. The momentum factor captures the price continuation effect observed in stock returns. The Six-Factor Model includes the market beta, size, book-to-market, profitability, investment, and momentum factors. It aims to provide an even more comprehensive explanation of stock returns

by considering the momentum factor in addition to the other factors. The main difference between the Five-Factor Model and the Six-Factor Model is the inclusion of the momentum factor in the latter. While the Five-Factor Model considers market beta, size, book-to-market, profitability, and investment factors, the Six-Factor Model adds the momentum factor to these five factors. The momentum factor captures the price continuation effect and provides additional information about stock returns (Dirkx & Peter, 2020; Ben Mrad Douagi et al., 2021; Younus, 2022).

The Fama and French three factor model (Fama & French, 1996) is an extension of the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) by including size and book-to-market equity as additional factors. This model's representation is as follows:

$$E(R_i) = R_f + \beta_{iM} [E(R_M) - R_f)] + \beta_{SMB} SMB + \beta_{HML} HML + e,$$
(11)

where SMB represents the size effect which reflects the excess return of companies with small market capitalizations over companies with a big market capitalization. HML denotes the value effect which reflected by the excess return of companies with high book-market values over companies with low book-to-market values. However, to apply this model in the cryptocurrency market, SMB will be represent the excess return of cyptocurrency with small market capitalizations over cyptocurrency with a big market capitalization. Also the Network Value to Transaction (NVT) ratio, calculated by dividing the market capitalization by transaction volume, will be used in place of the book-to-market equity ratio.

The present study gathered data on cryptocurrency market capitalization (MC) and ten selected cryptocurrencies that were separated into three groups, namely, the big currency group including Binance (BUSD), Bitcoin (BTC), Ethereum (ETH), Tether (USDT), the medium currency group including Ethereum-Classic (ETC), Monero (XMR), Stellar (XLM), and the small currency group including Decentraland (MANA), Tezos (XTZ), and Theta (THETA), along with market information. The daily data was obtained from reliable sources, namely, Coinmarketcap and CCl30 websites, covering a time frame from March 7, 2018, to November 4, 2023. This resulted in a total of 1,744 recorded observations.

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4. Result

In order to facilitate the explication of the findings, this study will adopt a simplified notation whereby the initial letter of each variable's name denotes the corresponding group size, namely B for big group, M for medium group, and S for small group. The final letter, ER, signifies the presence of excess return.

The results of the CAPM analysis, as shown in Table 1, indicate that B_ETH_ER is not explained by MC_ER. On the other hand, Table 2 illustrates that only M_ETC_ER can be attributed to MC_ER. In contrast, Table 3 provides evidence that only S_MANA_ER can be explained by MC_ER. It is important to note that the CAPM may not be suitable for capturing the excess return of these cryptocurrencies, as the F-statistics in most of the models are insignificant.

Table 1. CAPM of Big currency group

Variables	ВВТС	BBUSD	BETH	BUSDT
С	-0.014421	-0.013630	-0.014607	-0.014743
	(0.001016)**	(0.001367)***	(0.001305)***	(0.000438)***
MC	0.049343	0.040895	0.041219	0.083888
	(0.021147)***	(0.028453)***	(0.027159)	(0.009111)***
Adjusted R ²	0.002545	0.000611	0.000748	0.045890
F-statistic	5.444621*	2.065850	2.303366	84.78467***

^() is Std. Error, * p-value<0.1, ** p-value<0.05, *** p-value<0.01

Table 2. CAPM of Medium currency group

Variables	METC	MXLM	MXMR
С	-0.015036	-0.015897	-0.015671
	(0.001538)***	(0.001410)**	(0.001311)***
MC	0.055636	0.036868	0.019910
	(0.032011)*	(0.029350)	(0.027278)
Adjusted R ²	0.001159	0.000332	-0.000268

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F-statistic	3.020809**	1.577860	0.532748

() is Std. Error, * p-value<0.1, ** p-value<0.05, *** p-value<0.01

Table 3. CAPM of Small currency group

Variables	SMANA	STHETA	SXTZ
С	-0.014125	-0.014488	-0.016008
	(0.001844)***	(0.001769)***	(0.001620)***
MC_ER	0.061583	0.032624	0.024490
	(0.038376)*	(0.036811)	(0.033711)
Adjusted R ²	0.000903	0.000123	0.000271
F-statistic	2.575134	0.785445	0.527751

⁽⁾ is Std. Error, * p-value<0.1, ** p-value<0.05, *** p-value<0.01

Based on the renowned Fama and French three-factor model, the findings presented in Table 4 demonstrate that the returns of all currencies were explainable by MC_ER, while most currencies were influenced by SMB. It is worth noting that only B_ETH_ER was influenced by HML. The positive values of the MC coefficient in Table 4 indicate a positive relationship between the excess return of cryptocurrencies in the big group and MC. Similarly, the positive values of the SMB coefficient reveal a positive relationship between the excess return of cryptocurrencies in the big group and SMB. This suggests that when the gap between the return of cryptocurrencies with small market capitalizations and those with a big market capitalization increases, the excess return of cryptocurrencies also increases. The positive sign of the HML coefficient indicates that an increase in the gap between the returns of cryptocurrencies with high NVT and cryptocurrencies with low NVT leads to an increase in the excess returns of cryptocurrencies. The HML coefficient shows a positive sign as expected, however, it is only significant for the BETH.

Table 5 highlights that only MXMR was not affected by MC, while all of them were explicable by SMB. However, these currencies' excess returns were not explicable by HML. Similarly, Table 6 signifies that only SXTZ was not accounted for by MC, while SMB proved to be an adequate

explanatory factor for all small currencies' excess returns. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to mention that only STHETA was explicable, with the correct sign, by HML.

In this study, the Fama and French three-factor model is considered more appropriate than CAPM when comparing their effectiveness in explaining the variability of cryptocurrency returns. This is supported by the significant F statistic, indicating that the combination of independent variables in the Fama and French model has a greater ability to explain the variability of cryptocurrency returns in comparison to CAPM.

Table 4. Fama and French three factor model of Big currency group

Variables	BBTC	BBUSD	BETH	BUSDT
С	-0.014252	-0.013427	-0.014363	-0.014744
	(0.000972)***	(0.001319)***	(0.001233)***	(0.000438)***
MC	0.054551	0.046729	0.050132	0.084354
	(0.020251)***	(0.027504)*	(0.025705)*	(0.009126)***
SMB	0.316421	0.385054	0.438182	-0.007213
	(0.026480)***	(0.035964)***	(0.033612)***	(0.011934)
HML	0.015558	0.007610	0.059791	0.012771
	(0.026518)	(0.036014)	(0.033659)*	(0.011951)
Adjusted R ²	0.088027	0.069010	0.107604	0.045460
F-statistic	57.04811***	44.04241***	71.01590***	28.65404***

^() is Std. Error, * p-value<0.1, ** p-value<0.05, *** p-value<0.01

Table 5. Fama and French three factor model of Medium currency group

Variables	METC	MXLM	MXMR
С	-0.014694	-0.015574	-0.015402
	(0.001416)***	(0.001291)***	(0.001223)***
MC_ER	0.06626	0.047281	0.029201
	(0.029516)**	(0.026915)*	(0.025491)

SMB	0.635512	0.596277	0.489718
	(0.038595)***	(0.035194)***	(0.033333)***
HML	0.034949	0.042791	0.051744
	(0.038649)	(0.035243)	(0.033380)
Adjusted R ²	0.153371	0.161922	0.129129
F-statistic	106.1909***	113.1881***	87.09902***

^() is Std. Error, * p-value<0.1, ** p-value<0.05, *** p-value<0.01

Table 6. Fama and French three factor model of Small currency group

Variables	SMANA	STHETA	SXTZ
С	-0.013376	-0.013770	-0.015443
	(0.001252)***	(0.001241)***	(0.001275)***
MC	0.0772	0.058667	0.040957
	(0.026089)***	(0.025872)**	(0.026577)
SMB	1.493369	1.290293	1.06567
	(0.034114)***	(0.033831)***	(0.034752)***
HML	-0.128013	0.171504	0.028306
	(0.034162)***	(0.033878)***	(0.034801)
Adjusted R ²	0.539672	0.507461	0.380172
F-statistic	681.7514***	599.2594***	357.1521***

^() is Std. Error, * p-value<0.1, ** p-value<0.05, *** p-value<0.01

Based on the results from the Fama and French three-factor model, it can be inferred that the majority of excess returns from the chosen large, medium, and small currencies can be comprehended by the risk inherent in the cryptocurrency market, as well as the size of the cryptocurrency, implying that market risk determine the excess return of cryptocurrencies and small cryptocurrencies tend to have higher returns than the big one.

The results in the cryptocurrency market can be better understood by drawing parallels with the stock market. Market risk, also known as systematic risk, refers to the inherent risk associated with the overall market (Lakonishok & Shapiro, 1986). It arises from various factors such as economic conditions, geopolitical events, and overall market sentiment, which impact all securities. This market risk significantly influences the excess returns of cryptocurrencies. When market risk is high, investors demand higher returns to compensate for the additional risk (Zarifhonarvar, 2023), leading to increased expected returns for cryptocurrencies. Conversely, during periods of lower market risk, cryptocurrency excess returns are generally lower as investors tend to become more risk-averse. In the case of the size effect, also known as the small-cap premium, it is observed that small-cap cryptocurrencies tend to outperform large-cap cryptocurrencies (Gregoriou, 2019). This phenomenon challenges the conventional belief that higher risk should lead to higher returns. According to the French Three-Factor Model, the size effect suggests that small-cap cryptocurrencies have higher expected returns due to their greater exposure to certain risk factors(Li et al., 2020; Andriansyah & Fachrudin, 2022; Fama & French, 2004). Smaller cryptocurrencies are generally more susceptible to market shocks, which makes them riskier investments. As a result, investors demand a higher return to compensate for this increased risk.

5. Managerial Implication

Understanding the impact of market risk on cryptocurrency excess returns is essential for investors. A higher market risk may require a more cautious approach, prompting investors to balance their portfolios by including cryptocurrencies with lower levels of systematic risk. Additionally, comprehending the size effect has substantial implications for investors. Investors looking for higher returns may consider allocating a portion of their portfolios to small-cap cryptocurrencies. However, it is crucial to exercise caution and conduct thorough analysis before making investment decisions, as the size effect is not guaranteed to persist, and market conditions can affect its effectiveness.

6. Conclusion

This study effectively applies the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and the Fama and French three-factor model to investigate the returns of cryptocurrencies. Through the analysis of data from selected big, medium, and small cryptocurrencies, this research has revealed that most cryptocurrencies have significant exposures to both the CAPM and the three-factor model. This indicates that the returns of the selected large, medium, and small cryptocurrencies can be influenced by the inherent risk present in the cryptocurrency market, as well as the size of the cryptocurrency. Particularly, it is found that some small cryptocurrencies tend to have higher returns than larger ones. As such, the results of this research can serve as a valuable benchmark for investors seeking to make informed decisions within the cryptocurrency market.

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Portfolio Optimization of the Selected Stocks

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Abstract

Stock investment has become a popular strategy for investors as it provides opportunities for risk diversification. In order to maximize future profits and minimize stock risk, portfolio optimization is essential. This work, therefore, proposes the optimum portfolio by considering stocks from five groups, namely: Oil and Gas, E-commerce, Health, Technology, as well as Biotech and Drug. The daily data for these stocks were downloaded from the Yahoo website, spanning the period between 2/1/2020 to 28/3/2023. The portfolio optimization is conducted through the Markowitz mean-variance approach and further evaluated by the Sharpe ratio. The results demonstrate that Biotech and Drug and Technology play an important role in the constructed portfolio, thus investors should pay attention to these categories when allocating their investment.

Keywords: Portfolio Optimization, Multi-Industry, Markowitz mean-variance approach, Efficient Frontier.

Introduction

The introduction of Markowitz's mean-variance theory in 1952 (Zhang et al., 2018) marked a turning point in the field of portfolio management, with far-reaching implications for subsequent research and analysis. By combining multiple risky assets with low inter-correlation, investors can significantly reduce unsystematic risk while achieving higher risk-adjusted returns on the financial market, according to this theory. In the process of portfolio optimization, investors must strive to maximize returns while minimizing risks, striking a delicate balance between these two requirements. Due to their limited capital and fear of capital loss, investors typically prefer to minimize risk through diversification. The model underpinning Markowitz's theory has been widely adopted to address issues associated with allocating risky assets and continues to influence the global financial market to this day.

In the realm of investment, achieving the highest possible return is a common goal among investors. However, it is imperative to acknowledge that assets with high returns often come with high risk. In order to effectively manage a portfolio, two key characteristics must be considered: the expected return and the risk measured by variance. To this end, the mean-variance model serves as an excellent optimizer, capable of leveraging the correlation, expected return, and risk, while also accommodating user constraints, to obtain an optimized portfolio. Despite being the simplest model for investments, the mean-variance model is sufficiently rich to be directly applicable in real-world scenarios, making it a valuable tool in investment decision making (Spaseski, 2014).

In practice an investor would like to have the highest return possible. However, assets with high return usually correlate with high risk. The expected return and risk measured by the variance are the two main characteristics of a portfolio. Mean-variance model as a good optimizer can exploit the correlation, the expected return, and the risk and user constraints to obtain an optimized portfolio. Although it is the simplest model of investments, is sufficiently rich to be directly useful in applied problems and decision theory.

Researchers have used Mean-variance methods to analyze the situation of financial markets in many fields and discovered interesting results. For instant, In optimizing stocks and cash funds, it found that optimal portfolio provide an excellent yield and minimum deviation of the selected stocks and optimal portfolio achieves better expected value than investing in stock index (Ivanovic et al., 2013). In the stocks and oil assets market, discover that there is strong evidence

of volatility spillover from stocks to oil and from oil to stocks. The results from the portfolio optimization show the importance of oil assets in the formation of an optimal portfolio and investors can form an optimal portfolio by spending a larger proportion of their investments on firm stocks rather than on oil assets (Sarwar et al., 2019). In the energy consumption community, the optimization with respect to costs and carbon emissions show that it is possible to reduce either costs or carbon emissions to reach economically sustainable goals (Fleischhacker et al., 2019).

The optimization at the industry level of four member countries of the ASEAN, namely: Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore with 10 industries, it was found that, the health-care industry should be given priority and importance as a sector with a dominant role in Vietnam, Singapore and Malaysia. However, in Thailand the industry in first place is consumer services (Vo et al., 2019). Also, In the stock market, the results the study of six portfolios show that the diversification risk constantly decreases when moving from the portfolios with few stocks to the portfolios with large number of stocks (Aliu et al., 2020). In the study of energy and commodity futures markets, the results show that diversification through portfolio increased the returns while simultaneously reducing the portfolio volatility in all portfolios (Wang et al., 2021). In the future stock market, the investors can maximize the returns on the selected group of companies by diversifying the portfolio but they need a strong portfolio of fundamentally strong stocks (Agarwal & Muppalaneni, 2022). In the agricultural industry's stocks, i.e., the food and beverage industries, and the sugar industry optimization, the results showed that both food and beverage industry portfolios and the sugar industry portfolios became more efficient when optimized to maximize portfolio returns (Chizari & Vazirian, 2022). In addition, in the study of diversification potential and investment opportunities at the industry level, the results indicates that the wholesale, retail trade and transportation industries should be prioritized by the policymakers, as these industries earn the highest returns at a given risk level (AZIMOVA, 2022). Lastly, in the technology sector, the optimal portfolio can improve an expected return and reducing risk level (Meisel & Sinaga, 2022).

Few studies to date have focused on industries such as Oil and Gas, E-commerce, Health, Technology, as well as Biotech and Drug. These industries are undoubtedly valuable sectors for investment as they are integral to people's daily lives. Therefore, optimizing stock in these sectors using the mean variance method can make a significant contribution to the field of investment. This approach has the potential to enhance investment returns and minimize risk, thereby providing a valuable contribution to the academic discourse in this field. With this objective, it

becomes crucial to address the question of how investors should allocate their investments across different types of stocks derived from each industry. Moreover, the results of this research will extend the application of portfolio optimization to several industries, further enriching the field. To achieve the purpose of this research, the remaining sections will be structured as follows: Following is a description of the relevant portfolio optimization concept. The research methodology will be presented in Section 3. In Section 4, empirical findings will be presented, followed by recommendations.

Literature Reviews

Portfolio optimization is a crucial aspect of investing (Zanjirdar, 2020). In simple terms, portfolio optimization is the process of strategically selecting a mix of investments that balances risk and return in a way that maximizes the return for a given level of risk. It is an essential tool that enables investors to make informed decisions about their investments. By diversifying investments, via portfolio optimizations, investors can spread their risk across different types of assets, such as stocks, bonds, and commodities. This diversification helps to mitigate the impact of market fluctuations and reduce the overall risk of the portfolio. Additionally, portfolio optimization helps to identify investments that have a low correlation to each other, further reducing risk. Also portfolio optimization allows investors to tailor their investments to their specific goals and risk tolerance. For example, investors with a higher risk tolerance may choose to invest in more aggressive investments, such as stocks, while investors with a lower risk tolerance may opt for more conservative investments, such as bonds.

There are various types of portfolio optimization (Bessler et al., 2021; Bessler et al., 2021), each with its unique approach and techniques. The summarization of 5 types of portfolio optimization is as follows: 1) Mean-Variance Optimization (MVO), this type is the most widely used portfolio optimization method. It involves analyzing the expected returns and risks of different asset classes and constructing a portfolio that offers the highest possible return for a given level of risk or the lowest possible risk for a given level of return. This method is based on the assumption that asset returns are normally distributed, and investors are risk-averse. 2) Black-Litterman Model, it is the model that is a relatively new portfolio optimization method that combines the views of investors with market equilibrium. This method involves using Bayesian analysis to estimate expected returns, and then constructing a portfolio that matches the investors' views and

market equilibrium. The Black-Litterman model is particularly useful when investors have strong views on certain asset classes. 3) Risk Parity, this method allocates assets based on risk rather than returns. It involves constructing a portfolio that has an equal contribution to risk from each asset class. The objective of this method is to achieve a balanced allocation of risk across different asset classes, which helps to reduce volatility and maximize returns. 4) Maximum Sharpe Ratio, it is the method that seeks to maximize the risk-adjusted return of a portfolio. It involves constructing a portfolio that has the highest Sharpe ratio, which is the ratio of the excess return of the portfolio over the risk-free rate to its standard deviation. The maximum Sharpe ratio method is particularly useful for investors who are risk-tolerant and seeking higher returns. 5) Minimum Variance portfolio optimization, this method aims to construct a portfolio that has the lowest possible volatility. It involves selecting assets that have the lowest correlation with each other, which helps to reduce the overall volatility of the portfolio. The minimum variance method is particularly useful for investors who are risk-averse and seeking to minimize risk.

MVO has long been considered the go-to method for portfolio construction. Primarily concerned with balancing expected returns and risks, MVO relies on various statistical measures to guide decision-making. By assigning weights to different assets based on their expected returns and covariances, MVO aims to construct efficient portfolios. However, Traditional MVO has faced several challenges and limitations because its calculation can be too complicated, the application environment may be too ideal, and the models may not necessarily be effective in practical applications (Tian, 2023). Post-Modern Portfolio Theory (PMPT), on the other hand, represents a paradigm shift from Traditional MVO. Developed by economists and investors seeking to enhance portfolio construction methods, PMPT introduces several key differences. Firstly, while MVO uses the variance of returns as a measure of risk, PMPT focuses on downside risk, specifically the standard deviation of negative returns. By prioritizing the risk of experiencing losses rather than overall volatility, PMPT provides a more comprehensive understanding of risk. Secondly, MVO assumes that asset returns follow a joint elliptical distribution, such as the normal distribution. It utilizes historical sample moments to estimate future returns and risk. In contrast, PMPT challenges this assumption and questions the use of variance as the appropriate measure of investment risk. Instead, it considers the skewness and kurtosis of returns to capture the asymmetry and fat-tailed nature of asset returns. Furthermore, both MVO and PMPT emphasize diversification, but PMPT focuses specifically on downside risk diversification. While MVO aims to

achieve the highest possible return for a given level of risk by constructing portfolios with assets that have low correlations or are uncorrelated, PMPT seeks to minimize the risk of negative returns by selecting assets with low downside correlations. Lastly, MVO relies on historical mean returns to forecast future returns, assuming that past returns are reliable predictors. PMPT, however, acknowledges the limitations of this approach and incorporates out-of-sample forecasting errors to improve return forecasts (Schootbrugge, 2023; Investopedia, 2023; CHEN, 2022).

There are several factors that investors need to consider when optimizing their portfolios, including risk versus return tradeoff, diversification, asset allocation, and correlation (Mangram, 2013). Risk versus return tradeoff is one of the most fundamental concepts in finance. Investors must always consider the level of risk they are willing to take on in order to achieve a certain level of return. The higher the potential return on an investment, the higher the risk involved. This means that investors must carefully analyze the risk and return characteristics of each investment before making a decision. Diversification is another key factor in portfolio optimization. Diversification involves investing in a variety of assets in order to spread out risk and reduce the impact of any one investment on the overall portfolio. By investing in different asset classes, such as stocks, bonds, and real estate, investors can reduce their exposure to market volatility and increase the chances of achieving long-term investment goals. Asset allocation is also crucial in portfolio optimization. Asset allocation involves dividing an investment portfolio among different asset classes based on the investors' goals, risk tolerance, and investment horizon. By allocating assets based on these factors, investors can achieve a balance between risk and return and ensure that their portfolio is aligned with their investment goals. Finally, correlation is another important factor to consider in portfolio optimization. Correlation measures the degree to which two assets move in relation to one another. Investors should aim to invest in assets that are negatively correlated, as this can help to reduce overall portfolio risk. However, it is also important to note that correlation can change over time, so investors must regularly monitor and adjust their portfolios accordingly.

Methodology

In this section, some related formulas in portfolio optimization will be presented as follows: (Meisel & Sinaga, 2022; Chizari & Vazirian, 2022)

$$r_t = \frac{R_{t+1} - R_t}{R_t},\tag{1}$$

$$\bar{r} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} r_t}{n},\tag{2}$$

where R_t and r_t are the return and the rate of return at time t, respectively. \bar{r} denotes expected rate of return where n is number of observations.

$$\sigma^{2} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} [r_{t} - E(r)]^{2}}{n},$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (r_{it} - \bar{r}_{i})(r_{jt} - \bar{r}_{j})}{n},$$
(3)

where σ^2 represents the variance of rates of return and σ_{ij} denotes the covariance of return

$$\rho_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{\sigma_i \sigma_j},\tag{5}$$

where $ho_{i\,i}$ is the correlation coefficient

$$E(r_p) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i E(r_i), \tag{6}$$

$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} \rho_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j x_i x_j}, \tag{7}$$

where $E(r_p)$ the portfolio's expected rate of return and σ_p is the portfolio's risk

Markowitz Maximization Problem can be represented in the following form:

$$min \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_i x_j \sigma_{ij}$$

s.t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i E(r_i) = E(r_p)^*$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 1$$

$$x_i \ge 0i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$
,

(8)

Similarly, the Markowitz Maximizing problem can be written by:

$$max \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i E(r_i)$$

s.t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j \sigma_{ij} \leq \sigma_p^*$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 1$$

$$x_i \ge 0$$
, $i = 1, 2, ..., n$,

(9)

Lastly

$$SR = \frac{E(r_p) - r_f}{\sigma_p} \,, \tag{10}$$

where SR is the Sharpe Ratio

This study undertook an extensive data analysis of 48 carefully selected stocks categorized into 5 key sectors that hold significant value for investment. These sectors play a vital role in people's everyday lives and include Oil and Gas, E-commerce, Health, Technology, and Biotech and Drug. The sample consisted of 10 stocks from Oil and Gas, E-commerce and Technology groups each, 9 stocks from Health group, and 9 stocks from Biotech and Drug group. The daily data for this study was sourced from Yahoo Finance website, covering a period spanning from 2/1/2020 to 28/3/2023, resulting in a total of 815 observations. This research assumes risk free rate equal to 4 percent.

Result

The results from return and variance calculation for each stock are present in Table 1.

Table 1. Return and Variance of stock

Stocks	Annual Return	Annual	Stocks	Annual	Annual
		Variance		Return	Variance
B_ABBV	0.2553	0.1002	H_LULU	0.1419	0.2859
B_ALNY	0.2193	0.3693	H_MED	- 0.0630	0.3620
B_AMGN	- 0.0030	0.1085	H_NKE	0.0640	0.1970
B_ARGX	0.3703	0.2965	H_UA	- 0.3913	0.4713
B_AZN	0.1383	0.1205	O_XOM	0.1850	0.2307
B_BAYRY	- 0.1367	0.1739	O_CVX	0.1223	0.2558
B_BGNE	0.1264	0.5832	O_SHEL	- 0.0276	0.2890
B_BIIB	- 0.0381	0.3871	O_TTE	0.0205	0.2413
B_BMRN	0.0378	0.2782	O_COP	0.1806	0.3943
B_BMY	0.0331	0.0762	O_BP	- 0.0084	0.2889
E_AMZN	0.0109	0.2215	O_EQNR	0.1474	0.2869
E_BABA	- 0.3603	0.4227	O_ENB	- 0.0350	0.1560
E_BZUN	- 0.8601	0.8512	O_SLB	0.0765	0.4841
E_CHWY	0.0817	0.6961	O_PBR	- 0.2089	0.5859
E_EBAY	0.0746	0.1903	T_AAPL	0.3326	0.1895
E_ETSY	0.3783	0.6724	T_AMD	0.2939	0.4423
E_JD	0.0432	0.4800	T_AMZN	0.0109	0.2215
E_MELI	0.3020	0.5366	T_ATVI	0.1629	0.1542
E_OSTK	0.4578	1.3046	T_BABA	- 0.3603	0.4227
E_PDD	0.2552	0.9446	T_CRM	0.0633	0.2738
H_DKS	0.4688	0.4277	T_EA	0.0425	0.1255
H_DXCM	0.3274	0.3522	T_GOOG	0.1766	0.1756
H_FL	0.0223	0.4710	T_INTC	- 0.3278	0.2577
H_HLF	- 0.4823	0.4075	T_META	- 0.0199	0.3718

The results presented in Table 2 demonstrate that the maximum Sharpe Ratio portfolio yields return and standard deviation values that lie between those of the minimum variance portfolio and maximum return portfolio. Moreover, upon arranging these portfolios based on

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standard deviation values, it is evident that the Min Variance Portfolio displays the least standard deviation. The Max SR Portfolio, Equal weight Portfolio, and Max Return Portfolio follow in ascending order of standard deviation values. Similarly, the return from these portfolios increases as the standard deviation values increase. These findings shed light on the complex relationship between portfolio design and risk-return trade-offs and highlight the importance of carefully considering both factors when making investment decisions.

The weight for each stock corresponding to each portfolio was shown in Table 3. By allocating investment based on *Min Variance* objective, most proportion of investment will go to Biotech and Drug group with total weight of 0.6335 which followed by Technology group with total weight of 0.2528. If the investment allocation is based on *Max SR* objective, most proportion of investment will go to Biotech and Drug group with total weight of 0.6994 which followed by Technology group with total weight of 0.2687. However, if the investment allocation is based on Max Return Portfolio objective, all investment will go to H_UA stock which is in the Health group.

Table 2. Expected return, Standard deviation, and Sharpe ratio of portfolios

Indicators	Equal weight	Min Variance	Max Return	Max SR Portfolio
	Portfolio	Portfolio	Portfolio	
	$W_i = 0.0208$			
Expected return	0.0479	0.0660	0.4688	0.3063
Standard deviation	0.3342	0.2276	0.6540	0.3020
Sharpe ratio	0.0238	0.1144	0.6556	0.8817

Table 3. Stock investment weight in Portfolio

Stocks	Min	Max	Max SR	Stocks	Min	Max	Max SR
	Variance	Return	Portfolio		Variance	Return	Portfolio
	Portfolio	Portfolio			Portfolio	Portfolio	
	weight	weight	weight		weight	weight	weight
B_ABBV	0.1072	-	0.4804	H_LULU	-	-	_

Stocks	Min	Max	Max SR	Stocks	Min	Max	Max SR
	Variance	Return	Portfolio		Variance	Return	Portfolio
	Portfolio	Portfolio			Portfolio	Portfolio	
B_ALNY	0.0003	-	0.0003	H_MED	0.0001	-	0.0001
B_AMGN	0.0634	-	0.0000	H_NKE	-	-	-
B_ARGX	0.0201	-	0.2187	H_UA	-	-	-
B_AZN	0.0763	-	-	O_XOM	0.0002	-	0.0002
B_BAYRY	0.0000	-	0.0000	O_CVX	-	-	0.0000
B_BGNE	-	-	-	O_SHEL	0.0039	-	-
B_BIIB	-	-	-	O_TTE	0.0001	-	0.0001
B_BMRN	0.0000	-	0.0000	O_COP	-	-	-
B_BMY	0.3662	-	-	O_BP	0.0002	-	0.0002
E_AMZN	0.0095	-	-	O_EQNR	0.0097	-	-
E_BABA	0.0063	-	-	O_ENB	-	-	-
E_BZUN	-	-	-	O_SLB	-	-	-
E_CHWY	-	-	-	O_PBR	-	-	-
E_EBAY	0.0458	-	-	T_AAPL	-	-	0.2687
E_ETSY	-	-	0.0082	T_AMD	-	-	-
E_JD	-	-	-	T_AMZN	0.0022	-	-
E_MELI	-	-	-	T_ATVI	0.0893	-	-
E_OSTK	-	-	0.0193	T_BABA	0.0168	-	-
E_PDD	-	-	-	T_CRM	-	-	-
H_DKS	0.0001	1.0000	0.0001	T_EA	0.1445	-	-
H_DXCM	0.0031	-	0.0037	T_GOOG	-	-	-
H_FL	0.0139	-	0.0000	T_INTC	-	-	-
H_HLF	0.0208	-	0.0000	T_META	-	-	-
					1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

The figures provided in 1-3 effectively illustrate the precise location of each portfolio on the efficiency frontier. It is worth noting that all portfolios are situated on the efficient frontier, with the maximum Sharpe ratio portfolio positioned at the tangency point between the boundary of the

efficient frontier and capital market line (CML). In contrast, the equal weight portfolio is positioned below the boundary of the efficient frontier, indicating its suboptimal performance. This analysis provides valuable insights into the efficiency of each portfolio.

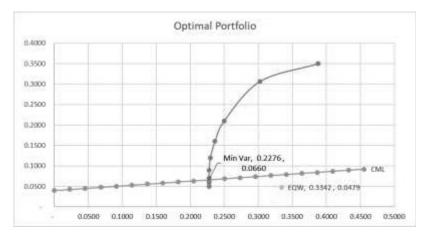


Figure 1. Minimum Variance Portfolio

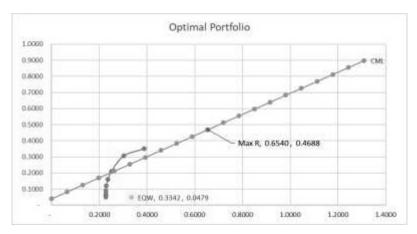


Figure 2. Maximum Return Portfolio

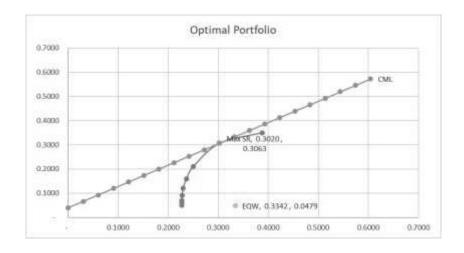


Figure 3. Maximum Sharpe Ratio Portfolio

The analysis results should provide investors with valuable insights regarding the optimal allocation of stocks across various industries based on their investment objectives. Additionally, the analysis outcomes enable investors to comprehend the relationship between risk and return, as well as the potential returns resulting from investment decisions aligned with their risk tolerance. Nonetheless, the stocks in the Biotech and Drug group as well as the technology group may be a wise investment choice, as they are the solution for either the Min Variance or Max SR objective.

Conclusion

The majority of current portfolio research focuses on portfolio management in a particular industry or the benefit analysis of the general financial market. The purpose of this article is to investigate portfolio management of five distinct stock groups: Oil and Gas, E-commerce, Health, Technology, and Biotechnology and Drugs. In this paper, the mean-variance method is used to optimize the portfolio based on a variety of objectives. According to research, portfolio optimization involves a trade-off between risk and return. When examining the proportion of stocks in each portfolio, it was discovered that Biotech and Drug and Technology stocks have a disproportionately high proportion for both the minimize variance and maximize Sharpe ratio objectives. Therefore, investors should pay attention to these categories when allocating their investment.

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Abstract

Indonesia is also a tourist destination for foreign tourists apart from being a country with the largest Muslim population in the world.Not all tourist destinations in Indonesia are predominantly Moslem

This paper aims to provide an overview of the development of halal tourism for Moslem tourists visiting tourist destinations in Indonesia where the majority of the population is not Moslem. This Research had used descriptive qualitative methods by collecting data through literature, in-depth interviews and observation.

The results showed that the development of tourism in Bali is classified as halal tourism. The efforts made by tourism actors, the local government of Bali and the community provide halal tourism according to Islamic law, starting from food, lodging, providing prayer facilities (mushola and or mosques). , the implementation of fardhu *kifayah*.

Key Words: Bali Island, Tourism Destination Non Moslem Area, Syariat Islam Laws, Halal Tourism.

Introduction

For decades, tourism has continued to be one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the world. Tourism has become one of the major players in international trade and a major foreign exchange earner in many developing countries. Tourism's GDP contribution from direct, indirect and induced impacts amounted to 10% of total GDP (USD 7.61 trillion) and is expected to increase by 3.9% to USD 11.51 trillion by 2027. In terms of job creation, tourism creates 1 in 10 direct, indirect and induced jobs. In addition, the tourism sector also has a share in driving exports which reached 1.40 trillion USD (7% of total exports) in 2016, and is projected to be 2.22 trillion USD in 2027 with an average growth per year estimated at 4.3% in the 2017-2027 period (2018-2019 Strategic Plan of the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism).

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10%
GOP
1/10 JOBS
1/4 TRILLON
NEXPORTS
EXPORTS
EXPORTS
WHY TOURISM MATTERS

O World Tourism Organization (LNWTO), JAy, 2017

Figure 1: Tourism's Contribution to the World Economy

Source: Strategic Plan 2018-2019 Ministry of Tourism RI

In the international scope, world tourism is experiencing various development trends, one of which is halal tourism. The concept of halal tourism is a tourism segment by providing basic needs facilities required by a Muslim traveler in accordance with Islamic law, related to worship facilities, halal food and beverages and other supporting facilities adjusted to sharia law provided at tourist destinations.

Mastercard-Crescent Rating Global Muslim Travel Index 2019 reported that in 2018 there were an estimated 140 million international Muslim tourists, with projections reaching 260 million tourists in 2026, and also predicted that Muslim tourists will spend 180 trillion USD in 2026 for travel bookings through online systems. A related study conducted by Thomson Reuters and Dinar Standard in "An Inclusive Ethical Economy State of the Global Islamic Economy Report 2018/19" states that Muslim spending on halal tourism amounted to 177 trillion USD in 2017, and is projected to increase by 274 trillion USD in 2023.

A number of countries around the world are trying to develop a tourism industry that is friendly to Muslim tourists, given the huge potential of the halal tourism market. Countries with a majority Muslim population such as Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates compete in attracting foreign tourists to enjoy halal tour packages in the country. Countries with a minority Muslim population have also developed the concept of halal tourism, for example Japan with the omotenashi service concept, the Muslim Travel Guide package in Australia which provides Muslim-friendly travel packages,

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and the provision of worship facilities for Muslim tourists in the UK through Serendipity Travel (Subarkah, 2018).

The halal industry has now become a global trend in Indonesia (Alam, 2021). This situation can be seen from the development of the halal industry which continues to grow from year to year, and consumer opportunities from this industry increase annually by 5.2%. This data can be reviewed from the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR (Fathoni, 2020). The halal industry is an industry that has enormous advantages for several countries in the world to advance their country's economy. This potential profit is due to the Muslim population in the world which is increasing every year, the amount of Muslim spending in the world, and the large number of Muslim tourists in the world. (Karjaya, 2020). The definition of halal tourism itself is not a religious tourism activity such as a pilgrimage to the tomb of a saint or religious figure, visiting a mosque or other place of worship, but rather a tourist activity whose tourist objects and forms of provision prioritize the values and norms of Islamic law as the main foundation (Kadarningsih, 2018).

This means that in every organization and activity of tourist destinations that are considered are services based on Muslim standards, such as the provision of halal food and places of worship, information on the nearest mosque, and the unavailability of alcoholic beverages in hotels and other lodging places. The presence of halal tourism answers the public's skewed view of the world of tourism. So far, people think that tourism can damage a person's behavior. In fact, tourism has become a necessity of human life. The image of tourism is tarnished not because of the elements in tourism, but what causes it all is the behavior of managers, communities around tourist areas, or tourists who do not want halal (Wandhini, 2019).

Islam encourages its people to travel. As explained by Allah SWT in the Qur'an surah Al-Ankabut verse 20 which means, "Walk on (the face of) the earth, then consider how (Allah) began the creation (of creatures), then Allah made (humans) in a state of death and life. Indeed, Allah is in control of all things. The verse explains Allah's command to His people to travel the earth to witness natural phenomena and enjoy the beautiful panorama of nature that He has created. This aims to recognize the creator, add insight, and gain peace of mind and cleanliness of heart (Arifin, 2016).

As a world-renowned tourism destination, Bali Island provides everything needed by tourists, both domestic and foreign, to ensure their comfort during their vacation. For Muslim tourists, the availability of halal food is certainly one of the main criteria in finding a meal when visiting Bali. Although there are many places to eat that serve food that is not allowed for Muslims, it is not a problem anymore, because now many places to eat offer halal food menus. In fact, halal-labeled restaurants are easily found in almost all areas of Bali.

The halal industry is experiencing rapid progress in various sectors, such as halal food, finance, travel, fashion, cosmetics, medicine, entertainment, health, and education. Products and services that meet halal standards are the choice of Muslims as a form of compliance with the teachings of Islamic Sharia. Although the concept of halal is closely related to Muslims, it does not mean that consumers of halal products are limited to them alone. In fact, consumers of halal products from countries with minority Muslim populations have experienced a significant increase in recent years. Halal can be defined as a quality standard that complies with Sharia law and is used in every aspect of life conducted by Muslims. With the explanation above, Halal Tourism on the Island of Bali is very interesting to be reviewed through the title of our Journal, namely Halal Tourism at Non Muslim Area: Bali Island Halal Tourism Development.

Research Methods

This type of research is qualitative. The method used to research on natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument. Data collection techniques are triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2012). This research was conducted by observing in detail what opportunities Bali Island has in developing halal tourism in the form of descriptions. Therefore, this research uses descriptive research methods. In this study, the object of research is the enormous tourism potential on the island of Bali in the implementation of halal tourism, as well as the efforts that must be made to implement this potential.

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Discussion

Halal Tourism in Bali For Muslims to visit destinations on the island of Bali is a challenge, although the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim but not the Island of the Gods, Bali. But lately the Island of the Gods has become more and more friendly to Muslim travelers. Bali is grateful for the trust of the global community to be one of the visits of foreign tourists from the Middle East, said the Head of the Bali Provincial Tourism Office, A.A Gede Yuniartha Putra. Currently Bali is a Muslim Friendly Tourism, although it is not labeled as a world halal tourism destination.

Foreign tourist arrivals from Middle Eastern countries continue to increase, although still small compared to China, Australia and Japan. One of the reasons for the increase in visits from Middle Eastern countries is that the Island of the Gods has an attraction called taksu, namely the Magic of Bali. Foreign tourists will not be satisfied just once visiting Bali. Australian tourists can visit the island five to 10 times a year because they consider Bali as a second home. There are special criteria for Muslim friendly places to choose destinations on tour packages in Bali. Travelers who are Muslims certainly have several considerations in choosing decisions when traveling. These considerations include choosing Muslim-friendly destinations. Most tourist destinations in Bali are friendly to Muslim tourists.

However, there are some criteria that need to be considered, namely:

- A place of worship, namely a mosque or mushola for prayer
 Now many popular tourist locations in Bali already provide places of worship for visitors.
- Places to eat that provide food by guaranteeing its halalness.
 Because there are some Balinese dishes that use pork as the basic ingredient which is forbidden for Muslims. So, it must be done before eating by installing Halal certification from the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI).
- 3. Can perform worship in time safely with no interference or threats. So, Muslim tourists still keep praying while on vacation.

In addition to choosing various Muslim-friendly tourist destinations in Bali, there are several things that need to be considered. The first is to use clothes that are suitable for the destination tourist location, this is closely related to comfort and suitability. For example, when going to the beach, try to use clothes that are simple and make it easy

to do activities on the beach. In addition, make sure we also choose a trusted Bali tour package with beautiful Muslim Friendly tourist destinations. Thus, tourists can continue to worship and carry out the rules as Muslims properly.

Next, make sure before eating to ask or find out if it is halal or not. Because, there are quite a lot of cases of tourists who eat non-halal food without realizing it. In fact, incidents like this can be avoided as long as tourists are more thorough. Traveling to Bali is one of the dreams of many people. Because, this place is very beautiful and exotic. However, for tourists who are Muslim, make sure to choose halal tourist sites on the island of Bali.

Efforts of Government Stakeholders, Local Communities in Facilitating Muslim Facilities

There are 4 faith-based requirements for Muslim travelers. The majority of Muslim tourists comply with some of these needs with varying degrees of importance, which then from these 4 needs become the efforts of government stakeholders and local communities, which include:

1. Expanding the availability of halal food

It is the most important and sought-after part of a traveler, especially a Muslim traveler, when looking for a meal on a tour. The variety also varies depending on the region where Muslim tourists come from. Having halal-assured food outlets that visitors can identify with is the best option that Muslim travelers from outside Bali to outside Indonesia, both Asia and western Europe are looking for. Halal certification is generally provided by local bodies and regulated by a body that has been authorized to certify in the country. The Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMICC) is the standards body for OIC member countries, aiming to achieve 'One Halal' logo and 'One Halal' standard.

2. Provide good prayer facilities

Prayer is a pillar of religion and is the second pillar of Islam which is certainly very important to carry out for Muslims. Thus, a good facility to support the needs of Muslim travelers should be equipped with a comfortable prayer room with separate spaces for men and women. Another important thing is the cleaning of the prayer room. In addition, it must be equipped with good ablution facilities as well.

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3. Eliminating non-halal activities

Muslims categorize some activities as haram or prohibited by Islamic law. Muslim travelers generally prefer a family-friendly environment. Therefore, some Muslim travelers prefer to avoid facilities that serve liquor, discotheques, nightclubs as well as gambling establishments.

4. Provide service and leisure facilities with privacy.

Muslim travelers usually look for recreational facilities that provide privacy for non-related members of the opposite sex. These needs include swimming pools and fitness centers that have separation between men and women or different operating hours.

Conclusion

From the description, this research can be concluded that the results showed that tourism development in Bali can be classified as halal tourism. Efforts made by tourism actors, the local Balinese government, and the community are to provide halal tourism in accordance with Islamic law, ranging from food, accommodation, worship facilities (mushola and/or mosque), to the implementation of fardhu kifayah. It's just that the Balinese culture that is contrary to the concept of halal is a challenge in developing halal tourism in Bali. However, with the efforts made by the Bali Local Government, Community and related Stakeholders, it is expected to open up the potential of halal tourism in Bali more widely and well organized.

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泰国大学生汉语学习动机与学业成绩相关性研究 ——以格乐大学为例

步凡1

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A STUDY ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CHINESE LEARNING MOTIVATION AND ACADEMIC

ACHIEVEMENT OF THAI COLLEGE STUDENTS -- A CASE STUDY OF KRIRK UNIVERSITY IN

THAILAND

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摘要

学习动机是影响第二语言习得过程和结果的一个关键性的因素,具有个体差异因素,在二语学习中起着极其重要的作用。本文在文献研究的基础上采用问卷调查法和访谈法,以泰国格乐大学学生为对象,采用 Nviviol1 质性分析软件对调查数据进行分析,归纳和分析泰国大学生汉语学习的动机、以及对成绩产生的影响,从而得出之间的相关性,以期为对外汉语教师提升课堂质量提供思路和方法。

关键词: 泰国格乐大学;汉语学习动机;学业成绩;对外汉语

Abstract

Learning motivation is a crucial factor that influences the process and outcomes of second language acquisition, with individual differences playing an extremely important role in second language learning. On the basis of literature research, this article adopts questionnaire survey and interview methods, targeting students from Gela University in Thailand. The survey data is analyzed using Nvivio11 qualitative analysis software to summarize and analyze the motivation of Thai

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university students to learn Chinese and its impact on grades, in order to obtain the correlation between them and provide ideas and methods for improving the quality of Chinese language classes for foreign language teachers.

Key words: Krirk University; Chinese Learning Motivation; Academic Achievement; Teaching Chinese as A Foreign Language

1. 绪论

1.1 研究背景

近年来,随着全球经济的发展和中国的崛起,汉语作为一门重要的国际语言,在世界范围内的学习热度不断上升。尤其是在泰国,由于与中国的经济、文化交流日益密切,学习汉语的需求也越来越大(张修枫与尹洪禄,2014)。同时,泰国大学也提供了丰富多样的汉语课程,包括基础汉语、商务汉语、文化汉语等,这为学生提供了良好的学习平台。此外,韦可言(KRITTIYA BHESAYANAVIN)(2017)认为,随着中国的崛起以及中泰两国的合作不断深入,对于能够流利地运用汉语进行交流的人才需求逐渐增加,这也进一步激发了大学生学习汉语的热情。目前,泰国的华文学校约有150所,学生将近两万人,有30多所中等专业技师学校都开设中文选修课;中国政府也在大力支持泰国的华文教育每年都会派遣千名对外汉语教师赴泰。在这种发展形势下,对外汉语课堂的质量就更应当受到关注,对外汉语教师也应当全方位深入课堂,了解学习者,尤其是学习动机,掌握汉语学习动机与学业成绩的相关性,这对于深入了解学习者的学习态度与提高学习者成绩具有重要意义。

泰国大学生学习汉语的现状也呈现出一些特点。首先,学习汉语的大学生主要集中在一些重点大学和外语学院,这些学生通常有较高的学术水平和外语学习背景(江晓丽,2017)。其次,学习汉语的大学生往往具有明确的学习目标,既包括对汉语掌握程度的要求,也包括对学习汉语所能带来的职业发展的期望(肖清,2023)。此外,由于泰国与中国距离相对较近,并且两国文化有较多的相似之处,因此学习汉语对于泰国大学生来说相对容易上手,这也为他们学习汉语提供了一定的优势(李乐,2020)。

泰国大学生学习汉语也面临一些困难和挑战。冯银汉(2019) 研究发现,汉语的语言特点与泰语有很大的差异,例如词序、语法结构等方面的差异,这对学生的学习造成了一定的困扰。由于汉语字词的复杂性和多义性,学生常常面临着词汇记忆和运用的难题。

因此,深入研究其学习动机,对于更精准把握学生需求、激发学生学习兴趣、提高学习成绩是十分有必要的。

2. 文献综述

2.1 第二语言习得理论

根据邱伟强(2013)的研究,上世纪五十年代末,Gardner 和 Lambert 就对二语学习动机进行了一系列研究,并创立了二语学习动机理论(Second Language Acquisition, SLA)。九十年代相关领域出现百家争鸣的现象,主要有以下几种流派: 2.1.1 年龄成就动机理论(Achievement Motivation Theory)

成就动机,是个体追求自认为重要的有价值的工作,并使之达到完美状态的动机,即一种以高标准要求自己力求取得活动成功为目标的动机(Mcclelland & Atkinson, 1953)。这包括了内在动机(对学习活动本身的兴趣)和外在动机(外部奖励或认可)。

2.1.2 自我效能理论 (Self-Efficacy Theory)

Bandura 从社会学习的观点出发,在 1977 年提出了自我效能理论,用以解释在特殊情景下动机产生的原因。自我效能感指人们对自己是否能够成功的进行某一成就行为的主观判断。Bandura 认为, 人类的行为不仅受行为结果的影响, 而且受通过人的认知形成的对自我行为能力与行为结果的期望的影响(缪小春等,2003)。

2.1.3 社会文化理论 (Sociocultural Theory)

社会文化理论是关于人类认知发展的理论,聚焦社会环境对个体学习者的影响或二者的互动,突出语言符号在个人认知、自我发展与社会文化环境之间的调节(中介)作用,强调学习者个体的主观能动性以及实践活动的重要性(马萧与李丹丽,2023)。

2.1.4 自我决定理论(Self-Determination Theory, SDT)

自我决定理论是一种关于人类动机的心理学理论,由 Deci Edward L 和 Ryan Richard M 在 1980 年代提出和发展。该理论探讨了个体内在驱动和外部因素对动机的影响,强调了满足个体三种基本的心理需求对激发和维持动机的重要性。其中内在动机是最高级别的动机形式。它指的是人们从内部因素(如兴趣、乐趣、价值观)获得动力和满足感(王正林,2020)。

2.2 研究现状

周燕(1999)和郝玫与郝若平(2001)的研究都指出了学习动机与学习成绩之间的正相关性。但是,林敏(2008)的研究则发现,不同类型的学习动机与语言能力水平可能存在正负相关性,即"文化型"动机与语用能力呈正相关,而"工具型"动机则可能呈负相关。这显示了学习动机的多样性对语言学习的影响。

高一虹与周燕(2009)则提到了二语习得动机研究的两大主要学派,即"心理"和"社会文化"学派。前者聚焦于个体心理特征,而后者更注重学习者在语言活动中与社会环境的互动。Pawlak(2012)提出了即使已有的研究发现了影响二语习得的变量,由于理论基础不同,对这些变量之间关系和对语言习得过程的影响仍存在争议。

叶琳(2019)认为动机是二语习得研究的重要领域,存在多种理论,甚至在同一理论下也可能出现矛盾结论。她指出,动机作为影响二语习得效果的核心变量,包含了选择、执行和评价三个阶段,并受到宏观社会因素、中观课堂、家庭与学生群体因素以及微观习得者自身因素的影响。这些因素相互作用,会根据时间和个体差异产生不同的影响。

2.3 小结

总的来说,二语习得理论十分广泛,二语习得动机的研究领域十分广泛且复杂,不同研究者、不同理论视角都对动机与语言习得之间的关系提出了不同的见解。本研究主要利用自我决定理论为基础来分析泰国大学生学习动机与学业成绩的相关性。

3. 研究方法与设计

3.1 研究问题

- (1) 泰国格乐大学学生学习汉语的动机有哪些?
- (2) 学习者的汉语成绩如何?
- (3) 学习者动机与学业成绩呈现怎样的相关性?

3.2 研究对象

本研究的主要研究对象是在泰国格乐大学学习的 60 名大学一到三年级的学生, 其中包括 32 名女生, 28 名男生, 年龄都在 19-22 岁。

3.2.1 性别

本调研的泰国大学生共计 60 名, 其中男生 28 名, 占比 46%; 女生 32 名, 占比 54%。具体统计结果如下表:

丰 1	数据	分析	汇 占	丰
\mathcal{R}	安11店	771 AVI -	71 75	77

	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
性别	人数	占比

男	28	46%
女	32	54%

3.2.2 年级

本调研的泰国大学生共计 60 名,其中大学一年级的有男生 20 名,占比 33%;大学二年级的有 18 名,占比 30%;大学三年级的有 22 名,占比 37%。具体统计结果如下表:

表 2	数据	分析	汇	点表

年级	人数	占比
大学一年级	20	33%
大学二年级	18	30%
大学三年级	22	37%

3.2.3 专业

本调研的泰国大学生共计 60 名,其中 22 人为商务汉语专业,占比 37%; 15 人是语言相关专业,占比 25%; 23 人其他专业,包含教育学、媒体学、艺术学、贸易、科学等,占比 33%。具体统计结果如下表:

表 3 数据分析汇总表

_		10 0 30 MID 11 IL 10 10 C	
_	专业	人数	占比
_	商务汉语专业	22	37%
	语言相关专业	15	25%
	其他专业	23	33%

3.2.4 学习动机

本调研的泰国大学生共计 60 名,其中以兴趣爱好为动机的有 17 人,占比 29%;以学校和父母意愿为动机的有 23 人,占比 38%;以汉语很流行为动机的有 1 人,占比 1%;以留学或工作需求为动机的有 3 人,占比 5%;以追星看剧为动机的有 14 人,占比 23%;以旅游为动机的有 2 人,占比 4%。具体统计结果如下表:

表 4 数据分析汇总表

占比
29%
38%
1%
5%
23%
4%

3.2.5 学生 HSK 等级水平测试成绩

本调研的泰国大学生共计 60 名,其中成绩在初级的有 31 人,占比 52%;成绩在中级的有 24 人,占比 40%;成绩在高级的有 5 人,占比 8%。具体统计结果如下表:

表 5 数据分析汇总表

HSK 测试等级	人数	占比
一级	13	22%
一级 二级 三级 四级	18	30%
三级	17	28%
四级	7	12%
五级 六级	3	5%
六级	2	3%

3.3 研究工具和方法

通过进行现场访谈和发放问卷,使用录音笔和摄像机,并通过 Nvivo11 质性分析软件,对问题进行数据统计,并分析出相关结论。我们通过与学生沟通,解释研究的目的和重要性,并邀请他们主动参与研究。

问卷调查完成后,我们对其中的数据进行了整理和分析。我们使用了统计学方法,如描述统计和相关分析等,来解读和验证数据。对于学习动机和学业成绩之间的相关性,我们采用了皮尔逊相关系数来进行分析。

最后,通过对学生学习动机与 HSK 考试成绩的对比分析,我们以成绩在中高级为优秀得出以下数据。本调研的泰国大学生共计 60 名,其中不同年级男生女生成绩优秀占比具体情况如下表:

表 6 数据分析汇总表

年级	男生	女生	成绩优秀占比
大学一年级	2	3	25%
大学二年级	6	3	50%
大学三年级	7	8	68%

通过对学生学习动机与 HSK 考试成绩的对比分析,得出成绩优秀比例高的同学都来自商务汉语专业,占比 91%;语言相关专业成绩优秀占比 15%;其他专业成绩优秀占比 4%。具体情况如下表:

表 7 数据分析汇总表

—————————————————————————————————————				
专业	人数	成绩优秀占比		
商务汉语专业	20	91%		
语言相关专业	8	53%		
其他专业	1	4%		

通过对学生学习动机与 HSK 考试成绩的对比分析,得出以兴趣爱好为动机的学习者成绩优秀占比 65%;以学校和父母意愿为动机的学习者成绩优秀占比 61%;以留学或工作需求为动机的学习者成绩优秀占比 33%;以追星看剧为冬季的学习者成绩优秀占比 21%;其他动机的没有学习者成绩优秀者。具体情况如下表:

表8数据分析汇总表

农。数组为机仁心农				
选项	成绩优秀人数	成绩优秀占比		
兴趣爱好	11	65%		
学校和父母意愿	14	61%		
汉语在泰很流行	0	O%		
留学或工作需求	1	33%		
追星看剧	3	21%		
旅游	0	0%		

4. 研究结果与分析

效度分析:

表 9 给出了本文问卷量表的效度分析结果,其中给出了 KMO 统计量与 Bartlett 球形度检验的结果。通过分析表 3 的结果能够发现,问卷量的 KMO 值都大于 0.7,同时 Bartlett 球形度检验的 p 值均小于 0.05,因此能够认为问卷量表效度通过检测。

表 8 效度分析

	KMO 统计量	Bartlett 球形度检验		
	KMO 统计量	近似卡方	自由度	p 值
学习动机	0.891	1561.364	36	0.000

信度分析:

在对本文所收集的问卷量表数据进行信度分析,得到了如表 9 的分析结果。在对表 9 进行详细分析后能够发现,学生学习动机情况调查问卷各维度的信度水平均大于 0.8,符合要求。

本文采用了统计学方法对泰国格乐大学学生学习汉语动机与学业成绩的相关性进行了分析。我们首先计算了泰国大学生学习汉语的总体动机得分,并对其进行了描述性统计。然后,我们使用相关性分析方法,分别计算了学习汉语动机与学业成绩之间的相关系数。

我们的数据分析结果显示,泰国大学生学习汉语的动机与其学业成绩之间存在一定的正相关关系。具体而言,我们发现学习汉语的动机得分越高的学生,其学业成绩往往也较高。进一步分析发现,在学习汉语的动机维度中,对汉语的兴趣和学校父母的要求是与学业成绩最为相关的两个因素。除这两很大因素之外,追星看剧成为影响学习者的最大动机。由此,可以得出以下几点结论。

4.1 以兴趣爱好为动机对学业成绩产生的影响

以兴趣爱好和文化交流为学习动机能够显著促进学生成绩的提升,对其成绩呈明显的正相关。这是因为它们激发了学习的积极性和主动性,增强了学生的学习体验和 深度。

首先,兴趣爱好是学习的强大动力源。当学生对某一主题或领域充满热情时,他们更容易保持专注和坚持学习。这种积极的情感连接使他们能够更深入地理解和掌握知识。例如,一个对音乐有浓厚兴趣的学生可能会更愿意学习音乐理论和演奏技巧,因为这是他们热衷的领域。这种自发的学习动机通常会导致更高的学术成绩。

其次,文化交流可以拓宽学生的视野。当学生参与跨文化的活动,如文化交流项目或学习外语,他们不仅仅是在学习知识,还在了解不同文化、习惯和观念。这种文化意识的培养有助于培养学生的全球意识和跨文化沟通能力,这些技能对未来的职业和学术生涯都非常重要。这种跨文化体验也可以提高学生的自信心,因为他们在不同文化环境中的成功经历会增加他们的自尊感,从而更积极地参与学校活动。

此外,兴趣爱好和文化交流可以提高学生的自我管理和组织能力。为了追求自己的兴趣和参与文化交流,学生通常需要规划和安排时间,制定学习目标,并自主管理学习过程。这些技能对于学术成功至关重要,因为它们有助于提高时间管理、自我纪律和学习计划的能力。

因此,拥有浓厚兴趣爱好的同学更容易有较强的学习动机,他们会更合理地规划时间、制定学习计划,也更容易在 HSK 考试中取得更高的成绩。

4.2 以学校和父母意愿为动机对学业成绩产生的影响

学校和家长的要求对学习动机和学业成绩有着重要而复杂的影响,以学校和家长 要求为学习动机的学生,其成绩与动机呈现了一定的相关性。学校和家长的要求要求 可以在适当的程度下激发学生的学习兴趣和提高他们的学业表现,但也需要谨慎处理, 以免产生不利影响。

首先,学校的要求对学习动机有显著影响。学校制定的课程要求、考试安排以及 学术标准,通常是学生努力学习的关键动力。这些要求为学生提供了明确的学术目标 和标准,促使他们积极投入学习。学校的要求也有助于学生培养自律、时间管理和学 习计划的能力,这些都是学术成功所必需的技能。然而,如果学校的要求过于严苛或不适应学生的能力水平,可能会导致学习焦虑和挫折感,从而降低学业表现。

同时,家长的要求也影响学生的学习态度。如果学校强调创新、批判性思维和兴趣导向的学习,学生更有可能积极投入,追求知识本身而非纯粹为了达到要求而学习。同样,如果家长强调学习的重要性、知识的价值和自我成长,可以培养出更有动力的学生。甚至,调查显示,许多来自商务汉语的同学并非出于自己的意愿,而是家长的选择。

总之,学校和家长的要求对学习动机和学业成绩产生重要影响。来自学校和家庭 的压力会更大程度迫使学习者进行学习,从而取得更高的成绩。

4.3 以追逐学汉语潮流为动机对学业成绩产生的影响

汉语作为一门世界上最流行的语言之一,吸引了越来越多的学习者。这个潮流背后,有许多学习者追逐着学习汉语的梦想。他们希望能够掌握这门语言,以扩大自己的视野,提高自身的竞争力,或是满足自己的兴趣。追逐学习汉语潮流不仅是一种学习动机,还对个体的学习成绩产生了深远的影响。

首先,追逐学习汉语潮流是一种强大的学习动机。当学习者感知到社会对汉语学习的需求增加,他们会受到外部压力,也会自觉内在地激发学习动机。这种动机驱使他们更加努力地投入学习,以满足社会和个人的期望。追逐学习汉语潮流的学习者通常更有目标,更有决心,因此更有可能取得良好的学习成绩。

其次,学习汉语潮流也带来了更多的学习资源和机会,这有助于提高学习者的成绩。随着学习汉语的热潮,许多学习资源和课程应运而生,满足了不同学习者的需求。学习者可以参加语言学校、在线课程、语言交流活动,或者借助各种应用和学习工具来提高他们的汉语水平。这些资源和机会为学习者提供了更多的学习途径,有助于他们更好地掌握汉语,从而提高成绩。

此外,追逐学习汉语潮流还增加了学习者之间的互动和竞争。学习汉语的学生通常会聚集在一起,分享经验,互相激励。这种社交互动可以提高学习动力,因为学生们互相之间竞争,鞭策自己更加努力。他们可以一起练习口语、写作,互相纠正错误,共同进步。这种互动和竞争有助于提高学习者的汉语水平,因此也有助于提高他们的学习成绩。

4.4 以留学或工作需求为动机对学业成绩产生的影响

追求留学或工作需求对学业成绩产生的影响是一个备受关注的话题。这个问题涉及到个体的动机、目标设定、学习方法以及学习态度等多个因素,对学生的学术表现有着重要影响。

首先,追求留学或工作需求作为动机对学业成绩的影响是积极的。这种动机能够 激发学生更加努力地学习,因为他们明白良好的学业表现是实现他们的梦想的关键。 这种明确的目标使他们更加专注、有方向性,愿意投入更多时间和精力来学习。在某 种程度上,这种追求能够增加学生的自律性,促使他们更有动力去克服学业上的挑战。

然而,这种动机也可能对学生产生一些负面影响。首先,由于过于强调成绩,学生可能会感到极大的压力。他们可能为了达到自己设定的目标而牺牲了休息和娱乐的时间,这可能会导致焦虑和压力增加。此外,过于强调追求留学或工作需求的动机也可能使学生过分焦虑,害怕失败,进而影响到他们的学习表现。

总之,追求留学或工作需求作为动机对学业成绩会产生较大影响。在此动机的影响下,学生会迫于压力进行学习,也会在一定程度上取得较高成绩。

4.5 以追星看剧为动机对学业成绩产生的影响

在其他因素中,较为显著的是追星、看剧等。追星看剧成为泰国学生学习汉语的一种重要动机,不仅提高了学习的趣味性,而且可以带来好成绩。这一现象反映出了流行文化和娱乐对语言学习的积极影响,但这种影响并不具有决定性,影响的大小程度也具有鲜明的个体性。

首先,追星看剧提供了一个有趣和吸引人的方式来接触和学习汉语。通过观看中国电视剧和追随中国明星,学生们能够以轻松的方式接触汉语,提高他们的听力和口语能力。这种方式使学习过程更加愉快,激发了学生的学习兴趣,使他们更加愿意深入学习语言。

此外,追星看剧也有助于提高学生的文化意识。中国电视剧通常反映了中国社会、历史和文化的方方面面。通过观看这些剧集,学生不仅仅是学习语言,还能了解中国的文化背景,增进对中国的理解和尊重。这种文化交流有助于培养学生的跨文化沟通能力,这对于未来的国际合作和职业发展非常重要。

追星看剧还可以提高学生的阅读能力。学生可能会追随中国明星的社交媒体账号, 这通常需要他们读汉语文本,包括微博、微信和其他社交媒体上的中文评论。这种实 际的应用可以增加学生的阅读理解能力,同时帮助他们更好地理解汉字和词汇的用法。

最重要的是,追星看剧鼓励学生积极参与学习汉语的过程。他们可能会主动寻找 中文剧集、电影、音乐和明星的信息,这种主动性有助于培养他们的学习自觉性和自 主性。这种自发的学习动机通常会导致更好的学术成绩,因为学生会更积极地投入时 间和精力来提高他们的语言技能。

综上所述,追星看剧已经成为泰国学生学习汉语的一种重要动机,而且它在提高 学业成绩方面发挥了积极作用。通过提供有趣的学习方式,增进文化意识,提高阅读 能力,以及激发学生的学习动机,追星看剧不仅帮助学生掌握汉语,还为他们的综合 发展提供了机会。因此,学校和教育机构可以积极借鉴这一现象,将流行文化和娱乐 融入语言学习课程,以提高学生的学业成绩和学习体验。

4.6 以旅游为动机对学业成绩产生的影响

首先,旅游可以作为一个强大的激励因素,激发学生更努力地学习。计划一次旅行,特别是到一个令人梦想的目的地,可能会使学生更有动力,因为他们渴望在旅行前达到良好的学业成绩。这种期望可以增加他们的学习动力,促使他们更加专注和用心学习。

为了平衡旅游与学业,学生可以采取一些措施。首先,他们可以设定明确的目标和计划,确保在旅行前完成学业任务。此外,他们可以采用高效的学习方法,以提高学习效率,以便有更多的时间用于旅行。此外,他们还可以在旅行中将学习融入到日程安排中,例如在旅途中阅读、写作或参加当地的文化活动。

总的来说,以旅游为动机对学业成绩的影响取决于个体的管理和平衡能力。旅游可以作为激励因素,激发学生更加努力地学习,但也需要谨慎规划,以确保不会对学业产生负面影响。适当的时间管理和目标设定可以帮助学生更好地平衡旅游和学业,从而实现旅游愿望和学术成功的双赢。

5. 结论与讨论

通过上述研究,可以看出不同学习动机对于成绩有不同程度的影响。兴趣爱好和 学校与父母意愿是最为常见的学习动机,也对成绩有着至关重要的影响。值得关注的 是,追星看剧对学习成绩也有着超乎寻常的影响。基于此,提出了以下几点策略。

5.1 针对以兴趣爱好为动机的学习者

对于以兴趣爱好和文化交流为动机的学习者,可以充分将爱好与学习汉语相结合。例如,喜欢中国电影,尝试观看中文电影,并逐渐提高听力技能;热爱中国美食,可以在点餐和交流菜单中进行学习。

文化交流机会。寻找与中国人交流的机会是提高语言能力和文化理解的关键。这可以通过参与社交媒体、寻找语言伙伴、参加当地的中国文化活动或甚至考虑访问中国实现。与母语人士交流将使学习者更容易练习口语,并丰富他们的文化知识。

学习基本汉字。虽然汉字可能看起来复杂,但掌握一些基本的汉字将帮助学习 者更好地理解汉语的结构和文化。逐渐扩大汉字词汇,可以提高阅读能力,同时也加 深对中国文化的理解。

利用语言学习应用程序。现代的语言学习应用程序可以提供互动学习体验。学习者可以探索应用程序,如 Duolingo、Hello Chinese 或 Pleco,以建立汉语基础。

定期练习听力和口语。学习者应该定期练习听力和口语技能,这对于更好地交流 至关重要。他们可以通过听中文音乐、观看中文电影或模仿发音和语调来提高这些技 能。

参加课程或小组。如果学习者希望更系统地学习汉语,可以考虑参加语言课程或加入汉语学习小组。这将提供结构化的学习环境和与其他学习者互动的机会。

5.2 针对以学校和父母意愿为动机的学习者

对于以学校和家长要求为学习动机的泰国汉语学习者,学习汉语可能是一项有挑战性的任务,但也是一项具有潜力和重要性的学习经验。本文将提出一些建议,以帮助这些学习者更好地满足学校和家长的要求,同时也使学习汉语成为有意义和有趣的过程。

理解学习动机。学习者应该理解学校和家长为什么要求他们学习汉语。这可能涉及到未来的职业机会、国际化的需求,或者家庭文化的重要性。了解这些动机将有助于学习者认识到学习汉语的重要性。

利用技术。现代技术可以成为学习的有力工具。学习者可以使用在线课程、应用程序和语音识别工具来提高他们的听说读写能力。

沟通与反馈。学习者应该保持与学校和家长的沟通。这包括向他们展示学习进展、请求反馈和寻求额外的支持。积极的反馈和沟通可以帮助学习者更好地满足外部要求。

总之,学习汉语对于以学校和家长要求为动机的泰国学习者来说,可能是一项具有挑战性但有意义的任务。通过理解动机、制定目标、制定计划、寻求支持和创造积极的学习环境,他们可以更好地满足这些要求,并使学习过程变得更有趣和有益。学习汉语将为他们提供强大的国际化工具,为未来的机会打下坚实的基础。

5.3 针对以追逐学汉语潮流为动机的学习者

对于以追逐学习汉语潮流的学习者,应当把握学习机会,首先要树立良好的学习心态,毅力和耐心是成功的关键。其次,多样化学习途径是必要的,包括阅读书籍、听力训练、与母语者交流等。利用在线资源和应用程序,如语言交换平台、汉语学习应用和在线课程,能够提供丰富的学习资料和实践机会。勇于尝试说、写、读和听不同难度和形式的汉语,这有助于提高语感和流利度。另外,了解中国文化和历史也是学习汉语的重要一环,可以通过观看电影、阅读文章或参与文化活动来加深理解。最重要的是坚持不懈,每天保持一定的学习时间和习惯,持之以恒才能取得长远的进步。

5.4 针对以留学或工作需求为动机的学习者

追求留学或工作需求对学业成绩产生的影响是一个备受关注的话题。这个问题涉及到个体的动机、目标设定、学习方法以及学习态度等多个因素,对学生的学术表现有着重要影响。

首先,追求留学或工作需求作为动机对学业成绩的影响是积极的。这种动机能够 激发学生更加努力地学习,因为他们明白良好的学业表现是实现他们的梦想的关键。 这种明确的目标使他们更加专注、有方向性,愿意投入更多时间和精力来学习。在某 种程度上,这种追求能够增加学生的自律性,促使他们更有动力去克服学业上的挑战。

为了更好地应对这种动机对学业成绩的影响,学生和教育者可以采取一些措施。首先,学生应该明确自己的目标,并将它们与留学或工作需求联系起来,以激发内在的动机。然而,他们也应该明白,学业成绩只是实现这些目标的一部分,而不是唯一的一部分。重要的是,他们应该保持平衡,不要过度强调成绩,而是注重全面的发展,包括社交、情感和身体健康。

教育者也可以起到积极的作用,通过提供支持和指导来帮助学生更好地管理追求 留学或工作需求的动机。他们可以鼓励学生采用有效的学习方法,如时间管理、目标 设定和自我评价。此外,教育者还应该强调道德和学术诚信的重要性,教导学生如何 正确应对挑战和失败。

总之,追求留学或工作需求作为动机对学业成绩产生了积极和负面的影响。对于 学生来说,重要的是要明确目标,保持平衡,避免过度焦虑和不正当手段。对于教育 者来说,他们可以通过提供支持和指导,帮助学生更好地管理这种动机,以实现学术 和职业成功。

5.5 针对以追星看剧为动机的学习者

对于泰国以追星看剧为动机的汉语学习者,提供以下建议,以帮助他们更好地学习汉语。

观看中文影视剧和综艺节目。利用兴趣,通过观看中文影视剧和综艺节目来提高听力和口语能力。选择字幕可供参考,逐渐过渡到不使用字幕,以提高听力理解。

跟随社交媒体。关注你喜欢的中国明星和影视剧官方社交媒体账号,以了解他们的近况和互动。这也可以帮助你熟悉生活用语和俚语。

同样,以追剧为动机的汉语学习者,也可以在追剧期间尽可能多地学习汉语,以此达到双赢的效果。

5.6 针对以旅游为动机的学习者

学习实用汉语短语。为了更好地应对旅游中的情境,学习一些实用的汉语短语和 表达方式,如问路、点餐、购物等。这些短语将帮助你更好地与当地人交流。

利用手机应用。下载汉语学习应用程序,这些应用通常提供基本的语言课程,帮助你快速入门汉语。同时,也可以下载翻译应用,以便在需要时进行翻译。

练习听力。听中文音乐、电台、播客或观看中文电影和电视节目,以提高听力能力。这将有助于你更好地理解当地人的口音和语速。

学习汉字基础:虽然汉字看似复杂,但学习一些基础汉字有助于你识别标志、菜单和街头指示。重点学习与旅行相关的汉字和词汇。

练习口语。与其他学习者或汉语母语者进行口语练习,模拟旅游中可能遇到的对话,提高口语流利度。

计划中国之旅。为了激发学习动力,计划一次中国之旅,这将成为你学习的契机 和目标。

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Development Online Lesson on Basics of Electronic Commerce for Higher Vocational and Technical College

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The research objectives were to: 1) develop online lesson on basics of electronic

Abstract

commerce for Higher Vocational College to have a quality, 2) compare the pre-test and post-test scores of students after learning online lesson, and 3) study the satisfaction of students who learned with online lesson on basics of electronic commerce. The sample were 30 students in Shunde Vocational and Technical College who select from students registered for the Basics of Electronic Commerce. The instruments consisted of the online lesson, the evaluation form regarding the quality of media and contents, the pre-and post-training competency assessment form, and the evaluation form regarding student's satisfaction towards Online Lesson. Statistics used for data analysis were mean, standard deviation, and t-test for dependent samples. The results showed that: 1) the online lesson had the quality of media at an excellent level with the average score of 4.53 and the quality of contents at an excellent level with the average score 4.93, 2) the students had an average the pre-test score of 12.33 points and post-test scores 16.97

points, respectively, when comparing the pre-test and post-test scores, it was found that the post-

test scores were higher than pre-test scores, with statistical significance at the level .05., and 3)

the students are overall satisfied with online lesson overall, it was found that the quality of the

Keywords: Online Lesson, Higher Vocational and Technical College, Basics of Electronic Commerce

students' satisfaction is at a high level with the average score of 4.95.

Introduction

With the development of information technology, teachers and students can have more convenient access to digital learning resources. The innovation of teaching mode and the change of learning method have promoted the educational reform. We should combine information technology with education and teaching, so that information technology can truly integrate into teaching, constantly improve students' learning environment, enrich classroom teaching resources, and innovate teaching mode. "China's Education Modernization 2035" points out that under the context of information, education reform should be accelerated, use modern science and technology to accelerate the reform process of talent training mode, establish an integrated and intelligent teaching, management and service platform, and realize large-scale education. The basic course of e-commerce in higher vocational colleges is a compulsory course for e-commerce majors in higher vocational colleges. With the rapid change of the ecommerce industry, the teaching content of the course should keep pace with The Times with the change of the industry, and constantly penetrate into the new industry information. Online course development is an innovative solution that embraces the strengths of online learning while meeting the unique needs of professional learners.

Research of Objectives

- 1. Develop online lesson on basics of electronic commerce for Higher Vocational College to have a quality.
 - 2. To compare the pre-test and post-test scores of students after learning online lesson.
- 3. To study the satisfaction of students who learned with online lesson on basics of electronic commerce.

Literature Review

1. Online Lesson

Education information 2.0 (Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, (2018) Various new technologies have achieved efficient integration with online courses with the advantages of interconnection and multiple intelligences, further amplifying the characteristics of online courses such as openness, sharing and communication, and endowing online courses with new meanings. Online courses under the background of the new era are based on the network space built by new technologies, based on the new teaching-learning relationship of "one subject

(students as the main body) and multiple dominance (teachers, experts, artificial intelligence systems, etc.)". The teaching subjects and teaching process mainly focus on adaptive learning, in-depth learning and lifelong learning. This type of online course not only focuses on the basic functions of the course in disseminating knowledge and improving abilities, but also emphasizes its potential utility in innovative thinking and enlightening wisdom.

2. Basics of Electronic Commerce

"Basics of E-commerce" is the core course of e-commerce majors in higher vocational colleges (Shunde Polytechnic, 2023). It is the basis for subsequent learning of "store operation" and "network marketing practice", and plays a key role in students' work. The E-Commerce Fundamentals course is a course covering the basic concepts and principles in the field of e-commerce, aiming to help students understand the core concepts, business models, technical tools and market trends of e-commerce. Basic e-commerce courses usually include theoretical teaching, case studies, project work and practical operations to help students acquire practical e-commerce skills and knowledge. This course is beneficial to students, entrepreneurs and business managers planning to work in the field of e-commerce.

3. Higher Vocational College

The school is located in the hinterland of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and a manufacturing center in Shunde, Foshan (Shunde Polytechnic, 2023). It was formerly known as Shunde Radio and Television University established in 1980 and Shunde Yongqiang Adult College established in 1994. In 2002, Guangdong Shunde Normal School and Shunde Adult Health Secondary Professional School merged into Shunde Vocational and Technical College, and the school moved to a new campus located on Desheng East Road. In accordance with the school-running requirements of "high starting point, new system, and distinctiveness", under the guidance of the school-running idea of "seeking support through contribution, seeking development through service", the school focuses on intelligence, internationalization, rule of law, and marketization. Connotation construction, cultivating high-quality technical and skilled talents for regional economic and social development.

Methodology

Sample

The sample were 30 students in Shunde Vocational, and Technical College who select from students registered for the Basics of Electronic Commerce.

Data Collection

- Step 1: Introduce students to learning through the e-commerce fundamentals online course to enhance academic performance and interest in professional study.
 - Step 2: Present the student's pre-test scores.
- Step 3: Through the development of e-commerce basic online courses, carry out learning activities with students through courses.
- Step 4: Post-test the students after using the online courses, and apply statistical methods to analyze the scores.

Data Analysis

The researcher conducted the data analysis as the following procedures:

- 1. Quality analysis of online lessons on basics of electronic commerce for Higher Vocational College to have a quality by averaging and standard deviation.
- 2. Compare the performance tests before and after the application of online course development and application, understand the differences in the advantages and limitations of online courses, and improve students' academic performance by applying t-test.
- 3. Study the influence of students' online course development and application cognition on the differences in the advantages and limitations of online courses, and use professionalism and standard deviation to improve students' academic performance.

Results

1. Results of evaluation of online lesson on basics of electronic commerce for Higher Vocational College to have a quality.

 Table 1 Quality assessment results from three media experts

Option	$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	S.D.	Meaning
1. The knowledge structure design of online courses is very reasonable.	4.67	0.58	Excellent
2. The organization mode and interface design of the online platform is very convenient.	4.33	1.15	Good
3. The communication and sharing function of the online platform is very useful.	4.33	1.15	Good
4. The online course video explanation is comprehensive and clear.	4.67	0.58	Excellent

Total	4.53	0.64	Excellent
color collocation, and moderate page information.	-		
10. The online course page has a reasonable layout, coordinated	4.33	0.58	Good
study independently.	4.07	0.00	LAGGIIGH
9. The online course content is simple and suitable for learners to	4.67	0.58	Excellent
8. Can quickly and easily browse the online course content.	4.67	0.58	Excellent
from learners to learn.	4.07	0.50	LXCellelli
7. The online courses are rich in resources and can attract interest	4.67	0.58	Excellent
easy to click.	4.67	0.38	Excellent
6. The online course navigation interface is properly designed and	4.67	0.58	Excellent
viewing.	4.67	0.36	Excellent
5. The online course video has high picture quality and smooth	4.67	0.58	Excellent

Table 1 presented the result online lesson on basics of electronic commerce overall, it was found that quality level of the online lesson on basics of electronic commerce is at an excellent level with the average score of 4.53, and when considering each item, it was found that; the knowledge structure design of online courses is very reasonable, the online course video explanation is comprehensive and clear, the online course video has high picture quality and smooth viewing, the online course navigation interface is properly designed and easy to click, the online courses are rich in resources and can attract interest from learners to learn, can quickly and easily browse the online course content, and the online course content is simple and suitable for learners to study independently are at an excellent level with the average score of 4.67, the organization mode and interface design of the online platform is very convenient, the communication and sharing function of the online platform is very useful, and the online course page has a reasonable layout, coordinated color collocation, and moderate page information are at an good level with the average score of 4.33, respectively.

Table 2 Quality assessment results from three content experts

Option	\overline{X}	S.D.	Meaning
The online course content can arouse strong learners' interest in learning.	5.00	0.00	Excellent
2. The online courses are simple and knowledge-specific.	5.00	0.00	Excellent

Total	4.93	0.06	Excellent
appropriately.	5.00	0.00	EXCERCITE
10. The chapters of the online courses are properly sequenced	5.00	0.00	Excellent
9. The chapters of the online courses are properly connected.	5.00	0.00	Excellent
8. The online course teaching content resources are very rich.	5.00	0.00	Excellent
7. The online course content design is very interesting.	4.33	0.58	Good
6. The online course activities are consistent with the content.	5.00	0.00	Excellent
5. Concordance between online course content and evaluation.	5.00	0.00	Excellent
objectives.	5.00	0.00	LXCellerit
4. Concordance between online course content and learning	5.00	0.00	Excellent
3. The online courses are moderately difficult.	5.00	0.00	Excellent

Table 2 presented the result online lesson on basics of electronic commerce overall, it was found that quality level of the online lesson on basics of electronic commerce is at an excellent level with the average score of 4.93, and when considering each item, it was found that; the online course content can arouse strong learners' interest in learning, the online courses are simple and knowledge-specific, the online courses are moderately difficult, concordance between online course content and learning objectives, concordance between online course content and evaluation, the online course activities are consistent with the content, the online course teaching content resources are very rich, the chapters of the online courses are properly connected, and the chapters of the online courses are properly sequenced appropriately are at an excellent level with the average score of 5.00 and the online course content design is very interesting is at a good level with the average score of 4.33 respectively.

2. Results of comparison of online lesson on basics of electronic commerce for Higher Vocational College.

Table 3 Results of comparison of online lesson on basics of electronic commerce for Higher Vocational College

Items	n	\overline{X}	S.D.	t-test	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pre-test	30	12.33	1.84	23.11	.000**
Post-test	30	16.97	1.69		

^{**}p< .05

From Table 3 the results of the pre-test and post-test tests of the 30 students had an average score of 12.33 points and 16.97 points, respectively. When comparing the pre-test and post-test scores, it was found that the post-test scores were higher than pre-test scores, with statistical significance at the level .05.

3. Results of study the satisfaction of students who learned with online lesson on basics of electronic commerce

Table 4 Results of study the satisfaction of students who learned with online lesson on basics of electronic commerce

Option	$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	S.D.	Meaning
1. The online course content creates a strong interest in learning.	5.00	0.00	Highest
2. The online courses enable me to learn better skills and knowledge.	5.00	0.00	Highest
3. The online courses can learn more efficiently.	5.00	0.00	Highest
4. This course is helpful to improve my ability of independent learning.	4.90	0.31	Highest
5. The knowledge structure of the course is reasonably designed.	4.93	0.25	Highest
6. The online courses are concise and knowledge-specific.	4.90	0.31	Highest
7. The online course video explanation is comprehensive and clear.	4.80	0.41	Highest
8. The online course navigation interface is reasonably designed and easy to click.	5.00	0.00	Highest
9. The online course videos have high picture quality and smooth viewing.	4.97	0.18	Highest
10. The online course is moderately difficult.	5.00	0.00	Highest
Total	4.95	0.05	Highest

From table 4 it is found that the 30 students are overall satisfied with online lesson overall it was found that the quality of the students' satisfaction is at a highest level with the average score of 4.95, and when considering each item, it was found that; the online course content creates a strong interest in learning, the online courses enable me to learn better skills and knowledge, the online courses can learn more efficiently, the online course navigation interface is reasonably designed and easy to click and the online course is moderately difficult are at a highest level with

the average score of 5.00. The online course videos have high picture quality and smooth viewing is at a highest level with the average score of 4.97, and the knowledge structure of the course is reasonably designed is at a high level with the average score of 4.93, respectively.

Conclusion

- 1. Conclusions
- 1.1 Results of evaluation of online lesson on Basics of Electronic Commerce for Higher Vocational College to have quality are as follow;

1.1.1 Media quality assessment results

The result online lesson on basics of electronic commerce overall, it was found that quality level of the online lesson on basics of electronic commerce is at an excellent level with the average score of 4.53, and when considering each item, it was found that; the knowledge structure design of online courses is very reasonable, the online course video explanation is comprehensive and clear, the online course video has high picture quality and smooth viewing, the online course navigation interface is properly designed and easy to click, the online courses are rich in resources and can attract interest from learners to learn, can quickly and easily browse the online course content, and the online course content is simple and suitable for learners to study independently are at an excellent level with the average score of 4.67, the organization mode and interface design of the online platform is very convenient, the communication and sharing function of the online platform is very useful, and the online course page has a reasonable layout, coordinated color collocation, and moderate page information are at an good level with the average score of 4.33, respectively.

1.1.2 Content quality assessment results

The result online lesson on basics of electronic commerce overall, it was found that quality level of the online lesson on basics of electronic commerce is at an excellent level with the average score of 4.93, and when considering each item, it was found that; the online course content can arouse strong learners' interest in learning, the online courses are simple and knowledge-specific, the online courses are moderately difficult, concordance between online course content and learning objectives, concordance between online course content and evaluation, the online course activities are consistent with the content, the online course teaching content resources are very rich, the chapters of the online courses are properly connected, and the chapters of the online courses are properly sequenced appropriately are at an excellent level with the average

score of 5.00 and the online course content design is very interesting is at a good level with the average score of 4.33 respectively.

1.2 Results of comparison of online lesson on basics of electronic commerce for Higher Vocational College

The results of the pre-test and post-test tests of the students had an average score of 12.33 points and 16.97 points, respectively. When comparing the pre-test and post-test scores, it was found that the post-test scores were higher than pre-test scores, with statistical significance at the level. 05.

1.3 Results of study the satisfaction of students who learned with online lesson on basics of electronic commerce.

The students are overall satisfied with online lesson overall it was found that the quality of the students' satisfaction is at a highest level with the average score of 4.95, and when considering each item, it was found that; the online course content creates a strong interest in learning, the online courses enable me to learn better skills and knowledge, the online courses can learn more efficiently, the online course navigation interface is reasonably designed and easy to click and the online course is moderately difficult are at a highest level with the average score of 5.00. The online course videos have high picture quality and smooth viewing is at a highest level with the average score of 4.97, and the knowledge structure of the course is reasonably designed is at a high level with the average score of 4.93, respectively.

2. Discussions

The research results can be discussed as follows.

2.1 The result online lesson on basics of electronic commerce overall, it was found that quality level of the online lesson on basics of electronic commerce is at an excellent level with the average score of 4.53, and when considering each item, it was found that; the knowledge structure design of online courses is very reasonable, the online course video explanation is comprehensive and clear, the online course video has high picture quality and smooth viewing, the online course navigation interface is properly designed and easy to click, the online courses are rich in resources and can attract interest from learners to learn, can quickly and easily browse the online course content, and the online course content is simple and suitable for learners to study independently are at an excellent level with the average score of 4.67, the organization mode and interface design of the online platform is very convenient, the online course page has

a reasonable layout, coordinated color collocation, and moderate page information and the communication and sharing function of the online platform is very useful are at an good level with the average score of 4.33. Consistent with the research results of Mo,L., Xu, S.K., Xiao, S.H., & Xu, L.Y. (2022) on the construction and development of online teaching resources for education and learning resources at the "C language programming"; By improving the traditional teaching resources, the flexibility and interactivity of this course can be improved, students' interest and enthusiasm for independent learning can be improved, and it is easier for students to understand and master the knowledge of this course.

2.2 The result online lesson on basics of electronic commerce overall, it was found that quality level of the online lesson on basics of electronic commerce is at an excellent level with the average score of 4.93, and when considering each item, it was found that; the online course content can arouse strong learners' interest in learning, the online courses are simple and knowledge-specific, the online courses are moderately difficult, concordance between online course content and learning objectives, concordance between online course content and evaluation, the online course activities are consistent with the content, the online course teaching content resources are very rich, the chapters of the online courses are properly connected, and the chapters of the online courses are properly sequenced appropriately are at an excellent level with the average score of 5.00 and the online course content design is very interesting is at a good level with the average score of 4.33 Consistent with the research results of Zhao, Q.Q., Yang, J., & Wang, F.L. (2023) Analysis on the construction practice of the high-quality online open course "Construction Engineering Metrology and Pricing" in higher vocational education. From the aspects of basic e-commerce course knowledge system, teaching resources, team building, practical training, this paper discusses the goal of online course construction, the construction of high-quality online development courses, promotes the application and sharing of high-quality education resources, and then improves the quality of professional personnel training.

2.3 The results of the pre-test and post-test tests of the students had an average score of 12.33 points and 16.97 points, respectively. When comparing the pre-test and post-test scores, it was found that the post-test scores were higher than pre-test scores, with statistical significance at the level. 05.. Consistent with the research of Shen, M., Wang L., Wang L.J., Gao, Y.H., Xue, J., & Sun, F. (2023) The construction and operation of online courses of traditional Chinese medicine pharmacy and Yin, D.H., Huang ,Y.F., Li ,J.N., Xu, L.C., & Zhang, M.R. (2021)

Exploration and practice of online teaching of "Preventive Medicine" course, The development and use of online courses have improved students 'participation in learning, realized the student-centered teaching concept, and expanded students' learning channels. The learning effect of this online course is ideal through statistical feedback from student achievement pre-and post-tests. The online learning status of the students is the main factor affecting the learning effect. Online course teaching mainly relies on students' independent learning, and teachers need to guide students to actively participate in the interaction and discussion of the course.

2.4 the students are overall satisfied with online lesson overall it was found that the quality of the students' satisfaction is at a highest level with the average score of 4.95, and when considering each item, it was found that; the online course content creates a strong interest in learning, the online courses enable me to learn better skills and knowledge, the online courses can learn more efficiently, the online course navigation interface is reasonably designed and easy to click and the online course is moderately difficult are at a highest level with the average score of 5.00. The online course videos have high picture quality and smooth viewing is at a highest level with the average score of 4.97, and the knowledge structure of the course is reasonably designed is at a high level with the average score of 4.93, respectively. Consistent with the research of Qi, M.,& Zhao, G.Z. (2020) "Digital Electronic Technology" online open course construction practice, Online courses are not limited by time, space and teaching environment, and they are flexible in learning. It not only provides learners with rich teaching resources and materials, including teaching materials, courseware, teaching videos, exercises and other traditional course materials, but also establishes a learning discussion to test the learning effect. At the same time, it is more conducive to learning process tracking and big data analysis. Mobilize students 'enthusiasm for learning, cultivate the ability to solve problems, and improve students' satisfaction.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Recommendations from the research results

Although this study has achieved some results, limited to time, financial resources and academic ability, there are has many limitations, which leaves a lot of room for improvement. These deficiencies are mainly reflected in the following aspects:

- 3.1.1 The number of students participating in the implementation of the online course is small, and the short implementation time of the course may limit the quality and quantity of the data.
- 3.1.2 The online course of E-commerce Foundation has not been fully applied, the collected data is insufficient, and the survey scope is limited.
- 3.1.3 Due to the limited personal ability, the course design needs to be further improved, and there are still many problems in the developed online course content that need to be further improved.

3.2 Suggestions for Future Research

Online education is a hot research topic in the future of education, and mobile terminal learning is also one of the potential directions. These new learning methods can provide learners with more convenient and faster education and achieve better educational results, so these learning directions are worth exploring by researchers and front-line teachers. This study carries out the online course construction of e-commerce foundation in higher vocational colleges. The later research work is based on the current achievements and deficiencies, mainly focusing on the following aspects:

- 3.2.1 Expand the scope of online course application research and evaluation samples, and select more classes to carry out the online learning application of E-commerce Foundation. Collect opinions and suggestions from learners, education experts and front-line educators, and take them as the idea of improving online courses.
- 3.2.2 Continue to improve the online course content of "E-commerce Foundation". In the future, centring on the opinions and suggestions of learners, education experts and front-line educators, we will constantly revise and adjust the online course content of "E-commerce Foundation", so as to better optimize teaching and improve teaching efficiency.
- 3.2.3 For industry development update, course content with the industry development to update, the future research direction is through the top design and information technology to industry into vocational education online course to build system, let the industry through information technology and school synchronization, guarantee vocational colleges course content can keep up with the industry the latest production demand.

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The Development of Micro-Class Based on Flipped Classroom Concept to Enhance

Learning Achievement on the Traditional Chinese Culture and Art of Higher Vocational

Students

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Abstract: The objectives of this study were 1) To development of micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students 2) To compare pre-test and post-test of the higher vocational students using the micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art and 3) To study the satisfaction of students who learned with the micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art. The results showed that 1) the effectiveness of micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students (E.I.) was 0.75 which according to criteria of 80/80. The evaluation of content the micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students by the experts were totally appropriate at the excellent level (\bar{X} = 4.73, S.D. = 0.17) and the evaluation of media by the experts were totally appropriate at the excellent level= (\bar{X} =4.67, S.D. = 0.58). 2) the post-test scores were higher than the pre-test scores with statistically significant difference at the .05 level and 3) the student's satisfaction of using micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture was at the most satisfaction (X = 4.86, S.D. = 0.34). Keywords: micro class; flipped classroom; traditional Chinese culture and art;

1. Introduction

learning achievement; satisfaction

The "flipped classroom" mode based on micro-course is to combine "micro-class" with "flipped classroom", use micro-video courses and teaching resources to form situational teaching (Li,Wan.Jia, Xu,Jing, 2013). With students as the main body, teachers guide students to find problems in learning, master knowledge points, develop the habit of learning well, and improve learning efficiency (Rong.Mei,Peng.Xuehong,2015). Based on micro class "flipped classroom" model is very suitable for the university class, because college students in years of education and training, has formed its own learning style and thinking habits, to self-discipline, reasonable planning learning tasks, can play a subjective initiative, actively explore the problems in learning, effective in exercise college students' autonomous learning ability (Hu,T.S,2011).

China is an ancient civilization with a long history. In the course of five thousand years of development, many excellent cultures have been formed, providing a model for people's learning and experience. Tradition is an extremely powerful force to influence people's behavior; culture is the blood of a nation, carrying the spirit of national development. The excellent traditional Chinese culture is the sum of the material and spiritual wealth created by the Chinese nation through 5,000 years of struggle. It is the concentrated embodiment of Chinese culture and supports the Chinese nation to pass on from generation to generation. Culture prospers the country, culture is strong and the nation is strong. Culture is an important force for the survival and development of a nation, and fine traditional culture is the foundation for the inheritance and development of a country and a nation. In order to further cultivate the patriotism spirit of contemporary college students, promote the influence of the traditional Chinese culture in the world, and maximize the potential value, it is necessary to optimize and adjust its teaching methods.

In the teaching of excellent traditional Chinese culture, teachers often underestimated learners' cognitive ability, knowledge experience and differences, and showed a tendency of oversimplification in teaching, overemphasizing step by step, and it was not easy to transform an abstract, complex and difficult to perceive thing into a concrete, simple and easy to recognize thing. Teachers do not pay attention to mobilize students' learning initiative and enthusiasm, do not guide students to explore knowledge, because hands, mouth, brain less, no active learning. We should make full use of modern

educational information technology. Traditional Chinese teaching pays attention to teacher teaching and students 'learning, which leads to students' great dependence on teachers and flipped class. Many teachers and students cannot adapt to this teaching mode which requires their own self-control (Sun Huihui, 2021). Students can only passively accept the knowledge and skills instilled by teachers but cannot exert their own initiative and initiative in learning. Teachers can only catch up with the teaching progress but have no energy and time to carry out teaching research. If this goes on for a long time, it will inevitably have an adverse impact on the teaching effect of the integration of science and practice in higher vocational colleges.

Therefore, this study focuses on combining the micro-class of the flipped classroom model with the excellent traditional Chinese culture to improve the teaching quality. Through this method, the "flipped classroom" mode based on micro-class, it is helpful to break through the teaching predicament of Chinese excellent traditional culture and art and deepen the teaching reform. The content is clear and interesting, which can effectively stimulate students' interest in the course. Let students, as the main body of the classroom, actively explore the problems in learning, which is the improvement of students 'learning ability, let the good interaction between teachers and students, more activate the classroom atmosphere, and enhance students' interest in learning.

2. Research of Objectives

- To development of micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students.
- 2. To compare pretest and posttest of the higher vocational students using the micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art.
- 3. To study the satisfaction of students who learned with the micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art.

3. Literature Review

(A) Micro-Class refers to the structured digital resources that use information technology to present fragmented learning content (Hu,T.S,2011), process and expansion materials according to cognitive laws. "Micro-course" originated from LeRoy A, a professor of organic chemistry at the University of Northern Iowa (University of Northern Lowa). McGrew The "60-second Organic Chemistry course" proposed in 1993 was designed to give non-professionals more knowledge about chemistry, rather than to "live" in class.1995, Napier University (Napier University) of T.P. Professor Kee proposed "One Minute Speech (The One Minute Lecture)", mainly for students to give a one-minute speech on a certain topic, which greatly requires students to understand the core of the theme and grasp the length of time.(Christopher P. Dwyer,2017).

(B) Traditional Chinese Culture and Art

Chinese culture, or Chinese traditional culture, Chinese traditional culture, Chinese traditional culture, Chinese culture, the ancient Chinese culture, Chinese" (general study of Chinese culture foreigners called "sinologist", and the Chinese study of Chinese culture called "Chinese master"), contains, folk opera (mainly kunqu opera, hopera and huangmei opera), chess, tea ceremony, Chinese traditional instruments, literati calligraphy and painting, etc., refers to the basis of the central plains culture evolution, the development of the unique culture .Chinese culture is the integration of various national cultures.

- (C) ADDIE Model is a systematic instructional design model used to develop effective training programs. The acronym stands for Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The ADDIE model is a cyclical process, and after the evaluation phase, the instructional designer can use the feedback and data to make necessary revisions and enhancements to the training program before repeating the entire process.
- (D) Learning Achievement is the "degree of student success in learning the subject matter in schools, as indicated in the form of scores received from the results of tests on a certain subject matter." Meanwhile, Tu'u Sincere (2004: 75) states that "learning achievement is the acquisition of knowledge or abilities created by subject matter, commonly shown by test scores or numerical value awarded by teachers." Based on this

understanding, it can be concluded that learning achievement is the percentage of pupils who succeed in school and is expressed as a numerical figure.

(E) Flipped Classroom Concept is a new teaching mode proposed under the support of new technology and relying on the allocation of new teaching resources (Wang, Haifei, Li. Jie, 2022). The prototype of the flipped classroom teaching model is that Jonathan Bergman and Aaron Sam, two American chemistry teachers, in order to solve the problem that students cannot delay their classes due to various reasons, two teachers made teaching videos for students who cannot go to school to study at home (Yuan.Aizhen, 2019), but their academic performance improved. Since then, this teaching philosophy has attracted wide attention in the American education community (Brenda. Alvarez, 2014). In 2011, Man Khan, a leading figure in the flipped classroom field, came along. He founded Khan Academy, created online learning resources, and shared his experiences (Herreid, 2013). Jiang Leilei discussed the application of flipped classroom in English teaching. Through practice, the author finds that flipped classroom mode can stimulate students' learning initiative and improve students' English listening and speaking ability and communication ability (Jiang.Leilei,2017). CAI Zhenjiang researched and designed a flipped classroom teaching model based on the mobile Internet environment and carried out practical exploration. The results show that the application of mobile Internet can improve students' learning enthusiasm and interest (CAI.Zhenjiang,2022).

4. Research Methodology

The research methods used in this paper include literature analysis, observations, interviews, questionnaires, and field studies. Based on the article analysis and practical teaching experience, this paper discusses the effectiveness of the micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students.

The population of this study is 200 students in grade 1 of Sichuan Health and Rehabilitation Vocational College, China in the 2023 academic year. The sample of this study was a questionnaire of 30 students in grade 1 in 2023. They were students of

researchers working at the Sichuan Vocational College of Health and Rehabilitation in China and were selected using a random sampling method.

The research instruments consisted of (1) micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students (2) content and media quality questionnaire for micro-class based on flipped classroom concept (3) learning achievement questionnaire of higher vocational students between pre-test and post-test scores using micro-class based on flipped classroom concept and (4) satisfaction questionnaires to assess the higher vocational student's level for micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art.

The data were analyzed using Effectiveness Index (E.I.), Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test. Amassment statistics data after the experiment and calculate (O_1) and (O_2) for mean and also compared, arrangement for the experimental model by microclass based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students.

Materials for online learning

A) Materials for online learning. By combining the ADDIE model with the flipped classroom in micro-classes. Micro lessons refer to short, focused learning activities that are designed to deliver specific information or skills in a brief amount of time. These lessons can be applied in various educational and professional settings to enhance learning and improve performance. Here are some potential applications of micro lessons: a) Classroom instruction: Teachers can use micro lessons to introduce new concepts or reinforce previous learning in a concise format. These lessons can be delivered through multimedia presentations, interactive quizzes, or hands-on activities. b) Online learning: Micro lessons are particularly effective for online courses or e-learning platforms. Students can access bite-sized lessons at their own pace, making learning more flexible and accessible. Micro lessons can also be easily updated and adapted to meet the needs of different learners. c) Training and development: Micro lessons can be used in workplace training programs to provide just-in-time learning. Students can quickly acquire new skills

or knowledge without needing to attend lengthy training sessions. These short lessons can also be easily integrated into daily work routines, allowing for continuous learning. d) Skill-based training: Micro lessons are beneficial for teaching specific skills, such as communication, problem-solving, or time management. By breaking down complex skills into smaller, manageable components, learners can practice and reinforce each aspect individually before moving on to the next. Overall, the application of micro lessons offers a practical and efficient way to deliver targeted learning content in various educational and professional contexts. By breaking down complex topics and skills into smaller, manageable chunks, micro lessons help learners acquire knowledge and develop their skills more effectively. For the ADDIE model is a systematic instructional design model used to develop effective training programs. The acronym stands for Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation.

B) Textbook used in this study is the revised version of China's "Twelfth Five-Year Plan" National vocational education textbook, which is compiled according to the educational philosophy of higher vocational education. In terms of content, it helps students broaden their horizons, expand their thinking and enrich their humanistic knowledge. The compilation of this textbook focuses on the training of talents in higher vocational education as the basis of the goal.

C) Lesson plan guidelines to improve the level of traditional Chinese culture and art. In the current study, the researcher created the lesson plans for 12 weeks to plan what and how to teach the students each week. According to the course description, first-year freshmen attend classes once a week for 1.5 hours per class. Flipped classroom is a teaching concept that subverts the traditional teaching model. By transferring the teaching content outside the classroom, the classroom time is used for student cooperation, discussion and practice, so as to improve the learning effect and student participation. In order to effectively implement flipped classroom micro-lessons. Through such 12 weeks flipped classroom, micro-lesson plan, class time can be fully utilized to stimulate students' interest and participation in learning traditional Chinese culture and art, cultivate students' problem-solving and practical abilities, and improve learning and teaching effectiveness.

The procedures of this study are:

Step 1: The researcher studied theories of the traditional Chinese culture and a rt and attitude measurement to develop the questions in the pretest, posttest, and questi onnaire. Step 2: The pretest, posttest and questionnaire were reviewed by the researche r's advisor and other experts in the field (CAI.Zhenjiang, 2022). Step 3: The pretest, postt est and questionnaire were piloted with 30 students who enrolled in the Traditional Chine se culture and art subject but were in not the same group as the participants of the study . Step 4: A group of 30 grade 1 students, who were enrolled in the subject of Traditional Chinese culture and art at Sichuan Health and Rehabilitation Vocational College, China w as assigned to complete the pretest. The test time was approximately one hour. Step 5: T he researcher created the lesson plan based on applying micro-class based on flipped c lassroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture an d art of higher vocational students. This lesson plan was designed for 12 weeks and app roved by the researcher's advisor and experts in the field. Step 6: The researcher ran the class based on the lesson plan. The students were taught the Traditional Chinese culture and art through micro-class based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning ac hievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students for 12 weeks. After that, they were assigned to complete both the post-test and questionnaire. T he test time was approximately one hour.

5. Conclusion

1. The efficiency of micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students. The average score of pretests was 10.97, and the average score of posttests was 17.77, which indicated a substantial improvement upon the micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students. The result revealed that the value of Effectiveness Index (E.I.). as 0.75 or calculated as 75 percentage. To summarize, this micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students is increased learning achievement of students. The results of the quality

assessment of micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students by three content experts and three media experts. The overall quality is excellent levels (Wu.Bo ,Lu.Chunjiang, 2019).

Table 1 Evaluation results of efficiency of micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students.

Average Pretest score	Average Posttest score	Total of pre-test scores	Total of post-test scores	Full scores multiplied by the number of students	Effectiveness Index (E.I.)
10.97	17.77	329	533	20 x 30	0.752

Table 2 Results of evaluation of micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students by three content experts.

Evaluation Items	V	S.D.	Result
Evaluation items	X 3.D.		Interpretation
1. Consistency between content and	4.00	0.00	Good
learning objectives.			
2. The content is interesting.	5.00	0.00	Excellent

Total	4.73	0.17	Excellent
complete.			
10. The overview of the content is	5.00	0.00	Excellent
learners' interest.			
9. Micro-lesson content stimulates	5.00	0.00	Excellent
content.			
8. Activities are consistent with the	5.00	0.00	Excellent
of Chinese higher vocational students.			
7. The content is in line with the situation	5.00	0.00	Excellent
6. Content accuracy.	4.33	0.58	Good
5. Content sorting is appropriate.	5.00	0.00	Excellent
appropriate.			
4. The capacity of each activity is	4.67	0.58	Excellent
interest.			
3. The content increases students'	4.33	0.58	Good

Table 3 Results of evaluation of micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students by three media experts.

Evaluation Items	\overline{X}	S.D.	Result Interpretation
Micro-lessons through flipped classroom	4.67	0.58	Excellent
make learning easier to understand.			

2. The sequence and content of activities	4.67	0.58	Excellent
are appropriate.			
3. It's easy for teachers to use.	4.33	0.58	Good
4. The picture is consistent with the content.	4.33	0.58	Good
5. Be able to clearly present the learning	4.67	0.58	Excellent
content.			
6. These activities are suitable for learners.	4.67	0.58	Excellent
7. It's easy for students to use.	4.67	0.58	Excellent
8. Interest in learning.	4.67	0.58	Excellent
9. Make it easier for students to understand	5.00	0.00	Excellent
what they are learning.			
10. Details are clear and easy to	5.00	0.00	Excellent
understand.			
Total	4.67	0.46	Excellent

2. Compare the learning achievement of students between pretest and posttest scores using micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students. The mean score of pretests was 10.97, and the score of standard deviation (S.D.) was 1.48. The result after using the micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students constituted a substantial improvement in students which translated into high posttest was 17.77 and standard deviation (S.D.) was 1.91 and t-test analysis before and after the treatment 21.05 which demonstrated a considerable difference was statistically significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 Compare of average scores pretest and posttest of student's using micro-

classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art

	Λ	S.D.	df	t-test	Sig.(2-tailed)
30	10.97	1.48			
			29	21.05	0.000
30	17.77	1.91			
					29 21.05

^{**}p< .05

3. The results of evaluation of students' satisfaction with micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept to enhance learning achievement on the traditional Chinese culture and art of higher vocational students by 30 students. The overall students' satisfaction was strongly agree level. When considering each item, it was found that learning traditional Chinese culture and art through micro-class based on flipped classroom concept can remember more art and culture and can make it more convenient to watch the places of interest that cannot be reached and learning traditional Chinese culture and art through micro-classes based on the flipped classroom concept can make learning more interesting were strongly agree level and learning traditional Chinese culture and art in your own time and place through micro-classes based on flipped classroom concept and learning traditional Chinese culture and art through micro-classes based on the flipped classroom concept can quickly participate in learning were strongly agree level, respectively.

6. Recommend and Suggestions for Further Research

In this research, researcher have suggested that the results of the study should be applied as follows:

1. The application of micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept should be carried out step by step according to the best practices in the field, which can enable researchers to achieve the goal of building micro-classroom application courses based on flipped classroom concept, so as to improve efficiency and achieve greater success.

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- 2. The development of micro-classroom based on flipped classroom concept can design more interesting activities by adding images, sounds and video clips. His program will help attract students to do activities and enjoy more movement.
- 3. Traditional Chinese culture and art have exerted a profound influence on the surrounding areas of China, and the influence of this course can be expanded through the application of micro-classroom based on the flipped classroom concept. At the same time, this research method can also be used for reference by other disciplines.

Suggestions for Further Research

Based on the summary and discussion of this study, the researchers' suggestions for further research are as follows:

- 1. New technologies should be introduced into the curriculum to stimulate more interest in learning.
- 2. Other art classes and subjects of interest to students should be developed using micro-classes.
- 3. Further research into micro-classroom applications should be conducted in conjunction with other teaching methods such as cognitive skills, systems thinking skills and critical thinking skills.

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第二语言教学法的四大流派述评及教学启示

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An Overview and Pedagogical Implications of the Four Major Approaches to Second Language

Teaching

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摘要

20 世纪可谓是第二语言教学蓬勃发展的重要时期,在过去的一百多年间,各种不同的教学流派先后出现,影响比较大的流派可分为四个流派——认知派(侧重智力)、经验派(侧重习惯)、人本派(侧重情感)、功能派(侧重交际)。这四大教学法流派各有各的特色,同时也各有各的不足,本研究着重于结合理论简述这四大教学法流派,并结合汉语教学进行分析,以在教学活动中借鉴这些流派的优点,灵活运用于实际教学中。通过对不同流派的综合运用,更好地激发学生的学习兴趣,提高他们的语言运用能力,有效培养学生的综合素养,为汉语教学提供更为丰富和有效的途径。

关键词: 第二语言教学,认知派,经验派,人本派,功能派

Abstract:

The 20th century can be considered a crucial period of flourishing development in second language teaching. Over the past century, various teaching methodologies have emerged, and the influential ones can be categorized into four main approaches—cognitive approach (emphasizing intellect), experiential approach (emphasizing habits), humanistic approach (emphasizing emotions), and functional approach (emphasizing communication). Each of these four teaching method approaches has its own characteristics and shortcomings. This study focuses on providing a brief overview of these four teaching method approaches, integrating theories, and combining them with Chinese language teaching for analysis. The goal is to draw on the strengths of these approaches in teaching activities and apply them flexibly in actual teaching. By comprehensively utilizing different approaches, the aim is to better stimulate

students' interest in learning, enhance their language proficiency, effectively cultivate their overall competence, and provide richer and more effective avenues for Chinese language teaching.

Keywords: Second Language Teaching, Cognitive Approach, Experiential Approach, Humanistic Approach, Functional Approach

引言

语言是人们进行交流和沟通的工具,但语言有母语和外语的差别。不同年龄段的 学习者对语言的习得情况有别,不同文化背景下的学习者对第二语言的习得更是差异 甚大。这些差异决定了语言教学的复杂性,因此第二语言教学法成为教学的关键指导。

在中国,随着对外汉语教育的兴起,第二语言教学法变得尤为重要。第二语言教学法是一门跨学科的领域,它立足于研究教学理论、教学实践、教学过程和教学规律,以帮助学生有效地习得第二语言。马炳军(2019)在《外语教学法的发展趋势探究一一评《国外外语教学法主要流派》一文中研究指出通过对语言和历史的研究,我们不难发现,在长久的中西方文化碰撞交流过程中,语言教学是各种文化之间进行碰撞、交流、融合的基础。[©]不同的第二语言教学法流派提供了不同的方法和策略,教育工作者需要了解它们的形成、演变、特点及发展趋向,以更好地指导学生。

第二语言教学法的选择对于最终教学目标的实现和教学效果的呈现至关重要。不同流派强调的重点和方法各异。例如,某些流派可能更注重语法和书面语的教学,而其他流派可能更强调口语交流和实际应用。了解这些流派的不同特点,教育工作者可以更好地根据学生的需求和背景制定教学计划。

随着国际中文教育的快速发展,第二语言教学法变得尤为重要。有关第二语言教学法的研究也不断深入。研究者们致力于探索新的教学方法和策略,以适应不同类型的学习者,包括儿童、青少年和成人,以及具有不同文化背景的学生。这种研究努力有助于提高国际中文教育的质量,使更多的人能够流利地掌握汉语,并更好地理解中国文化。

总之,随着中国经济崛起,汉语国际化的趋势不可逆转,国际中文教育也愈发重要。第二语言教学法作为关键的教育工具,为学生提供了有效的习得第二语言的方法。 了解不同流派的特点和发展趋向,教育工作者可以更好地满足学生的需求,提高国际中文教育的质量,为更多的人提供学习汉语的机会。

刘珣(2000)主张"汉语作为第二语言教学是整个第二语言教学的一部分。第二语言教学的共同规律······也是适用于汉语教学的;而今天第二语言教学的发展趋势,更值得我们关注。另一方面,对各种不同流派的教学方法,应以辩证的观点分析其长处与不足"^②。他强调了汉语作为第二语言教学与整体第二语言教学的关联性。这提醒我们在汉语教学中,可以借鉴和应用一般第二语言教学的规律和趋势。这对于构建更科学、系统的汉语教学体系具有积极的指导意义。同时,他主张对不同流派的教学方法进行辩证分析,这有助于我们更全面地理解各种方法的长处和不足,为教学实践提供更灵活的选择。

[®] 马炳军(2019). 外语教学法的发展趋势探究——评《国外外语教学法主要流派》. 中国教育学刊, 2019(09), 111.

② 刘珣《对外汉语教育引论》,北京:北京语言文化大学出版社,2000年,第304页

陶健敏(2007)提出"如何在引进西方教学理论和学习理论的同时,更多地关注 汉语教学本体的独特性,是当前对外汉语教学理论发展的一大趋势"[®],强调了在引进 西方教学理论的同时,更要关注汉语教学本体的独特性。这表明在全球化的背景下, 虽然可以借鉴外部的经验,但也需要根据汉语的特点进行有针对性的创新。这对于提 高汉语教学的效果,使之更符合学习者的需求具有重要的启示。

陈红(2009)认为"外语教学法流派的形成和发展与语言学有着密切的联系,从19世纪以前至20世纪末,随着语言学研究的深入,先后出现了多种教学法流派,这些流派在不断的调整和发展过程中,发生了显著的变化,显示了广阔的应用前景"^②,指出了外语教学法流派的形成与语言学的关系密切,提醒我们在教学方法的选择上,需要考虑到语言学的最新研究成果,以更好地适应学科发展的需要。

北京大学对外汉语教育学院赵杨(2017)指出"教学法由"法"向"原则"的演进,可以说是语言教学思想的回归与升华"[®]。外语教学流派很多,大致可以分为形式主义和活动主义。这两大流派的偏好呈现"钟摆现象",即一段时期重视语言形式,但又觉得不足,又会偏重语言功能,但一段时期后又会折返回语言形式。[®](武和平与武海霞,2014)实际上,语言的形式和意义是密不可分的,在教学中,既要注重语言形式,也要强调语言功能,二者结合才能更好地促进学生的语言能力全面发展。

本文将从回顾和展望角度简述以西方语言作为第二语言的教学法四大流派——认知派、经验派、人本派、功能派。在理论方面,认知派和经验派着重于语言结构规则,人本派和功能派着重于语言功能意义;在教学目标方面,认知派和经验派看重语音语法词汇教学,人本派和功能派看重语言交际能力的培养;在教学大纲方面,认知派和经验派强调语言点的学习(即"如何说"),人本派和功能派强调强调题材的学习(即"说什么");在教学过程方面,认知派和经验派主要采用传授式教学,人本派和功能派主要采用探索发现式教学。

一、重语言结构规则的"认知派"和"经验派"

1、理论基础、代表性教学法及代表人物

认知派是以转换生成语法理论为语言学理论基础,以认知心理学为心理学理论基础的第二语言教学法流派,侧重学习者的智力,重心置于学习者对语言规则的理解和自觉掌握,最具代表性的是语法翻译法(亦称"传统法"或"古典法")。该教学法的语言学基础是历史比较语言学,心理学理论基础是官能心理学,于 18 世纪末 19 世纪初由德国语言学家奥伦多夫(H. 011endorff)等对语法翻译法进行了理论梳理,继而成为一种科学的第二语言教学法体系,是第二语言教学法史上第一个完整的教学法体系。

[®] 陶健敏《汉英语作为第二语言的教学法体系对比研究》,华东师范大学博士学位论文,2007 年

[®] 陈红《语言观的演变与外语教学法流派的发展》,湖北:滁州学院学报,2009年4月,第11卷第2期

[®] 赵杨《外语教学法的演进:从方法到原则》,北京语言大学:国际汉语教学研究,2017年,第1期

^④ 武和平、武海霞《外语教学方法与流派》,北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2014年

经验派是与语言翻译法相对立的教学法,是以结构主义语言学为语言学理论,以联结-行为主义心理学为心理学基础的第二语言教学法流派,侧重学习者的习惯,重心置于词语与客观事物直接联结,运用联想使新旧语言材料建立联系,加强学习和记忆,最具代表性的是直接法(亦称"改革法"或"自然法")。该教学法于 19 世纪末 20 世纪初产生于西欧,代表人物有直接法奠基人德国语言教育家菲埃托(V. W. Vietor)、大力推广直接法的德国教育家贝力子(M. Berlitz)及法国语言教育家古安(F. Gouin)等。

2、代表性教学法的课堂教学及特点

认知派的语法翻译法采用母语教学,以翻译为教学手段,课堂教学通常采用演绎法,教授系统的目的语语法知识;偏重读写层面的教学,忽视听说层面的教学;教学内容主要以规范的书面语为主,以翻译练习为主要的知识巩固手段。该教学法主张"熟背"语法规则,"翻译"练习巩固语法规则,从而习得阅读和翻译的能力,锻炼学习者的记忆能力和逻辑思维能力。

经验派的直接法采用目的语教学,以直观感知为教学手段,课堂教学通常采用归纳法,教授生活化的目的语知识;偏重听说层面的教学,忽视读写层面的教学;教学内容主要以生动的生活语言为主,坚持"句本位"原则,通过模仿、操练、记忆,使学习者形成"习惯",体现了循序渐进的特点。该教学法主张"幼儿学语"论,模仿幼儿习得母语的自然过程,认为口语是第一性的,先学话后学书面语是学习语言的自然途径[©]。

3、代表性教学法的借鉴性和局限性

语法翻译法的教学过程可以归纳为:

词法讲解 ➡ 语法规则讲解 ➡ 翻译练习 ➡ 串讲课文

其优势在于语法规则的操练强化了学习者的理性分析能力和归纳能力,有利于智力发展,19世纪40年代至20世纪40年代期间语法翻译法始终处于统治地位,汉语作为第二语言教学中的精读课、综合课、翻译课主要借鉴该教学法。除了可借鉴的优点外,语法翻译法也存在局限性,即过分重视语法规则教学,耽误学习者听说能力的培养,教学内容过于书面、正式,忽视学习者对生活实用语言的掌握,从而影响学习者实际语言交际能力的发展。

直接法的教学过程可以归纳为:

整句听 ➡ 整句模仿 ➡ 反复练习 ➡ 形成习惯记忆

其优势在于整句听说训练提升了学习者切实的第二语言交际能力,不借助母语的中介作用,通过直观感知建立目的语与思想的直接联系,促进学习者养成目的语思维,直击外语教学的核心,是第二语言教学法历史上的一次突破。其局限性则表现在对学习者母语积极作用的忽视,使得学习者对第二语言中一些知识的理解缺乏透彻性和全面性,更偏向于片面认知,过于强调模仿练习,影响学习者的学习主动性,不利于学习者智力的发展。

① 刘珣《对外汉语教育引论》,北京:北京语言文化大学出版社,2000年,第239-240页

4、教学启示

经上述分析可将以语法翻译法为代表的认知派和以直接法为代表的经验派的特点归纳如下:在教学语言上,前者重视母语的积极作用,后者重视目的语的积极作用;在课堂教学上,前者采用演绎法进行教学,后者采用归纳法进行教学;在语言学理论上,前者认为语言是规则体系,后者认为语言是习惯体系;在心理学理论上,前者肯定人的智力,坚持"认知—规则说",后者肯定人的习惯,坚持"刺激—反应说"。认知派强调"理解"和"自觉",更适用于成年学习者,适合高级阶段的第二语言教学;经验派强调"模仿"和"操练",更适用于儿童学习者,适合初级阶段的第二语言教学。

在国际中文教学实践中,认知派和经验派在语法翻译法和直接法的代表性观点为不同学习阶段和学习者提供了有益的教学策略。在后疫情时代,这些启示更加迫切地需要被考虑。

首先,认知派的强调"理解"和"自觉"对成年学习者和高级阶段的国际中文教学具有重要指导意义。在面对成年学习者时,注重他们的认知能力和自主学习能力,通过理解语言规则和结构来提高语言能力,更符合他们的学习方式。这意味着在设计教学活动时,可以更多地引入实际语境和认知任务,促使学习者更深层次地理解语言结构。

其次,经验派的强调"模仿"和"操练"对初级阶段和儿童学习者的国际中文教学同样具有重要意义。尤其是在后疫情时代,由于在线教学的增加,学习者可能缺乏实际语境中的交流机会。因此,通过模仿和操练,学习者可以更好地掌握基础语言表达能力,为将来的实际交流打下坚实基础。

二、重语言功能意义的"人本派"和"功能派"

1、理论基础、代表性教学法及代表人物

人本派是以结构主义语言学为语言学理论基础,以人本主义心理学为心理学理论基础的第二语言教学法流派,侧重学习者的情感,主张"学生中心论",强调教为学服务,关注情感因素在教学中作用,鼓励学生发挥主动性,以建立和谐的师生关系和愉悦的学习心理状态,具有代表性的是团体语言学习法(Community Language Learning)(亦称 "咨询法")。该教学法于 20 世纪 60 年代初在美国创立,代表人物为美国心理学家柯伦(C. A. Curran)。

功能派是以功能主义语言学为语言学理论基础,以人本主义心理学为心理学理论基础的第二语言教学法流派,侧重学习者的交际,同样强调以学生为中心,主张以功能意念为纲,强调语言的本质功能是社会交际功能,交际应追求"有效交际",而非零偏误的"完美交际",最具有代表性的是交际法(Communicative Language Teaching)(亦称"意念-功能法")。该教学法于 70 年代初期产生于西欧共同体国家,自产生以来,创始人为英国语言学家威尔金斯(D. A. Wilkins),代表人物有英国语言教育家亚历山大(L. G. Alexander)、威多森(H. G. Widdowson)等。

2、代表性教学法的课堂教学及特点

团体语言学习法把老师和学生的关系视为"医生"和"病人"的关系,借助心理治疗的理论和方法,赋予老师"咨询医生"的身份,学生则被看成需要接受心理咨询和帮助的"病人"。课堂采用小组讨论的形式进行教学,通常以6-12个学生为最佳组合人数,围坐一圈,教师在圈外。学生以母语"咨询",教师以"目的语"翻译解答,学生重复目的语,继而形成一定的话题会话,如:学生问 What is computer in Chinese?教师答:"电脑"。学生复述:"电脑"。教学内容以口语为主,几乎不涉及书面语,整个"教"与"学"的过程由学生主导,老师承担解疑答惑的顾问角色。目的语语言点的教授则采用"归纳法",教师适当引导学生主动发现和总结目的语的词汇和语法。

"交际法是以语言功能和意念项目为纲、培养在特定的社会语境中运用语言进行交际能力的一种教学法"^①。也就是人们在真实的交际活动中首先要确定自己想表达的内容,"想表达的内容"即为功能意念。交际法课堂以"完成任务"的方式进行教学,采用"演绎-归纳法"。首先,展示情景化突出、真实性较高的供学习的对话语料;第二,针对对话材料进行口头练习;第三,学习对话中的表达方式和语法结构;第四,教师根据所学内容设计交际情景;最后,学习者根据教师所设计的交际情景,运用习得的交际知识自由表达。常见的任务完成方式有角色扮演、辩论等。

3、代表性教学法的借鉴性和局限性

团体语言学习法教学过程可归纳为:

学生提问 ➡ 教师回答 ➡ 学生重复 目的语会话练习(学生主动) 教师引导归纳语言点

整个教学过程注重师生(老师和学生)关系和生生(学生和学生)关系的正向培养,较大程度地消除学习者的心理障碍,共创轻松愉悦的学习环境,一改学生以往的"被动式"学习,化"被动"为"主动"。刘珣(2000)在《对外汉语教育引论》一书中写到"团体语言学习法的理论基础是人本主义心理学,强调整体学习观,认为人类学习是完整的人的学习,语言学习是一个整体的学习过程,不仅是让学生接受知识、培养能力,而且是既有认知思维的一面又有情感需要的一面,两者需要协调一致"^②。

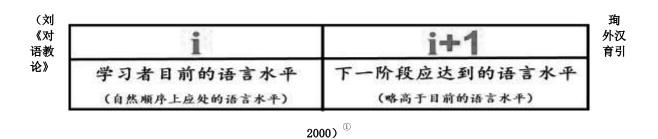
交际法教学过程可归纳为:

准备交际语料 ➡ 口头语料练习 ➡ 表达及语法学习 交际情景再创 完成文际练习任务

整个教学过程重视"目的语语境",力求交际的真实自然,以话语为基本教学单位,重"表达",对学习者的错误采取容忍态度,旨在避免挫伤学生的自尊心,从而激发学生的主动性、积极性。教学中的语言材料以话题螺旋式安排,难度渐增,即"由简到难",这一点也符合美国语言教育家克拉申(S. Krashen)提出的"i+1"公式。(如下图)

[◎] 刘珣《对外汉语教育引论》,北京:北京语言文化大学出版社,2000年,第273页

② 刘珣《对外汉语教育引论》,北京:北京语言文化大学出版社,2000年,第258-259页



4、教学启示

经上述分析可将以团体语言学习法为代表的人本派和以交际法为代表的功能派的特点归纳如下:在教学语言上,前者依赖母语,后者重视目的语;在课堂教学上,前者采用归纳法进行教学,后者采用演绎-归纳法进行教学;在理论基础上,前者偏重人本主义心理学的指导意义,特别关注"情感因素"对交际能力发展的影响,后者偏重功能主义语言学的指导意义,重点关注"学习者交际的规范性、得体性。人本派和功能派都将焦点转到了"学生"身上,改变之前课堂教学对"教师"的依赖性,向"师生平等的课堂"迈进了一步。

团体语言学习法和交际法代表了人本派和功能派的观点,更加注重学生的角色和课堂平等。在国际中文教学中,这些观点对于培养学生的交际能力至关重要。特别是在后疫情时代,由于线上教学的普及,交际能力的培养更需要侧重于通过虚拟平台进行,强调学生的主动参与和合作,使得学生在虚拟环境中也能够获得真实的语言交流体验。

人本派和功能派的关注点转移到学生身上,突显了教学过程中学生的情感因素和规范性。在后疫情时代,学生可能面临更多的心理压力和情感挑战,因此教师需要更加关注学生的情感状态,创造积极的学习氛围。同时,功能派的关注点在于规范性和得体性,这对于国际中文教学的目标是非常贴切的,因为学生在实际语境中需要遵循一定的交际规范,使其语言应用更加得体。

结论

本论文笔者论述了第二语言教学法的四大教学流派及各教学流派中具有代表性的教学法:认知派-语法翻译法、经验派-直接法、人本派-团体语言学习法、功能派-交际法,认知派和经验派强调"自觉学习",人本派和功能派强调"自然习得"。

认知派侧重发展学习者的智力,语法翻译法重视培养学习者的阅读和翻译能力,迎合 18 世纪末至 19 世纪初西方国家对翻译人才的需求。对于现在的国际中文教育而言,由于语法翻译法对母语的掌握水平要求较高,该教学法不适用于幼龄学习者,也不适用于以习得日常交流用语为学习目的的学习者;该教学法较适用于专业领域相关的语言学习者,如翻译工作者、酒店管理人员、外交人员等。

经验派侧重培养学习者的习惯,直接法重视培养学习者的听力和口语能力,开创性地将第二语言学习焦点从"较正式的书面语"转向"活泼的口语",迎合了 19 世纪末 20 世纪初西欧各国间国际往来对外语口语人才的需求。对于现在的国际中文教育而言,由于直接法过度强调"模仿",该教学法不太符合成年学习者的行为习惯和思维习惯,容易给成年学习者造成"稚化"的学习体验,继而影响学习者的学习热情和学

[®] 刘珣《对外汉语教育引论》,北京:北京语言文化大学出版社,2000年,第174页

习欲望;该教学法较适用于幼龄学习者,其教学顺序和教学焦点与幼儿习得母语趋于一致,幼龄学习者能较快适应,并比较容易习惯和配合整个教学过程。

人本派侧重平衡学习者的情感,团体语言学习法重视利用主观(师生关系)客观(学习环境)因素将学习者的心理状态"创造成"最佳学习状态,学生主导课堂,教师化身"顾问"。对于现在的国际中文教育而言,由于团体语言学习法采取小组讨论的形式教学,且以 6-12 人为宜,对教学要求较高,该教学法不适用于大课堂教学,也不适用于客观条件(如教学设备、教具等)不充分的教学单位,加上该教学法过于强调学生的"课堂主导性",虽然打破了之前"过度依赖教师"的局限性,但同时过于忽视教师的"指导作用",对于幼龄学习者来说,其小组讨论的上课形式可以借鉴,但教学设计上应适当增加教师在课堂上的"指导",才更符合幼儿第二语言习得的需求;对于成年学习者来说,其小组讨论的上课形式同样可以借鉴,但成年人本身有"既成"的知识体系和"不容忽视"的人生阅历,倘若课堂"完全"交给学生,会在一定程度上影响教师对课堂的管理,从而造成无法完整有效地实现教学目标。

功能派侧重培养学生的交际,交际法重视培养学习者真实的、情景化的表达能力,体现了语言的本质功能——交际功能,迎合 20 世纪 70 年代西欧各国积极加强各领域国际交流的需求。对于现在的国际中文教育而言,由于交际法重"意念功能",同时重视交际的规范性、得体性,内容循序渐进,比较符合 21 世纪信息时代下第二语言学习者的"学习需要",因此以"交际法"为原则的各类教材也频繁面世,交际法是对第二语言教学影响较大的一种教学法。黄玮(2008)在其撰写的《第二语言教学交际法研究综述》一文中提到"交际法自 20 世纪 70 年代产生以来,便风靡全球,影响深远,已成为世界上影响最大的教学法流派之一"^①。

总的来说,认知派和经验派以及人本派和功能派的教学法理论流派在国际中文教学中都提供了有益的启示,尤其在后疫情时代,这些启示更需要灵活应用,以满足不同学习者的需求,促进语言教学的创新和提高教学效果。任何一种教学法都不是完美的,随着时代的改变、社会的进步,一种教学法原本表现的"优点"可能变成"缺点",而原本表现的"缺点"也可能变成"优点"。"教学"本就是一个综合性比较强的"任务","第二语言教学"的综合性更强,第二语言教学理论研究是建立在语言学、心理学、教育学和社会学等多学科理论基础之上的跨学科综合研究,这就决定了各种教学流派都有各自的合理性,先出现的教学流派有自身的优点和不足,而后出现的教学流派继承前者的优点,弥补前者的不足,体现了教学流派的发展性。

吴勇毅(2018)在《汉语作为第二语言/外语教学法研究四十年之拾穗》一文中研究指出改革开放四十年,国际中文教育发生了翻天覆地的变化,汉语教学踏踏实实地走向了世界。[®]近几年的新冠病毒疫情给全世界诸多领域都带来了前所未有的挑战,其中包括教育领域,第二语言教育也深受影响,后疫情时代的国际中文教育正面临着种种考验,第二语言教学领域也跟着出现了很多亟待研究的问题,笔者认为一线国际中文教育工作者应该正确认识、考量现实情况,根据实际情况选择"交叉式"、"互补式"等教学法应用于实际的国际中文教育课堂上,以开放的心态探索新时代创新式的教学法。

[◎] 黄玮《第二语言教学交际法研究综述》,鸡西大学学报,2008年8月,第8卷,第4期

^② 吴勇毅《汉语作为第二语言/外语教学法研究四十年之拾穗》,《国际汉语教育(中英文)》刊,2018年04期

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The Effect of Service Quality on Customer Loyalty in Social E-commerce: A Case Study of Pinduoduo

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Abstract.

Social E-Commerce has become growing up, since people want to exchange goods by them self which a reliable platform. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of service quality on customer loyalty of social e-commerce with the case study of Pinduoduo. The sample of this study was 400 respondents who have shopped on Pinduoduo within the past 6 months. This study was quantitative research. The questionnaire was used as a research tool. Data were analyzed using statistics, including percentage, mean, standard deviation, and multiple regression analysis. A result of this study reveals that for the reliability variable, the R² is 0.304, indicating that the reliability variable explains 30.4% of the variation in the dependent variable. The constant term is 0.006, the regression coefficient is 0.304, the standard error is 0.185, the beta is 0.312, the t-value is 5.325, and the p-value is 0.000. This indicates that reliability has a significant positive effect on customer loyalty and this effect is statistically significant. For the responsiveness variable, the R² is 0.127. For the assurance variable, the R² is 0.059. For the reputation variable, the R² is 0.296. For the information quality variable, the R² o.138. The results show that reliability, responsiveness, assurance, reputation, and information quality have positive significant influence on customer loyalty.

Keywords

Effect; Service Quality; Customer Loyalty; Customer; Social Commerce; E-Commerce; Pinduoduo

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Introduction

In today's era of personalization and differentiation, people increasingly rely on recommendations and word-of-mouth between acquaintances. Compared to search results, people tend to believe recommendations more. Consequently, the emergence of social e-commerce has taken place. The 2017 China Social E-Commerce and Micro-Business Industry Development Report defines social e-commerce as "the sales of goods or services through the use of Internet social tools, based on interpersonal networks, and is one of the important manifestations of new e-commerce" (Yu & Cao 2017). Social e-commerce integrates e-commerce and social media, creating a social transaction model that prioritizes trust. The efficient customer acquisition and fission capabilities of social e-commerce have attracted many companies to join. Since 2018 social e-commerce has been sought after by capital, with the listings of social e-commerce companies such as Pinduoduo, Yunji, and Mogujie pushing social e-commerce to the forefront.

Although Pinduoduo's business is growing rapidly, it highlights many problems in terms of service quality. The company's product quality issues have been repeatedly brought to the public's attention. These issues often reflect poor after-sales service, such as untimely service, inadequate feedback, and delayed resolution time (Pinduoduo 2021 Annual Report). These problems have seriously affected the overall image of Pinduoduo's business. To address these issues, Pinduoduo should strengthen the management of service quality, select, and strictly screen quality merchants to settle in Pinduoduo, improve customer service experience, and create a "quality e-commerce" that truly allows customers to shop with peace of mind. As a major unit of the group's continuous business growth, Pinduoduo should pay more attention to improving service quality, implementing it on the ground, catering to leading technological innovations in the e-commerce industry, further improving operational efficiency, and achieving economies of scale.

This study focuses on the social e-commerce company Pinduoduo and its customers. Starting from the perspective of service quality, this study proposes a model of the impact of service quality on customer loyalty. Using a questionnaire survey, the study analyzes the relationship between service quality and customer loyalty and explores the role of service quality in customer loyalty. The practical exploration of this study can help Pinduoduo improve service quality from

various aspects, strengthen the stickiness and adhesion of old customers, provide service recommendations, and improve customer loyalty.

Objective

- 1.To study the problem condition and context of Pinduoduo which has an effect of service quality on customer loyalty in social e-commerce: the case study of Pinduoduo.
- 2. To study and analyze factors affecting service quality on customer loyalty in social ecommerce: the case study of Pinduoduo.
- 3. To present the effect of service quality on customer loyalty in social e-commerce: the case study of Pinduoduo.

Literature review

Definition of Service Quality

Service quality pertains to the degree to which a service aligns with or surpasses customer expectations. It constitutes a subjective evaluation conducted by customers, drawing upon their perceptions of the service they have received. Service quality assumes a pivotal role in influencing customer satisfaction, fostering loyalty, and shaping the overall customer experience.

Service quality is not an absolute measure but rather a perceptual judgment made by customers. It can vary from one customer to another based on their expectations, previous experiences, and personal preferences. Meeting or exceeding customer expectations regarding service quality is crucial for customer satisfaction and loyalty.

In 1982, the renowned marketing authority, Gronroos (1982), founded his theoretical research on cognitive psychology and introduced the concept of "perceived service quality" to the public for the first time. Subsequently, in Gronroos (1984: 36-44), he outlined the "Comprehensive Service Quality Model." The disparity between the service quality anticipated by customers and the service quality they discern is referred to as perceived service quality. When customers perceive a service

quality that surpasses their initial expectations, their perception of service quality is deemed superior; conversely, if the service quality falls short of their expectations, the perceived service quality is considered subpar. Key factors influencing customer service quality encompass market communication, corporate image, customer reputation, and customer demand.

The actual quality perceived by customers is mainly affected by the corporate image, and functional quality, also known as process quality, refers to the way in which the enterprise provides services and the way in which customers obtain services. Functional quality includes the service attitude, service method, service process, and service behavior of business service personnel. When measuring functional quality, customers' personal feelings often account for a large part, making it difficult to make relatively objective evaluations. Technical quality, often referred to as result quality, pertains to the tangible outcomes that customers ultimately derive from experiencing a service. When assessing technical quality, customers tend to focus on the specific technical aspects, resulting in a more objective evaluation.

Importance of Service Quality

Customer Perceived Service Quality encompasses the subjective evaluation that customers undertake regarding the comprehensive quality of service rendered by a business or organization. It constitutes a pivotal determinant affecting customer loyalty, which gauges the degree to which customers persist in their engagement with a specific business or brand over an extended period. When customers perceive an elevated standard of service quality, they are more inclined to cultivate favorable sentiments towards the company, engage in repeat purchases of its offerings, and advocate for it among their peers. Conversely, diminished perceived service quality can result in customer discontent, attrition, and unfavorable word-of-mouth.

Cronin Jr and Taylor (1992: 55-68) propose a comprehensive model for measuring service quality and examines its relationship with customer satisfaction and loyalty. It emphasizes the role of service quality in shaping customer perceptions and subsequent loyalty behaviors.

Sureshchandar, Rajendran, and Anantharaman (2002: 363-379) explores the impact of different dimensions of service quality on customer satisfaction and loyalty across various service industries. It highlights the importance of specific service quality factors in influencing customer perceptions and loyalty.

Homburg, Wieseke, and Hoyer (2009: 38-54) investigate the influence of service quality on customer loyalty through the lens of social identity. It highlights the role of customer identification with the service provider in shaping loyalty and the importance of service quality in fostering this identification.

Service Quality Gap Model

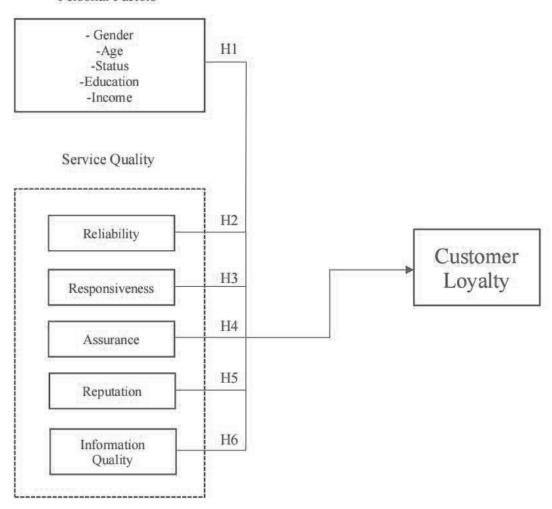
The American Service Management Research group Parasuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry (1985: 41-50) (hereinafter referred to as PZB) based on Gronroos's research theory and constructed the Service Quality Gap Analysis Model, also known as the 5GAP Model. The model is divided into two parts: the upper part is the degree of contact with customers, and the lower part is the degree of contact with marketing personnel. The main function of the 5GAP model is to analyze the origins of quality-related issues, demonstrate the process of service quality composition, and indicate the direction for enterprises to improve their service quality. The model believes that there is a significant difference between the service level that customers expect and the service level that they actually experience. further studied the composition of perceived service quality and summarized the ten main factors that affect service quality. They are: reliability, responsiveness, competence, access, politeness, communication, credibility, security, understanding, and tangibility. Later, they integrated some factors in the scale and summarized the five main dimensions of service quality, namely: tangibility (facilities and equipment, customer service personnel, communication equipment, etc.), reliability (reliable service that can fulfill promises), responsiveness (willingness to help customers and respond quickly), assurance (the personal qualities and professional credibility of service personnel), and empathy (caring for customers and providing personalized services combined with customers' own

characteristics). PZB designed the SERVQUAL scale with a 7-level evaluation scale ranging from completely agree to completely disagree and with 22 indicators.

Framework

The following figure shows the conceptual framework of the study.

Personal Factors



Research Methodology

State independent and dependent variables of the research.

Independent variables

1. Service quality

- 1.1 Reliability: the Mean of this variable is 4.51 and the standard deviation is 0.932. a higher Mean indicates that most of the samples have a positive feeling, and they feel that Pinduoduo is more efficient. The smaller standard deviation indicates that the samples have some consistency about the Reliability of Pinduoduo.
- 1.2 Responsiveness: the Mean value of this variable is 4.81 and the standard deviation is 0.882. A high Mean value indicates that most of the samples feel positively, and they feel that Pinduoduo is performing better in terms of fulfillment. A small standard deviation indicates that there is some consistency in the samples' perception of Pinduoduo's fulfillment.
- 1.3 Assurance: The Mean value of this variable is 4.90 and the standard deviation is 0.857. A high Mean value indicates that most of the samples have a positive feeling that Pinduoduo has good Assurance. A small standard deviation indicates that the samples have some consistency about the system usability of Pinduoduo.
- 1.4 Reputation: The Mean value of this variable is 4.12, and the standard deviation is 0.996. A relatively low Mean value indicates that many of the samples have average feelings about the Reputation protection of Pinduoduo. A large standard deviation indicates that the samples have large differences in Reputation protection of Pinduoduo.
- 1.5 Information Quality: The Mean value of this variable is 3.98, and the standard deviation is 0.980. A relatively low Mean value indicates that most of the samples are less satisfied with Pinduoduo. A large standard deviation indicates that there is a large variation in the Information Quality of the samples with Pinduoduo.
- 1.6 Customer Loyalty: The variable has a Mean of 3.92 and a standard deviation of 0.881, with a higher Mean indicating that most of the samples have a higher Customer Loyalty to Pinduoduo and a higher level of recognition of Pinduoduo, and a smaller standard deviation

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indicating that the samples have a certain degree of consistency in their Customer Loyalty to Pinduoduo.

Dependent variables

- 1. Gender: In this sample, there are 137 male clients, accounting for 34.25%, and 249 female clients, accounting for 65.75%.
- 2. Age: The age distribution in the sample is as follows: 37 people under 20 years old, accounting for 9.25%; 109 people between 21-29 years old, accounting for 27.25%; 141 people between 30-39 years old, accounting for 35.25%; 89 people between 40-49 years old, accounting for 22.25%; and 24 people aged 50 years old and above, accounting for 6.00%.
- 3. Education: In this sample, there are 196 clients with bachelor's degree, accounting for 49.00%; 104 clients with bachelor's degree, accounting for 26.00%; and 100 clients with higher than bachelor's degree, accounting for 25.00%.

This study, "The Effect of Service Quality on Customer Loyalty of Social E-commerce—A Case Study of Pinduoduo", will employ a cross-sectional and quantitative research design with the objective of examining the relationship between service quality and customer loyalty.

The research data for this study will be obtained through a questionnaire survey. To ensure the reliability of the research results, strict control over the quality of the questionnaire is necessary. The questionnaire design phase of this study mainly involves the following three steps:

(1) Determining the initial version of the questionnaire

The research objectives for social e-commerce Pinduoduo service quality were defined, and the questionnaire survey questions were designed based on specific requirements, resulting in the initial version of the questionnaire.

(2) Questionnaire revision

After seeking feedback from professionals and experts in the field of social e-commerce, the initial version of the questionnaire will be adjusted and modified to eliminate issues such as unclear

question formulation and confusing language expression. This ensures the accuracy, specificity, and clarity of the questionnaire content.

(3) Pilot survey

To ensure the logical coherence of the questionnaire, 30 samples pilot survey will be conducted before the formal survey.

The population of this study was the number of customers who shopped on Pinduoduo. According to Pinduoduo 2022 Annual report, as of the end of 2021, Pinduoduo had 868.7 million active buyers. For this research, The Chinese in China have been focused.

The formula developed by Yamane (1973) was found to be appropriate for determining the sample size. Therefore, 400 customers were determined as the total sample size of the study.

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

$$n = \frac{868.7 \times 10^6}{1 + 868.7 \times 10^6 \times 0.05^2} \approx 400$$

Where n = sample size

N = population size = 868.7×10^6

e = error (0.05) reliability level 95%

The expected sample size is 400 respondents who have shopped on Pinduoduo within the past 6 months.

Research Instruments: This study will use the questionnaire method to survey customers who have shopped on Pinduoduo. A combination of online and paper questionnaires will be used, and questionnaires will be distributed, collected, and recovered within two to three months. By using

the questionnaire survey method, this study provides timely, effective, trustworthy data support and lays a solid foundation for subsequent empirical research.

Based on the literature review, relationship assumptions, and model construction, this study determines the measurement items of each dimension under the two core concepts of service quality and customer loyalty. The measurement scale is based on a 5-point Likert scale. The five attitude levels are: 1) strongly disagree, 2) somewhat disagree, 3) neutral, 4) somewhat agree, and 5) strongly agree. The corresponding values are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 points respectively.

The data analysis tools used in this study primarily consist of the basic analysis functions of statistical software. The content of the analysis includes demographic characteristics of the respondents, reliability, and validity analysis, as well as descriptive statistics analysis.

This study will use data processing software for data analysis, including descriptive statistics analysis, reliability analysis, validity analysis, correlation analysis, regression analysis.

(1) Descriptive statistical analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis mainly screens, analyzes, and summarizes a large amount of data obtained after the investigation. It summarizes the central tendency and dispersion of these data. Relevant descriptive statistics can be generated through descriptive analysis using statistical software. The central tendency of the analyzed data includes the mode and median. The dispersion of the described data includes the maximum value, minimum value, range, quartile, variance, and standard deviation. These descriptive statistics comprehensively analyze the characteristics of variables.

This study describes the basic characteristics and proportions of the sample based on the frequency distribution of subjects regarding attributes like gender, age, and education level.

(2) Correlation analysis

Correlation analysis studies the relationship between random variables, including the direction and degree of correlation between these variables. This study mainly uses Pearson's correlation coefficient.

(3) Regression analysis

Regression analysis is a widely used statistical method to study the quantitative relationship between two or more variables. It mainly discusses whether phenomena are correlated, the direction of correlation, and the degree of intimacy. It generally does not distinguish between dependent and independent variables. Regression analysis analyzes the specific correlation forms between phenomena, determines their causal relationship, and uses mathematical models to express their relationship.

(4) Validity analysis

The content validation was carried out by three experts, Index of the Item Objective Congruence (IOC) was computed for the survey questionnaire. Index of Item Objective Congruence (IOC) (Rovinelli & Hambleton, 1977) points of congruence were rated. IOC scores reached the high level of value 0.95 and The IOC points in calculations provided into three scales of rating for consistency and congruencies of the items. All experts had to choose only one answer as the given mark from these three alternatives of choices:

- +1: If experts definite feeling that an item is a measure of an objective.
- 0: If experts undecided about whether the item is a measure of an objective.
- -1: If experts definite feeling that an item is not a measure of an objective.

Total points for each item must have the consistency value equal to or above 0.50 (Rovinelli & Hambleton, 1977).

The formula for calculating the IOC= $\sum R/N$

Where, IOC=Item Objective Congruence

R=Sum of the scores of individual experts

∑R Total scores from each expert

N= Number of experts

It also features IOC analysis by 3 experts, ranging from +1 to -1. All the experts produced

different results for the total score for each item. For example, if the total score is 0(0), it is possible

that one of them chooses 1 (1 \times 1), one chooses 0(1 \times 0), and the other chooses -1 (1 \times -1), so the

result is :1+0+(-1) =0. These 3 points must then be divided by the total number of experts to 3, then

the result of the project will be (0/3)=0. However, the idea of checking IOC for consistency as validity

must not fall below 0.50. The validity score of the questionnaire was 0.50.

The Panel of 3 Experts

Expert 1 - Warayu Prasertsom, Marketing Director, Unixdev Co., Ltd.

Expert 2 - Tanyaporn Sridokmai, Phd., Lecturer of Digital Content Creative Management,

Faculty of Management Science, Dhonburi Rajabhat University

Expert 3 - Phuthorn Kodkaew, Lecturer of Marketing, Faculty of Management Science,

Dhonburi Rajabhat University

(5) Reliability analysis

Reliability measures the reliability of data by using the same measurement method to

repeatedly measure the same object and obtaining consistent results. Effective measurement must

ensure stable and reliable data. Currently, Cronbach's α is the most used reliability measurement

method. Generally, a reliability coefficient above 0.8 indicates better scale reliability. Between 0.7

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and 0.8 is acceptable. Between 0.6 and 0.7 is barely acceptable. Below 0.6 means the scale needs modification.

This study chose Cronbach's α to test the scale's reliability.

For this research questionnaire the validity test revealed that the average score of each item had consistency value (IOC \geq 0.50) and the reliability test revealed that the value of α was 0.7 or above. This suggested that the validity and reliability of this questionnaire was at an acceptable level as the following.

Table ผิดพลาด! ไม่มีข้อความของสไตล์ที่ระบุในเอกสาร.1 The Result of Item Objective Congruence (IOC) and Reliability Testing

Variable	Number of	Questions	IOC	Cronbach's
	Question			Alpha
reliability	6	Q1-Q6	1.00, 1.00, 1.00, 1.00, 1.00,	1.000
			1.00	
responsiveness	5	Q7-Q11	1.00, 1.00, 0.67, 1.00, 1.00	0.934
assurance	3	Q12-Q14	1.00, 1.00, 1.00	1.000
reputation	3	Q15-Q17	1.00, 1.00, 1.00	1.000
information quality	3	Q18-Q20	1.00, 1.00,1.00	1.000
customer loyalty	5	Q21-Q25	1.00,1.00,1.00,1.00	1.000

Research Results:

Results of multiple regression analysis

Variables	R ²	а	b	Std.	β	t	
		constant		Error			
							,

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Reliability	0.304	0.006	0.304	0.185	0.312	5.325	.000
Responsiveness	0.127		0.127	0.028	0.209	2.837	.000
Assurance	0.059		0.059	0.034	0.342	5.537	.000
Reputation	0.296		0.296	0.001	0.106	2.618	.000
Information quality	0.138		0.138	0.034	0.217	3.494	.000

Note: *Dependent variable: customer loyalty

R² is the degree of fit of the regression model and indicates how much of the variance of the explanatory variables can be explained by the model. Specifically, a higher R² value indicates that the regression model explains the data better, i.e., the model fits the data better. In this table, the R² value of each independent variable indicates the ability of that independent variable to explain the dependent variable (customer loyalty).

The ${\rm R}^2$ value of 0.304 for the reliability variable indicates that reliability explains 30.4% of the variance in the customer loyalty variable.

The R² value of 0.296 for the reputation variable indicates that reputation explains 29.6% of the variance in the customer loyalty variable.

The R² value of 0.138 for the information quality variable indicates that information quality explains 13.8% of the variance in the customer loyalty variable.

The R² of 0.127 for the responsiveness variable indicates that responsiveness explains 12.7% of the variance in the customer loyalty variable.

The ${\rm R}^2$ of 0.059 for the assurance variable indicates that assurance explains 5.9% of the variance in the customer loyalty variable.

According to the provided table of regression analysis results (Table 4.10), the following are the T-values and P-values for the five variables:

- 1. Reliability: The T-value of 5.325 indicates that the effect of reliability on customer loyalty is statistically significant. The P-value of .000, which is less than the set level of significance (usually .05), indicates that the effect of the variable on the other dependent variables is significant.
- 2. Responsiveness: The T-value of 2.837 indicates that the effect of responsiveness on customer loyalty is statistically significant. The P-value of .000 is less than the set level of significance, implying that the effect of the variable on the other dependent variables is significant.
- 3. Assurance: The T-value of 5.537 indicates that the effect of assurance on customer loyalty is statistically significant. The P-value of .000, which is less than the set level of significance, indicates that the effect of the variable on the other dependent variables is significant.
- 4. Reputation: The T-value of 2.618 indicates that the effect of reputation on customer loyalty is statistically significant. The P-value is .000 which is less than the set level of significance implying that the effect of the variable on other dependent variables is significant.
- 5. Information quality: The T-value of 3.494 indicates that the effect of information quality on customer loyalty is statistically significant. The p-value is .000 which is less than the set level of significance implying that the effect of this variable on other dependent variables is significant.

Based on the β coefficients in the above table, the ranking of the degree of influence of each independent variable on the dependent variables (from largest to smallest) can be ranked as follows:

- 1. Assurance (β =0.342)
- 2. Reputation (β =0.106)
- 3. Information quality (β =0.217)
- 4. Reliability (β =0.185)
- 5. Responsiveness (β =0.209)

In this case, Assurance has the greatest effect on the dependency variable and Responsiveness has the least effect on the dependency variable.

Conclusion

In this study, the relationship between the five variables of reliability, responsiveness, assurance, reputation, information quality. The results of the study indicate that there is a positive relationship between these five variables and customer loyalty.

The correlation coefficients between Reliability and other variables are all positive and high in absolute value. In particular, the correlation coefficients with Responsiveness, Assurance, and Reputation are high, with 0.831, 0.724, and 0.676 respectively. This suggests that there is a strong positive linear relationship between Reliability and these variables, i.e., Pinduoduo services with better reliability has a strong positive correlation with its Responsiveness, Assurance and Reputation. The correlation coefficients between Responsiveness and the other variables are also high, especially with Reputation and Customer loyalty at 0.628 and 0.640. This indicates that the better Pinduoduo is in responding to customers' needs, the higher is its reputation and customer loyalty. The correlation coefficient between Assurance and Reputation is 0.661 which shows a strong positive relationship. This Means that Pinduoduo's ability to provide assured services has a positive impact on its reputation. The correlation coefficient between Information Quality and other variables is low, but the correlation coefficient with Reputation is 0.568, which shows some positive correlation. This may Mean that there is some correlation between the good quality of information provided by Pinduoduo and its reputation. The correlation coefficients between Customer Loyalty and the other variables are high, especially with Information Quality with a correlation coefficient of 0.884, showing a strong positive correlation between the two. This indicates that Pinduoduo's ability to provide good information quality is very important for enhancing customer loyalty.

1. Further research on consumer perceptions and responses to specific service quality variables: Consumer perceptions and responses to different service quality variables on the Pinduoduo platform could be explored in depth. For example, consumers with different characteristics such as age, gender, educational background and occupation can be analyzed to understand their different needs and expectations of service quality. Such a study can help

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companies better understand the needs of different consumer groups and provide them with personalized services and offers.

- 2. Considering the introduction of other influencing factors: In addition to service quality variables, other factors affecting customer loyalty, such as price, promotion, and product quality, can also be introduced. By considering these factors together, a more comprehensive model can be built to explain and predict customer loyalty. Such a study can help companies better understand the extent to which different factors affect customer loyalty, so that they can formulate appropriate strategies to improve customer loyalty.
- 3. Comparing customer loyalty of different e-commerce platforms: Pinduoduo can be compared with other e-commerce platforms to analyze the differences in their service quality and customer loyalty. Such a study can help companies understand their competitive position in the market and find potential opportunities and challenges to improve customer loyalty.
- 4. Explore long-term trends in customer loyalty: Long-term tracking studies can be conducted to analyze trends in customer loyalty. By observing the long-term changes in loyalty, it is possible to understand whether customers' attitudes and behaviors towards the Pinduoduo platform are stable or not, so that strategies can be adjusted in time to maintain customer loyalty.

In summary, by further studying consumer responses to specific service qualities, introducing other influencing factors, comparing different e-commerce platforms, and exploring long-term trends in change, more comprehensive and in-depth insights can be provided to organizations in order to develop more effective strategies to increase customer loyalty and drive business growth.

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金融科技研究前沿探析

——基于 Scopus 数据库的文献计量分析

Analysis on the Research Frontier of Financial Technology
- A Bibliometric Analysis based on the Scopus Database

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摘要

本文借助 VOSviewer 可视化分析软件,对 Scopus 核心期刊收录的从 2014 年开始 并截止 2023 年 8 月 30 日,有关"金融科技"主题的 2341 篇英文期刊论文,进行知识 图谱分析。通过对这些文献进行研究者、研究机构、国别贡献、关键词、研究热点方面 的分析,直观地展现了全球金融科技研究与实践的分布状况、热点领域及其演化趋势。 研究表明: (1) 全球有关金融科技的研究目前正处于高速增长阶段,参与的研究人员 及研究机构较多,但分布较散,尚未形成稳定的高产作者群和系统的知识体系; (2) 全球金融科技实践发展迅猛的国家和地区,同时也金融科技研究成果丰硕的国家和地区, 中国已经成为核心阵地之一; (3) 通过关键词聚类和词频分析,得到近年金融科技领域热点研究领域有金融科技与经济转型升级、金融科技与创新金融产品、金融创新与金融监管、大数据与人工智能、区块链、移动支付等; (4) 通过关键词时区可视化分析, 认为金融科技的研究热点有从金融科技的底层技术、金融产品创新,金融监管等向金融 科技的经济与社会效应、可持续发展、国别研究等扩散和迁移的趋势; (5) 金融科技 仍新兴的交叉学科领域,全球学术共同体尚未形成,金融科技各细分研究主题仍有广阔 的研究空间,期待在国家、科研机构、研究者个人三个层面加强研究合作,共同促进金融科技在理论研究和实践应用的协同发展。

关键词: 金融科技, VOSviewer, 可视化分析, 文献计量分析

Abstract

Adopting the VOSviewer visualization analysis software, this paper conducts a knowledge map analysis of 2,341 financial-technology-themed English journal articles from Scopus key journals. All articles were published between January 1st, 2014 and August 30th, 2023. Analyzing the researchers, research institutions, national contributions, keywords, and popular research topics, it visually presents the distribution, popular topics, and evolutionary trends of global research and practices in financial technology.

The study reveals:

- (1) The global research volume on financial technology is currently growing rapidly, involving numerous researchers and research institutions yet with scattered distribution. A stable and high-productivity author groups or a knowledge system is still not in place.
- (2) China is playing a prominent role among countries and regions with fast-developing financial technology practices and fruity research outcomes.
- (3) Through keyword clustering and frequency analysis, it shows that the recent popular research topics in financial technology include financial technology and economic transformation and upgrading, financial technology and innovative financial products, financial innovation and financial regulation, big data and artificial intelligence, blockchain, mobile payment, etc.
- (4) Through temporal visualization analysis of keywords, it is believed that the popular research topics of financial technology are shifting and expanding from the underlying technology, financial product innovation, and financial regulation to the economic and social effects of financial technology, sustainable development, and national studies, etc.
- (5) Financial technology is still an emerging interdisciplinary field, and a global academic community has not yet formed. There is still broad research space for various subtopics in financial technology. It is expected that research cooperation can be strengthened among the national, research institution, and individual researcher levels, thus promoting the coordinated development of theoretical research and practical application in financial technology.

Keywords: Financial Technology, VOSviewer, Visualization Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis

1 引言

"金融科技"直译自"Fintech",是金融"Finance"和科技"technology"的前缀缩写。金融科技涉及的学科广泛,定义众多。本文选取金融领域最具影响力的机构金融稳定理事会(FSB)给出的定义,即金融科技是利用新兴信息科技手段(如人工智能、区块链、大数据、云计算、移动互联),服务于金融,使其效率得到提升的科技产业(梁玮,2018)。然而,"金融科技"的概念最早可以追溯到 20 世纪 90 年代初,由花旗银行集团发起了"金融服务技术联盟"(Financial Services Technology Consortium),旨在促进金融服务机构的技术合作。但直到 2014 年,金融科技行业才开始引起监管机构、消费者、投资者、研究人员的普遍关注(Arner D W等,2016)。

随着信息技术的进步和互联网金融的蓬勃发展,金融科技正深刻地改变着全球金融行业的生态环境与未来发展趋势。金融科技的应用与发展受到全球主流国家充分重视和社会各界的广泛关注。2017年中国"十三五规划"指出,要以信息技术作为主要驱动力,推动金融创新发展。2019年8月,中国人民银行发布《金融科技(FinTech)发展规划(2019—2021年)》,提出一系列顶层规划与指导建议,将金融科技的发展上升到提升国家竞争力的战略地位。目前,金融科技领域的主要发展趋势是通过大数据、人工智能、云计算、区块链等前沿技术与金融的融合,衍生出了大量的商业模式和应用场景,逐步形成了被称为"金融科技"的新兴产业领域。金融科技的表现形式主要有第三方支付、金融云、区块链、征信、AI等(贲圣林,2017)。总体而言,发展金融科技对于世界各国发展实体经济、推动产业升级、深化金融改革、防控金融风险等具有重要意义。

伴随着金融科技的快速扩展和广泛运用,以及各国大力推进传统金融的转型升级,自 2014 年开始,有关金融科技领域的学术研究进入了一个快车道。尤其是 2020 年之后,更是掀起了金融科技领域的研究热潮。基于此,本文运用 VOSviewer 这一专业的可视化软件对金融科技领域的研究进行系统性分析,实现金融科技研究数据的可视化,得出相应知识图谱形式的研究结果,为相关研究人员提供金融科技领域的核心知识脉络,简化获取金融科技知识的过程,使研究更有效率和深度。与此同时,对金融科技领域的研究热点及其演进情况进行分析和展望,以期为金融科技领域的后续研究提供有价值的参考。

2 研究方法与数据来源

2.1 研究方法

本文主要运用文献计量分析法,借助 VOSviewer 这种绘制知识图谱的可视化分析软件,对近年来全球金融科技领域的研究成果进行文献计量分析。文献计量分析法(Bibliometric analysis)最早由 Alan Pritchard 于 1969 年提出,是借助文献各种特征的数量,采用数学与统计学的方法来描述、评价和预测知识载体的研究现状与发展趋势的定量分析方法。VOSviewer 软件是由荷兰莱顿大学研究人员开发的一款可视化知识图谱软件,其优势在于聚类分析,可以广泛运用于各类"共现分析",更为准确、形象地探索研究主题的本质。它能够通过图像展现科学知识的发展进程与结构关系,为研究人员提供科学判断的客观依据,有助于了解和预测前沿动态。

借助 VOSviewer 可视化分析软件,本文对金融科技领域研究的计量分析具体包括: (1) 论文发表年度的可视化分析,分析金融科技领域研究的整体演进情况; (2) 作者发文量和被引用次数的可视化统计,分析国内外金融科技创新领域论文产出情况; (3) 国别贡献和研究机构贡献的可视化分统计,分析金融科技领域研究贡献在全球的分布情况; (4) 主题关键词可视化共现,通过对金融科技领域文献中共现词词频较高的关键词进行分类整理,探究该领域的研究热点; (5) 关键词热点演进的可视化,挖掘金融科技领域研究的热点演进规律。

本文具体研究过程分为以下几个步骤: (1)确定研究主题,使用 Scopus 数据库进行相关文献的检索,并通过主题词、年限跨度、检索范围、文献类型、发表语言、出版物来源、学科类别等各种限定,最终选取合适的文献范围; (2)将检索出的有关金融科技的相关期刊文献,包括标题、作者、摘要、关键词、发表年份、被引用情况等相关信息,用能够被 VOSviewer 读取的 CSV 格式导出,并对导出的数据进行检视和整理,剔除重复的或无效的文献; (3)使用 VOSviewer 软件,将数据导入,并根据细分研究主题进行关键词共现分析、关键词热点演进分析; (4)根据 VOSviewer 生成的可视化图表,对分析结果进行解读,通过观察聚类集群、共现图等方式,评估不同文献之间的相似性、区分性与关联性; (5)根据关键词共现分析结果,对金融科技领域的不同主题,如大数据与人工智能、区块链、金融创新与金融监管等子领域的研究进展进行跟踪解读。

2.2 数据来源

本文数据来源为 Scopus 数据库,检索日期均为 2023 年 8 月 30 号。文献检索主题词为"FinTech",设定时间检索跨度为"All Years",选择检索范围为"Title, Abstract, Key Words",设定文献类型为"Article",论文发表语言为"English",出版物来源

为"Journal",学科类别为"Business, Management and Accounting","Economics, Econometrics and Finance"、"Computer Science"、"Social Sciences"、"Engineering"、"Decision Sciences"。最终选定有效文献 2341 篇。

3 论文发表年度和作者分布统计分析

3.1 论文发表年度统计分析

从 Scopus 数据库有关金融科技的论文发表年份分布来看,可以分为三个阶段:(1) 2014-2016 年是研究的起点,分别发表有论文 1 篇、9 篇、16 篇。这一阶段的研究文献较少,但也有一个明显的增长趋势;(2)2017 年之后进入了一个快速增长的阶段,2017-2019 年分别发表有论文 53 篇、123 篇、150 篇;(3)2020 年后则进入大爆发阶段,金融科技领域在各界的重视程度飙升,研究进入高峰期。2020-2022 年分别发表有论文 363 篇、435 篇、620 篇。2023 年前 8 个月已经发表有论文 569 篇,再创新高几乎不可避免。此外,还有 2 篇将于 2024 年见刊的论文已经收录进 Scopus 数据库。

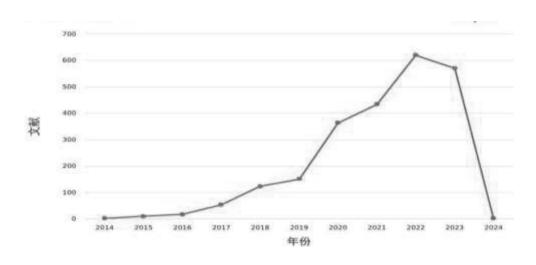


图 1 金融科技论文发表数量的年份统计

3.2 论文作者分布统计分析

Scopus 数据库收录的有关金融科技的 2341 篇论文, 共有 2241 位作者, 其中发表论文超过 2 篇的有 71 位, 超过 3 篇的有 11 位(见表 1)。其中最高产的是 baber h., ozili p.k., 各发表有 6 篇; 其次是 okoli t.t.& tewari d.d., wonglimpiyarat j. 各有 5 篇。

表 1: 发表论文超过 3 篇的作者一览表

Ranking	Author	documents	Citations	total link strength
1	baber h.	6	78	0
2	ozili p.k.	6	592	0
3	okoli t.t.; tewari d.d.	5	9	0
4	wonglimpiyarat j.	5	122	0
5	langley p.; leyshon a.	4	178	0
6	alaassar a.; mention a 1.; aas t.h.	3	58	0
7	bernards n.	3	97	0
8	ferretti f.	3	15	0
9	hodula m.	3	35	0
10	iman n.	3	126	0
11	tan g.k.s.	3	11	0

图 2 显示了金融科技领域研究论文发表超过 2 篇的核心作者分布和合作情况。可视化图谱中,圆形节点表示作者,节点的大小表示作者的发文量,节点越大说明发文量越多;连线表示不同作者间的合作关系。研究发现,绝大多数作者之间缺乏合作与交流,很多高产作者只有固定的合作对象。这也在表 1、表 2 中也体现在"total link strength"这一列数值均为 0 上得到验证。

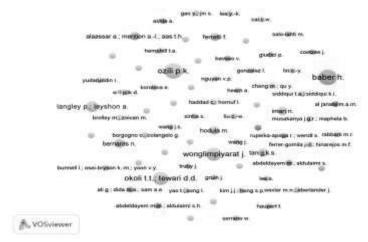


图 2 金融科技领域研究核心作者分布和合作情况图谱

被引用次数是衡量一位学者及其论文在行业内的影响力的重要指标。Scopus 数据库收录的有关金融科技的 2341 篇论文中,被引用次数最多的前 10 位作者,如表 2 所示。其中,高产作者 Ozili P. K. 被引用次数最高,共 592 次; 其次是 Gomber P.; Kauffman R. J.; Parker C.; Weber B. W., 他们发表的 1 篇论文,被引用次数为达到了 553 次; 第三是 Lee I.; Shin Y. J., 他们发表的 1 篇论文被引用次数也达到了 537 次。这表明这部分学者,在该领域的研究中形成了较好的影响力。

total link Author Ranking documents Citations strength 592 ozili p.k. gomber p.; kauffman r.j.; 1 553 () parker c.; weber b.w. 3 lee i.; shin y.j. 1 537 0 gomber p.; koch j.-a.; 1 467 0 siering m. buchak g.; matvos g.; 5 1 371 () piskorski t.; seru a. 310 6 gabor d.; brooks s. 1 () adhami s.; giudici g.; 7 1 283 0 martinazzi s. 276 0 8 thakor a.v. 1 9 2 haddad c.; hornuf 1. 250 0 10 puschmann t. 238 () 1

表 2: 被引用次数最多的前 10 位作者

4 论文贡献国家和科研机构分布统计分析

4.1 论文贡献国家分布统计分析

将检索得到的 2341 篇英文期刊论文导入 Excel 及 VOSviewer 软件,进行统计分析,可知发表金融科技领域论文超过 5 篇的国家或地区共有 74 个,如图 3 所示。其中,发表相关文献数最多的十个国家,如表 3 所示。中国大陆学者贡献了 459 篇,排名第一;美国学者贡献了 310 篇,排名第二;英国学者贡献了 256 篇,排名第三;之后为印度、印度尼西亚、马拉西亚、韩国、澳大利亚、意大利和德国。由此可见,由于中国互联网金融和金融科技产业的发展几乎与世界同步,以及中国科研国际化水平的不断提高,中国学者对于金融科技领域的科研贡献越来越显著。从国家层面看,各国之间的合作研究还是较为紧密的,其中以中国、美国、英国为团体的组合关联较密,同样联系紧密的国家组合还有印度、马来西亚、印度尼西亚等。

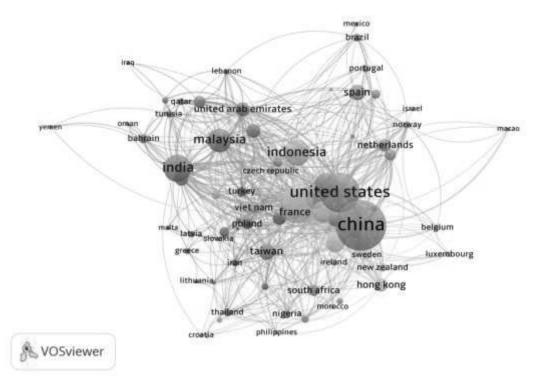


图 3 金融科技论文国别贡献分布及其合作情况图谱

表 3: 金融科技领域论文数量贡献最多的十个国家

Ranking	country	documents	citations	total link strength
1	China	457	6934	317
2	United States	311	6914	249
3	United Kingdom	255	5834	267
4	India	165	1460	112
5	Indonesia	149	996	70
6	Malaysia	130	1160	164
7	South Korea	116	2366	73
8	Australia	105	2565	142
9	Italy	98	1669	52
10	Germany	91	3278	84

4.2 研究机构分布统计分析

按作者所属研究机构归属划分,发表论文超过 3 篇的科研机构共有 48 个。不过 Scopus 数据库中,研究机构统计的口径不统一,研究机构的名称可能没有一致的格式。 因此,我们在 Excel 中进行了进一步的整理,得出排名前十的科研机构及其发文量数据

(如表 4 所示)。排名第一的是北京大学,排名第二的是香港大学,排名第三的是新南威尔士大学,第 4-10 分别是马来西亚北方大学、印度尼西亚比纳努桑塔拉大学、中国人民大学、剑桥大学、印度浦那共生国际大学、西安交通大学、悉尼大学。其中,来自中国大陆的大学有 3 所,如果包括香港大学的话则达到了 4 所。由此而见,中国已经成为全球金融科技领域研究和实践的重要区域之一。此外,全球各大金融机构和各国金融监管部门,也是金融科技领域论文发表的重要研究阵地之一。

Ranking documents country 1 Peking University 26 20 The University of Hong Kong 3 UNSW Sydney 20 4 Unicersiti Utara Malaysia 19 5 Bina Nusantara University 19 6 Renmin University of China 18 7 University of Oxford 17 8 Sybiosis International Deemed University 17 9 Xi' an Jiaotong University 15 10 The University of Sydney 15

表 4: 金融科技领域论文数量贡献最多的十个科研机构

5 金融科技领域研究关键词共现可视化分析

5.1 关键词词频分析

通过使用 VOSviewer 对英文文献关键词词频进行聚类可视化分析,关键共现的阈值设定为 20,得到了六大集群(如图 4 所示)。进一步结合词频分析,6 个聚类主题分别为:金融科技与经济社会发展、金融科技创新及新冠疫情的影响、金融创新与金融监管、大数据与人工智能、区块链、移动支付。文献研究主题及热点关键词如表 5 所示。

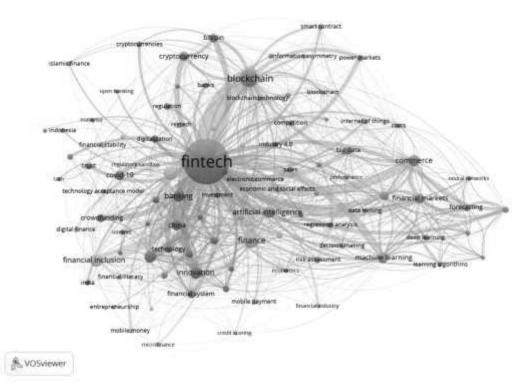


图 4 金融科技领域研究关键词网络图谱

表 5: 金融科技领域研究主题及关键词聚类

研究主题	关键词
	Banking, Digitization, Economic Growth,
金融科技与经济转型升级	Investment, Innovation, Technological
亚 融件仅可经价权至月级	Development, Internet, Industry 4.0,
	Sustainability, China
	Fintech, Technology Acceptance, Cryptocurrency,
金融科技与创新金融产品	Bitcoin, Crowdfunding, Open Banking, Digital
	Economy, Covid-19
	Financial Regulation、Regulatory Sandbox、Reg-tech
金融创新与金融监管	, Financial Innovation, Financial Stability,
	Financial Inclusion, Information Asymmetry, Risk
	Management
	Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Commerce,
大数据与人工智能	Data Mining, Deep Learning, Machine Learning,
	Electronic Trading
区块链	Blockchain, Blockchain Technology, Electronic
丛	Commerce, Information Asymmetry, Security,
	Privacy, Supply Chains, Power Markets
移动支付	Mobile Payment, Electronic Money, Financial
物纵义门	Service, Financial Industry

5.1.1 金融科技与经济转型升级

金融科技与经济转型升级方面的研究热点位于图 6 左下红色区域,主题关键词为: "Banking"、"Digitization"、"Economic Growth"、"Investment"、"Innovation"、 "Technological Development"、"Internet"、"Industry 4.0"、"Sustainability"、 "China"等。金融科技的兴起与推广运用,快速推动了传统银行、证券、保险等行业的转型,也进而推动了整个经济的数字化转型、高质量增长和可持续发展。这也是国内外学者有关金融科技领域研究的热点领域。李杨,程斌琪等(2018)认为,金融科技能够通过促进投资资本积累、满足长尾消费需求和扩大对外经贸等方式促进实体经济增长。 田秀娟等(2021)从金融创新和科技创新两个方面验证了金融科技创新能够促进实体经济发展。lee 等(2021)提出金融科技创新不仅提高了银行的成本效率,也提高了银行所使用的技术水平,这种双重效益在市场支持服务创新方面更为显著。Nejad M G(2022)认为与传统的金融服务机构相比,以初创企业为代表的新型金融机构更容易实现商业模式的创新,他们可以提供更加灵活、安全、高效的金融服务,金融业已成功成为创新服务、创新技术和商业模式的温床。

5.1.2 金融科技与创新金融产品

金融科技底层技术的创新与扩散,不仅促使传统金融机构转型升级,同时也衍生了出了多种形式的创新金融产品,如加密货币、比特币、众筹、开放银行等。这也是金融科技研究的热点之一,位于图 6 左上蓝色区域,主题关键词为: "Fintech"、"Technology Acceptance"、"Cryptocurrency"、"Bitcoin"、"Crowdfunding"、"Open Banking"、"Digital Economy"、Covid-19 等。Gai K., Qiu M. 和 Sun(2018)认为,金融科技主要包括安全和隐私、数据技术、硬件和基础设施、应用程序和管理以及服务模型五个方面。董昀(2016)提出,金融科技的发展有利于降低金融活动中的交易成本,进影子银行、数字货币等新事物的产生,也有利于发展普惠金融。易宪容(2017)认为,金融科技的革新是金融新需求的体现,社会需求将创造新的动力与源泉,新的金融产品与新的服务形式将应运而生,金融领域将拥有无限的发展前途。此外,2019 年新冠疫情暴发,之后不少学者对于新冠疫情对经济金融的影响展开了研究。Cheney等(2019)估计了金融创新对银行绩效和流动性风险的影响,指出金融创新确实增加了银行的流动性风险。Ling等(2021)经过考察 Covid-19 对财务约束的影响和金融技术的调节作用,其指出新冠疫情的暴发增加了企业的财务约束,但金融技术的发展可以减轻其负面影响。

5.1.3 金融创新与金融监管

金融创新与金融监管热点位于图 6 左下部分的黄色区域,主题关键词为: "Financial Innovation"、"Financial Inclusion"、"Financial Regulation"、"Regulatory Sandbox"、"Reg-tech"、"Financial Stability"、"Information Asymmetry"、"Risk Management"等。金融科技革命给全球金融机构和金融市场,带来"创造性效应"效应的同时,也带来了"破坏性效应",金融科技监管一直是国内外金融科技领域学者研究的热点之一。李伟(2017)总结了金融科技发展带来的几大挑战:金融网络安全风险、金融大数据风险、金融系统安全风险和金融应用安全风险,为应对上述风险,做好金融科技监管的必要条件是,运用监管沙盒、监管科技等防范手段,针对性地提升金融监管能力。伍旭川、刘学(2017)总结了金融科技监管的国际经验,发现各国的监管模式已经逐渐趋同,呈现主动适应型的特征,采用监管沙盒、发展监管科技是防控金融科技风险的有效途径。"监管沙盒"(Regulatory Sandbox)是 2015 年英国金融监管局率先提出的创新监管理念。Yang等(2018)提出要建构一个整合区块链系统的实验性沙箱,从而实现监管、智能实时监管和开发监管技术等。 Alaassar等(2020)以孵化研究为基础,对监管沙箱做了进一步细化分析。

5.1.4 大数据与人工智能

大数据与人工智能是金融科技的底层技术,也是国内外学者研究的热点之一,位于图 6 右下部分的绿色区域,主题关键词有: "Artificial Intelligence"、"Big Data"、 "Commerce"、"Data Mining"、"Deep Learning"、"Machine Learning"、"Electronic Trading"等。底层技术是支撑金融科技创新的基础手段,被视为推动金融科技创新发展的根本动力。人工智能、大数据、云计算、区块链和 5G等底层技术,在金融科技创新领域得到了广泛应用。金融科技的创新发展,应重视底层技术的创新。金融大数据主要应用于银行、互联网金融、支付清算以及证券等业务中,如供应链金融以及信贷风险的识别与评估,股价行情的市场预测,消费信贷,精准营销等。大数据技术可以实现信息流、资金流、商流、物流四合一,金融机构通过合规工具,同时配合风险控制,运用大数据技术创建数据库并进行数据挖掘,一方面,简化了数据搜集的现状,同时,深入挖掘数据的同时,可以挖掘到机构的真实状况,还可以及时有效地监测到各种金融风险(Reza Samizadeh等,1025)。人工智能技术应用在金融行业的热门场景包含自然语言处理、机器学习、生物识别以及人机交互等(Smith等,2012)。

5.1.5 区块链

区块链也是金融科技的底层技术,同时也是国内外学者研究的热点之一,位于图 6 右上部分的紫色区域,主题关键词有: "Blockchain"、"Blockchain Technology"、"Electronic Commerce"、"Information Asymmetry"、"Security"、"Privacy"、"Supply Chains"、"Power Markets"等。区块链是一种共识机制,它利用分布式存储和点对点传输,运用加密算法,使其在操作系统中,充分发挥去中介化、去中心化、不可篡改的特征,进而使系统的安全性提升,使运营成本降低(宫晓林,2027)。Wilner(2017)发现了区块链技术具有"创造性破坏"效应,一方面以区块链为代表的金融科技创新正在推动金融业的现代化,并给经济、消费者和金融部门带来机会,另一方面,区块链技术也威胁着现有的监管,可能会导致金融和经济系统的不稳定。Du M. 等(2020)则对区块链在供应链金融创新中的运用提出了思路。区块链技术拥有巨大的潜力,全球金融相对发达的地区正在持续进行区块链针对金融行业的应用场景研究,在一定程度上促进了金融科技的发展与进步。

5.1.6 移动支付

移动支付热点位于图 6 正下方浅蓝色区域,主题关键词有: "Mobile Payment"、"Electronic Money"、"Financial Service"、"Financial Industry"等。移动支付是金融科技场景运用最为广泛的领域之一。智能手机为移动支付提供了巨大的机遇,智能手机已经成为各种金融交易常用的工具之一。目前,全球已经推出了数百种移动支付服务,比如中国的支付宝、微信,美国的 Paypal,印度尼西亚的 TCASH、巴西的 OiPaggo,肯尼亚的 M. PESA,等等。ocevski 等(2020)研究了移动支付提供商如何参与商业模式创新的问题,并表明移动支付提供商需要调整其在生态系统中的角色。Cai 等(2021)对来自 28 个国家的 504 名受访者进行了调查分析,对全球支付市场的竞争趋势进行了定量评估,提出金融科技创新对支付系统的竞争力具有强大的积极影响。

5.2 关键词热点演进分析

运用 VOSviewer 对 Scopus 数据库有关金融科技的文献数据进行分析,得到全球金融科技创新领域的关键词时区可视化图谱(图 5)和金融科技领域研究关键词密度图谱(图 6)。

有关金融科技的研究总体时间还比较短暂,时间跨度也非常短,研究论文进入大爆发是在 2020 年之后。从图 6 中可以看出,在 2020 年之前,研究的热点主要体现在金融科技的底层技术、创新金融产品及金融监管创新方面,如区块链、大数据、智能合约、

加密货币、比特币、电子货币、众筹、金融监管、监管沙箱等;进入 2021 年,金融技术、人工智能、机器学习、金融创新、普惠金融、移动支付、金融投资、金融服务等研究热点纷纷出现;进入 2023 年,深度学习、科技应用、数字经济、金融系统、可持续发展、新冠疫情、金融科技的经济与社会效应,以及中国、印度、印尼等金融科技的国别研究等成了新的研究热点。

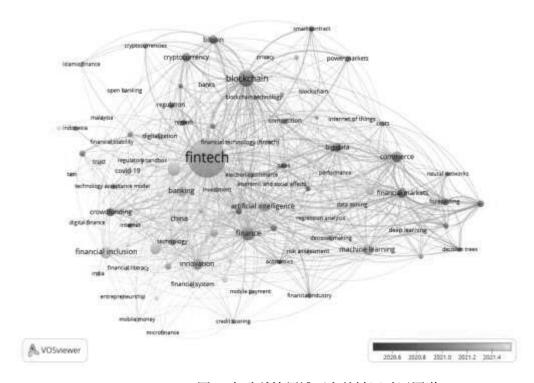


图 5 金融科技领域研究关键词时区图谱

当然,图 5 中可以看出,"Fintech"金融科技本身就是研究的核心关键词。除此之外,有关金融科技的底层技术,如区块链、人工智能、大数据、机器学习是重要的研究热点区域;有关金融科技的应用创新,如普惠金融、加密货币、移动支付、电子商务、比特币、众筹等也是研究热点所在;金融科技极大地促进了金融创新,这也带来了一定程度的金融风险,金融监管也需要跟进迭代,因此,金融创新、金融监管、监管沙箱、监管技术等也是研究的热点命题;此外,有关中国、印度、印度尼西亚、马来西亚等有关金融科技的国别研究也不断增加,以及新冠疫情对于金融与金融科技的影响也是一个不期而遇的研究热点。

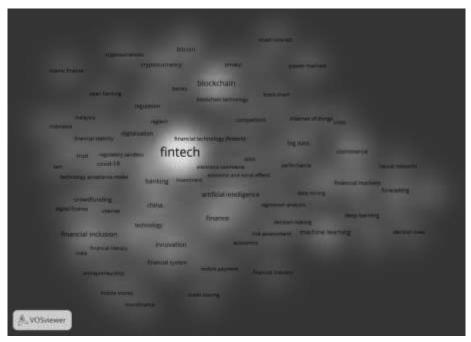


图 6 金融科技领域研究关键词密度图谱

5. 主要结论

本文借助 VOSviewer 可视化分析软件,对 Scopus 核心期刊收录的从 2014 年开始并截止 2023 年 8 月 30 日,有关"金融科技"主题的 2341 篇英文期刊论文进行知识图谱分析,探索该领域研究的发展现状与研究热点,得到如下结论。

第一,金融科技的研究和实践在最近 10 年来异军突起,并成为金融领域和科技领域的研究热点之一。2014-2016 年研究的起点,与全球金融科技的实践基本同步; 2017-2019 年是研究快速增长的阶段; 2020 年至今,则进入了大爆发阶段,百家齐放,成果丰硕。

第二,有关金融科技领域研究发展迅猛,但高产作家并不多。2341 篇论文共有 2241 位作者,其中发表相关论文超过超过 3 篇的仅有 11 位,分布较散,尚未形成稳定的高产作者群和系统的知识体系。但部分学者如 Ozili P. K.、Gomber P.、Lee I.等论文被引用次数已经超过了 500 次,在研究领域中形成了一定的影响力。

第三,从论文发表的国别贡献和机构贡献看,中国、美国、英国是发表论文最多的 国家,发表论文前十的科研机构中有4个机构来自中国,分别是北京大学、香港大学、 中国人民大学和西安交通大学。由此而见,金融科技实践发展迅猛国家和地区,同时也 金融科技研究成果丰硕的国家和地区。其中,中国已经成为全球金融科技领域研究和实践的重要阵地之一。

第四,通过关键词聚类可视化分析和词频分析,得到了金融科技领域的6个研究聚类主题,分别为金融科技与经济转型升级、金融科技与创新金融产品、金融创新与金融监管、大数据与人工智能、区块链和移动支付。

第五,通过关键词时区可视化分析和关键词密度分析,有关金融科技的底层技术,如区块链、人工智能、大数据等,有关金融科技的应用创新,如普惠金融、加密货币、移动支付等,金融创新与金融监管是金融科技的研究热点区域。与此同时,金融科技的研究热点主题有从金融科技的底层技术、金融产品创新,金融监管向金融科技的经济与社会效应、可持续发展、国别研究扩散和迁移的趋势。

综上所述,金融科技的研究和实践正处于大爆发时期,属于是新兴的交叉学科领域。 虽然,目前的研究已经取得了丰硕的成果,但全球学术共同体尚未形成,金融科技的各 个细分研究主题仍有广阔的研究空间,期待在国家、科研机构、研究者个人三个层面加 强研究合作,共同促进金融科技在理论研究和实践应用的协同发展。

此外,本文仅使用 VOS viewer 进行文献计量分析,研究方法较为单一,未能提供 关于金融科技领域的新的理论见解或方法论上的创新,可能限制了研究的深度和广度; 仅依赖 Scopus 数据库可能忽视了其他重要学术资源,如 JSTOR、Google Scholar等, 可能导致研究结果的局限性;虽然进行了关键词聚类和词频分析,但缺乏对这些热点主 题背后更深层次学术讨论和理论发展的探究;考虑到金融科技是一个迅速发展的领域, 论文的结论可能过于概括,缺乏对未来金融科技研究和实践的明确建议。这些不足之处, 有待后续研究来改进。

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIDEO ON THE ONLINE REIMBURSEMENT SYSTEM TO

ENHANCE EFFICIENCY USAGE OF STUDENTS

AT SICHUAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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Abstract— The objectives of this study were to: 1) develop video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering 2) compare the learning achievement of students between pretest and posttest scores and 3) study the satisfaction of students who using video on the online reimbursement system. The sample of this study was 30 students in school of management accounting, Sichuan University of Science and Engineering, China, during study in year 2023. They were selected by using quota sampling who had certain understanding of financial knowledge but knew nothing about the operation of the online reimbursement system. The research instruments consisted of 1) video on the online reimbursement system 2) content and media quality questionnaire 3) learning achievement questionnaire and 4) questionnaire of students' satisfaction. The research results revealed that: 1) the efficiency of video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering (E1/E2) were 83.53/84.50 which according to criteria of 80/80. The evaluation of content video on the online reimbursement system by the experts were totally appropriate at the excellent level and the evaluation of media by the experts were totally appropriate at the excellent level. 2) the posttest scores were higher

than the pretest scores with statistically significant difference at the .05 level and 3) the student's satisfaction who using video on the online reimbursement were totally appropriate at the strongly agree level.

Keywords: Video, online reimbursement system, learning achievement

1. Introduction

Video editing refers to editing and combining the filmed films to present an organic structure and integrity of the film. It has become one of the core technologies of video production and is widely used in various media forms such as movies, television programs, advertisements, etc. With the development of digital technology, video editing has become a more convenient and efficient tool, but also brings more challenges and problems. For example, editing software usually requires a lot of computing resources and storage space, and has high technical requirements for users. In addition, during the editing process, there may be problems such as audio and video asynchrony and picture quality degradation, so how to improve the editing quality and efficiency has become one of the focuses of current editing research. In addition, with the rise of online video and the popularity of mobile devices, video editing has become one of the basic functions required by ordinary users. (Wang Dangyang, 2021) Therefore, the research on how to realize online editing and sharing has also become a hot spot of current video editing research.

The online reimbursement system can help enterprises improve the reimbursement efficiency and reduce the management costs of enterprises. In the traditional reimbursement process, it takes a lot of time and human resources to complete the tedious manual operations, such as filling in the reimbursement document, printing the receipt and other processes. The online reimbursement system can process these processes automatically, making the entire reimbursement process more concise and efficient (SunYingyi, 2021). The online reimbursement

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system allows the approver to approve at any time and place without having to deal with it in a fixed period of time, which saves the waiting time of the approver and greatly improves the approval efficiency. The online reimbursement system can avoid errors and problems caused by manual operation, such as missing or wrong information. The information filled in the system can be directly imported into the financial system, reducing the manual operation and greatly reducing the possibility of errors; The online reimbursement system can make statistics and analysis on various reimbursement data, so as to help the enterprise management better understand the reimbursement situation of each department, find problems and improve them in time, and improve the enterprise management efficiency. In short, the online reimbursement system can help enterprises realize the automation of the reimbursement process, improve the approval efficiency, reduce the risk of errors, and provide data analysis support to help enterprise management make better decisions.

Thus, this study focuses on the integration of the video and the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering. With this approach, the students could develop their learning system in terms of learning behaviors, learning achievement and motivation, based on the self-directed learning concept which directly impacts their knowledge and skills. Apart from the contributing to the students, designing video content would allow the students to adapt their using styles to the student needs, preferences, and requirements.

2. Research of Objectives

1. To develop video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering.

- 2. To compare the learning achievement of students between pre-test and post-test scores after using video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering.
- 3. To study the satisfaction of students who using video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering.

3. Literature Review

A) Video Clip

The content of the reimbursement system is characterized by objectivity, authenticity and accuracy, openness and real-time transmission, and diversity of carriers (Chi Jinshan, 2023). In the process of short video editing, media personnel must fully realize that short video editing is not only an important work, but also a kind of artistic creation. The editing work should be carried out based on the essential attributes and characteristics of online reimbursement, so as to form an editing style with media characteristics and favored by the audience (Zan Shanwei, 2023). In addition, in short video clips, media personnel should also pay attention to the combination of editing work with media characteristics, the column of online reimbursement short video, and the producer's style, so as to form a column with financial characteristics, so as to attract the attention and love of the majority of audiences.

B) The Implementation of Intelligent Reimbursement System

Along with the gradual expansion of the scale of running schools of Chinese universities, the financial work is more and more difficult, for the management personnel, undoubtedly there are more problems need to solve, also undertake more pressure, therefore, the university departments are working hard to coordinate with each other and dredged, but the fundamental problems also need high attention and timely solution, Otherwise, it is bound to cause more and more problems in the financial work of colleges and universities, which seriously affect the work

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efficiency of financial personnel. In the information age with the rapid development of Internet plus, in order to meet the service needs of teachers and students, colleges and universities are speeding up the improvement and optimization of the financial reimbursement process, forming a diversified and intelligent financial reimbursement model (Zhao Yue, 2015).

C) Learning Achievement

Achievement motivation is considered to be a significant factor of academic success since it energizes and focuses behavior toward achievement. Achievement motivation is a broad term that encompasses a number of concepts such as motivational beliefs, task values, objectives, and achievement motives. However, there are only a few studies that looked at (Amisha, P. M., Pathania, M., & Rathaur, V. K., 2019) several motivational factors in relation to students' academic accomplishment in a single sample and (Chaiyong Brahmawong, 2009) also considered students' cognitive ability and prior achievement. Because students' cognitive abilities and their prior achievement are among the best single predictors of academic success (Nathan Kuncel, 2004), it is necessary to include them in the analyses when evaluating the importance of motivational factors for students' achievement.

4. Research Methodology

The research methods used in this paper include literature analysis, observations, interviews, questionnaires, and field studies. Based on the article analysis and practical teaching experience, this paper discusses about the development of video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering.

The population of this study is 1,000 students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering from School of Management, year 2023, China. The sample of this study was 30 students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering year 2023, School of Management Accounting major. China. They were selected by using quota sampling who had a certain

understanding of financial knowledge but knew nothing about the operation of the online reimbursement system.

The research instruments consisted of (1) video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering (2) content and media quality questionnaire for video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students (3) learning achievement of students between pre-test and post-test scores using video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students and (4) satisfaction questionnaires to assess students satisfaction level for video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students.

The main content of this study is to investigate the efficiency usage of students after using the online reimbursement system. It will investigate the proficiency of students in using the online reimbursement system in selecting modules for expenses, filling in reimbursement content and what information should be provided for different reimbursement types. After the video study, we investigated their attitude towards the online reimbursement system. Video is short videos including image, text, animation, sound, or content about how to use the financial management system, the causes of the problems and the solutions such as voucher entry, review record, summary, inquiry, sorting, etc., to provide all kinds of complete account statement inquiry and printing. Then uploaded onto a website or other medium.

For video on the online reimbursement system to increase the efficiency of student use, there is a development process as follows by 3P productions (pre-production, production and post-production). The 3P production preparation process helps integrate the design, development, and transfer to manufacturing activities. It helps get new products into manufacturing faster and with much fewer difficulties than in the traditional "design it, then send it over the wall to production" approach.

Step 1: Pre-production

A) Requirements analysis. First of all, the purpose of determining the video on the online reimbursement system is to show the operating process of the reimbursement system more intuitively, the style is clear and elegant, the duration is generally not more than ten minutes, and the audio requirements are simple and easy to understand.

B) Video data collection. The operation process of online reimbursement is mainly demonstrated through the way of mobile phone recording screen (including the introduction of system login and system functions, the introduction of the use of invoice folder, the introduction of the use of invoice folder, the introduction of loan form filling operation, the introduction of daily expense reimbursement form operation, the introduction of business trip application form filling operation, etc.).

C) Video editing software selection. This article mainly uses the clipping APP, which is a video editing tool.

Step 2: Production

A) Video clip. In the selected video clip software, we import the recorded video footage into the software and start editing. This includes cropping, merging, adjusting the order, adding transition effects, adjusting colors and audio, and more. The video mainly include: (1) system login and system function introduction; (2) Introduction to the use of invoice folder; (3) Introduction of loan form filling operation; (4) Introduction to the operation of daily expense reimbursement form; (5) Business trip application form filling operation introduction; (6) Introduction to the operation of filling in travel reimbursement. In addition, the video needs to be edited for important operating steps.

- B) Special effects and animation. We add special effects and animations to enhance the visual effects of the video. This may include text animation, graphic elements, transition effects, color correction, and more.
- C) Audio processing. In addition to video, audio is also an important part of video clips. We adjust the volume of the audio, add background music, eliminate noise, etc.

Step 3: Post-production

- A) Export and render. After the video is finished, we can choose the appropriate output format and resolution and export the video file.
- B) Review and revise. We reviewed the video again and modified the insufficient parts of the video content.

The above is the general writing process for the development of this video, the specific steps may change with the content of the video.

Procedure:

- Step 1: The researcher studied theories of efficiency and attitude measurement to develop the questions in the pretest, posttest, and questionnaire.
- Step 2: The pretest, posttest and questionnaire were reviewed by the researcher's advisor and other experts in the field.
- Step 3: The pretest, posttest and questionnaire were piloted with students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering, during studying in year 2023.
- Step 4: A group of 30 students, at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering, during studying in year 2023. They were assigned to complete the pretest. The test time was approximately one hour.
- Step 5: The researcher ran the process. The students use of video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science

and Engineering. After that, they were assigned to complete both the post-test and questionnaire.

The test time was approximately one hour.

5. Research Result

Table 1 Results of efficiency for video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering

Items	n	\overline{X}	Standard	E1/E2
Ongoing score	100	83.53	80	83.53
Post-test score	20	16.90	80	84.50

From Table 1, the average mean score of ongoing score was 83.53, and the mean score of post-tests was 84.50, which indicated a substantial improvement upon the video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering. The result revealed that the value of efficiency of E1/E2 as 83.53/84.50. To summarize, video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering is developed according to the standard criteria 80/80 defined.

Content experts and media experts rated the content of the video, and the final result was displayed as excellent.

Table 2 Comparison of average score before and after of the students using the video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering.

Items	n	\overline{X}	S.D.	df	t-test	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pre-test	30	9.17	1.94			
				29	25.21	.000
Post-test	30	16.90	2.51			

^{**}p**<** .05

From Table 2, presented the video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering. The mean score of pre-tests was 9.17, and the score of standard deviation (S.D.) was 1.94. The result after using the video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering constituted a substantial improvement in students which translated into a high post-test 16.90 and standard deviation (S.D.) 2.51 and t-test analysis before and after the treatment 25.21which demonstrated a considerable difference was statistically significant at the .05 level.

Table 3 Result of evaluation of students' satisfaction with video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering

Evaluation Items	\overline{X}	S.D.	Result Interpretation	
1. It is interesting to learn how to operate				
the online reimbursement system through	4.67	0.48	Strongly Agree	
video.				
2. I can quickly understand financial			Strongly Agree	
knowledge by learning online	4.57	0.68		
reimbursement system through video.				

Table 3 Result of evaluation of students' satisfaction with video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering (Cont.)

Evaluation Items	\overline{X}	S.D.	Result Interpretation
3. The video of the online reimbursement	4.53	0.57	Strongly Agree
system is easy to understand.		0.57	

4. The online reimbursement system has	4.43	0.68	Agree	
rich and colorful video content.		0.00		
5. Help with financial literacy.	4.67	0.48	Strongly Agree	
6. Help to master the combination of			Strongly Agree	
financial knowledge theory and practice.	4.63	0.56		
7. Help to reduce the workload of			Strongly Agree	
students' reimbursement.	4.73	0.45		
8. Satisfaction with the entire video style.	4.57	0.57	Strongly Agree	
9. Level of proficiency in using the online			Strongly Agree	
reimbursement system.	4.80	0.48		
10. Study through online reimbursement				
system video clips to provide you with				
more opportunities to participate in	4.70	0.53	Strongly Agree	
learning.				
Total	4.63	0.55	Strongly Agree	

From Table 3, the results of evaluation of students' satisfaction with video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering by 30 students. The overall students' satisfaction was strongly agree level (\bar{X} = 4.63, S.D. = 0.55). When considering each item, it was found that level of proficiency in using the online reimbursement system was strongly agree level (\bar{X} = 4.80, S.D. = 0.48) and study through online reimbursement system video clips to provide you with more opportunities to participate in learning was strongly agree level (\bar{X} = 4.70, S.D. = 0.53), respectively.

6. Conclusion

The analysis result of the above information answers the research objectives as follows:

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- 1. Study the efficiency for video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering, the average mean score of ongoing score was 83.53, and the mean score of post-tests was 84.50, which indicated a substantial improvement upon the video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering. The result revealed that the value of efficiency of E1/E2 as 83.53/84.50. To summarize, video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering is developed according to the standard criteria 80/80 defined. The results of the content quality assessment of the video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering evaluated by three content experts. The overall quality was excellent level. When considering each item, it was found that the content is interesting, the content is interesting, the content is suitable for the learner, accuracy of content and video content helps learners learn were excellent level, respectively. The results of the media quality assessment of the video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering evaluated by three media experts. The overall quality was excellent level. When considering each item, it was found that the content is interesting were excellent level and the video content is consistent with the operation content of the network report system, easy to understand and use, the video content can clearly convey the operation process of the network newspaper system, make people interested in learning and the overall design of the video is reasonable and has certain characteristics were excellent level, respectively.
- 2. Compare the learning achievement of students between pre-test and post-test scores using video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering. The mean score of pre-tests was 9.17, and the

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score of standard deviation (S.D.) was 1.94. The result after using the video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering constituted a substantial improvement in students which translated into a high post-test 16.90 and standard deviation (S.D.) 2.51 and t-test analysis before and after the treatment 25.21 which demonstrated a considerable difference was statistically significant at the .05 level.

3. The results of evaluation of students' satisfaction with video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering by 30 students. The overall students' satisfaction was strongly agree level. When considering each item, it was found that level of proficiency in using the online reimbursement system was strongly agree level and study through online reimbursement system video clips to provide you with more opportunities to participate in learning was strongly agree level, respectively.

7. Recommend and Suggestions for Further Research

Recommend of develop video on the online reimbursement system to enhance efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering:

- 1. The development of online reimbursement system videos should be progressive based on best practices in the field, as this will enable researchers to achieve the goal of building a video curriculum for higher efficiency and more successful results.
- 2. The development of video clips can design more interesting activities by adding more vivid images and sounds. This will help to attract students' passion for learning videos by themselves.

Based on the summary and discussion of the study, the investigators have made the following suggestions for the further research:

1. For students without any financial knowledge, there is a certain burden. You can design

some online reimbursement system operation videos that can meet all students to watch, so that

students without any financial knowledge can easily learn the operation videos.

2. The video content and sound that students are interested in should be more vivid, and

some interactive videos can be designed to improve students' enthusiasm and interest.

3. The questionnaire survey can be adopted to ask students to put forward some feasible

suggestions after editing the online reimbursement system.

To sum up, the development of video on the online reimbursement system to enhance

efficiency usage of students at Sichuan University of Science and Engineering can improve

students 'academic performance, mobilize students' interest in learning, make students have a

more comprehensive and deep understanding of the process of the online reimbursement

system, and master the operation steps and skills of the online reimbursement system, which is

an effective way to improve the students' operation efficiency. However, this study also has

shortcomings, such as for many students with many difficulties and long time, such as limited

inclusion, short video time and insufficient video content, so the role and potential of the method

in the online reimbursement system still need to be further practiced and explored. In the future,

with the gradual deepening of the video clip research of the online reimbursement system, I

believe that more practical results will appear.

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Brand Equity Management of Coffee Chains: A Case Study of Luckin Coffee

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Abstract

Coffee shop is popular all around the world including in China where customers want a sort of

coffee chain that have a same standard in every where. This qualitative study takes Luckin Coffee

as a case study to research the importance and strategy of coffee chain brand equity

management. Through in-depth interviews including company executives, customers, and

experts, researcher examined key areas including brand awareness, perceived quality, brand

association and brand loyalty. Research has found that brand awareness management is a

crucial role in building brand awareness and trust. While perceived quality management helps to

meet customer expectations and enhance brand loyalty by providing high quality products and

services. In addition, brand association management and active brand association can help

brands stand out in a competitive market. Finally, brand loyalty management helps brands

maintain long-term customer relationships through loyalty programs and emotional connections.

These findings provide practical insights for coffee chain about brand equity management.

Key words: Brand equity; brand awareness; perceived quality

Introduction

In recent years, China has seen a significant rise in coffee consumption, with per capita consumption increasing from less than 10 cups in 2016 to over 30 cups in 2023. While this is still lower than many other countries, it presents a promising growth opportunity for the coffee industry in China. The country's vast population makes it a lucrative market for both local and foreign coffee brands.

Luckin Coffee, founded in 2017, quickly became the largest chain coffee brand in China. By January 2020, it had over 4,500 stores and was listed on NASDAQ with a valuation of \$4.2 billion. Luckin's success can be attributed to its strong brand equity, including high visibility, good consumer recognition, and customer loyalty. A long-term goal of Luckin Coffee is to become a leading coffee brand in China and globally. To achieve this, it focuses on expanding its market share, increasing brand awareness, and establishing a solid customer base. Brand equity plays a crucial role in these efforts, with high brand awareness helping attract new customers and a strong brand reputation earning recognition for high-quality products and service.

As a coffee chain brand with wide attention, the importance of Luckin Coffee's brand equity management cannot be ignored. This study aims to delve into the challenges facing Luckin Coffee, including key variables such as brand consistency, quality management and customer loyalty. These variables are interrelated and form the core elements of Luckin Coffee's brand equity. Through the comprehensive analysis of these elements, this study will provide practical suggestions to help restore and enhance the brand value of Luckin coffee. This study not only has guiding significance for the field of coffee chain brand management, but also has universal applicability for enterprises to cope with market challenges and improve competitiveness, and provides an important reference for related fields (Yang 2022).

Objectives

- (1) To study the effects of brand awareness management on brand equity of Luckin Coffee.
- (2) To study the effects of perceived quality management on brand equity of Luckin Coffee.
- (3) To study the effects of brand associations management on brand equity of Luckin Coffee.
- (4) To study the effects of brand loyalty management on brand equity of Luckin Coffee.

Literature review and framework

Concept of coffee industry

Brand management has a rich history tracing back to pre-1870, with significant advancements since the 1930s. Jeff Bezos (2018) highlighted its core objective – enhancing the relationship between a brand and its customers. This involves systematic management, brand positioning, planning, culture, and transmission to foster positive recognition and word-of-mouth communication.

In modern corporate governance, brand management is pivotal, reflecting a country's economic power and national esteem. Neil McElroy (1931) introduced the brand manager system, leading to extensive research on brand management's theoretical exploration, methods, and development trajectory. In the competitive coffee chain industry, brand management is crucial as customer perception profoundly impacts success. Luckin Coffee's rapid expansion in China is a testament to effective brand management, emphasizing affordability, convenience, and digital savvy. This underlines the significance of brand management in the coffee chain sector.

Theories of brand equity

Brand equity, defined as the perceived value of a brand to customers, encompasses various factors such as awareness, loyalty, associations, and perceived quality (Keller, 2020; Aaker, 2016). It influences customers to pay more for products from recognized brands (Bezos, 2018; Wang, 2020), shaped by multiple elements that collectively impact customer perceptions and purchase decisions (Duncan & Moriarty, 2000; Schultz, 2018). Aaker's brand equity model identifies four critical components: brand awareness, perceived quality, brand associations, and brand loyalty (Aaker, 2016). These elements contribute to a brand's perceived value, affecting consumer behavior and market performance.

Brand awareness involves recognition and familiarity with a brand, often achieved through marketing and consistent customer interactions (Bezos, 2018; Wang, 2015). Perceived quality relates to the customer's judgment of a product or service's excellence (Keller, 2016) and requires maintaining quality standards and effective integrated marketing (Duncan & Moriarty, 2000). Brand associations encompass linked attributes and emotional connections (McKinney, Aron, &

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Parker, 2017), while brand loyalty is a consistent preference fostered by value, exceeding expectations, and emotional connections (Bezos, 2018).

Aaker's brand equity model is a multi-dimensional framework that includes five core elements: brand loyalty, brand awareness, perceived quality, proprietary equity, and brand association (Aaker, 1991). Brand loyalty represents consumers' loyalty and long-term support for the brand, reflecting the stability of the brand in the market. Brand awareness involves consumers' recognition and familiarity with the brand and is the basis for building brand awareness (Ogilvy & Mather, 1991). Perceived quality refers to consumers' impression on the quality of brand products or services, which directly affects the competitiveness of the brand. Proprietary assets include a brand's unique resources and capabilities in the marketplace that provide the brand with a competitive advantage. Brand association involves the psychological connections of consumers associated with the brand, including emotion, image and relevance, which constitute the brand's personality and values (Ogilvy & Mather, 2000; Schultz, 2016). Together, these five elements shape the asset value of a brand and are critical to its long-term success and growth.



Aaker's Brand Equity Model

Figure 1.1: Aaker's Brand Equity Model

Source: Manypixels. (n.d.).

Theories of Brand Management

Brand management, evolving over decades, is the strategic process of creating, positioning, and maintaining a brand's reputation and differentiation. It encompasses core components, including brand identity, positioning, equity, and resonance, and is closely related

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to brand equity. Brand identity, introduced by Kapferer, involves six elements that shape a unique brand persona. It significantly influences brand awareness, associations, perceived quality, and loyalty.

Brand positioning, as defined by Ries and Trout, focuses on creating a distinct market position. It enhances brand awareness, influences perceived quality, and shapes brand associations, thus impacting brand loyalty. Brand equity, per Aaker's model, is integral to brand management. It consists of brand loyalty, awareness, perceived quality, and associations, requiring strategic management for enhancing brand value. Brand resonance, as presented by Keller, emphasizes the cumulative customer experiences and perceptions, reinforcing brand loyalty and influencing brand awareness, perceived quality, and associations.

The historical development of brand management in China, divided into four stages, directly correlates with the enhancement of brand equity components. Research on the coffee industry in China has highlighted challenges and strategies relevant to brand equity components, such as perceived quality, brand awareness, associations, and brand loyalty. These studies illustrate the application of brand management theories and practices to enhance brand equity in China's coffee industry.

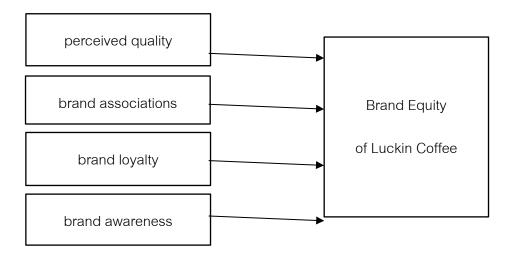


Figure 1.2: Conceptual framework

Research Methodology

Given the current domestic and international research background and status, this study takes the brand management practices of Luckin Coffee as the research object, deeply analyzes Luckin Coffee's brand equity management, applies analytical and comparative methods to summarize the successful experiences of Luckin Coffee's brand equity management, and offers

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key insights into their approach.

Researcher identifies the research background and significance, domestic and international research status and comments, research methods and ideas, as well as content and sources of data. We define the concept and theoretical foundation of brand equity management and analyze the current situation of brand equity management at Luckin Coffee. This includes: an introduction to Luckin Coffee, its brand equity management status, the issues and causes related to Luckin Coffee's brand equity management.

Population and Sample Size

In this study, we will conduct an in-depth interview with a sample of 5 people in each group. The sample size of five people per group was large enough to provide a diversity of views and information while also maintaining the depth and quality of the interviews. This sample size helps ensure that the interview results are representative and easier to manage and analyze. Through interviews with headquarters staff, customers, and external marketing experts, we were able to gain multiple perspectives and provide comprehensive data for the research to better understand the current status and improvement potential of the Luckin Coffee brand.

Research Instruments

For this study, interviews serve as the primary data collection method. The interviewees will comprise Luckin Coffee's company officers and its customer base.

This study is determine the reliability of research instrument by 3 experts: (1) Pornladda Dathratwibul, Chief Executive Officer Genie Service Company Limited and Genie Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited (2) Nuanphan Kaewpanukrangsi, PhD., Lecturer of 3D-Based Communication Design & Integrated Media, School of Architecture, Art, and Design, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang and (3) Mongkol Tiamtanom, Lecturer of Marketing, Faculty of Management Science, Dhonburi Rajabhat University, before using it for collecting data via in-dept interview.

In-Depth Interviews with Company Officers

The research team will visit Luckin Coffee's headquarters to engage in in-person interviews with the key personnel from the marketing, operations, and strategy departments. To delve deeper into the organization's ethos and value proposition, a visit to the Luckin Coffee Culture Center will also be scheduled. Details of the interview structure can be found in Appendix I.

In-Depth Interviews with Customers

We will conduct customer interviews at Luckin Coffee outlets in Shanghai, Beijing, and Chengdu to understand their perceptions and expectations. These cities are selected for their economic significance in China and the diverse customer profiles they present. Shanghai represents a mature market with high-spending consumers, Beijing's politically inclined customer base may prioritize social responsibility, and Chengdu's growing market signifies consumers interested in innovation and affordability. The study will include both interviews and observational studies at these locations. For the interview details, see Appendix II.

In-Depth Interviews with Experts

The study will also incorporate perspectives from industry experts, who can provide an unbiased, high-level view of Luckin Coffee's branding strategy within the industry context. These experts' insights will be gathered through structured interviews. For a comprehensive outline of the interview structure with experts, refer to Appendix III.

Data Collection and analysis

To gather firsthand information about coffee cultivation in Yunnan, China, structured interviews were conducted, ensuring logical question organization and privacy respect. These face-to-face interviews were essential for enhancing the study's reliability and validity while maintaining ethical standards. Participants were informed about the research purpose and their right to withdraw anytime, emphasizing the use of their responses solely for academic purposes. This approach ensured adherence to ethical principles and contributed to the research's credibility. In summary, future interviews should continue upholding these ethical standards for effective data collection.

Data analysis

This paper analyzes the status quo and problems of Luckin Coffee's brand marketing by means, in-depth interview and verify value of brand equity, finally proposes brand equity management strategies suitable for Luckin Coffee's development according to the above analysis results.

Demographic Profile of Survey Participants

The study targeted individuals aged 18-50, reflecting Luckin Coffee's main customer base, with participants from diverse educational backgrounds and income levels to ensure a representative sample. This diversity provides a comprehensive view of Luckin Coffee's brand management impact across various customer segments. A key finding was the importance of

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consistent branding, noted by a respondent as crucial for brand recognition, underscoring its role in brand equity.

The Results of Interview with Company Officers

The interviews with Luckin Coffee's Company Officers provided valuable insights into brand equity management. Key findings from these interviews include:

- (1) Consistent Branding: The importance of maintaining consistency in branding elements such as logos, colors, slogans, and messaging across all touchpoints to help consumers recognize and remember the brand more easily.
- (2) Content Marketing: The value of creating valuable and relevant content to enhance brand awareness. Sharing informative, entertaining, or educational content through blogs, social media, and videos can establish the brand as an industry authority.
- (3) Social Media Engagement: Active participation in social media platforms to engage directly with the audience. Responding to comments, sharing user-generated content, and running social media campaigns can increase brand visibility and loyalty.
- (4) Influencer Marketing: Collaborating with influencers who align with the brand's values to reach a broader and more targeted audience. Influencers create authentic content that introduces the brand to potential customers.
- (5) Partnerships and Sponsorships: Partnering with other brands or sponsoring events and organizations that share similar target audiences to boost brand awareness. This strategy leverages the existing reach of partners or events.
- (6) Search Engine Optimization (SEO): Optimizing web content for search engines increases the likelihood of the brand appearing in relevant search results, significantly enhancing brand recognition.
- (7) Public Relations (PR): Effective PR strategies, including media coverage and press releases, generate positive exposure for the brand, building trust and credibility.
- (8) Community Building: Creating and nurturing a community of loyal customers and brand advocates strengthens brand awareness. Online forums, loyalty programs, and exclusive events foster this sense of community.
- (9) Storytelling: Crafting a compelling brand story that resonates with consumers leaves a lasting impression. Stories evoking emotions and connecting with the audience's values are more likely to be remembered.

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- (10) User Experience: Ensuring a seamless and positive user experience across all brand touchpoints contributes to positive brand associations and word-of-mouth recommendations.
- (11) Measuring and Adapting: Using analytics tools to track brand awareness metrics, such as website traffic and social media engagement, and regularly reviewing data to adapt brand awareness strategies based on results.
- (12) Authenticity: Highlighting the increasing importance of authenticity in today's consumer landscape. Being transparent about the brand's values and practices builds trust and authenticity.

These strategies are part of a robust brand awareness plan aiming to enhance brand recognition and perceived quality, focusing on high-quality customer experiences and meeting product quality expectations.

The Results of Interview with Customers

Insights from customer interviews provide valuable perspectives on how customers perceive and interact with Luckin Coffee, shedding light on the role of brand equity elements such as consistent branding and content marketing:

- (1) Consistent Branding (Customer E):This customer's comment highlights the effectiveness of Luckin Coffee's branding efforts. The green logo is a strong identifier of the brand, reinforcing consistent branding's impact on brand recognition and association with quality.
- (2) Content Marketing (Customer F): Customer feedback about Luckin Coffee's informative content marketing signifies its success in engaging customers beyond traditional advertising. Informative content not only fosters a sense of trust but also positions the brand as an industry authority, contributing to brand equity.

These insights align with the research objectives, demonstrating the significance of these elements in shaping brand equity. Analyze these findings within the context of the broader research to emphasize how they contribute to the understanding of brand management at Luckin Coffee. Consider providing additional insights from customers' perspectives to enrich the analysis.

The Results of Interview with Experts

The insights obtained from interviews with External Experts provide valuable perspectives on various aspects of brand management and brand equity:

(1) Brand Awareness Management: External Experts unanimously stress the importance

of a robust brand awareness strategy in building and maintaining brand equity. They highlight the need for clear and consistent branding, as well as the establishment of trust and emotional connections with customers to enhance brand recognition.

- (2) Consistent Quality: Experts emphasize the pivotal role of consistent quality in shaping brand equity. A focus on delivering high-quality products and services not only meets customer expectations but also exceeds them, contributing to positive brand perceptions.
- (3) Building Trust: Trust is identified as a critical component of brand awareness. External Experts highlight the importance of trust and reliability in creating emotional connections with customers, fostering positive brand associations, and ultimately driving brand equity.
- (4) Loyalty Programs: Experts recommend implementing loyalty programs to reward and retain existing customers. Loyal customers are considered brand advocates who can contribute to increased brand awareness.
- (5) Word-of-Mouth Marketing: Encouraging satisfied customers to recommend the brand to others is seen as a powerful strategy for amplifying brand awareness and attracting new customers.
- (6) Engagement and Community: Creating opportunities for customer engagement and fostering a sense of community can enhance brand awareness. Initiatives like social and sustainability efforts, involving customers in these endeavors, strengthen emotional connections with the brand.

The interviews with Luckin Coffee officers emphasized key elements of brand awareness strategy and the vital role of perceived quality in brand equity, image, and customer loyalty. High-quality products are essential for building trust and reinforcing loyalty. The significance of brand associations and loyalty management in driving brand performance was also highlighted, with positive associations influencing consumer choices and loyal customers generating repeat business and acting as advocates. These insights are crucial for understanding Luckin Coffee's brand management strategies and their impact on brand equity. Further exploration of how the company implemented these strategies is recommended for a more comprehensive analysis.

The Results of Brand Equity Management of Luckin Coffee
Brand Awareness Management

The analysis of interviews and data highlighted the critical role of brand awareness in Luckin Coffee's brand equity strategy. The company's approach included consistently delivering high-quality products and services, building a positive brand image, and earning customer trust. Effective brand messaging was used to communicate Luckin Coffee's values and unique selling points, shaping customer perceptions. Transparency and reliability were key to building trust, along with loyalty programs that encouraged repeat business and enhanced brand recognition. Additionally, word-of-mouth marketing, through recommendations from satisfied customers, played a significant role in further boosting brand awareness.

In conclusion, brand awareness management was a pivotal driver of Luckin Coffee's brand equity. The strategies employed, including quality assurance, clear messaging, transparency, loyalty programs, and word-of-mouth marketing, collectively contributed to the brand's recognition, trust, and success in the competitive coffee market.:

Consistent Branding:

Officer G: "Consistency in branding, from the physical stores to our online presence, is a primary focus. It ensures that customers instantly recognize and trust Luckin Coffee."

Content Marketing:

Officer H: "Our content marketing efforts aim to educate and entertain. When customers engage with our content, it solidifies our position as more than just a coffee brand – we're a coffee resource."

Perceived Quality Management

The interviews and data analysis shed light on the critical role of perceived quality management in Luckin Coffee's brand equity strategy. The consistent delivery of high-quality products, dedication to sourcing quality beans, and maintaining rigorous brewing standards have been key factors in shaping the brand's image and building customer trust and loyalty. The interviews highlighted that perceived quality management was not just a checkbox but a cornerstone of the brand's strategy.

Customers and experts alike praised the taste, consistency, and affordability of Luckin Coffee's offerings. The company's reputation for providing top-notch coffee experiences impressed customers and reinforced their trust in the brand. Additionally, the affordability of the products without compromising quality made Luckin Coffee a compelling choice in a competitive market.

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In conclusion, perceived quality management played a pivotal role in Luckin Coffee's brand equity. The focus on quality, consistency, and customer satisfaction has contributed significantly to the brand's success and its strong position in the Chinese coffee industry. The quotes from the officers and customers interviewed underscore the brand's commitment to excellence and how it fosters trust and loyalty among consumers.

Brand Associations Management

Our study's interviews revealed strong, positive brand associations with Luckin Coffee among customers, centered around convenience, affordability, and quality. These associations extend to the customer journey, including the use of the mobile app and delivery services, fostering emotions of trust and loyalty. These emotional connections are crucial assets for the brand, significantly contributing to brand equity and influencing consumer decisions. The findings highlight the need for Luckin Coffee to continuously nurture these associations, ensuring alignment with customer values. The consistent association of the brand with key attributes like convenience and quality underscores their importance in reinforcing brand equity.

In conclusion, brand associations management goes beyond creating a brand image; it involves fostering deep connections with customers. The emotional bonds and positive associations formed with Luckin Coffee significantly contributed to the brand's equity, highlighting the need for continued efforts to manage and nurture these associations. The quote from Customer K underscores the trust and commitment that customers feel towards the brand.

Brand Loyalty Management

The interviews and data analysis revealed the high level of brand loyalty among Luckin Coffee's customers, emphasizing the effective brand loyalty management strategies employed by the company. One key strategy highlighted in the interviews was the consistent delivery of quality products and services, which instilled trust and loyalty among customers. Loyalty programs played a crucial role in acknowledging and appreciating customer commitment, further solidifying their bond with the brand. The emotional connection between customers and Luckin Coffee deepened their loyalty, making many customers consider it their preferred coffee brand.

Conclusion of Research

The study's interviews with stakeholders, including company officers, customers, and experts, provided insights into Luckin Coffee's brand awareness management. The brand established a strong presence in China through aggressive marketing and expansion, being

recognized for its convenience, affordability, and digital innovation. Customers were generally satisfied with the quality of Luckin's products, contributing to brand loyalty. The loyalty program and the ease of using the mobile app also played a significant role in retaining customers.

The study highlights Luckin Coffee's effective management of brand equity aspects like brand awareness, perceived quality, associations, and loyalty, crucial in its success in the competitive coffee market. Strategies like consistent brand positioning, content marketing, and commitment to quality positively impacted customer perceptions and loyalty, aligning with established brand equity theories. Overall, these factors demonstrate Luckin Coffee's successful implementation of brand management strategies, reinforcing its market position and customer loyalty.

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国际中文教育视域下文化教学策略研究综述

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A REVIEW OF CULTURAL TEACHING STRATEGIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF

INTERNATIONAL CHINESE EDUCATION

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摘要

文化教学是国际中文教育的重要组成部分。本文在国际中文教育的视域下,采用文献检索法,通过对已有研究成果的分析,指出目前国际中文教育中文化教学存在的问题,结合国际中文教育中文化教学的原则和方法,对国际中文教育视域下的文化教学策略进行研究,提出要更新国际中文教育文化教学理念、丰富国际中文教育文化教学内容、推进国际中文教育新形态教材建设、培养"本土化"中文教师、提升国际中文教师的综合素养和对学习者的认识、激发国际中文教育学习者的学习积极性、开发建设线上中文教学资源库等策略。

关键词: 国际中文教育视域; 文化教学; 线下线上混合式教学

Abstract

Cultural teaching is an important part of international Chinese education. From the perspective of international Chinese education, this paper points out the existing problems in cultural teaching in international Chinese education through the analysis of existing research results, and studies the cultural teaching strategies from the perspective of international Chinese education by combining the principles and methods of cultural teaching in international Chinese education. It is proposed to update the concept of international Chinese education and cultural teaching, enrich the content of international Chinese education and cultural teaching, promote the construction of new textbooks for international Chinese education, train "localized" Chinese teachers, improve the comprehensive quality of international Chinese teachers and their understanding of learners, stimulate the enthusiasm of international Chinese education learners, and develop and construct online Chinese teaching resources.

Key words: International Chinese education perspective; Cultural teaching; Offline and Online Blended Teaching

引言

中华优秀传统文化博大精深,其蕴含着厚德载物、自强不息、亲仁善邻等民族精神,要推动中华文化走出去,促使中国优秀文化得到传播。国际中文教师肩负着中文世界传播的重任,除了讲授语言本身之外,还要对中文学习者进行文化教学的讲授,使他们了解和尊重中国传统文化。要根据不同文化背景、不同学习目的的学习者分别制定不同的教学计划,使他们的中文水平得到提高。国际中文教师要充分挖掘中华优秀传统文化的宝贵教育资源来吸引更多的中文爱好者、学习者,推动中国文化走向世界。在全球化及文化多元主义的大背景下,中文爱好者和学习者的数量越来越多,有的中国人远赴异国求学、工作、生活,促进了国际中文教育的不断发展。祖晓梅(2022)指出新时代背景下的国际中文教育文化教学要具有新理念、新思路和新模式。新时代国际中文教育既要

做好语言教学也要做好文化教学, 肩负着重要的使命, 主要目的是提升中文为重要的国际语言。国际中文教育者要应时而变, 对教育内容进行创新, 对教育模式进行探索, 甄选喜闻乐见的文化教学内容, 提高中文学习者的学习兴趣, 促使他们自主学习中文。国际中文教育对于推动中国文化的国际交流具有重要的作用。

本文提供了对国际中文教育研究的新视角,深化了关于国际中文教育与文化教学理论的研究,指出国际中文教育中文化教学存在的问题,如:语言教学与文化教学发展不平衡、师资队伍建设仍需加强、教材建设不够完善、学习者知识接受程度不一致、与现代信息技术的结合不紧密等;指出国际中文教育对于提高中文学习者中文水平、弘扬中华文化价值观、提升中国文化软实力、提高中文学习者的跨文化交际能力等具有重要的作用;并对文化教育中的原则及方法进行探究;提出更新国际中文教育文化教学理念、丰富国际中文教育文化教学内容、选择适度适量的内容开展文化教学、按照不同的阶段开展文化教学、要有针对性的开展文化教学、推进国际中文教育新形态教材建设、培养"本土化"中文教师、提升国际中文教师的综合素养和对学习者的认识、激发国际中文教育学习者的学习积极性、开展跨学科合作,开发建设线上中文教学资源库等策略。使中文学习者在学习过程中自觉克服文化差异所带来的不利因素,学习和掌握中国语言文字背后所蕴含的丰富文化内涵,推动中华文化的国际传播,增进世界各国文明对话,深化实施"一带一路"倡议,推动国际中文教育可持续发展。

1. 国际中文教育中文化教学存在的问题

1.1 语言教学与文化教学发展不平衡

孙春兰(2019)指出,鼓励全球的高校、社会组织、企业等开展对外汉语教学,增进国际交流与合作能力,加强对所在地区的汉语教师培养;徐笑一(2022)指出目前国际中文教育存在"重语言、轻文化"的问题,造成中文教学模式的碎片化、表面化和娱乐化;高立平(2022)强调语言和文化交流能够促进不同文化的沟通。文化教学内容既包括中华传统的孔孟之道、中庸之道等,也包括中华传统文化和谐共生的智慧和传承,还包括一些文化行为,目前国际中文教育中文化教学内容的选择仍缺乏整体梳理,在教学内容、教学方法上缺少便于遵守的"文化教学大纲";在文化教学的定位和准则、文化教学的策略和方法上也缺乏一定的标准。文化教学的复杂性,是导致国际中文教育中语言教学与文化教学发展不平衡的主要原因,也是国际中文教师选拔标准模糊的主要原因,导致中文学习者很难实现知识与技能的有效结合。因此,国际中文教育中语言教学和文化教学如何保持平衡是当下非常值得关注的问题。

1.2 国际中文教育师资队伍建设仍需加强

新时代国际中文教师需要具备多元化的素质和能够进行跨文化交流的能力,这一点显得尤为关键。首先,各国中文学习者在国籍、性格、年龄、宗教习俗、文化水平等方面存在较大的差异,对国际中文教师要具备的综合技能和素养的需求也在不断提高。王颖(2009)认为汉语教师在文化教学中要避免民族虚无主义和文化沙文主义两种文化心理;陆俭明、马真(2016)提出汉语教师因具有较好的语言素养,更要具备良好的心理素质;王辉(2023)强调要重视国际中文教师师资队伍建设、优化教育模式、推动制度创新和业态创新。目前全球对国际中文教育的需求日益增长,中文学习者也在不断增加,仍存在国际中文教师教学水平参差不齐、教学经验及实践教学能力不足等问题,具备跨

文化交际意识的国际中文教师数量不多,能够把跨文化交际付诸实践的国际中文教师更是稀缺,很多国际中文教师不能把语言教学和文化教学融会贯通,且在自我反思和相互合作等方面也有欠缺;其次,国际中文教师文化教学态度与专业要求不符。国际中文教师对不同文化的态度、职业奉献性、职业归属感、理想信念等因素都会对国际中文教育的教学效果产生影响。

1.3 国际中文教育教材建设不够完善

王海峰(2021)指出,要推动更多国家把中文纳入到国民教育体系中,进一步完善本土化教学模式,深化学科建设,编写高质量的中文教材;徐敏亭(2022)提出国际中文教育要注重对文化教材的翻新,及时更新文化教材内容;魏玉红与曲英楠(2022)指出未来的国际中文教育应该更加注重研究和发展多媒体教材。教材有着不同的呈现形式,有传统的纸质教材也有现代的多媒体教材,在传播中华文化、讲好中国故事等方面都起着重要的作用。中文教材是中文学习者对中国文化、中国形象进行了解的最佳资料,从目前总体布局来看,国际中文教材绝大多数的类型是传统媒介类的、成人类的、目的语境类的,缺乏多媒介语类、非目的语境类等种类的教材;且能够为各个阶段和类型的学习者提供的教材种类也不够丰富,虽然有了一定的数字媒介类教材,但是针对不同学习者的智能化服务能力仍有限,且一些多模态资源和中国文化的教学融合仍不够紧密。目前国际中文教育教材新形态建设仍处于起步阶段,学术界关于新形态教材内涵和特征的认知仍存在模糊性,虽然具有新形态特征的国际中文教材已出现,但是在标准化、规模化等方面还是存在不足,面临着较多的困难,创造出符合当今社会需求的数字化教材仍需要进一步的探求和实践。

1.4 国际中文教育学习者的知识接受程度不一致

范志坚与丁丽(2021)提出作为国际中文教师,必须结合国际学生的文化学习需求来组织教学,对一些陈旧过时且晦涩难懂的知识点在教学过程中要有合理地取舍。国际中文教育学习者,他们学习中文的动机不同、理解和接受程度也不同,差异化教学对国际中文教师来说势在必行,促使每个中文学习者都能自主地学习文化教学内容,如理科类专业的中文学习者专业课学习压力较大,他们往往对中华文化的学习需求较小,很少有时间去研究和学习有关中华文化的知识;文科类专业的中文学习者对中华文化的学习需求较大,他们的学习兴趣要明显高于理科类、医学类等。也可以从已经步入社会、工作的国际中文教育学习者进行分析,这部分学习者有的是为了个人的兴趣爱好才学习中文;有的是为了找到更好的工作、提升学历才学习中文;也有的是要在中国定居才学习中文。作为国际中文教师要根据学习者的不同学习目的,给他们布置不同的学习任务,帮助学习者完成相应的练习,并得到正向反馈,积极融入到课堂教学中,主动完成课后练习,并能进行适当的跨文化交流。

杨薇(2022)强调国际中文教育学习者需要在语言教学的过程中,提高文化教学的效能。国际中文教育学习者缺少对隐性文化和显性文化价值观的把握和理解。首先,在隐性文化学习方面,中文学习者往往比较注重与他们日常生活、学习、工作相关的文化,而缺乏对价值观、哲学思想等方面的认知。在涉及中国文化渗透到其他文化时,中文学习者更加偏重戏曲、武术、书法等中国技艺文化以及春节、中秋等传统节日文化。可以看出学习者更为关注日常、显性的文化,忽略了对隐形文化的关注。其次,国际中文教育学习者缺少对显性文化价值观的把握。很多学习者重视显性文化教学,对隐性文化内容却不关心,有的中文学习者较为关注饮食、传统技艺等方面的知识,但仍缺乏对中国文化精神内核的认知与了解。

通过专家和实践学者前期的研究可以发现,国际中文教育文化教学的研究内容虽然较多,但是不够深入、仍处在探索阶段,没有形成系统研究、缺乏标准,国际中文教师的定位模糊,国际中文教师培养建议策略的可行性低等问题仍然存在。因此,有必要从国际中文教育视域下对文化教学策略进行研究,具有重要的研究价值和现实意义。

1.5 国际中文教学与现代信息技术的结合不够紧密

邵滨、富聪、吴应辉(2016)提出,汉语国际教育研究需"教育"研究与"事业"研究并重,要加强项层设计,发挥各国的主体地位;刘晶晶(2020)提出,当前汉语国际教育发展仍存在毕业生对口就业难等问题,主要原因在于汉语国际教育专业发展地定位不清晰,缺乏与行业需求地精准对接;何亚桃(2023)提出新时代背景下国际中文教师作为中文教学的实施者,学生学习的引导者,要提升教育信息化发展能力;王帅与邢姝婷(2022)认为作为一名国际中文教师,要明确在当前的新环境下信息技术和教育的重要性。随着现代信息技术的发展,大数据人工智能等数字技术逐渐渗透到社会活动的各个环节,信息技术的发展加深了全球信息互联程度,在新技术发展的背景下,教育也在发生着变化,具有国际性质的中文教育更是一马当先。相对于其他学科来说,语言与实际生活紧密相连,具有无可代替的作用。而目前国际中文教学还未能充分利用好现代信息技术,仍局限于课堂教学中,现代化信息技术的优势还没有得到充分地运用。很多国际中文教师其主观上是具有使用多样化教学方式的想法,但是由于时间、自身精力、教学资源等问题而止步,依然采用传统的讲授法,也反映出部分国际中文教师存在对网络资源和信息化教学运用能力不强、专业实践教学经验不足、对教学资源的运用不充分等问题,因此加强国际中文教师的现代信息技术水平尤为重要。

2. 国际中文教育中文化教学的重要性

2.1 提高国际中文学习者的中文水平

近年来,对于语言和文化关系的讨论多是两者如何更好地结合,提高跨文化交际能力,不但要掌握语言知识,还要了解中文语言背后的深厚历史文化内涵。国际中文教育具有跨文化属性又兼具文化意向的语言教育,具有自身的目标任务和内容,对中文学习者来说有着独特的教育特质。学习国际中文教育可以加深学习者对传统文化、价值观等核心文化价值的认识,使他们在语言交际中恰当地运用中文进行交流和沟通,帮助他们打下学习更高层次语言学习的基础。

2.2 弘扬中华文化价值观

文化教学可以弘扬中华文化价值观,文化可以分为显性文化和隐性文化,显性文化主要指人的服装服饰、外貌特征等内容,隐形文化主要指世界观、价值观等文化的核心内容,二者都可以促使学习者更加深刻地认识和理解中国优秀传统文化、中国核心文化价值,实现中华文化的传播。通过学习国际中文教育内容,帮助中文学习者理解中华文化精髓,树立正确的中文国际传播观,使学习者了解到中文与中国文化是古今并重、以今为主的,通过学习中文可以帮助中文学习者重新审视自己学习中文的动机,提高他们对中文学习的热情,实现文化的双向流通。

2.3 提升中国文化软实力

中国作为世界第二大经济体,有着深厚的文化基础和独特的文化优势。要使文化资源变为强国实力,相比较政治与经济,文化的民族性、独特性愈加鲜明,其影响力也更加深远,因此,通过国际中文教育让全球更多的中文学习者接触和认识中国的文化和价值观显得尤为重要。

2.4 提高国际中文学习者的跨文化交际能力

在中文学习者的学习过程中,跨文化交际是其必要的行为,以中文沟通为主要方式,在跨越不同文化的交流中,必须充分考虑各种价值观念和人文背景所带来的差异。应该注重文化的多样性并且通过增强语言学习的技巧来帮助学习者更好地进行跨文化的沟通,提高文化素质,进行语言能力的培养。中文学习者也要积极参加实践活动,把理论与实践紧密结合,在实践活动中不断提高自己对中国文化的认知。

3. 国际中文教育视域下文化教学的原则和方法

3.1 国际中文教育视域下的文化教学原则

祖晓梅(2023)对国际中文教育视域下中文化教学的特点与需求进行了详细的说明。在当下的社会大背景下,国际中文教育面临着诸多挑战和机遇,既要强调学科属性,也要兼顾事业属性,要改变传统的语言教学为主、文化教学为辅的教学理念,在语言和文化教学的关系上也要进行调整,应同等重视语言教学和文化教学。作为国际中文教师当涉及到讲授中国语言和文化时,需要在不断的自我提升中保持专注,恰当地使用各种教学手段,对于语言及语言要素里的文化教学要素要高度重视,不能仅仅进行浅层的"中国画、剪纸"等技能教学,更应该把传统文化的精华深入的挖掘出来,在课堂上传授给学生。如:在讲授剪纸文化时,不能仅仅讲授关于剪纸制作技巧的问题,还要把剪纸中阴阳刻所表现的古代人民阴阳和谐理念,以及书法作品的对称、平行等追求和谐美好的意念在教学中传授给中文学习者,通过浅层和深层对中国传统文化的讲解,进一步加深学生的理解,在增强学习兴趣的基础上提升对中国文化的认知。

3.2国际中文教师要端正教学态度

国际中文教师要始终秉持一种基本的信念,对各个国家和地区文化都要保持尊重,并对每个民族的优秀之处能够正确的认识,以平和、友好的态度与中文学习者进行交流,增强国际中文教师的个人魅力。通过生动的、富有吸引力的故事,讲述中国的文化,使中文爱好者主动去了解中国文化知识。

3.3国际中文教师要注重国别化与分众化的教学方式

王一茗(2023)提出在推广国际中文教育时,要注重文化的传授与学习,针对不同文化背景的学习者,探究最适合的教育方法。国际中文教师需要注意学习者学习的动力来源、文化底蕴以及心理特点等,有效进行教学创新,有针对性开展文化教学。国际中文教师要了解学习者的国别、文化认知、思维方式特点等,可以学习《舌尖上的中国》里的"用世界话语讲中国故事"叙事手法,选择经典的中国故事,提升学习者的学习体验;还可以在讲授教材时进行横向和纵向转变,横向转变就是可以改编中国特色故事,与中文学习者所在的国家或地区里面相关的故事开展对比,使中文学习者在对比中提升文化认知。纵向转变则是将具有中国特色的故事进行内容和长度的扩展,把符合中文学

习者认知的内容进行仔细钻研,提升中国文化对中文学习者的影响。国际中文教师也可以把自己所听、所闻与所感用中文描述出来,鼓励学习者多参加各类文化体验和比赛,促使他们真实感受中国文化。

4. 国际中文教育中文化教学的策略研究

4.1 更新国际中文教育文化教学理念

21世纪以来,汉语和中华文化的认知度逐渐提升,国际社会对优秀国际中文教育者的需求也日益增长,越来越多的专家学者对国际中文教育的文化教学给予了高度的关注。对于中文学习者来说,交际文化教学对于他们了解具体语境中词语的意义及其用法,理解词语、句子、篇章的内在涵义起着重要的作用。交际文化教学在语言学习的背景下,呈现出的是一种浅层次的文化教学,其语言要素里的文化元素可能会被淡忘、与词汇意义融合,导致交际文化逐渐丧失其文化教学的主体地位。

因此,必须把语言与文化相结合进行有效的教授方法设计,适应新的语言生态,要以讲授中文为主,同时也要结合学习语言和文化知识来进行。要精心设计语言和文化教学内容,使中文这座语言桥梁充分发挥沟通不同文化的作用。在国际中文教师授课中,要了解学习者最感兴趣的知识点是什么,了解他们的真实需求,通过小组活动、师生问答等方式来开展文化教学,以灵活、生动的形式来提高课堂教学氛围,做好中国文化的传播。

4.2 丰富国际中文教育文化教学内容

4.2.1 要选择适度适量的内容开展文化教学

陈莉、张吟(2021)强调基础教育阶段的中文学习会对高等教育阶段的中文学习产生影响。在当前的社会背景下,中文学习者的来源和学习目的逐渐增多,中华文化博大精深,国际中文教师必须精准把握文化教学的授课难度,改变传统的授课方式,采取适度适量的原则开展教学,尤其注意在文化教学内容的选取时,要选择具有代表性的知识点,依据专业学科知识背景来开展文化教学,不断提高国际中文教师的实践经验,促使其探究新的教学模式和方法。

4.2.2 要按照不同的阶段开展文化教学

中文学习者由于基础不同,他们的知识接受程度、认知能力等也都不一样,对中文的掌握程度也不相同。对于初级阶段的学习者来说,他们的中文接受能力较弱,词汇分类和归纳的能力也比较欠缺,学习者通常对与他们生活有关的日常用语比较感兴趣。国际中文教师可以采用直观的教学方法加深学习者对词汇的理解, 如通过实物教学、图片展示、视频播放、动作演示等形式,用简明扼要、通俗易懂的语言说明词义的意义、用法等; 对于有了一定基础的中、高级阶段的学习者来说,国际中文教师可以主要从学习者的听力和表达能力、阅读能力、写作能力等进行培养,通过开展语言实践活动,加强语段和语篇训练等。

4.2.3 要有针对性的开展文化教学

曹贤文与李蕊君(2023)提出要加强对国际中文教师教学能力的培养,合理规划教师人才培养体系,完善学科理论体系、完善学术话语体系。作为国际中文教师,要在深入了解不同学习者文化背景、文化基础的同时,适时调整文化教学内容,通过全面挖掘、系统梳理等方式,以形象化地教学方式为学习者扩展知识面,如:可以在教学中穿插中

国文学、历史、饮食等方面的内容;还可以在教学中为中文学习者加入动手实践的活动,让他们增强文化体验。如:打太极拳、包饺子等,要注意中文知识的实用性。

4.3 推进国际中文教育新形态教材建设

魏晖与吴晓文(2023)强调国际中文教育高质量发展是新时代发展的必然要求,应 从数字化、多元化等方面进行改革。当前阶段,国际中文教育新形态教材建设在实现标 准化、模糊化建设目标等方面还存在很多问题。新形态的教材在新时代背景下,其在内 涵和外延上都处于动态发展中。作为一项复杂的系统工程,国际中文教材建设要协同多 方力量共建,汇聚政府、高校、专业教材研发队伍、信息技术产业等的合力,在宏观和 微观上做好设计,开发可以全面服务于线上线下混合式教学与学习的新形态教材,不断 推进新技术与国际中文教材的融合,从而推动国际中文教材建设不断创新。

4.4 培养"本土化"中文教师

王美雨与张祥合(2023)认为目前西非等国家存在中文教育师资力量不足等问题,提出要自培自用本土汉语教师、增加兼职和女性本土汉语教师数量、增加本土汉语教师社会实践机会、提升本土汉语教师专业技能、建立本土汉语教师社会资源专用库等策略。随着中文在世界范围的推广,各个国家对国际中文教师的需求也越来越多,在新的发展阶段,国际中文教师数量不足仍是国际中文教育面临的一个重要的问题,仅仅依靠输出志愿者或者国内教师仍无法满足对国际中文教师的需求,且这样也有一定的局限性。首先,国际中文教师在师资配置上存在不稳定性。从国内派出的志愿者及教师,他们需要两三年更换一次,因此不能在海外一直工作;其次,由国内向海外派遣的教师和志愿者需要对当地文化进行适应,具备较好的跨文化交际能力,也会面临与当地文化不适应等问题,影响其文化教学效果;再次,国际中文教师与当地的联系不密切。在环境生疏的国家或地区,面对不同的环境,自身很难适应,在与当地建立一定的社会联系时也存在困难。因此,在国际中文教师师资队伍建设方面还需要进一步的探讨。

王海燕(2008)提出汉语国际教育者在教学中要做好学习者本土文化和汉文化的教学,避免两者产生碰撞;陆俭明(2022)认为境外国际中文教育应主要由本土中文教师来承担教学任务。可以看出,培养"本土化"中文教师成为更佳选择,一方面可以解决在师资方面的现实问题;另一方面由"本土化"教师担任国际中文教师,相比之下具有许多优势,他们对于当地的习俗以及文化的了解能多一些,也更加了解当地人的爱好,且他们有着相对稳定的社会关系,使"本土化"教师更加受当地人喜欢,也更加容易对当地人开展文化教学,且由本国人对中国故事进行讲述往往更加令当地人信服,对于国际中文师资队伍存在的后备力量不足等问题可以得到改善,也可以更好的开展文化教学,因此未来国际中文教育可以在全球范围内对本土教师进行大力培养,缓解所在国的就业压力,增加灵活就业机会,对双方的事业都是有益的。

4.5 提升国际中文教师的综合素养和对学习者的认识

丁安琪与宋艳杰(2023)强调国际中文教师需要加强终身学习理念、提高教学实践能力。国际中文教师要提升自身的专业知识和文化底蕴,对于语音词汇语法相关的语言知识要熟悉,同时也要加强对中华文化历史底蕴的深刻理解,不断丰富知识面,使自己的视野得到进一步拓宽,提高实践教学能力,尤其要全面了解中华文化所具有的道德理念、哲学思想、人文精神等内涵。在授课前要对授课国家的文化知识要有基本的了解,不要触碰他国的文化禁忌,避免文化冲突,对学习者提出的与文化相关的问题要给予清晰准确地解决。国际中文教师要尊重他国文化。如对于穆斯林的中文学习者在讲授关于

"特色菜"等知识点的时候,要了解他们的饮食习惯和宗教信仰,知道他们不吃猪肉烹饪的食物。国际中文教师要把自己的跨文化交际意识付诸实践,在轻松有趣、沉浸互动的教学环境下增强中文学习者的文化感受。

国际中文教师也要主动与其他教师进行沟通与合作,国际中文教师面对的授课对象比较特殊,更需要加强同外界的交流,提高自己的综合素养。有的学校虽然中文教师数量较多,但是仍存在本土中文教师和中国教师配合不默契等问题,容易导致资源的浪费。因此,国际中文教师需要与他国本土中文教师加强配合沟通,共同研究教学方法,更好地进行中文教学,提高学习中文的实际效果。李晓琪(2006)提出对外汉语教师要具有双文化意识。国际中文教师应要具有多元文化意识,对文化的多样性要有深刻地了解和认识,具有开放包容的态度;能够尊重任教国家和地区的社会现实与文化传统;在跨文化交际的前提下引导学习者正确理解不同国家和民族的文化。

对国际中文教育管理者来说,更应从顶层设计加强对国际中文教师的关心和爱护,主动倾听并满足国际中文教师的合理诉求,从薪酬制度、管理制度、教师发展、理想信念等方面进行改革,加强国际中文教师的培养,引导教师形成多元客观、开放包容、平等尊重的态度。作为国际中文教师,要增强自身对国际中文教育的使命感和荣誉感,规范自身言行举止,增强在职业生涯中的自我认知、拓展国际交往技能,提高跨文化交际能力。

4.6 激发国际中文教育学习者的学习积极性

国际中文教师要因材施教,激发中文学习者的学习热情。如学习者学习中文是工作需要,国际中文教师可以着重从中国为人处世等方面进行介绍;如学习者是出于对中华文化喜欢的原因而选择学习中文,国际中文教师则可以着重从中华传统美食文化、服饰文化、节日文化、伦理道德等进行介绍。国际中文教师可以通过开展特色文化活动来激发学习者的学习积极性,如:鼓励中文学习者参加"汉语桥"等中文比赛节目,鼓励他们参加"学写中国字"、"学说中国话"、"学唱中文歌"等活动,激发他们的学习热情;还可以为学习者播放与中国文化相关的"纪录片"、"微电影"等;也可以为学习者提供录播、中文在线等网络课程,把虚拟现实、语音识别等智能技术融入到国际中文教育实践中,提高教学效果。

4.7 开展跨学科合作,开发建设线上中文教学资源库

王文军与陆小兵(2023)指出从学科和事业的角度看,国际中文教育正在持续健康地发展,要对文化教学进行创新,促使其高质量内涵式发展;田和(2022)指出新时代背景下,国际中文教育要改革教学模式,改变传统的教育思想,创新教学模式,如"互联网+中文教学"等模式,帮助学习者学会合理使用互联网资源。信息素养及现代化意识是目前社会环境下国际中文教师必须具备的,国际中文教师要不断开发建设线上教学资源,打造线上线下混合式教学,增强学习者的主动性。在进行理论教学时,也要结合现代化网络技术,借助融媒体技术,打造沉浸式教学,主动关注专业领域前沿相关的教学新技术、新工具、新平台,并及时参加相关的系统培训,建立新的语言知识库,进一步拓展教学手段,增强语言教学的语境化和真实化,使学习者充分利用线上线下教学资源来学习中文,逐渐提高中文学习水平。

姚重阳与张剑平(2023)指出国际中文教育教学理论的研究应结合现代网络技术, 增强教学趣味性,提高中文学习者的兴趣。国际中文教师要积极参加社会实践,挖掘优 秀的文化资源来充实教学内容,创新教学方式、方法。利用相关软件来展示视频、图片 等多模态话语,增强学习者的沉浸式体验;还可以播放与教学相关的文化节目、短视频 APP等,甄选优秀的文化内容作为文化教学资源,使学习者在文化教学中提升思想境界。国际中文教育还应在学科建设等方面进行深入研究,开展跨学科合作,与教育学、心理学等相关学科进行互联合作,研究与其他学科结合的"中文+"教学。在学校层面也要加强与不同院校间的合作与互联,共建、共享线上教学资源库,解决人才、资金、技术等多方面的不足,通过协同合作,弥补短板,增进国际合作。

5. 结论

国际中文教育是中华文化软实力建设的重要着力点。本文通过梳理发现国际中文教育中文化教学有着深厚的历史渊源和现实基础,提出国际中文教育中文化教学存在的问题,结合国际中文教育视域下文化教学的原则和方法,从更新国际中文教育文化教学理念、丰富国际中文教育文化教学内容、要有针对性的开展文化教学、推进国际中文教育新形态教材建设、培养"本土化"中文教师、提升国际中文教师的综合素养和对学习者的认识、激发国际中文教育学习者的学习积极性、开展跨学科合作,开发建设线上中文教学资源库等方面对国际中文教育中文化教学的策略进行研究。

本文的创新之处主要有:对于国际中文教育的重要性进行了重新审视;以时代和学科所需国际中文教育的文化教学作为主要研究内容,对国际中文教育中文化教学存在的问题、国际中文教育中文化教学的原则和方法等进行了系统分析,并对国际中文教育的文化教学策略进行了创新研究,使论文研究更具有现实依据。

未来在国际中文教育文化教学上更要加强对国际中文教师的培养,提高国际中文教师的综合素质,丰富教学内容,有针对性地开展教学;通过开发建设线上中文教学资源库,采用线上线下结合的方式进行教学。当然,在国际中文教育新形态教材建设、与现代信息技术结合方面的研究还不够可以继续深化研究。不管学科名称的变化如何,从中国视角进行分析,对国际中文教育进行推广是传播中华文化的重要途经,可以帮助世界各国人民了解中国和中华文化;从本土视角进行分析,以泰国为例,大部分当地华校小学会讲授基础汉字和语法,东南亚的中文教育体系较为完备;韩国、日本等国家的中文教师队伍也日益壮大。孔子学院、汉语桥中文大赛、孔子课堂等项目,也对国际中文教育的可持续发展起到推动作用。

国际中文教育作为语言学习者接触中国文化的第一窗口,其文化教学的开展,对于中文学习者更好的认识和理解中国文化具有重要意义。在当今时代背景下国际中文教育更需要与时俱进,努力创新,讲好中国文化故事,为推动中华优秀传统文化的传播,促进人类命运共同体构筑语言之基。

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Cross-Cultural Analysis of Politeness Strategies: A Comparative Study of Thai and Arab Students' Perceptions, Evaluations, and Influencing Factors

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Abstract

Thai universities now have many different cultures due to the rising number of overseas students. Understanding how people perceive and evaluate politeness methods in a cultural context is crucial for efficient cross-cultural communication since politeness is an important social factor and is measured by how people behave toward one other. The aim of this study is to investigate how Thai and Arab students apply politeness strategies in their respective cultural contexts, to examine the influences and to foster a deeper understanding of cross-cultural communication challenges as well as opportunities. Ten interview questions are presented to both Thai and Arab students at Krirk University. As a result, the total number of at least forty surveys are gathered where transcribed data was interpreted before analysis. The study gives an example of how power in dynamics in politeness can be seen between the two groups in terms of their differences in choosing which strategy to apply when communicating.

Keywords: Cross-cultural communication, Politeness strategies, Thai students, Arab students

1. Introduction

Effective communication is essential for human interaction, particularly in situations where the socio-cultural backgrounds of the communicators may differ. While in this critical situational context, demonstrating courtesy is among the most vital strategies for achieving effective communication. (Zakaria et al.,2022; Mahmud, 2019; Alakrash & Bustan, 2020; Furkatovna & Gazanfarovna, 2022). It is, therefore, imperative to explore how politeness strategies manifest and function in distinct cultural settings.

In today's globalized world, the interaction between individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds is increasingly common, be it in educational institutions, businesses, or international diplomacy. Each culture brings its unique set of norms, values, and linguistic nuances, often resulting in varying approaches to politeness. This research seeks to unravel the intricate web of politeness in the cross-cultural context by focusing on two distinct and rich cultural groups: Thai and Arab students.

Thailand and Arab nations, each with its distinct customs and languages, serve as excellent case studies for the exploration of politeness strategies. Thai culture, known for its emphasis on social harmony and respect, may employ politeness strategies that differ from the practices in the Arab culture, where values of hospitality and dignity hold significant sway. By scrutinizing these two cultures, we aim to provide valuable insights into how politeness is perceived, evaluated, and influenced within each context, fostering a deeper understanding of cross-cultural communication.

Understanding the perceptions and evaluations of politeness strategies within a cultural context is fundamental for fostering effective cross-cultural communication. By investigating the influencing factors, such as historical, social, and linguistic elements that shape politeness strategies, we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of how they operate within the specific contexts of Thai and Arab students. While politeness strategies are extensively studied within individual cultures, there is a need for more research that directly compares these strategies between cultures. This research seeks to enrich the dialogue on cross-cultural communication and encourage a more inclusive and respectful global environment.

Research objectives

- 1. To investigate how Thai and Arab students perceive and evaluate politeness strategies in their respective cultural contexts.
- 2. To identify the factors that influence the employment of politeness strategies in Thai and Arab cultures.
- 3. To foster a deeper understanding of cross-cultural communication challenges and opportunities.

Research questions

- 1. How do Thai students perceive and evaluate politeness strategies in their cultural context, and how does this compare to the perceptions and evaluations of Arab students in their cultural context?
- 2. What are the key historical, social, and linguistic factors that influence the employment of politeness strategies within Thai and Arab cultures, and how do these factors contribute to variations in politeness behaviors?
- 3. What specific challenges and opportunities arise in cross-cultural communication between Thai and Arab students, and how can a deeper understanding of these challenges and opportunities contribute to the development of strategies for more effective and respectful cross-cultural interactions?

2. Literature Review

Theoretical Framework

The illustration of theoretical framework summarizes the investigation. Arab and Thai students use politeness strategies to communicate, as shown below. These participants come from different cultures and have different cultural background, so they may use different politeness strategies.

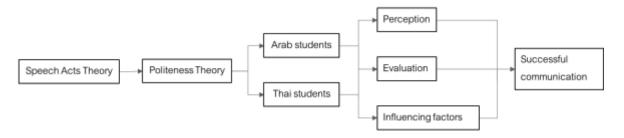


Figure 1 Theoretical framework of the study

Speech Acts

Politeness in communication is shaped by cultural norms and contributes to one's social identity. Multiple academic disciplines, including psychology, philosophy, sociology, ethnomethodology, social anthropology, and linguistics, have explored politeness. This summary primarily focuses on the linguistic perspective. Politeness is described as mutually cooperative, considerate, and polished behavior (Watts, 2003, p.17). Various authors have discussed politeness phenomena within speech acts, categorizing them into different concepts and debating their merits and definitions.

The study explores the relationship between pragma-linguistic and socio-pragmatic competence in verbal communication behaviors. Philosopher John L. Austin introduced the concept of performative acts in language in 1962, emphasizing that not all sentences serve as statements. He identified other utterances as 'performatives' or 'speech acts' that are more about behavior than truth or falsity. The illocutionary act within speech acts, specifically in directive speech acts like making requests, is of particular interest due to its revealing semantic force.

Brown & Levinson's Politeness Theory

Brown and Levinson (1987) introduced the concept of "face," drawing on Goffman's work (1967), which represents an individual's desired public self-image. Face can be categorized into positive face, reflecting a desire for a positive self-image and approval from others, and negative face, indicating the wish to avoid imposition or disruption (Brown & Levinson, 1987; Leech, 2014; Spenser-Oatey & Žegarac, 2010).

The politeness theory that Brown and Levinson has come up with consisted of the following factors in relation to face threatening act (FTA):

- a. Bald On Record The carrying out of a speech act that is direct, clear, and does not include any mitigating or face-saving parts is referred to as the employment of a bald-on-act technique by the speaker.
- b. On Record with Redressive Action This strategy likewise entails the explicit and unambiguous formulation of the speech act but is distinguished by characteristics that mitigate the potential threat posed to the recipient's face, as described by Brown and Levinson as "giving face" to the addressee. The purpose of this approach is to prevent any harm that may arise from face-threatening acts (FTA). The achievement of this

- objective is accomplished by selecting either positive politeness or negative politeness, with each being influenced by the face that the speaker intends to confront.
- c. Positive Politeness Strategy The utilization of positive politeness approach is employed by a speaker with the intention of satisfying the positive face desires of the recipient. This is achieved through the expression of familiarity, support, or other comparable behaviors that contribute to the addressee feeling valued and appreciated.
- d. **Negative Politeness Strategy** The strategy performed can be defined as "avoidance-based," as it involves the speaker being aware of the addressee's desire to maintain their bad face and trying to avoid impeding their freedom of choice or action. The speaker employs language terminology that suggests their aim is to decrease any disruption to the addressee (Locastro, 2012, p. 140).
- e. Off-Record Strategy The key features of this approach are indirectness and implication.

 Naturally, such circumstances pertain to the addressee's capacity to comprehend the conveyed message, which is often contingent upon their pragmatic knowledge that is mutually shared with the speaker. This method is characterized by its focus on the negative face of the addressee.

Cultural Impact On Politeness

Despite what Brown and Levinson has proposed, Fukushima (2002, p.41) pointed out that "not only 'face,' but also the strategies of face redress, are universal. They further claim that the underlying rational, motivational, and functional foundations of politeness are assumed to be, to some extent, universal, and are assumed to influence, and be reflected by, speech in many different languages and cultures". Regarding linguistic conventions, each language might possess its own set of decorum principles. When engaging in verbal cross-cultural contact, individuals must acquire the politeness principles of the other culture's languages to prevent misconception. Holmes (2001, p.279) stated that "the appropriate ways of speaking in different communities are clearly quite distinctive in a range of areas. Being polite involves understanding the social values which govern the way social dimensions such as status, solidarity, and formality are expressed."

Early cross-cultural studies have investigated the concept of politeness and how it relates to directness and indirectness, according to Pan (2011), seem to be limited by the fundamental

presumptions of the conventional theories of politeness. Indirectness is characterized by a disconnect between the expressed meaning and the speaker's intended or implied meaning. It relies on the listener's ability to infer and share common prior information with the speaker (Thomas, 1995). Tannen (1986) notes several benefits of using indirectness, including building rapport, self-protection, conflict avoidance, and the use of humor, irony, and figures of speech for aesthetically pleasing communication.

Studies showed that collectivists tend to apply the act of indirectness due to the reason that it can balance the desire for participation and autonomy and align the speaker's needs with the listener's expectations. Thus, indirectness politeness is a prevalent communication style used in various everyday interactions, serving multiple purposes such as offering suggestions, mitigating conflicts, using humor and irony, and maintaining civility, particularly in Asian cultures where it helps maintain social balance and protect one's reputation (Lakoff, 1973).

This is very different from societies that are filled with people who are individualists. Individualism essentially denotes the overarching value inclinations of a culture that prioritize the 'I' identity over the 'we' identity, the rights of the individual over the interests of the group, and emotions centered on the individual as opposed to those centered on the community. Conversely, collectivism describes the general value biases of a society that emphasize the significance of the "we" identity over the "I" identity, the needs of the in-group over the needs and wants of the individual, and the concerns of others beyond those of the self (Ting-Toomey, 2009).

Related work

It can be said that the relationship between the study of language and culture has always been considered as one of the common topics that attract interests when it comes to linguistic educators. Due to the differences in culture and choices of words, there is still more to discover on intercultural communication that can be added to the related studies to keep this matter up to date. Linguists had long been interested in understanding the differences in cultures and how it impacts language usage. One of the studies that can be given as an example which has been conducted years back pointed out that participants across both cultures used more affiliative strategies in delivering good news to peers (Nalini, Jasook & Fiona, 1996). The research was done with hope to further the understanding of politeness by examining its nonlinguistic dimensions within two distinct cultural contexts through an investigation of politeness expression

strategies across various communication channels. Moreover, the study constitutes an initial endeavor to investigate the cross-cultural nonlinguistic expression of politeness. The research data included gathering data from silent video, speech, full-channel video and audio, and transcripts of speech. Two research investigations have indicated that the politeness tactics employed by Koreans were predominantly influenced by relational cues, whereas Americans' strategies were primarily driven by the content of the message. As a result, an analysis on politeness strategies were conveyed through both linguistic and nonlinguistic means, and that the utilization of nonlinguistic strategies was influenced by social and contextual factors. In short, politeness strategies were conveyed through both linguistic and nonlinguistic means, and the utilization of nonlinguistic strategies was influenced by social and contextual factors.

Another related work that had been recently accomplished was a comparison between Malaysia and Arab culture. The study aimed to elucidate the commonalities and distinctions existing between these two culturally distinct societies. It is imperative to conduct an analysis of the utilization of politeness tactics within two distinct cultural contexts. Alakrash, H. M., & Bustan, E. S. (2020). The study employed qualitative data collecting methods, specifically utilizing interviews as the primary tool for data gathering. A total of six post-graduate students residing in Malaysia were selected for the interviews, with an equal representation of three individuals from Arab backgrounds and three individuals from Malay backgrounds. The researchers utilized the theoretical framework proposed by Blum-Kulka, House, and Kasper (1989) to analyze the collected data that indicated Malay respondents exhibited a higher frequency of employing indirect methods, such as hints, inquiry preparation, and hedging performative. In summary, previous studies clearly show that a commonly observed phenomenon of politeness claims often incorporate references to the divine.

3. Research method

All of the participants in the study were from Krirk University and were either Thai or Arab students who volunteered to take part. There were at least 20 students in each of the two student groups. The data gathering process consisted of administering a questionnaire that had been designed expressly for the purpose of answering the research questions. The questions asked students about their perceptions, evaluations, and the factors that influence their usage of politeness methods. This helped ensure that the approach was comprehensive.

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In addition, in order to obtain more in-depth insights, ten interview questions were presented to each group as a means of including a qualitative component into the research. The first five questions were introduced in order to gather information about the perceptions of politeness norms, which would be useful for examining politeness methods utilized in both cultures. The participants had to answer the questions based on their knowledge of politeness norms. The last five questions of the survey asked the participants about power dynamics in their society, situations where politeness norms clashed or led to misunderstandings when interacting with people from different cultures, politeness in intercultural contexts, increased exposure to other cultures that influenced politeness norms, and potential challenges or misunderstandings that individuals may face when communicating with people from other cultures with different politeness norms. Responses were provided voluntarily by the participants, and the recorded data were first put through a phase of carefully interpretation before being put through a phase of detailed analysis.

4. Research findings

The research findings reveal Thai and Arab politeness's unique traits, perceptions, and techniques. Thai culture values politeness through the "Wai" gesture, respect for elders, propriety, and unique language markers. Arab culture values warmth, charity, and hospitality, with greetings like "Salam" and familial titles fundamental to civility. Power dynamics—age, gender, and social status—influence politeness in both cultures. The research also highlights the challenges Thai and Arab students face in intercultural contexts and the impact of globalization and increased exposure on politeness norms, reflecting societies' openness to diverse cultural influences while maintaining their core values.

Politeness definition and aspects of Thai and Arab students

Thai culture uses the traditional "Wai" salute, which consists of pressing one's palms together in a prayer-like gesture and making a modest bow. The bow's depth varies to communicate various levels of respect. Arab culture, on the other hand, prefers the verbal greeting "Salam" or "As-salamu alaykum," which is accompanied by handshakes or cheek-to-cheek kisses. The reply is "Wa alaykum as-salam." Handshakes are commonly used between people of the same gender, whereas cheek kisses are reserved for close family and friends.

Respect for elders is valued in both cultures. In Thai society, younger people display this respect by employing the "Wai" and formal language and terms of address. Addressing elders with familial titles such as "Uncle" or "Aunt" demonstrates respect and a familial relationship in Arab culture. Elders are held in high regard in both communities.

Propriety entails suitable behavior and attire at different occasions. Thai culture values modesty in clothing and supports good behavior in public. At Thai funerals, it is usual to wear black. Propriety extends to modest clothing, particularly for women, in Arab culture, which is influenced by Islamic beliefs. Public shows of affection are frowned upon, and maintaining decorum in public places is essential. Both cultures place a high value on modesty and decorum, but in ways that are appropriate for their respective cultural and religious backgrounds.

Thai and Arab students' perceptions and evaluations of politeness

The perceptions and evaluations of respectful behavior among Thai and Arab students are profoundly influenced by their respective cultures' unique values and norms. Thai students equate civility with qualities such as humility, respect, and a steadfast dedication to preserving amicable interpersonal exchanges. They place a premium on exercising deference towards others, especially their elders, and regard tactful and indirect communication as examples of courteous conduct. In Thai culture, civility is demonstrated through the use of titles when addressing individuals based on their age or social standing, the "Wai" gesture, and formal language.

On the contrary, Arab students place a higher value on benevolence, warmth, and hospitality when it comes to defining politeness. Arab culture prioritizes the establishment of an inclusive and hospitable environment during interpersonal exchanges. Demonstrating politeness typically entails customary practices such as providing elders with familial titles, extending warm greetings with cheek-to-cheek kisses, and serving tea or coffee to visitors. These customs exemplify the Arab students' cultural value system of fostering strong social connections and treating others with esteem. The diversity of specific expressions and indicators of polite behavior between Thai and Arab cultures highlights the criticality of cultural sensitivity in relation to relationship-building and communication, despite the universal nature of the essence of politeness.

Politeness strategies and techniques employed by Thai and Arab students

Thai and Arab students use different politeness strategies and techniques in their communication, which correspond to their cultural norms and beliefs. Thai students use the traditional "Wai" gesture to demonstrate respect, with variations in the depth of the bow and hand placement suggesting different levels of regard, particularly towards elderly people. People are commonly addressed using formal terminology and titles, such as "Pee" for older siblings. Furthermore, Thai students prefer indirect and soft communication approaches, use hints and euphemisms to maintain harmony and avoid direct conflict in their interactions.

Arab students, on the other hand, value warm and generous greetings, as seen by phrases such as "Salam" or "As-salamu alaykum" accompanied by handshakes or cheek-to-cheek kisses. The usage of familial titles, such as "Uncle" and "Aunt," is an important component of polite behavior, indicating respect as well as the formation of a familial relationship. Offering tea or coffee to guests is a popular habit, demonstrating Arab students' commitment to hospitality and establishing a friendly environment in their interactions.

Influence of power dynamics

Power dynamics, encompassing age, gender, and social status, exert a considerable influence on politeness norms in both Thai and Arab societies. In Thai culture, age holds a paramount role in shaping polite behavior. Younger individuals are expected to exhibit profound deference and respect when interacting with their elders. This deference is exemplified through the "Wai" gesture, with variations in the depth of the bow and formality of language, signaling differing levels of respect. Gender norms also factor into politeness, with women using the particle "ka" and men using "krub" in their speech as a way to convey politeness.

In Arab society, age plays a significant role in determining politeness. Younger individuals are expected to display respect and deference toward their elders, often shown through warm greetings and familial titles like "Uncle" or "Aunt." Gender dynamics are prevalent, with specific greeting rituals for men and women. While both genders may use the "Salam" greeting, men often engage in firm handshakes, while women commonly exchange cheek-to-cheek kisses among close family and friends. Additionally, social status can influence

politeness norms, particularly in the context of hospitality, where individuals of higher social standing may receive more elaborate displays of respect and generosity.

Challenges and overcoming challenges

Thai and Arab students face specific challenges and barriers when striving to be polite in intercultural contexts, primarily due to differences in politeness norms. These challenges encompass potential misunderstandings, language barriers, and the influence of stereotypes. Overcoming these obstacles requires cultural sensitivity, language proficiency, open communication, and cultural exchange.

One challenge arises from differences in cultural expressions of politeness. For instance, a Thai student might offer a deep "Wai" gesture to show respect to an Arab friend, but this gesture might be misinterpreted as unfamiliar or overly formal. Such misunderstandings can hinder effective communication and lead to unintended offense. To overcome this, students need to cultivate cultural sensitivity by learning about the politeness norms of the host culture.

Politeness often relies on specific phrases or gestures, and language barriers can impede effective expression of politeness. For example, an Arab student studying in Thailand may struggle to convey politeness without knowledge of the Thai language's nuanced expressions of respect. To overcome this challenge, students can enhance their language proficiency in the host culture's language, enabling them to express politeness more authentically.

Preconceived notions or stereotypes about cultural behavior can also present a barrier. For example, Arab students might face biases or judgments based on misconceptions about their culture, potentially affecting their interactions with others. To address this, fostering open communication and dispelling stereotypes are essential. Students should engage in conversations that promote cultural understanding and challenge preconceived notions.

Participating in cultural training programs and engaging in cultural exchange opportunities can provide valuable insights into the politeness norms and social expectations of the host culture. For example, cultural orientation sessions can help students adapt their behavior and communication styles to the new environment. Ultimately, through cultural

sensitivity, language proficiency, open communication, and cultural exchange, Thai and Arab students can navigate intercultural contexts more effectively, ensuring that their politeness efforts are well-received and respected in their host culture.

Influence of globalization and increased exposure on politeness norms

Globalization and increased exposure to Thai and Arab cultures have left noticeable imprints on politeness norms in these societies. In Thai culture, there is a growing embrace of universal greetings like handshakes, particularly in international and business contexts, to accommodate foreign visitors while preserving the traditional "Wai" gesture. Dress codes have also experienced shifts, with Western-style business attire becoming more common, reflecting the influence of global fashion trends. Additionally, exposure to foreign languages, particularly English, has prompted adaptations in polite speech, with phrases like "please" and "thank you" being incorporated to facilitate cross-cultural communication.

In Arab societies, globalization has impacted gender interactions, especially in urban areas, where there is greater acceptance of mixed-gender social and professional interactions. This shift acknowledges the changing dynamics in modern society. Business etiquette has adapted to align with international norms, with formal business attire and handshakes becoming more common in professional settings. Additionally, language adaptations have emerged as Arabic incorporates English words and phrases in regions with a strong expatriate presence, promoting effective communication with international visitors.

These changes reflect the societies' recognition of the importance of cross-cultural interactions and their commitment to accommodating and respecting the practices and expectations of diverse cultural groups in an increasingly interconnected world. While the core values of politeness are preserved, these adaptations demonstrate cultural openness and flexibility in response to the forces of globalization.

5. Conclusion and Discussion

Thai and Arab students place great respect for elders. Most Arab cultures use the verbal greetings "Salam" or "As-salamu alaykum". The use of familial titles, such as "Uncle" and Aunt," is a significant aspect of polite behavior, signifying both respect and the establishment of a familial connection. Moreover, offering tea or coffee to guests is a common practice, reflecting the Arab

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students' dedication to hospitality and creating a welcoming atmosphere in their interactions. Thai students, on the other hand, use the traditional "Wai" gesture as a significant approach to demonstrate respect, with changes in the depth of the bow and hand placement suggesting different levels of regard, particularly towards older folks. According to Brown and Levinson's (1987) model of politeness, the positive politeness method is used by a speaker with the purpose of meeting the recipient's positive face desires. This is accomplished by the expression of familiarity, support, or other related actions that lead to the addressee feeling valued and appreciated. They link politeness with respect, humility, and interpersonal relationships. They stress showing respect for others and consider subtle and delicate communication to be courteous behavior. In addition, Thai and Arab students associate politeness with respect, humility, and interpersonal interactions. They prioritize displaying respect for others and regard subtle and soft communication as polite conduct.

Both Thai and Arab students use different politeness strategies and techniques in their communication, in accordance with their cultural norms and beliefs. Additionally, age, gender, and social rank all have a significant impact on politeness rules. They confront special obstacles and barriers while attempting to be courteous in multicultural circumstances, owing to disparities in politeness norms. These obstacles include potential misunderstandings, linguistic limitations, and the influence of stereotypes. This is readily explained by Brown and Levinson's (1987) framework in which concern for maintaining the interlocutor's face plays a central role in explaining linguistic politeness.

The appropriate ways of speaking in different communities are clearly quite distinct in a range of areas, according to Holmes (2001, p.279). Understanding the social ideals that regulate how social aspects like status, solidarity, and formality are communicated is part of being polite. Therefore, participating in cultural training programs and cultural exchange opportunities can provide significant insights into the host culture's etiquette norms and social expectations. Cultural orientation sessions, for example, might assist students in adapting their behavior and communication approaches to their new surroundings. Finally, via cultural awareness, language competency, open communication, and cultural interchange, Thai and Arab students may more effectively negotiate intercultural circumstances, ensuring that their politeness attempts are well-received and valued in their host culture.

The impact of globalization and increased exposure to Thai and Arab cultures has left visible marks on the politeness norm in these communities. These shifts reflect societies' realization of the value of cross-cultural relationships, as well as their dedication to adapting and respecting the customs and expectations of diverse cultural groups in a more interconnected world. While the essential ideals of politeness are maintained, these adjustments reflect cultural openness and flexibility in reaction to globalization trends.

Building relationships and talking across cultural borders requires a full understanding of Thai and Arab etiquette signs. Professionals, educators, and people who engage with people from different cultural backgrounds should prioritize cultural sensitivity in order to encourage effective communication. Due to time limits, the researchers focus especially on researching students' viewpoints, assessments, and the factors influencing the adoption of politeness practices following research projects. However, it is vital to note that considerable challenges exist in the broader context of cross-cultural analysis. Furthermore, one significant limitation is that all of the participants are from the same university, making it difficult to claim representativeness for Thai and Arab students in general.

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中国社会老龄化、基本医疗保险基金支出及政府杠杆率影响关系研究 Research on the relationship between Chinese social aging, basic medical insurance fund expenditure and government leverage ratio

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Abstract

This paper mainly studies the influence relationship of the aging society on the expenditure of the basic medical insurance fund and the government leverage ratio. Based on the time series data from 2002 to 2021, based on the relevant analysis, stability test and co-integration analysis of the indicators of aging society, basic medical insurance fund expenditure and government leverage ratio, This study constructed a time series model to examine the impact of basic medical insurance fund expenditure and social aging on government leverage ratio. The analysis found that the aging of society will push up the government leverage ratio, while under the influence of the aging of society, the expenditure of the basic medical insurance fund will alleviate the high government leverage ratio to a certain extent.

Keyword: Social aging, Medical insurance fund, Government leverage ratio 簡要

本文主要研究了社会老龄化对基本医疗保险基金支出和政府杠杆率的影响 关系。基于 2002 年到 2021 年的时间序列数据,在对社会老龄化、基本医疗保 险基金支出和政府杠杆率指标进行相关分析、平稳性检验和协整分析的基础上, 本研究构建了时间序列模型来考察基本医疗保险基金支出和社会老龄化对以政 府杠杆率的影响关系。分析发现,社会老龄化会推高政府杠杆率,而在在社会 老龄化影响下,基本医疗保险基金的支出则会在一定程度缓解高企的政府杠杆 率。

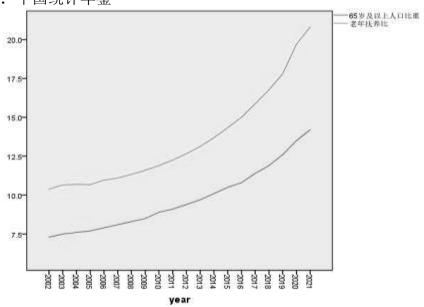
关键词: 社会老龄化、基本医疗保险基金支出、政府杆杆率

1、研究背景

2020年,中国已经进入深度老龄化社会:老年人群体的规模逼近 2 亿人,年龄超过 80岁的老年人群体规模达到 3660万;老人的抚养负担沉重,到 2050年将超过老人抚养比 50%(毛国平等,2020)。同时,中国社会老龄化速度远超中国经济发展水平,中国人均 GDP 低于世界中高收入国家,但相比于中高收入国家的 10.8%的老龄化程度,中国老年人群体规模已经占到中国总人口的 13.5%,呈现出"未富先老"的不良发展态势;预计到 2030年,45岁以下的劳动人口将减少至少 25%(任泽平,2022)。David,et al.(2015)认为过快的社会老龄化会改变社会财富的分配格局,加重政府公共财政支出负担。

图 1: 老龄化时间趋势图





《中国"十四五"健康老龄化规划》指出,中国有78%以上的老年人群体患有至少一种慢性病,多病并存者已占49.6%,老年群体健康问题造成了巨大的社会和经济负担。翟绍国等(2021)研究表明,中国老年人群体的基本医疗保险的使用和支出存在巨大需求,基本医疗保险在减轻老人因为疾病就医而导致的经济负担方面发挥着至关重要的作用;基本医疗保险基金的筹资和支付面临严重挑战;一在社保缴费群体基数变小的情况下,而老年群体相对年轻人的较高频率使用基本医疗保险的服务;老龄化会会加速基本医疗保险基金的支出;据《中国2021年医保统计公报》数据显示:老年群体中,住院率为39.5%,医疗保险费用支出占比为58%。

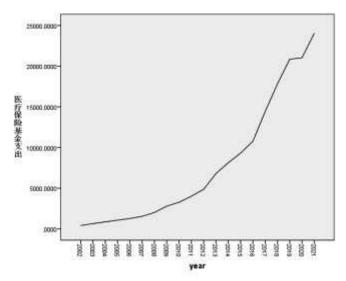


图 2: 基本医疗保险基金支出趋势图

数据来源:中国统计年鉴

宏观杠杆率是指一个国家、地区或一个经济系统中的总体债务水平相对于其国内生产总值(GDP)的比率。这个比率可以帮助评估一个经济体整体上的债务负担情况以及经济的稳定性;而政府杠杆率是指一个国家政府的债务水平相对于其国内生产总值(GDP)的比率。这个比率可以用来衡量政府债务相对于经济规模的大小,是评估政府财政状况和债务可持续性的重要指标之一。

戴思源(2020)认为政府为满足民生保障和基础设施建设需求,不断加大举债规模,导致债务规模巨大;在此背景下,巨大的基本医疗保险基金的支出又加重了地方政府的财政压力。自2002年以来,政府杠杆率越来越高,侯梦雨等(2023)认为社会经济部门的负债规模影响金融稳定性,可以采用杠杆率来反映债务规模,政府的负债规模和对金融稳定性的影响可采用政府的杠杆率来表示;政府的杠杆率越高说明政府负债规模越大,金融稳定性越低。

2、研究目的与意义

本文重点研究政府杆杆率、基本医疗保险基金支出和社会老龄化三者之间的 关系;验证社会老龄化对政府杠杆率和基本医疗保险基金支出的因果关系;分析 政府杆杆率、基本医疗保险基金支出和社会老龄化之间的协整联动关系,建立具 有时滞效应的时间序列的回归模型,考察政府杆杆率来自于基本医疗保险基金支 出和社会老龄化的影响。

尽管有学者诸如侯梦雨等(2023)研究了养老保险基金的支出、收入与政府

杠杆率之间的影响关系,但鲜有文献可查,考察社会老龄化对政府杠杆率的之间 的关系和基于基本医疗保险基金支出对政府杠杆率之间关系的研究,特别是从社 会老龄化视角。本文不仅考察政府杠杆率来自社会老龄化的影响,更从社会老龄 化的视角考察了政府杠杆率来自基本医疗保险基金的支出的影响。

在老龄化深刻影响社会与经济的各个层面的当下,探讨社会老龄化对政府杠杆率、对基本医疗保险基金的影响,对健全中国医疗保险体系,降低中国政府的杠杆率和化解中国政府债务负担的政策制定有一定的参考意义。

3、理论分析与研究内容

关于社会老龄化与医疗保险基金的关系,Friedrich (2021)研究表明,未来社会老龄化的发展趋势会对医疗保险基金运营带来重大挑战。在美国,《平价医疗法案》(ACA)推出使得没有保险的工人加入医疗补助,扩大医疗保险和医疗补助的计划增加了医疗公共保险的开支和政府的财政负担。蒋云云等(2021)认为,在中国,伴随着普惠性质的医疗保险政策全面实施,中国的社会老龄化进程的加快将会显著影响基本医疗保险缺口的扩大,进而给中国的政府财政支出生产巨大影响。

关于社会老龄化与政府负债的关系,Sanz.,&Velázquez. (2007)认为,老龄化是政府支出增长方向,老龄化程度越高,政府的财政支出越向社会福利和医疗健康领域倾斜。,Jäger&Schmidt(2016)认为,老龄化使得医疗健康领域的政府财政和其他公共资源有更多的增加;同时,老龄化造成政府财政负债,政府不断积累的政府债务则相应增加政府债务的风险。

关于基本医疗保险基金的支出与政府负债及其杆杆率之间的关系,伴随着中国普惠式的基本医疗保险的全面推行和覆盖,Lorenzoni(2015)认为,在中国,由于医疗健康服务的使用量和医疗成本的迅速增加,基本医疗保险基金支出极大加重了政府财政负担,带来政府负债增加,而政府负债的增加必然影响政府杠杆率。但在可见文献范围内,鲜见直接论证基本医疗保险基金的支出与政府杠杆率之间影响关系的研究。

综上,不少学者针对政府债务及杠杆率、基本医疗保险基金和社会老龄化、 展开过独立研究,但是鲜见文献有研究社会老龄化与政府杆杆率的关系影响、基 本医疗保险基金支出与政府杠杆率的影响关系,鲜见同时考察社会老龄化、基本 医疗保险基金支出和政府杠杆率之间的协整性与影响关系;本文将聚焦于这一问题的研究。

4、研究设计与数据来源

本研究采用社会老龄化指标、基本医疗保险基金的支出和中央政府杠杆率等指标。老龄人口占比(oldpb)和基本医疗保险基金的支出(ylbxzc)来自《中国统计年鉴》,政府杆杆率(ggzf)来自数据来源于国家资产负债表研究中心。由于数据的可获性,老龄人口占比(oldpb)、基本医疗保险基金的支出(ylbxzc)和政府杆杆率(ggzf)都选取 2002 年-2021 年的数据。

本文首先考虑老龄人口占比(oldpb)、基本医疗保险基金的支出(ylbxzc)和政府杆杆率(ggzf)之间的相关性,然后举行变量时间序列的平稳化变换,考察变量之间的协整性和格兰杰因果检验,建立回归模型,最后进行分析得到研究结论。

5、数据实证分析

5.1 变量的相关性检验

本研究基于 2020 年-2021 年的 22 个样本数据,针对老龄人口占比、基本医疗保险基金的支出和政府杆杆率进行皮尔逊相关分析(Pearson),数据结果显示:各变量之间存在显著相关,各变量之间的皮尔逊相关系数都大于 0.9,可见,老龄人口占比、基本医疗保险基金的支出和政府杆杆率等各变量之间存在显著地强相关。

表 1: 相关分析检验表

	ggzf	oldpb	ylbxzc	
ggzf		1		
oldpb	0.9421*		1	
ylbxzc	0.9321*	0.9666*		1

注: *表示在置信度 99%下,显著

5.2 变量的平稳性处理与 ADF 检验

首先对针对老龄人口占比(oldpb)、基本医疗保险基金的支出(ylbxzc)和政府杆杆率(ggzf)进行对数变换,并在此基础上进行单位根检验以考察这些变

量的平稳性,数据分析显著: lnoldpd、lnylbxzc 和 lnggzf 等 3 个序列非平稳,但 它们的一阶差分序列平稳。具体分析如下。

5.2.1 对各变量进行对数变换

如图1和图2所示,老龄人口占比(oldpb)、基本医疗保险基金的支出(ylbxzc)和政府杆杆率(ggzf)这3个变量都呈现随时间呈现指数增长的趋势,为了让变量序列具有平稳性,因此,进行如下处理。

lnoldpb=ln(oldpd)

lnylbxzc=ln(ylbxzc)

lnggzf=ln(ggzf)

5.2.3 针对 Inoldpb、Inylbxzc 和 Inggzf 进行平稳性检验

为了进一步分析老龄人口占比(Inoldpb)、基本医疗保险基金支出(Inylbxzc)和政府杆杆率对数(Inggzf)之间存在的影响关系,首先需要进行平稳性检验,在此采用 ADF 检验。

1)针对老龄人口占比的对数(Inoldpb)进行 ADF 检验

ADF 检验显示, Z(t) = 0.9970。则意味着 lnoldpb 存在单位根,说明该变量时间序列非平稳,因此进行一阶差分运算,并通过 ADF 检验来验证 lnoldpb 是否平稳。

表 2: Inoldpb 单位根检验

			Dickey-Fulle	r
	Test	crit	ical value	
	statistic	1%	5%	10%
Z(t)	0.680	-4.380	-3.600	-3.240

2) 针对基本医疗保险基金支出的对数变量进行 ADF 检验

ADF 检验显示,Z(t) = 0.6140。则意味着 lnylbxzc 存在单位根,说明 lnylbxzc 时间序列非平稳,因此进行一阶差分运算,并通过 ADF 检验来验证 d.lnylbxzc 是 否平稳。

表 3: lnylbxzc 单位根检验

Dickey–Fuller									
	Test	crit							
	statistic	1%	5%	10%					
Z(t)	-1.977	-4.380	-3.600	-3.240					
MacKinnon	MacKinnon approximate p-value for $Z(t) = 0.6140$.								

3) 针对政府杠杆率的对数变量进行 ADF 检验

ADF 检验显示,Z(t) = 0.1054。则意味着 lnggzf 存在单位根,说明 lnggzf 时间序列非平稳,因此进行一阶差分运算,并通过 ADF 检验来验证 d.lnggzf 是否平稳。

表 4: lnggzf 单位根检验

			Dickey–Fulle	r	
	Test	crit	ical value		
	statistic	1%	5%	10%	
Z(t)	-3.103	-4.380	-3.600	-3.240	

5.3.3 针对 Inoldpb、Inylbxzc 和 Inggzf 的一阶差分进行平稳性检验

1) 针对老龄人口占比的对数的一阶差分进行 ADF 检验

ADF 检验显示,Z(t) = 0.000。则意味 d.lnoldpb 不存在单位根,说明 d.lnoldpb 时间序列平稳。

表 5: d.lnoldpb 单位根检验

			Dickey–Fulle	r	
	Test	crit	ical value		
	statistic	1%	5%	10%	
Z(t)	-5.603	-4.380	-3.600	-3.240	

2) 针对基本医疗保险基金支出对数的一阶差分进行 ADF 检验

ADF 检验显示, Z(t) = 0.0029。则意味 d.lnylbxzc 不存在单位根, 说明 d.lnylbxzc 时间序列平稳。

表 6: d.lnylbxzc 单位根检验

			Dickey–Fulle	r	
	Test	crit			
	statistic	1%	5%	10%	
Z(t)	-4.321	-4.380	-3.600	-3.240	
MacKinnor	n approximate p-valu	$e ext{ for } Z(t) = 0.0$	0029.		

3) 针对政府杠杆率对数的一阶差分进行 ADF 检验

ADF 检验显示,Z(t) = 0.000。则意味 d.lnggzf 不存在单位根,说明 d.lnggzf 时间序列平稳。

表 7: d.lnggzf 单位根检验

	Dickey–Fuller					
Test	critical value					
statistic	1%	5%	10%			

Z(t)	-5.368	-4.380	-3.600	-3.240	
MacKinnon	approximate p-val	ue for $Z(t) = 0$.	0000.		

综上分析可得: 老龄人口占比对数、基本医疗保险基金支出对数和政府杆杆 率对数的时间序列一阶单整。

5.3 变量的协整性分析

本研究基于协整性分析发现,老龄人口占比对数、基本医疗保险基金支出对数和政府杆杆率对数存在长期均衡的联动关系,其协整秩为 1。具体分析如下。5.3.1 确定变量的滞后阶数

首先,基于信息准则来判断老龄人口占比对数、基本医疗保险基金支出对数和政府杆杆率对数的时间序列的滞后阶数。输出结果显示,基于信息准则 FPE、AIC、HQIC 和 SBIC 判定下,变量之间的滞后阶数为 4。

表 8: 协整检验滞后阶数

Lag	LL	LR	d	f p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	30.1672				6.7e-06	-3.3959	-3.38848	-3.25104
1	100.383	140.43	9	0.000	3.3e-09	-11.0479	-11.0182	-10.4684
2	105.557	10.348	9	0.323	6.2e-09	-10.5696	-10.5177	-9.55559
3	115.927	20.74	9	0.014	8.3e-09	-10.7409	-10.6667	-9.29225
 4	208.7	185.55*	9	0.000	8.5e-13*	-21.2125*	-21.1161*	-19.3293*

5.3.2 进一步确定协整秩

协整秩表示协整关系的个数,时间序列变量之间会存在多个变量关系,所以 协整秩可以有多个。输出结果显示,协整秩为 1, 意味着 lnoldpb、lnylbxzc 和 lnggzf 的时间序列之间存在一个协整关系。

表 9: 协整检验协整秩数

Maximun	n			Trace	value	
rank	Params	LL	Eigenvalue	statistic	5%	
0	30	126.07105		165.2577	29.68	
1	35	203.24599	0.99994	10.9078*	15.41	
2	38	208.55903	0.48528	0.2817	3.76	
3	39	208.69989	0.01745			

5.4 变量的格兰杰因果分析

老龄人口占比、基本医疗保险基金支出和政府杆杆率之间存在协整关系只是 意味着它们之间存在一种长期联动关系,与因果关系无关。在此,本文采用**格**兰 杰因果检验的方法来检验老龄人口占比、基本医疗保险基金支出和政府杆杆率之 间的因果关系。

格兰杰因果检验结果表明, lnoldpb 为 lnggzf 的格兰杰原因, lnylbxzc 为 lnggzf 的格兰杰原因, lnylbxzc 为 lnggzf 的格兰杰原因。具体分析如下。

松 10. 旧三州四州区进州水			
Н0	F 统计量	p 值	结论
Inoldpb 不是 Inggzf 的格兰杰原因	10.9	0.0044	拒绝 H0
lnylbxzc 不是 lnggzf 的格兰杰原因	6.66	0.0201	拒绝 H0
lnggzf 不是 lnoldpb 的格兰杰原因	0.23	0.6381	接受 H0
lnylbxzc 不是 lnoldpb 的格兰杰原因	0.05	0.826	接受 H0
lnggzf 不是 lnylbxzc 的格兰杰原因	0.66	0.4277	接受 H0
Inoldpb 不是 Inylbxzc 的格兰杰原因	4.15	0.0496	拒绝 H0

表 10: 格兰杰因果检验结果

5.5 变量的影响关系分析

基于 5.3 节变量之间的协整分析和 5.4 节格兰杰因果关系分析的结果设立如下线性回归模型:

(1) $lnggzf_t=a+b*lnoldpb_{t-1}+c*lnylbxzc_{t-1}+\epsilon_t$

其中, a 为常数项, b、c 分别为解释变量的系数, ε_t 为残差

基于数据分析, R^2 =0.6997,Adj R^2 =0.6622,可见,模型具有较为理想的解释度。

表 11: 模型拟合度检验及参数估计

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	= 19
Model	.167633143	2	.083816572	Prob > F	= 0.0001
Residual	.071939959	16	.004496247	R-squared	= 0.6997

Total	.239573103	18	.013309617	Root MSE	=.06705

进一步分析,残差时间序列 ε_t 的平稳性,数据分析可见, ε_t 的 Z(t)的值为-2.030,大于 1%的置信水平(-2.660),小于 5%的置信水平(-1.950),即在置信度 95%下, ε_t 没有单位根,为平稳的白噪声时间序列,也即使说明,回归模型(1)成立,老龄人口占比对数(lnoldpb)、基本医疗保险基金支出对数(lnylbxzc)和政府杆杆率对数(lnggzf)三者之间存在如模型(1)所示的长期稳定的联动与影响关系。

表 12: 模型(1) 残差序列平稳性检验结果

H0: Random walk without drift, $a = 0$, $d = 0$								
		Dickey–Fuller						
		Test		critical va	alue			
		statistic	1% 5%		10%			
Z(t)		-2.030	-2.660		-1.950	-1.600		
Regressi	on table	e						
	D.e9	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf.	interval]	
	e9							
	L1.	6938068	.3417157	-2.03	0.063	-1.432039	.044425	
	LD.	063653	.274722	-0.23	0.820	6571537	.5298477	

基于模型(1),进一步分析可见, $lnoldpb_{t-1}$ 和 $lnylbxzc_{t-1}$ 都对 lnggzft 有显著性的影响,其中, $lnoldpb_{t-1}$ 的系数为正向, $lnylbxzc_{t-1}$ 的系数为负,说明社会老龄化程度增强会推高政府杠杆率;而基本医疗保险基金的支出则会缓解高企的政府杠杆率。

表 13: 模型参数估计及检验

lnggzf	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P>t	[95% conf. interval]	
lnoldpb						
L1.	2.133252	.3622586	5.89	0.000	1.365298	2.901206
lnylbxzc						
L1.	3360459	.0550637	-6.10	0.000	4527758	2193161
_cons	.8385645	.3837225	2.19	0.044	.0251091	1.65202

6、研究结论与策略建议

综上,老龄人口占比(oldpb)、基本医疗保险基金的支出(ylbxzc)和政府 杆杆率(ggzf)呈现高度强相关,它们都是在取对数后进行一阶差分后呈现平稳 的特征。 基于格兰杰因果检验显示: 老龄人口占比对数(Inoldpb)是基本医疗保险基金支出对数(Inylbxzc)和政府杠杆率对数(Inggzf)的格兰杰原因,疗保险基金支出对数(Inylbxzc)是政府杠杆率对数(Inggzf)的格兰杰原因; 通过协整迹检验发现,协整秩为 1; Inylbxzc、(Inggzf 和 Inoldpb 之间存在长期稳定的联动关系。

进一步,建立具有一阶时滞效应的时间序列模型,检验结果显示成立: lnggzfi=.8385645+2.133252*lnoldpb_{t-1}-.3360459*lnylbxzc_{t-1}+ɛ_t,该模型的残差的平稳,即该模型即可反映老龄人口占比对数(lnoldpb)是基本医疗保险基金支出对数(lnylbxzc)和政府杠杆率对数(lnggzf)三者之间的所存在长期稳定的联动关系。

该模型显示,老年人口化占比增加会加重政府杠杆率,而在社会老龄化影响前提下,基本医疗保险基金的支出会在一定程度上化解老年人口化占比增加对政府杠杆率的冲击。

数据分析结果说明,老年人口化占比增加会推高政府杠杆率,政府确实需要 多措并举积极应对高企的政府杠杆率,防范可能存在债务风险,以维护政府财政 的稳定性;而另外一方面,因为社会老龄化进程的加深,需要政府在基本医疗保 险基金方面的投入持续加大会增加政府债务进而影响政府杠杆率,但从长期来看,加大医疗保险基金的投入使得广大民众的医疗健康有一定的兜底和保障,必将会 带动社会经济的活跃和发展,政府将会获得更多公共财政收入,进而会降低政府债务负担,体现在政府的杆杆率降低,金融稳定性增强。

本研究认为通过提高医疗保险基金支出的效益,降低因人口老龄化而引起的 医疗成本增长可对政府杠杆率产生积极影响。通过综合施策,提高医疗保障水平 的同时,降低政府财政压力,具体政策性建议如下:

重视预防保健和健康管理:加大对老年人群体的健康教育和预防保健措施的 投入。鼓励定期体检、健康管理,推广预防性医疗干预,以降低老年慢性病发病 率,减少医疗支出。

优化医疗资源分配: 加强基层医疗服务网络建设,提高基层医疗机构的服务水平,为老年人提供更方便、更及时的医疗服务,减少因病情加重而导致的医疗支出增加。

多元化的医疗保健服务供给模式: 鼓励发展多元化的医疗保健服务供给模式,如社区护理、家庭医生制度等,以满足老年人不同健康需求,减少不必要的 医疗费用支出。

推进医保支付模式创新:利用远程医疗技术,为老年人提供远程诊疗服务,减少因交通不便等原因引起的医疗费用增加。同时,探索更灵活、更适应老年人需求的医保支付模式,提高医疗保险的覆盖范围和便利性。

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2017-2021年国际中文教育研究特征与趋势 ---基于CiteSpace知识图谱计量分析 李静¹ 泰国格乐大学中国语言文化学院国际中文教育系

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CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS OF INTERNATIONAL CHINESE LANGUAGE EDUCATION

RESEARCH FROM 2017 TO 2021- QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS BASED ON CITESPACE

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摘要

本研究运用知识图谱计量软件Citespace,对2017-2021年间国际中文教育研究的进展进行了全面统计和分析。研究基于核心期刊及其扩展版数据,涵盖了该领域的发展趋势、研究热点、核心作者群以及高被引文献等方面。研究发现,国际中文教育领域的发文量稳中有降,发文期刊较为集中,该领域的核心作者群相对稳定,该领域的研究具有一定的连续性和继承性。高被引文献主要集中在"三教"问题。研究热点方面,教师、教材、教法一直是国际中文教育领域的重点。此外,国际中文教育的内涵、平台建设和推广、资源库的建设等问题也受到了广泛关注。针对以上研究结果,本研究提出:首先,需要优化专业期刊的布局,提高期刊的质量和影响力;其次,加强核心作者群的协同合作,促进研究成果的交流和共享;最后,以宏观研究为刚,并重中观、微观研究,全面推进国际中文教育领域的发展。

关键词: 国际中文教育; Citespace; 热点

Abstract

This study utilized the knowledge graph econometric analysis software Citespace to conduct comprehensive statistics and analysis on the progress of international Chinese language education research from 2017 to 2021. The research is based on data from core journals and their extended editions, covering development trends, research hotspots, core author groups, and highly cited articles in this field. Research has found that the number of publications in the field of international Chinese education has steadily decreased, with a relatively concentrated number of journals and a relatively stable core author group. Research in this field has a certain degree of continuity and inheritance. The highly cited literature mainly focuses on the issue of "three religions". In terms of research hotspots, teachers, textbooks, and teaching methods have always been the focus of international Chinese language education. In addition, the connotation, platform construction and promotion, and resource library construction of international Chinese education have also received widespread attention. In response to the above research results, this study proposes that firstly, it is necessary to optimize the layout of professional journals, improve the quality and influence of journals; Secondly, strengthen the collaborative cooperation of the core author group and promote the exchange and sharing of research results; Finally, taking macro research as the core and emphasizing both meso and micro research, we will comprehensively promote the development of international Chinese language education.

Key words: 2017-2021; International Chinese Language Education; Citespace; Analysis

引言

国际中文教育,是高等教育领域与"教育对外开放"事业联系最紧密的学科之一,在历史大变局的新时代背景下国际中文教育领域的专家学者们立足现实需要,为进一步促进国际中文教育事业的可持续发展,进行了积极的探索。为了更好掌握这些前期研究成果,全面了解国际中文教育研究的问题和前沿,笔者以"国际中文教育+citespace"为关键词在中国知网进行检索,检索到的相关综述文献为 46 篇。例如李宝贵与李慧(2020)等利用 Citespace 软件对改革开放以来国际中文教材研究进行可视化分析,使我们能够更全面、深入地理解这个领域的发展历程和未来方向;李田心(2020)利用 Citespace 知识图谱,全面、深入地了解"一带一路"背景下汉语国际教育的发展现状和未来趋势,为进一步推动我国汉语国际教育的繁荣和发展提供了有力支持;尚笑可(2018)运用 Citespace 分析了 2007-2018 年间汉语国际传播的研

究热点并归纳了研究前沿。这些少量的相关综述前期研究成果为进一步深入国际中文教育研究奠定了基础,为了更好揭示"后疫情时代"与"逆全球化势力"双重影响下的国际中文教育研究方向,充实研究内容,拓展研究方法,助力新时代国际中文教育实现优质内涵式发展,笔者选取了 CNKI 数据库近五年的国际中文教育文献数据进行全面研究分析。

1. 数据来源和研究工具

1.1 数据来源

本研究以 CNKI 数据库数据为主要来源,利用 CNKI 的高级检索功能,限定检索时间为 2017 年 1 月 1 日-2021 年 12 月 31 日,主题为"国际中文教育或含汉语国际教育"并进行同义词扩展,文献来源为核心期刊及其扩展版,共检索到 485 篇文献,经人工除去新闻、征稿通知、会议等低相关性文献,有效文献数量为 393 篇。

1.2 研究方法

本研究采用文献计量统计方法,运用华裔学者陈超美教授创制 Citespace (5.8R1版本)软件为研究工具。这款软件以科学计量统计、数据可视化为背景,从"共被引分析、共词分析、聚类分析"等方面以可视化手段呈现出学科知识基础、学科结构和研究前沿的情况。在本研究中,笔者将检索到的 393 篇文献转换为 txt 文件,导入 CiteSpace,再搜索关键词做共现、聚类等统计,最后从发文量、发文作者群、文献被引及研究热点四个方面做了全面的分析。

2.2017-2021年国际中文教育研究现状与分析

2.1 发文统计与分析

2017-2021 年国际中文教育核心期刊及扩展版总发文量约为 393 篇,年度分布如图 1 所示,2017 年为 129 篇,2018 年 86 篇,2019 年 71 篇,2020 年 83 篇,2021 年 为 66 篇,年发文量稳中有降。

除发文量逐渐减少之外,数据统计显示发文的相关核心期刊也较少,如图 2 所示,393 篇文献分布在 40 余种期刊中,与国际中文教育关系最为密切的期刊:《华文教学与研究》年均发文量仅为 8 篇,《语言教学与研究》、《世界汉语教学》年均发文量均不足 8 篇,《语言文字与应用》年均发文量仅为 5 篇,这从侧面反映出国际中文教育行业期刊论文发表渠道窄,难度大,这也是导致年发文数量逐渐减少的原因之一。

图 1 2017-2021 年国际中文教育发文量统计

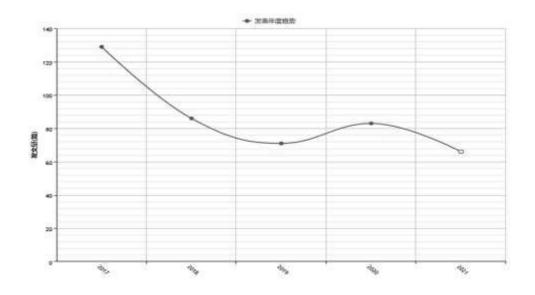
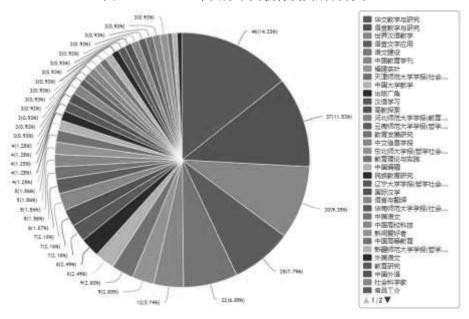


图 2 2017-2021 年国际中文教育发文期刊统计



2.2 作者统计与分析

在 CiteSpace 中对作者进行统计,共得到 152 个节点(见图 3 中数值 N),即从 2017 年至今共有 152 位作者在核心期刊上发表与国际中文教育相关的论文,其中包括同一篇文章的第二作者及第三作者。其中,发文量比较多的专家是李宝贵(14篇),李泉(12篇),吴应辉(10篇),李宇明(6篇),文秋芳(5篇),崔希亮(4篇)等。

图 3 2017-2021 年国际中文教育发文作者知识图谱(整体截取)

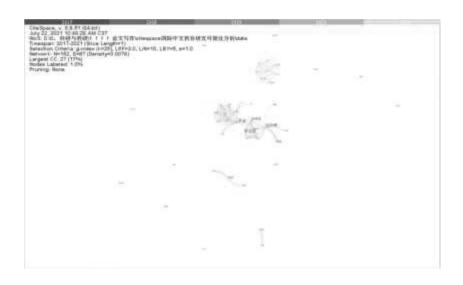
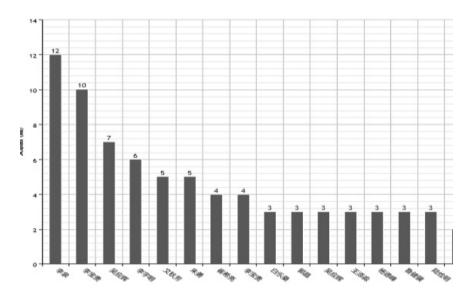


图 3 2017-2021 年国际中文教育发文作者知识图谱(部分截取)



根据物理学家普莱斯论述:在同一主题中,半数的论文为一群高生产能力作者所撰,这一作者集合的数量上约等于全部作者总数的平方根。在2017-2021年国际中文教育研究中,发文数量最多的专家是李宝贵教授,为14篇,因此,根据普莱斯定律及计算方式:最高产科学家发表论文数的平方根的0.749倍即是高生产能力作者,可以计算出在该问题上发文数量超过3篇即为高生产能力作者,经统计一共有13位(见表4)。

图 4 近五年国际中文教育发文高生产能力作者统计



从这一部分数据可以看出国际中文教育领域的核心学者群比较稳定。首先,笔者在进行数据统计时选取的刊物均为核心期刊及扩展版,保证了发文以及刊物的质量;其次,高生产能力作者李泉、李宝贵、吴应辉、崔希亮、赵金铭、李宇明等都是国际中文教育领域的一流专家;第三,图 3 中 CiteSpace 的统计图显示作者之间连线为87 条(数值 E),这是作者共被引关系。作者共被引即两位或多位作者同时被后来一篇或者多篇论文所引证,表 3 可以看出,基本高生产能力学者共被引次数也高,说明这些学者在该领域学术造诣和学术影响力都非常强并被大家认可。

2.3 文献被引率统计与分析

篇名

15

18 教育的重新认识

"产出导向法"与对外汉语教学

对外汉语教材中练习的目标与方法 汉语作为第二语言教学语法,格局+碎片化 我国汉语国际教育硕士培养模式现状与优化策略

从英语国际教育到汉语国际教育: 反思与建议

目标设定、路径选择、队伍建设、新时代汉语国际

文献被引率的数次是评价一所科研机构在一段时期内学术论文发表量、科研水平及学术影响力的重要统计数据,被引率越大,反映期刊所载论文的学术价值、资料价值越高,同时也反映了学者研究成果质量越好(崔希亮,2010)。因此,对于机构和专家学者来说,被引率都是衡量文献质量的指标。笔者对近五年国际中文教育领域文献被引率进行了统计,摘选了引用次数在30次以上的文献并进行了统计,见图5。

海外汉语学习者低龄化思考 "产出导向法"在对外汉语教学中应用,教学材料 74 李宇明 改编 柱ा清: 香薇 66 "产出导向法"在对外汉语教学中的应用;产出目 朱勇:白雪 标达或性考察 62 汉语国际教育的若干问题 推希亮 62 近年来对外汉语词汇教学研究综观 58 李洞生 美国小学汉语沉浸式教学的发展、特点和问题 推永华 53 中国文化数学与传播; 当代视角与内涵 汉语国际数育"当地化"若干思考 李泉:丁秋怀 49 李宇明;施春宏 45 全球治理视域下的汉语国际教育及孔子学院建设。 张虹倩: 胡范铸 何趣、因由与对策 44 汉语教材编写的继承、发展与创新 姜丽萍 42 汉语国际教育知识体系的特色与构建《研讨会观点 刘利:赵金铭等 (汇料) 汉语国际教育与人类命运共同体 34 推着先

文秋芳

套丹

赵金铭

文秋芳

李东伟·是应解

耐范铸;陈佳璇;张虹倩 30

图 5 2017-2021 年国际中文教育文献被引率统计

被引

325

33

32

31

30

根据统计的文献分析,以"教师、教材、教法"三教问题为研究内容的文献有10篇,以"国际中文教育事业"发展为研究内容的文献有7篇,以教学对象为研究内容的文献有1篇。"三教"研究中,关于教学法研究的文献达7篇,究其原因,国际中文教育本质是语言教育,新时代的国际中文教育在不断发展中呈现出个性化、多元化特点,学习目的以及需求千差万别,为了更好促进学习者掌握这门语言工具,教学层面的革新需要不断推进,因此,"三教"问题依然是研究重点。在统计文献中,值得一提的是被引率最高的"产出导向法",是由我国文秋芳教授提出的具有"中国特色"的新型教学法,也是目前在国际中文教育过程中运用非常成功的教学法,被引率高达325次,说明话题是研究的热点,侧面也证明了文秋芳教授文献的影响力。其次是对"国际中文教育事业"展开的研究,这些文献都具有顶层设计性,探索了在新的国际格局下该领域发展的重点和方向,为推动新时代国际中文教育事业提质增效,实现高质量内涵式发展提供了建议。

2.4 研究热点统计与分析

关键词是文献的核心内容概括,通过深入挖掘关键词及分析其出现的频次有助于获取学术领域研究热点。在 CiteSpace 中通过设置关键词选项,以一年为时间切片,经过数据处理,呈现了近五年国际中文教育关键词共现图谱,节点数为 217 个,表示近五年文献常用关键词数量为 217 个,连线数为 357 条,每一篇文献都会有多个关键词,词与词之间存在关联,表 6 中词与词之间的连线就表明了彼此具有关联,线条越粗,表示联系越紧密;关键词的圆圈代表的是关键词的频次,频次反映了专家对该主题的关注度,圆圈越大,频次越高,该话题热点度和价值性越高。



图 6 2017-2021 年国际中文教育关键词共现知识图谱

可以发现,图 6 关键词共现图谱中对外汉语教学、对外汉语、国际中文教育、汉语国际教育、汉语作为第二语言教学等词出现频次很高,为了更好梳理关键词,准确反映国际中文教育领域近五年的研究热点,笔者运用 CiteSpace 对高频关键词进行聚类分析,生成 11 个聚类图谱(见图 7)。结合高频关键词,对重合度高的词汇做合并处理,并二次梳理相关文献,整理出 2017-2021 年国际中文教育领域研究的 3 个热点主题。

图 7 2017-2021 年国际中文教育文献高频词关键词聚类知识图谱



2.4.1 "三教问题" 研究

"三教"即教师、教材、教法,"三教"是随着中国国力不断增强、国际地位提高,汉语在国际社会中大力推广的背景下提出来的。"三教问题"是国际中文教育的核心,直接关系到国际中文教育能不能健康、稳定和可持续发展。与"三教问题"相关的高频关键词有"汉语作为第二语言教学"、"对外汉语教学"、"产出导向法"、"汉语国际教育硕士"、"汉语国际教育"、"混合式教学"等。

(1) 教师研究

"三教问题的核心在于教师,教师的专业素养从根本上决定了教学和研究的成效"(吕必松,1985)。在国际中文教育研究视域下,对近五年文献进行二次梳理发现,对国际中文教师问题的研究主要集中在两个方面。

第一,新时代背景下要进一步深化汉语国际教育专业人才培养,提高专业能力和职业胜任力。任晓霏(2018)对汉语国际教育硕士的跨文化交际能力综合体系构建进行了深入探索,并针对该体系的完善与提升,提出了具有针对性的重点强化建议;崔永华(2020)主张汉语国际教育专业的学士、硕士、博士应该注重培养相应的科技知识、技能和能力,将现代科技能力纳入各级培养目标并设定为必修课程。此外,还应深化对国际中文教师的知识培养和能力提升,包括汉语本体知识、跨学科知识等,以及跨文化交际能力、信息技术教学能力、职业专门化能力等方面;孙红(2017)国际中文教师的培养除了基本的理论知识之外,还应注重跨学科综合知识的培养,如法律法规、健康保健等,以更好地适应全球学习者的需求;张旺熹(2020)在后疫情时代,线上线下相结合的教学模式要求教师必须具备信息意识和能力,并将这些技能应用于教学中;郑艳群(2020)在新时代,为汉语学习者提供个性化、精准化的定制服务是必要的。为此,教师应实现职业专门化,培养核心专业能力,以满足学习者的特定需求。

(2) 教材研究

教材在学科发展和建设中具有至关重要的标志性作用,尤其在第二语言教学和外语教学中(李泉,2020)。二次梳理发现,教材研究的重点主要在历时教材编写梳理、教材编写方法及教材编写内容三个方面。

第一,通过历时性地梳理教材编写历史,以史为鉴,并融合新兴技术,我们才能不断提升国际汉语教材的编写水平(滕连帅,2017);对国际汉语教材本土化编写历史进行深入剖析,有助于推动国际汉语教材理论创新,并转变传统范式理论观念,打

破中国人叙述语境的局限性(韩秀娟,2020)。第二,教材编写要具有继承、发展与创新意识(姜丽萍,2018),如利用"产出导向法"创建国际汉语教材与教法新模式(桂靖与季薇,2018),运用谈话节目等真实语料为思路开发国际汉语教材(刘锐,2021),总之要在多元化的国际环境中,不断革新教材的编撰,提高汉语国际化水平和影响力(刘悦淼,2021)。在编写教材内容时,必须从对外汉语教学的学科层面和角度出发,同时要体现本土化和特色化,以更好地适应教学需求(刘颂浩,2018),此外,教材编写还要适应国际中文教育的新形势,以高效实施汉语教学,并让汉语教材更多地进入外国主流社会(戚德祥,2019)。

(3) 教法研究

新冠疫情爆发,多种线上教学模式广泛应用并成为常态化,同时互动受限的缺点也逐渐暴露出来,这一缺陷对线上教学方法提出了要求,也使其成为了该领域近五年的研究热点。孙瑞(2020)对传统的"翻转课堂"模式进行创新,通过构建"微网络"的方式实现对学生的个性化指导,这种方法取得了显著的教学效果,季晶晶(2020)建议采用教育社交网站,以学习者为中心,延长互动时间,丰富互动内容,以提高学习效果。

2.4.2 国际中文教育研究

2006 年首届孔子学院大会召开,之后每年举行一次,到 2018 年共召开 13届,这标志着"作为中外语言文化综合交流的平台,孔子学院在帮助各国人民学习汉语、了解中国文化以及推动中外教育文化交流方面发挥了独特且重要的作用"(马箭飞,2014)。2019年12月,本该为"2019年第14届孔子学院大会"更名为"2019年国际中文教育大会"。这一更名意味着什么?这个称呼又与汉语国际教育、对外汉语等称呼有何关系,国际中文教育未来如何发展?近五年研究文献与国际中文教育相关的高频关键词包括:"汉语国际教育"、"国际中文教育"、"对外汉语"等。经过二次梳理文献,发现研究主要集中在以下四个方面。

(1) 国际中文教育内涵研究

2019年12月起,国际中文教育这一名称在学界广泛使用,名称的提出引起了专家学者们的关注和讨论。"中文教育/教学""国际中文教育/教学""对外汉语教学""国际汉语教学/教育"等,尽管说法不一,但是指的都是汉语作为第二语言教学,不改变汉语二语教学的属性,在特定语境中都可根据需要使用。"国际中文教育"的本质也是一样,同时,它象征着新时代的学科建设将侧重于发展和深化中文书面语的教学和研究。这是中文深度国际化的客观需求,也是学科发展方向的一个重大转变(李泉,2020);"国际中文教育"是一个涵盖了国内对外汉语教学、海外中文教学以及海外华文教学等概念的综合概念。它以事业发展为基础,统筹学科建设,制定发展规划,并在国际社会中实现资源共享和互补合作,以实现国际中文教育的高质量、高效率、精准对标发展。

(2) 国际中文教育学科建设研究

学科建设是推动学科健康可持续发展的基础,2019年底,国际中文教育大会首次提出构建一个更加开放、包容、规范的国际中文教育体系。在2020年,国家新增了交叉学科这一新的学科门类,国际中文教育作为其中一个新兴的交叉学科,面临着能否成为一级学科的挑战。专家学者们正在思考其学科体系的构建或转型(吴应辉与梁宇,2020)。国际中文教育学科建设已经取得了一定的成就,其核心内涵仍然是语言教学理论、语言学习理论和面向教学的汉语本体研究。然而,随着现代教育技术的发展,教育技术理论及应用应该被融入学科建设的核心领域。国际中文教育学科的构建应包括理论体系和知识体系两个方面。在理论体系构建方面,需要夯实基础,注重

系统性和分支领域特色;在知识体系构建方面,应突出特色,遵循本、硕、博分层构建、层次衔接的原则,突出主干学科并充分体现多学科交叉融合,注重普适性与针对性。此外,国际中文教育既是事业,也是学科,因此应该明确其学科地位,并将国际中文教育纳入教育部学科评估和双一流评价体系(王治敏,2020)。

(3) 国际中文教育教学平台建设研究

受新冠疫情影响,线上线下混合式教学已成为常态。经过近两年的发展,线上教 学已不再仅仅是线下教学的辅助手段,而是逐渐成为了主流教学模式。在未来教育生 态中,线上教学将逐渐独立,并发挥越来越重要的作用。然而,当前线上教学存在的 一个重要问题是网络教学平台的建设。现有的教学平台,如慕课等录播平台以及微 信、腾讯、钉钉等直播平台,都存在各种问题。为了实现中文教育的国际化发展,建 设专业的网络教学平台势在必行。建设专业网络教学平台需要实现多主体联通、多元 内容聚合、多模式适应和多终端适应。通过多主体联通,可以促进师生之间的互动与 合作,实现教学资源的共享与优化;多元内容聚合能够丰富教学内容,满足不同学生 的需求: 多模式适应可以提供灵活多样的教学方式,适应不同学生的学习习惯和需 求; 多终端适应则能够保证学生在不同的设备上都能够顺利地进行学习。通过建设专 业的网络教学平台,可以有效地提高中文教育的质量和效率,为国际化发展提供有力 的支持。同时,也可以为其他学科的教育提供可借鉴的经验和模式,推动教育行业的 整体进步(李先银,2020); 国际中文教育基于"互联网+"的实验室平台建设,旨 在实现学习资料的云端存储、学习平台的开放性和连通性,以及学习效果评价的智能 化。通过借助互联网技术的优势,国际中文教育实验室平台将为学习者提供更加便 捷、高效的学习体验,促进国际中文教育的普及和发展(吴小军、张艳与马笛, 2018) 。

(4) 国际中文教育资源库建设研究

随着国际中文教育的普及,对中文教育资源的需求也在不断增加。在科技革新的时代背景下,促进全球中文教学需要做好资源库建设并实现全球资源共享。国际中文教育资源库建设是一个系统工程,需要考虑到针对性、本土化、适用性、教学资源多样化以及语言教学资源与文化教学资源并重等问题(黄晓春,2018);拓展多维空间,根据年龄和需求进行差异化资源建设,借助科技力量创新资源建设,积极探索国际中文教育资源的海外市场运作,同时研发和推广,推动国际中文教育资源建设更上一层楼。(梁宇,2020)。

2.4.3 中文国际传播研究

国际中文教育推广是国家发展战略的重要组成部分,一方面促进优秀中国文化的传播,另一方面可以加强和世界的互动,增进文化交流,为"和谐世界"及"人类命运共同体"的构建做出贡献。近五年研究文献与国际中文教育推广相关的高频关键词包括:"孔子学院"、"一带一路"、"中国文化传播"等。经过二次梳理文献,发现研究主要集中在以下两个方面。

(1) 孔子学院发展研究

自 2004 年全球第一家孔子学院成立以来,经过 17 年的拓展与深化,孔子学院的全球布局已经形成。作为海外国际中文教育的主要机构和中国文化传播的品牌,孔子学院在新冠肺炎疫情和欧美逆全球化势力的双重影响下,面临着前所未有的挑战。经过二次文献梳理,专家们的研究主要集中在孔子学院未来的转型和发展路径上。

在新时代,孔子学院和国际中文教育的根本任务应该是作为推动全球治理的重要 途径,不断促进人类命运共同体的构建。在面对百年未有之大变局的情况下,孔子学 院受到目标国的制约越来越明显,因此需要重新审视其基本定位,以适应时代发展的 需要(张虹倩, 胡范铸, 2017);针对当前一些国家主动关闭孔子学院的情况,建议适当调整孔子学院在全球的结构布局,将更多资源用于支持对中国更具战略意义的中文教育后发市场,实现精准扶助。可采取一国一策的方式,根据不同国家的实际情况制定有针对性的支持政策(朱锐平, 2020);孔子学院需要突破"千院一面"的办学思路,实现特色化、智慧化的转型,同时坚守"语言教学和文化传播机构"的核心功能,并在此基础上不断衍生新功能,逐渐发展成为"一核多元型"的综合平台(李宝贵, 2021)。

(2) "一带一路"与国际中文教育推广研究

自 2013 年一带一路合作倡议提出以来,中国与沿线国家积极发展合作伙伴关系。2016 年,教育部印发了《推进共建"一带一路"教育行动》。国际中文教育推广是我国与"一带一路"沿线国家实现教育合作的重要方式,也是共建"一带一路"教育行动的落实。经过二次文献梳理,近五年专家的研究主要集中在"一带一路"沿线国家与我国国际中文教育合作上。洪柳(2018)指出东盟国家对汉语需求热切,但存在中文教育政策不完善、推广不到位等问题,并提出了相关建议;"一带一路"倡议有助于留学生来华教育工作开展,给我国留学事业合作带来了新契机(邓雅娜,2018);推动中文纳入"一带一路"沿线国家的国民教育体系,助力教育发展,满足沿线国家的中文需求,促进国际中文教育的可持续发展(李宝贵,2020)。

3. 结论及建议

3.1 结论

通过数据统计、知识图谱的绘制和内容分析等方法,全面梳理回顾 2017-2021 年的国际中文教育研究成果,可以发现该领域的研究具有以下特点:

第一,2017-2021年半数以上的高层次国际中文教育领域研究成果主要发表在《华文教学与研究》《语言教学与研究》《世界汉语教学》《语言文字与应用》这四本期刊上,其余零散分布在新闻、出版、编辑、学报等核心期刊上。

第二,高生产能力的专家和学者分布在语言类高校、师范类高校等,形成了稳定的核心作者群,研究视角丰富,研究内容多元,但是根据表3中的核心作者数据和共被引关系数据,可以得知作者和作者之间缺乏合作,没有构成合作研究队伍,这对研究成果的数量增加、层次提高、深入推进都会产生影响。

第三,国际中文教育领域近五年的研究呈现出"一体双翼"的特点。以"三教问题"研究为主体和根本,以"国际中文教育"及"推广"为两翼,涵盖了教师教学发展、国际中文教育学科建设、平台建设、资源建设及推广等内容,研究非常全面,但部分话题研究的深入性还需要进一步加强。

3.2 建议

第一,优化专业领域学术期刊布局,夯实基础,重点扶持。国际中文教育研究文献发表要以该领域针对性、特色性、突出性的专业期刊为基础,同时依托行业与地区的优势,重点扶持相关期刊,促进相关期刊进行专业细分或设置专题、机动栏目,满足国际中文教育领域专家学者的需求,促进国际中文教育研究交流。

第二,充分发挥核心作者群优势,开展协同研究。核心作者群散布在北京语言大学、北京外国语大学、中国人民大学、华东师范大学、辽宁师范大学等 40 多个机

构,这些机构之间应该细分研究领域,确定研究主题组建研究队伍,以数据资源、技术平台、专业所长等为基础,实现协同合作,推动国际中文教育研究蓬勃发展。

第三,以宏观层面研究为纲,兼顾并重中观、微观层面发展。坚持学科理论建设、学科发展探索、国际中文传播体系建设等重大问题;以专门化、精准化为原则,深入推进中观、微观层面上教学资源库、教学平台、在线教育模式、教材创新等方向的研究,从而促使国际中文教育沿着国际化、学科化、品牌化、产业化、特色化的方向前行。

2017-2021 年国际中文教育在学科建设、传播体系、教学模式等方面研究逐渐发展,为了更好适应国家战略,契合国际发展形势,直面新时代的挑战和机遇,我们要不断探索,以内涵建设、深度融合的高质量发展助力国家教育对外开放事业,提升中文在国际社会中的地位,推动国际社会文明发展和进步。

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二、硕博士论文

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国际中文教育数字资源研究与建设现状

: 以韩国汉语电子词典为例

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CURRENT STATUS OF RESEARCH AND COSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL CHINESE

EDUCATION DIGITAL RESOURCE: TAKING KOREAN CHINESE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY

AS AN EXAMPLE

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摘要

本文以国际中文教育数字资源为视角,探讨韩国本土汉语电子词典研究和建设现状。一方面,通过分析汉语电子词典的研究历程、研究特点,梳理韩国汉语词典及汉语电子词典的研究情况;另一方面,依据数据库和网站,考察韩国汉语电子词典在应用商城的评价和下载情况,最后针对具有代表性的两部词典简要分析。针对现阶段韩国汉语电子词典建设情况的研究,不但能够提高对韩国汉语电子词典建设的整体认识,同时利于发现中文数字资源自身问题,推动中文数字资源良性发展。

关键词:

国际中文教育数字资源,韩国汉语电子词典,汉语电子词典建设

Abstract

This article takes the international Chinese education digital resources as the perspective and explores the current status of research and construction of Korean local Chinese electronic dictionaries. On the one hand, by analyzing the research process and characteristics of Chinese electronic dictionaries, review the research status of Korean Chinese dictionaries and Chinese electronic dictionaries; on the other hand, based on relevant databases and websites, investigate the evaluation, and download status of Korean Chinese electronic dictionaries in application malls. Finally, a brief comparative analysis of the two key dictionaries is made. Research on the current situation of Korean Chinese electronic dictionary construction not only can improve the overall understanding of the construction of Korean Chinese electronic dictionaries. At the same time, it is conducive to discovering the problems of Chinese digital resources and promoting the healthy development of Chinese digital resources.

Key words: International Chinese Education Digital Resources, Korean Chinese electronic dictionary, Construction of Chinese electronic dictionary

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引言

随着国际汉语教育事业发展要求,周小兵(2010)认为促进国际汉语教育健康成长,必须建设大规模数字化国际教学资源库。一方面,数字教学资源建设是推进国际中文教育事业健康发展的重要路径。教学资源作为中国语言和文化走向世界的重要载体,不但能够提升中华文化影响力,更能促进国际中文教育传播。故而,中文数字资源的质与量将直接影响国际中文教育在全球的传播效果,探究国际中文教育数字资源在各国的建设情况,对中文数字资源在各国健康发展具有重要意义。

另一方面,区域国别研究作为国际中文教育的崭新研究视角,不但催生中国国内的国际中文教学模式创新,更为国外本土中文蓬勃发展提供源源动力。贺莉娜与吴应辉(2022)研究发现,韩国国民教育体系中文教育建设不仅促进韩国各类人群的中文教育发展,更为本土中文教育项目、中文教育市场化蓬勃发展提供路径。不难发现,韩国本土对中文教育的政策和定位,促进了韩国各行业对中文教育强大需求,同时对推进国际中文教育数字资源的市场化进程,起着重要作用。因此,研究和把握区域国别中文教育发展状况,利于国际汉语教育事业的发展,通过学习与借鉴,提高研究水平、创新研究视角、优化资源配置,是保持国际中文教育持续发展的有效路径。

1. 研究背景

1.1 中韩两国友好建交及经济、文化、教育可持续合作发展的需要

中韩两国地理位置上的近邻关系,朝鲜半岛长久受汉字文化、中华文化影响深远而广泛,甚至可以追溯到先秦时代,各个历史时期汉语的语音、文字、词汇几乎都在高丽语中留下了深刻的时代印记。政治经济层面,自 1992 年中韩两国建交以来,从互相承认的一般外交关系,到 2015 年《中韩自由贸易协定》的签订,中国两国政治、外交、经济上的交流完成了量到质的飞跃;语言文化交流层面,在韩国本土高等教育教学方面,自 1945 年首尔大学中语中文专业成立,之后多所韩国大学开设中语中文专业,未设立该专业的情况也会将"中国语"(韩国本土对中文、汉语的指称)作为大学选修科目。2004 年,中国第一所海外孔子学院在韩国首尔揭牌,韩国正式将中文纳入其国民教育体系,每年在韩国首尔举办的"中韩文化交流年""中韩文化遗产展"等特色文化活动,对韩国的中文学习、文化交流也都起到了积极和深远的推动作用。

除此之外,根据韩国学者召包 (2018) 调查发现,韩国本土的中文学习人数仅次于英语学习人数,中文学习人群下至幼儿园的孩童,上至小学、中学、高中、大学,以及各行业就业需求的人。由此可见,韩国本土在经济、文化、教育各方面对汉语发展的支持,成为其持续发展的强大内动力和外动力。

1.2 韩国中文教育研究成果赋予国际中文教育研究的多样化

崔希亮(2023)认为在中文国际传播需求下,区域国别研究成为未来国际中文教育研究的必然趋向,针对不同母语、文化背景的学习者开展分众研究,汲取不同国家本地中文教育研究优秀成果,对于国际中文教育整体事业发展、国际中文教育区域国别研究个性化具有积极促进意义。在韩国本土,汉语学习的持续热潮和来华留学生的日益增加,促进了韩国汉语研究者以及留学韩国、任教韩国的中国人研究者对汉语本体研究、汉语应用研究,这为韩国的国别化中文教育研究奠定了良好的基础。因此,有效利用韩国本土国际中文教育研究成果,对我国国际中文教育促进和推进作用可见

一斑。

2. 韩国汉语电子词典建设情况探究

为更好地以"在地化"视角考察韩国本土汉语学习词典建设情况,本文依据韩国学术网站及相关数据网站等本土资源材料,分别对汉语电子词典在韩国学术研究、使用情况两方面考察分析,这对了解韩国汉语电子词典研究现状,以及丰富国际中文数字资源建设具有一定意义。其一,通过文献分析法,依据韩国 RISS 网站开展论文检索,通过韩国汉语电子词典相关文献梳理和分析,考察韩国汉语电子词典研究情况,从学术研究方面,梳理韩国汉语电子词典研究发展、研究现状;其二,通过定量与定性分析法,参考中韩相关数据库、网站、App 商城,获取韩国本土编纂的汉语电子词典下载、评价情况,完善各类数据库、网站、App 商城中汉语电子词典数据分析与建设情况,了解韩国本土汉语词典使用用户的偏好。

2.1 韩国汉语电子词典学术研究现状

本节以"중국어 사전(中国语词典)"、"중국어 전자 사전(中国语电子词典²)"为关键词进行文献检索,为更好地展现韩国汉语电子词典学术研究现状,并将韩国汉语词典的研究划分为三个阶段,分别论述各阶段汉语词典、汉语电子词典的研究特点。2.1.1 汉语词典编纂研究时期(1981-2004年)

문종명(1981)对9本朝鲜时代出版的中国语词典进行词典介绍、评价; 이수존(1982)对新出版的《中国文化专家词典》、이의활(1994)对《中国语学词典》分 别进行新刊介绍和词典评价;이상혁(2001)详述汉语词典中汉字问题,通过中日韩三国 汉字词对比,探讨汉字词的词典处理; 하주홍(2002)讨论利用学习词典开展汉语词汇学 习的方法;임유종(2003)探讨SAD信息应用于自然语言处理技术,对《世宗电子词典 副词词典》编纂的意义;임홍빈 and 임근석(2004)详细介绍《世宗配音词典》编纂过 程中的微观结构和内容设计;이성헌(2004)以《世宗电子词典》为基础,提出记录韩 语辅助动词结构的句法信息、语义信息方法,对有效展现韩语辅助动词结构特征具有 重要意义。

综上所述,针对汉语电子词典研究没有,电子词典以韩国世宗电子词典为主,这一时期研究有两方面特点,从词典类型看,倾向于纸质汉语词典评价;从研究内容来看,无论是纸质和电子词典,都停留在词典中词语处理层面。

2.1.2 汉语词典宏观视角研究期(2005-2013年)

유정원 and 변정용(2005)考察 IM 系统对改善韩文引擎搜索的意义,为韩语 IM 引擎词典、单词水平提高提供了技术支持;이용훈 and 이종혁(2006)阐释了电子词典与自然语言处理的关系,为电子词典的研究趋势指明方向;황은하(2006)对同时期的中韩词典进行梳理,开展词典宏观结构与微观结构的比较研究; 강병규(2007)利用语料库,对《现代中国语语法信息词典》词语构造和活用开展研究;朴炳善,陳慶智 and 蔡連康(2008)从对外韩国语教育视角,讨论韩国电子词典在汉语对译信息上的问题;백종인(2010)通过汉语语料库,对中韩词典中的标记语问题进行分析;왕보하 and 도원영(2010)以《韩中惯用语词典》编纂为依据,从宏观、微观结构探讨词典编纂的

¹ 韩国论文网站 RISS 数据库,该数据库隶属于韩国教育部的政府机构:韩国教育和研究信息服务 (KERIS),作为韩国国内信息量最大的文献信息数据库,收录韩国国内各高校硕博士学位论文、韩国及海外学习期刊论文、图书、公开讲义等丰富的资料;

² 为避免产生定义歧义,本文将韩国语中的"중국어 사전(中国语词典)"、"중국어 전자 사전(中国语电子词典)统一为"汉语词典"、"汉语电子词典"。

方向和技术,通过惯用语数据库化、中韩惯用语对译异同,为词典编纂提供相关语种的信息技术方案; 이홍식(2010)以 Naver 网络词典和韩国 Iriver 公司的 D35 手持电子词典相比,探讨 Naver 网络词典的优越性; 범기혜(2011)对中韩词典中的词汇体系进行探究; 圣인식, 유현조 and 신호필(2011)基于 21 世纪世宗计划³,针对电子词典对特殊语的处理问题,提出启发式特殊词汇词典程序研究的意义; 박덕준(2012)讨论了新编《中韩词典》编纂的原则和意见; 왕보하(2012)对《新世纪韩汉词典》词典编写结构进行考察,探讨词典编纂的基础信息; 김선아(2012)考察了安卓操作系统中智能手机应用,以中文词典和单词学习应用为中心,进行设置内容的分析; 장식진(2013)根据韩国人对汉字结构理解水平,指出韩国人在使用词典时,应该按照常用字等级排列,再依据笔画,进行词典字词检索。

这一时期,针对汉语电子词典的研究依旧缺乏,只有 1 篇,但针对中韩双语词典、韩国 Naver 词典相关研究兴起,对韩国汉语电子词典研究开展具有一定的推动作用。从词典类型来看,汉语纸质词典研究依旧多于汉语电子词典,且中韩双语词典研究数量明显增多;从研究视角来看,以宏观研究为主,宏观微观视角并存,双语词典中词语对译、语言处理,以及词典间宏观与微观结构比较成为研究重点;从研究方法来看,利用语料库、计算机语言处理技术开展的研究逐渐增加。

2.1.3 汉语词典微观结构研究时期(2014年-至今)

崔胤京(2014)通过汉语学习者使用手机应用追踪调查,介绍智能手机应用程序对汉语阅读学习的意义;文有美(2015)针对汉语初学者,提出以智能手机为工具的学习方法; 박덕준(2015)从韩国汉语学习者需求角度,对中国语近义词词典编写进行研究; 여숙연(2017)结合《世宗电子词典》中选定的33个动词的译语问题,深入分析意义差异及原因,为电子词典释义规范提供参考; 주소현 and 이지은(2017)针对韩国教育研究信息院(KERIS)提出的"e学习质量认证指南",评价分析十个儿童中文学习应用程序,强调了这些应用程序对中文学习的意义; 김현철(2018)以《多乐园中韩词典》的编纂工作为例,详述了中韩双语词典编纂原则和编纂方法; 이미향(2019)针对韩国 Naver 电子词典微结构进行词典评价;

신원철, 김나래, 소민정, 손남호, 이강재, 이미경, 이연숙 and 김석영(2020)通过编写中文学习应用评估清单,并对现有语言学习应用开展评价; 이미향(2020)针对汉语电子词典参考信息设立、示例方式展开研究; 임근석 and 남하정(2021)详细分析了《世宗电子词典短语词典》中的短语类型,指出汉语母语者在韩国语短语学习时更加积极; 남향임(2022)对国立国语院出版的《韩中学习词典》中的食物词语翻译方式、方法提出解决方案; 이미향(2022)对韩国 Naver 电子词典中同型同音词语词典信息进行比较研究; 나의강(2023)从宏观、微观两个视角,提出纸质版《中韩成语词典》的电子化处理建议,为电子词典中成语的收词、释义、用例等信息设置提供宝贵意见。

如上所述,随着汉语词典研究的不断深入,电子词典作为激发和提高汉语学习的重要工具,得到韩国的中国学者和韩国学者的普遍认可。从研究立足点看,汉语电子词典在韩国定位局限在智能手机应用程序,未能认识到其作为国际中文教育数字资源的内涵;从研究对象来看,韩国 Naver 电子词典研究相对于其他电子词典,占据主要研究地位;从研究内容来看,针对汉语电子词典的研究,集中在激发学习者学习意义上,近年开始,电子词典中微观结构研究也逐渐成为研究热点,但仍未引起足够重视。

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 $^{^3}$ "21 世纪世宗计划"是由韩国国立国语院于 1997 年提出,计划于 1998 年 2 2007 年期间以韩国本国语言为中心,推动语言资源和信息化而开展的国语信息化事业。

2.2 韩国汉语电子词典使用现状

本节结合电子词典多语特性,围绕中韩相关数据库、网站资源、App 下载商城中的汉语电子词典,开展韩国汉语电子词典研发及使用情况研究。考虑到中韩网站、手机 App 下载应用的实际特点,分别"汉语""韩语"两个语种的汉语电子词典定量整理,再筛选韩国研发的汉语电子词典。具体步骤如下:一,以"汉语词典"进行关键词检索,得到相关网站、应用中关于"汉语词典"的所有数据⁴;二,对这些数据进行筛选,搜索结果中游戏 App、儿童游戏 App,及内向型语文词典,不作本文研究对象;三,收集 App 下载量、用户评价等数据信息,通过下载量综合排序、制表;四,完成汉语电子词典的特性以及用户使用情况评价数据整理,并分析特点。

2.2.1 全球汉语传播动态数据库5中韩国汉语电子词典情况

为更好考察全球汉语传播动态数据库中韩国汉语电子词典的建设情况,将分以下几个步骤,筛查相关数据。首先,将检索范围限定在"国际中文教学:数字资源数据库"中App 数据,限定语种范围为"韩文""中文"或"韩国语""汉语",得出 29 条与"汉语""韩语"相关数据。其二,核对相关数据的准确性,通过对数据库中提供的网址逐一检索、查录,在无法访问或无法直接访问数据 9 条,语种只有"韩语"数据 1 条,形式为"网站"的资源 5 条、"App"的资源 14 条,其中"网站"资源多为汉语 HSK 分级学习内容,"App"资源以目标语聊天只有、儿童汉语学习、口语交际为主。其三,在该数据库中,最终分析只有"iTranslate"属于翻译和字典应用App,"Naver 词典"。属于网页+App 两种形式都存在的词典,且只有"Naver 词典"是韩国本土研发的多语电子词典。

2.2.2 韩国本土的汉语电子词典情况

结合韩国本土汉语词典发展与编纂情况,为确保数据收集的准确性、全面性,本节参照韩国最大搜索引擎和门户网站 Naver 的搜索数据,同时结合韩国本土的 App 应用商城数据,来获得更客观的汉语电子词典数据。

• 韩国 Naver 网站中汉语电子词典情况

首先,以"중국어 사전(中国语词典)"为关键词在韩国 Naver 网站进行检索,对网站中的汉语词典数据进行一次筛选。首先,只梳理中韩两国机构研制的汉语电子词典信息,其他国家研制的多语线上词典或汉韩词典不在整理范围内;其次,针对检索到的七个汉语词典(Web)信息进行二次处理,在词典语种上选择同时包含汉语、韩语两种语言;最终,按照电子词典的载体类型再次分类,汉语电子词典具体情况如下:

表 1: 韩国 Naver 网站的汉语电子词典基本情况

载体类型词典名下载网站Web、App다음 중국어 사전https://dic.daum.net

(Daum 汉语词典)

4 数据截至时间为 2023 年 8 月 23 日;

^{5 &}quot;全球汉语传播动态数据库"是北京语言大学吴应辉教授主持的国家社会科学基金重大招标项目,该数据库共包含国别中文教学发展库(4176条数据)、国际中文教学资源库、全球中文师资库、汉语国际传播典型案例库、孔子学院发展数据库、海外华文教育库、科研项目库共七个子库。以下简

称"数据库"。

^{6 &}quot;Naver 词典"在数据库内登记网址为: https://help.naver.com, 此条信息经查证应修改为 "https://zh.dict.naver.com"。

Web, App	네이버 중국어 사전 (Naver 汉语词典)	https://zh.dict.naver.com
Арр	플레코 (Pleco Chinese Dictionary)	https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.pleco.chinesesystem
Web	한핑(Hanping chinese)	https://hanpingchinese.com
Web	세계 언어 번역 사전	https://www.freemorn.com/translator/chinese/
Web	무료 온라인 번역	https://www.kortran.com
Web	국립국어원: 한국어-중국어 학습사전	https://krdict.korean.go.kr/mainAction?lang=chn

如表 1 所示,App 形式的四部汉语电子词典,除了晋司코(Pleco Chinese Dictionary) 只有 App 一种下载模式以外,其他 3 部词典兼顾了网页和 App 两种形式,其中다음 중국어사전(Daum 汉语词典)、네이버 중국어 사전(Naver 汉语词典)作为韩国本土开发的汉语电子词典,同时为使用者提供在线翻译器服务,实现了从汉语字词到语篇的检索可能。而세계 언어 번역 사전、무료 온라인 번역两部在线词典,功能主要是在线翻译器。

• Apple Store 和 Google Play Store 应用中汉语电子词典(App)情况同样以"중국어 사전(中国语词典)"为搜索关键词,考察 Apple Store 和 Google Play Store 两个应用商城的汉语电子词典汉语词典(App)情况。其次,参考下载页面评价情况、下载量、软件更新情况,删除评价低、下载量少、软件更新停止(截止到 2022 年)的 3 部汉语电子词典(App):언제나 중국어사전(한자사전),한국어-중국어 사전,고려대 중한중 사전。最终情况梳理如下表:

表 2.	韩国 Annle	Stores	Google	Plav	Store	汉语电子词典基本情况了
10 4.	The Thorse	DIOLUI	UUUGIC	1 1 a y	DIOLUT	

应用商城	应用名	评分	下载量
Apple	미소 사전(한중-중한)	4. 7	无数据
Store	다음 사전	4.0	无数据
	나만의 중국어 사전	无数据	2,733万
	YBM 올인올 중한중 사전	4.5	1,493万
Google	네이버 사전	5.27 万个	1,000万
Play Store	한평 중국어 사전(Hanping Chinese)	9,900 个	100万
	모든 중국어 사전	637 个	10万

⁷ 因应用商城内 App 部分数据缺失, 所以表内数据的评分、下载量均为应用中实际数据, 针对部分 App 数据缺失问题, 表内以"无数据"标记。

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저절로암기 중국어

2,770 个

10万

如表 2 所示,韩国本土的 Apple Store 和 Google Play Store 应用商城中汉语电子词典用户使用情况不一致。从应用商城的数据呈现来看,Google Play Store 更完整,评分和下载量信息可以充分展现相关汉语电子词典的使用量,而 Apple Store 在评分和下载量都存在数据缺失问题,综合分析评分情况、下载量,네이버 사전 (Naver词典)都明显高于其他词典,体现了韩国本土汉语学习者的使用倾向。

3. 韩国汉语电子词典特点

根据前文对韩国汉语电子词典在学术研究和使用情况考察,本节将针对两部代表性 韩国汉语电子词典: Naver 词典(네이버 사전)和 Daum 词典(다음사전),进行对比分析。

3.1 Naver 词典和 Daum 词典的基本情况

首先,从词典研发机构来看,两部词典分属韩国两大竞争激烈的网络门户 Naver 和Daum,是网站用户需求及服务多样化发展要求的共同促进下的"用户产品"。因此,词典的使用体验、功能服务成为吸引网站用户的重要因素;其次,从词典功能来看,Naver词典具备语言词典、百科词典和在线翻译器等多种功能,同时为使用者提供"翻译参与"(网页版专享)和"词语测试"(App 专享)相关服务,而它的"竞争者"Daum词典也同样具备语言词典、百科词典和翻译器的功能;其三,从词典类型和形式来看,两部词典都属于多语词典,Naver词典从 1999 年开始提供英语词典功能,2000 年后陆续推出了日语、汉语、汉字等相关语言词典,截止到 2022 年 6 月,扩大到 49 种语言,而 Daum 词典于 2014 年提供词典服务以来,已经从最初的 19 种语言增加到 25 种语言。

综上所述, Naver 词典研发时间、基本功能以及语言多样性服务都要优于 Daum 词典, 这也是 Naver 词典市场评价及占有率高于 Daum 词典的根本原因。

3.2 Naver 词典和 Daum 词典结构特点

首先,在词典检索方式上,两部词典同时提供"拼音输入法"、"汉字输入法"两种方式检索,特别是 Naver 词典,还可以使用"单一语素→词"的检索方式,完成包含相关语素的词群检索,这一检索服务方便韩国汉语学习者对关联词语的学习。其二,在词典示例方面,两部词典输入汉语词语后,都能够提供词语的繁体信息、发音信息、拼音信息,以及 HSK 等级情况,满足了汉语学习者对词语语音信息学习的基本要求,且 Naver 词典还标记词语词性信息,利于提升韩国汉语学习者使用词语造句的能力。其三,从词典释义来看,Naver 词典释义不局限韩语释义,同时有英语对译及释义来源信息,但 Daum 词典只有韩语释义;在义项展示中,Naver 词典根据词性进行义项分类,再对词语进行相关释义,而 Daum 词典义项分类中未提供词性信息,但 Naver 词典存在大量网络释义、其他词典释义"无差别"展示情况,不利于初级学习者筛选词典中目的信息。最后,从词典例句来看,词语查询后,Naver 词典为汉语学习者提供"初、中、高"级例句,例句中每个词语都有拼音标记、整句韩语释义,并为例句中生僻字提供释义链接,而 Daum 汉语词典,按照"汉语例句—整句拼音标记—韩语例句"模式展示,虽然设置真人朗读功能,但对于汉字识别有难度的学习者来说,存在"拼音标记不规范"、"例句中生僻字理解难"等问题。

综上,本文从词典检索方式、词典示例,词典释义、词典例句四方面对两部电子词典的结构作了简要分析比较,两部词典具有很多相似点,词典检索方式上考虑到韩国汉语学习者音序查字难的问题,为用户提供了拼音输入和汉字输入两种方式,同时为了满足其 HSK 汉语等级考试学习需要,标记字词的等级。在词语释义、例句释义,都搭配了韩语释义,方便了韩国汉语学习者对词语和句子的理解。但是,Naver 词典从词典用户出发,为学习者提供了更多便于学习的操作和服务,如单一语素附加的词汇群检索,生僻词链接等 Daum 词典,同时两部词典都不同程度存在义项设置重复、释义信息量过大的问题。

4. 结论

近年,随着数字资源迅发展速,数字资源的质量直接影响着用户使用效果。汉语电子词典作为国际中文教育数字资源之一,即是教学资源,又是学习资源,一方面,要认识到其作为中文数字资源,方便国际中文教师日常教学的同时,也是汉语学习者重要的学习工具,为两者提供了智能化、个性化的中文学习内容;另一方面,必须不断地修正中文数字资源提供的资源内容,通过资源评估,优化资源质量是提高资源有效发展的有力推手。基于此,本文通过文献分析法和定量与定性分析法,探讨了汉语电子词典在韩国的建设情况,并未今后中文数字资源的进一步研究提供了方向。

4.1 丰富韩国中文数字资源研究的内涵建设

本文以韩国本土 1981 年以来,与汉语词典及汉语电子词典相关的 33 篇论文为基础,梳理出韩国汉语词典研究的三个阶段,总结各阶段汉语电子词典研究特点,促进了其他学者对韩国汉语词典,特别是汉语电子词典研究现状的认识。立足韩国本土,能够因地制宜地总结、提炼韩国本土汉语电子词典的研究特殊性,更能汲取其研究和知识体系中的优秀部分,体现了信息化时代国际中文教育发展需求,也是对韩国中文教育数字资源建设的内容补充。

4.2 创新国际中文教育数字资源的研究路径

文章以用户使用视角,对现阶段韩国汉语电子词典使用情况调查,整理了韩国汉语电子词典的建设情况。通过考察韩国汉语电子词典在应用商城评价情况和下载量,更直观地了解了词典用户的使用倾向。同时,针对韩国本土有代表性的汉语电子词典展开分析研究,更易于把握不同词典的相同点和不同点,为进一步评价相关汉语电子词典打下基础,拓宽中文数字资源的研究思路。

4.3 推动韩国中文教育资源建设规范发展

通过韩国汉语电子词典研究现状、使用现状的探究,以及对相关汉语电子词典特点的分析,进一步研究者对韩国汉语电子词典认知,构建对韩国中文数字资源的整体观,为下一步开展汉语电子词典精细化和科学化研究,提供研究借鉴。

下一阶段,可以参考汉语电子词典在中韩两国的发展和建设状况,采取对比研究,结合词典批评,深入对汉语电子词典这一中文数字资源的评价。一方面,有助于发现汉语电子辞典自身实际问题,解决用户在电子词单使用中的不便,对汉语电子词典的问题修正、信息规范具有重要意义;另一方面,根据学习者的语言学习需求,设置更具国别化、本土化、实用性突出的词典,并注意中国传统文化、先进文化以及红色文化的适度植入,对加快面向国际中文教育用词典的数字化建设,满足学习者使用移动终端开展多样性的语言学习,具有积极作用。

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Empirical Study on the Influencing Factors of Sustainable Development of Whole Industrial

Chain Ecosystem of Semiconductor Chips in China

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Abstract

At present, China's chip industry is "lacking of core and less soul", and the world has been in a state of development of "chips that change the world" for a long time. In this context, the research aims to explore and resolve the impact of five dimensions on the sustainable development of China's semiconductor chip industry chain ecosystem into a positive correlation. On the basis of fully researching the existing literature at home and abroad, firstly, the selection and construction of quantitative empirical research methods and research models are determined. Secondly, the questionnaire and the overall research design are constructed by constructing the theoretical research hypothesis. Thirdly, statistics, econometrics theory and statistical software tools are used to conduct descriptive data analysis and inferential empirical analysis on the obtained questionnaire data, and the functional analytic formula of the linear regression equation of the research model is obtained, and the conclusion that the research hypothesis is completely valid is drawn, and corresponding countermeasures and suggestions are put forward. Finally, combined with the literature, the conclusions of the research are discussed, and the prospects and shortcomings of the future research are put forward. The research has certain theoretical enlightenment and practical application value.

Keywords: Third generation semiconductor chip, Independent innovation, Behavioral economics, Sustainable development, Whole industry chain ecosystem.

Introduction

On the premise of establishing research methods, research models and hypotheses, through in-depth research on background, purpose, problem, scope, theoretical literature and significance, and at the same time, on the premise of adhering to independent research and innovation (Joseph Schumpeter, 2020), it has laid a solid theoretical foundation for subsequent quantitative empirical regression research. I firmly believe that the strategic goal of sustainable development of the whole industrial chain ecosystem of China's semiconductor chip industry (Fred R. David et al., 2023) will be realized.

Research Background

The research is based on China's "lack of core and less soul" and the global "chip that changes the world" status quo.

At present, China is faced with Western developed countries led by the United States, which have long imposed export containment and restriction rules and measures such as high-tech blockade and chip ban on China, which have seriously threatened the security, stability and resilience of the global industrial chain and supply chain, and seriously damaged the international environment of market rules and international economic and trade order. In the face of low domestic chip production, strong import dependence, and weak independent innovation ability, the reality is short board problems. This industrial ecological bottleneck problem of "lack of core and less soul" has seriously restricted the comprehensive, healthy, high-quality and sustainable development of China's economy and society (Peng Lai et al., 2021).

Research Objective

Through the quantitative empirical research on the influence factors of "lack of core and less soul" in China, this paper explores the closeness of the positive correlation between the five dimensional influence factors and the research theme and goal, draws the conclusion that the research hypothesis is completely valid, and puts forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions. It is beneficial to the realization of strategic target ecology (Michael A. Hitt et al., 2023). The specific purpose of the research is to achieve chip independent research and development innovation, manufacturing capacity self-sufficiency, domestic industrial policy support, and international trade technology friction reduction.

Research Problems

The overall research problem is: China's "lack of core and less soul" semiconductor chip industry chain ecosystem sustainable development factors. The specific problems are: chip independent research and development innovation, manufacturing capacity issues, domestic industrial policy issues, international trade technology friction issues.

Research Scope

According to the theme requirements of the full text, the research scope basically covers China's semiconductor chip design, manufacturing, packaging and testing, equipment manufacturing, material manufacturing, independent R&D innovation, chip market, as well as

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domestic policies, international environment and other major links of the sustainable development of the whole industrial chain ecosystem.

Research Significance

The research has certain theoretical enlightenment and practical application reference value for our country to achieve a major breakthrough in the independent innovation of key core technologies such as domestic lithography machine equipment, to realize the self-sufficiency of domestic chips, the substantial improvement of technical content and added value, the sustainable development of the ecosystem of the whole industrial chain, to build the competitive advantage of latecomer to catch up, and to solve the problem of "lack core and less soul".

Theoretical Framework

Research Theory

Integrated circuits and Moore's Law

On September 12, 1958, Jack S. Kerby (Nobel Prize.org, 2020), design engineer in charge of TI Laboratory of Texas Instruments, invented the world's first integrated circuit IC microchip. In 2000, Jack S. Kerby received the Nobel Prize.

In 1965, Moore's Law was proposed by Gordon Moore (1965), one of the founders of Intel. He predicted that " by 1975, the number of components per chip will reach 65,000; double every 12 months. On April 19,1965, "More components into integrated circuits" was published as a magazine article editor, published in "Electronics" magazine.

At the IEEE International Conference on Electronic Devices in 1975, Moore (1975) noted that advances in "He slowed the growth rate of future complexity to 'every two years rather than doubling every year'."

Independent Innovation Sustainable Development Ecosystem

The famous American psychologist Urie Bronfenbrenner (2023) proposed the ecosystem theory, which is her major contribution as a well-known scholar of developmental psychology.

The New York Times Heffernan V. (2022) reported:" Silicon chips power everything from cars and toys to phones and nukes. "Chip War," by Chris Miller, recounts the rise of the chip industry and the outsize geopolitical implications of its ascendancy.".

Tao Jingwen (2022), director of Huawei's Sustainable Development Committee, pointed out: "We are a non-listed company, and we do not work around the concept of ESG like listed

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companies, but we continue to evolve the concept of sustainable development, which is highly consistent with the concept of ESG." It's also about what a company should do from a management point of view, which is a good match for sustainable development.".

Yang Daozhou et al. (2021) believed that "This paper uses the analytical framework of industrial innovation system to analyze the current competitive situation faced by China's IC industry, and puts forward corresponding countermeasures on this basis.".

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS (2020) "Jack Kilby and the Chip That Changed the World," argued: "Jack Kilby's invention of the integrated circuit, He couldn't have predicted the incremental innovations in semiconductor technology that happened over the next several decades to drive down the cost of electronics while shrinking the size and improving reliability and efficiency — ultimately helping create a better world."

Fang Yingying and Liu Jiejiao (2018) believed from the perspective of industrial ecosystem: "Chip research and development is a long and costly process. Through the chip industry ecosystem, core enterprises can be linked with related supporting enterprises to improve the level of chip research and development technology, so as to promote the transfer of China's chip industry to the upstream of the value chain."

Development Status of China's Chip Industry

Phoenix Network Technology (2024) reported: A Zhang Rujing, half the history of Chinese core acid. "Godfather of Chinese chip" Zhang Rujing: I want to bring advanced chip manufacturing to the mainland in my life. The paper records his hard and torturous journey of founding or participating in Jiangsu Wuxi Huajing, Shanghai SMIC, Shanghai Xinsheng Semiconductor, Qingdao Xinen and Shanghai Jita Semiconductor Enterprises during more than 20 years from 1997 to 2024.

Xinhua News Agency (2021) During the two sessions of the National People's Republic of China issued the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Outline of 2035 Vision Goals, proposing to strengthen the forward-looking layout in the frontier fields of artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and integrated circuits.

Zhang Guobao (2019) Why is the chip industry in China not satisfactory? In the article, "China core acid analysis and summary of the past is in place, he fully recognizes the author's views, and suggested that the four main factors affecting the development of integrated circuits: talent, capital, system and industrial chain supporting ability to solve the problem.".

China Daily's Shen Jingwen (2018) reported, "The Chinese IT industry and academician Ni Guangnan himself have been worried about operating systems and chips without independent intellectual property rights. In 1999, Xu Guanhua, then minister of Science and Technology, said that "China's information industry lacks core and soul", where the "core" refers to the chip, and the "soul" is the operating system. Is a breakthrough impossible? Ni Guangnan said with a smile that even "Beidou" can break through, and the difficulty of the chip cannot reach this magnitude.".

International environment

UK Reuters (2024) reported: "Beijing criticises Netherlands' move to block ASML exports to China. China on Tuesday urged the Netherlands to "respect market principles" a day after chip machine maker ASML (ASML.AS) said the Dutch government had revoked an export licence covering the shipment of some of its equipment to China.".

The Wassenaar Agreement (2023), which was signed by 33 countries on 12 May 1996 in the Netherlands. In December 2013, the list of export-restricted technologies was revised to include an Internet-based surveillance system. China has long been excluded from the group.

Phoenix net information financial magazine Wu Junyu and Gu LingYu (2023) reported on October 18, 2023, "The US sanctions on China chips have been upgraded again. On July 17, the U. S. Department of Industry and Security (BIS) updated the "Export Control Rules for Advanced Computing Chips and Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment", which is a revision and strengthening of the October 7,2022 rules.".

CNN Business Brian Fung (2019) reported: "US bans Huawei from selling telecom gear and threatens its supply chain. President Donald Trump signed an executive order on Wednesday barring US firms from using telecom gear from sources the administration deems national security threats.".

VOA News Cindy Saine (2012) reported: "CAPITOL HILL — U.S. companies considering doing business with Chinese telecommunications companies Huawei and ZTE are being warned to find another vendor. A U.S. House of Representatives report said the companies pose a long-term corporate and national security threat.".

Literature Review

Domestic literature review

Before 2000, the country implemented a basically planned economy based system,

which led to the overall obsolescence and lag of the third generation of semiconductor chips and integrated circuits. With China's accession to the WTO, the development of marketization, industrialization and internationalization, the return of top foreign shortage of professional and technical personnel, and the vigorous investment of private enterprises' technology and capital, the development has slowly entered a benign track. At present, only by breaking through the shortcomings of independent research and development and innovation can we solve the key problem of "lack of core and less soul".

Foreign literature review

International chip research and development and manufacturing capacity is strong, has moved towards the direction of 2 nm, the leading goose is the United States. The US government, together with other Western countries, has imposed long-term multiple rounds of economic, trade, scientific and technological sanctions on China, and China needs to actively coordinate and handle relations with the United States and other countries.

Research Theoretical Framework

The research is based on Moore's Law of semiconductor chips and post-Moore's Law, and closely fits the application of independent innovation theory, industrial economic theory, ecosystem theory, behavioral economic theory (Stephen P. Robbins, & Timothy Judge., 2021), sustainability development theory, and applied statistical theory (Johnson, R. et al., 2018) and other six major scientific theories. Research theoretical framework is shown in Figure 1.

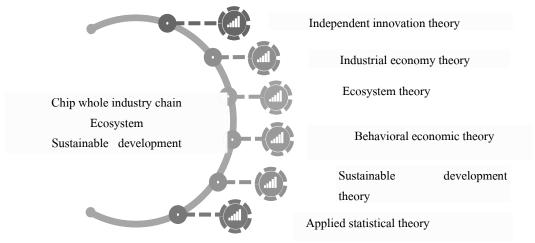


Figure 1 Theoretical framework

Hypotheses

It mainly studies the influencing factors of five dimensions and the sustainable development of the whole semiconductor chip industry chain ecosystem, and whether it has a

positive correlation. The research hypothesis is as follows,

H1: Chip manufacturing technology has a positive impact on the dependent variable; H2: Chip independent R&D innovation technology has a positive impact on the dependent variable; H3: Chip market (Philip Kotler et al., 2019) has a positive impact on the dependent variable; H4: The national industrial policy has a positive impact on the dependent variable; H5: The international environment has a positive impact on the dependent variable.

Research Methodology

Research Methodology

The research mainly adopts the quantitative research method of multiple linear regression. Chen Yunsong et al. (2022) pointed out "that quantitative research, also known as quantitative research, aims to test the accuracy of the theory, and finally, the result is to oppose or support the hypothesis."

Quantitative empirical research methods: Firstly, to determine the selection and construction of research models; Secondly, to construct research theoretical hypotheses; Thirdly, to carry out research design, which mainly includes questionnaire design, overall sample size and sampling, sampling method determination, data source, collection and arrangement, meaning of sample scale variables and design and analysis of their assigning characteristics. The reliability and validity of the questionnaire scale data were analyzed. Finally, various difference analysis, significance test and hypothesis test were carried out, and the closed-loop regression effect conclusion that the hypothesis study was completely established was drawn, and corresponding countermeasures were put forward.

Research Model Selection and Construction

Based on the quantitative economic statistical principle of hypothesis testing, ordinary least square method (OLS) was used to make linear estimation (Robert S. Pindyck, Daniel L. Rubinfeld., 1999), and five dimensions influencing factors of the sustainable development of the whole industrial chain ecosystem of chips were analyzed. Then the coefficient of regression equation of independent variables of influencing factors is obtained, and the relationship between independent variables of influencing factors and dependent variables is analyzed. The analytical formula of the parameter estimation table constructed by the multiple linear regression model is as follows:

$$Y = C + \beta_1 \times X_{1i} + \beta_2 \times X_{2i} + \beta_3 \times X_{3i} + \beta_4 \times X_{4i} + \beta_5 \times X_{5i} + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \sim (0, \sigma^2) \text{ (Type-1)}$$

In the formula: $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$, C is a constant term, β_1 , β_2 , β_3 , β_4 , β_5 is the partial regression coefficient parameter of each independent variable, the greater the absolute value of the regression parameter, the stronger the independent variable explains the dependent variable, X_{ni} is the model independent variable, Y is the random variable dependent variable, ε is the random perturbation error term. Research model.

Research Design

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire design is mainly carried out according to the requirements of the research topic, which is set into three parts. The first part is the basic information characteristics of the respondents. The second part includes five dimensions, four questions in each dimension, a total of 20 questions, which is the core of the questionnaire design research; The third part is two open questions.

According to Likert Scale five level scale (Batterton, K.A., & Hale, K.N., 2017) analysis, each group has five statements, namely very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, general, satisfied and very satisfied. The score scores correspond to 1,2,3,4,5, each question is a single choice.

Population sample size and sampling survey method

In 2022, the semiconductor industry scale of Shaanxi Province will reach 170 billion yuan, ranking fourth in the country after Wuxi, Shanghai and Shenzhen, and the industrial scale is in the first echelon of the country.

According to (Krejcie, R.V., & Morgan, D.W., 1970) the study pointed out that the formula for determining the sample size of the research activity, $N=Z^2P(1-P)/E^2\approx 384$. Jackson, D.L. (2003) said, "The proposed ratio is 20:1, which can also be relaxed to 10:1.". Bentler, P.M., & Chou, C.P. (1987) pointed out that " the ratio of the sample number to the estimated parameters should be at least 5:1, to ensure the credibility of the estimated parameters, at least 10:1 ratio, to ensure the validity of the significance test."

The specific sampling method is a design method combining random sampling and field interview.

Questionnaire sample source distribution collection collation and statistics

From April to July 2023, 10-15 enterprises (mainly private enterprises) were initially selected to conduct 100 sample questionnaires.

The data period of the questionnaire is 1 year, from January 2022 to December 2022.

During the whole month of August 2023, the actual large-sample questionnaire B was distributed, collected and sorted out smoothly. Ten enterprises were selected, and 40 questionnaires were distributed to each enterprise, a total of 400 questionnaires were distributed. The sampling method was mainly random sampling, and WeChat and QQ email distribution and collection were mainly adopted. 376 questionnaires were actually collected, of which 32 were invalid and 344 were valid, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Analysis of measured questionnaires collation

Questionnaire	Recycling	Recycling	Valid	Invalid	Valid return
distribution	quantity	rate	questionnaires	questionnaire	rate
400	376	94.00%	344	32	86.00%

Data sources: questionnaire

Entry of questionnaire sample data

From August 10 to 31, 2023, the survey was carried out. The large sample data was entered into SPSS statistical software (IBM SPSS Statistics, 2023) variables, and some data were directly entered into Excel database for simple analysis, which laid a solid foundation for subsequent data analysis and hypothesis testing.

Variable meaning

The statistical implications of sample variables assume that the sustainable development of the whole ecosystem of the semiconductor chip industry chain in China is the dependent variable Y. The independent variables are chip manufacturing X_1 , independent R&D innovation X_2 , chip market X_3 , domestic policy X_4 and international environment X_5 .

Reliability and Validity Test Analysis

Cronbach's Alpha (Lee J. Cronbach, 1954) the larger the coefficient α value is, the higher the reliability is. The higher the reliability coefficient, the more stable the scale or questionnaire becomes. In general, the value of the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient α is always between 0 and 1. When the reliability coefficient α is above 0.9, it indicates that the reliability is very high. When above 0.8, the reliability coefficient α is higher and greater than 0.6, the questionnaire is acceptable. SPSS software was used to analyze the reliability factors of the five dimensions, and the results were 0.975, 0.988, 0.917, 0.969 and 0.961, Overall Cronbach's coefficient α is 0.962, far greater than 0.6 scores, indicating that the reliability and consistency of the questionnaire design are very high, see Table 2.

Table 2 Reliability analysis

Variable	Number of terms	Cronbach's α coefficient	Overall Cronbach's α coefficient
Chip manufacturing	4	0.975	
Independent innovation	4	0.988	
Chip marketing	4	0.917	0.962
Internal policy	4	0.969	
International environment	4	0.961	

KMO (Kaiser, Henry F., 1974) The larger the test statistic value indicates the stronger the correlation between the indicator variables. The questionnaire scale KMO (Kaise-Meyer-Olkin) test value was 0.856, Greater than 0.700, show that this group of data is suitable for a factor analysis, factor load value maximum of 0.817, Minimum of 0.653, all are greater than 0.500, show that the scale indeed has good construct validity. John Bartlett Spherical degree test (IBM, 2023) results, approximate Chi-square test value (Pearson, 1914) to 6667.348, are all above 6000, significance, with a test value of 0.000 (less than 0.001), pass the significance level of the 1% test. See Table 3.

Table 3 Validity analysis

Variable	Df.	KMO	Chi-Square value	Bartlett test of sphericity	Factor loading
Chip manufacturing	3	0.805	6917.482	0.000	0.653
Independent innovation	3	0.937	6862.846	0.000	0.817
Chip market	3	0.826	6398.652	0.000	0.752
Internal policy	3	0.798	6485.273	0.000	0.685
International environment	3	0.914	6672.491	0.000	0.774
Dependent variable	343	0.856	6667.348	0.000	0.736

Data Analysis and Hypothesis Test

Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Scale Data and Test of Normality Distribution Descriptive statistical analysis of sample variables

Stata statistical software (Stata, 2023) was used to analyze the survey scale data and analyze the sample descriptive statistical data analysis results, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Sample descriptive statistical analysis

Sample variable	N	Min	Max	Mean	Variance	Standard deviation

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Chip manufacturing	344	1	5	1.505	0.0204	0.1428
Independent innovation	344	1	5	1.493	0.0433	0.2081
Chip marketing	344	1	5	4.126	0.0697	0.2640
Internal policy	344	1	5	2.578	0.0268	0.1637
International environment	344	1	5	1.389	0.1415	0.2844

Test of normality distribution of sample statistics

Test to the normality distribution of sample statistics (Cline, R.B., 2023) requires that, from a quantitative perspective, as long as the absolute value of skewed coefficient is less than 2, and the absolute value of kurtosis coefficient is less than 6, it can meet the normal distribution characteristics. The results of the Five-level scale skewness coefficient are negative, the overall distribution to the left, the absolute value are less than 2, the absolute value of kurtosis coefficient is far less than 6, that is, the variable data change law basically obey normal or biased distribution, so, the sample statistically representative, see Table 5.

Table 5 Test of normality distribution of sample statistics

Sample variable	N	Mean	Variance	Standard deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Chip manufacturing	344	1.505	0.0204	0.1428	-1.067	0.684
Independent innovation	344	1.493	0.0433	0.2081	-1073	1.351
Chip marketing	344	4.126	0.0697	0.2640	-1.095	0.729
Internal policy	344	2.578	0.0268	0.1637	-1.084	0.572
International environment	344	1.389	0.1415	0.2844	-0.996	0.386

Correlation Analysis and Hypothesis Test

Correlation analysis, using the Karl Pearson correlation coefficient PCC product difference test method, Pearson test value is (0 < P < 1), Pearson correlation coefficient $r = S_{xy}^2 / S_x S_y$, where, its absolute value $|r| (-1 \le r \le 1)$, the closer to 1, the closer the correlation, higher correlation, more significant, if close to 0, the less natural correlation (Wu Minglong, 2020). In Table 6, the correlation values of dependent variables and independent variables are both greater than 0.9, indicating a significant positive correlation at 1% and 5% levels. The Pearson test values are greater than 0 and less than 0.3 and positive, indicating that the two independent variables are positively correlated, and the degree of correlation is closer, see Table 6.

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Table 6 Pearson bilateral correlation test analysis between variables

Variable		Y_{i}	X_{1i}	X_{2i}	X_{3i}	X_{4i}	X_{5i}
	Pearson Correlation	1	0.938**	0.965**	0.926*	0.934*	0.971**
Chip ecosystem sustainability Y _i	Significance (Bilateral)		0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.000
	N	344	344	344	344	344	344
	Pearson Correlation	0.938**	1	0.215*	0.184**	0.170*	0.167*
Chip manufacturing X _{1i}	Sig (Bilateral)	0.001		0.000	0.001	0.002	0.000
	N	344	344	344	344	344	344
Independent research	Pearson Correlation	0.965**	0.215*	1	0.145**	0.102**	0.019**
and development and	Sig (Bilateral)	0.000	0.001		0.001	0.002	0.000
innovation X_{2i}	N	344	344	344	344	344	344
	Pearson Correlation	0.926*	0.184**	0.145**	1	0.019**	0.005**
Chip market X _{3i}	Sig (Bilateral)	0.001	0.001	0.000		0.002	0.000
	N	344	344	344	344	344	344
	Pearson Correlation	0.934*	0.170*	0.102**	0.019**	1	0.209*
Internal policy X _{4i}	Sig (Bilateral)	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.001		0.000
	N	344	344	344	344	344	344
	Pearson Correlation	0.971**	0.167*	0.019**	0.005**	0.209*	1
International environment X _{5i}	Sig (Bilateral)	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	
	N	344	344	344	344	344	344

Notes: *. Represents a significant correlation at 0.05 i. e. 5% level (bilateral).

Regression Analysis

Model linear goodness of fit analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis, and first the linear goodness-of-fit analysis of the model was performed, the range of values R^2 is [0,1], as shown in the Table 9. The value of the degree of fit R^2 is 0.767, indicating that the modified model has good linear goodness of fit; the adjusted degree of fit R^2 is 0.764, which shows that the interpretation degree of all independent variables in the model reaches 76.40%, that is, the explanatory power of the model is strong, and the difference between the values R^2 before and after adjustment is very small,

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^{**.} Represents a significant correlation at 0.01 i. e. 1% level (bilateral).

indicating that the influence on the research results is very limited. The estimated standard error S_e is 0.438, it shows that the representativeness of regression equation is better, See Table 7.

Table 7 Linear goodness of fit complex decision coefficient analysis

Model	R	R^2	\overline{R}^{2}	S_e
1	0.875a	0.767	0.764	0.438

Notes: a is the predictor variable + five dimensional independent variables

Multivariate regression model linear correlation significance test analysis

F test of the overall linear correlation significance of the model showed that, When the test statistic value F was 222.995, far greater than $F_{\alpha}(n_1, n_2)$ the critical value $F_{0.05}(5.338) = 2.21$, $F_{0.01}(5.338) = 3.02$ of when their F distribution is, respectively $\alpha = 0.05$, $\alpha = 0.01$, the corresponding probability P significance test value Sig is =0.000, that is, P < 0.01, show that the model was significant at the 1% level, also suggest that the regression model and the regression equations are statistically significant, the estimated standard error value $S_e = 0.438$ in this topic is very small, see Table 8.

Table 8 Multivariate regression model linear correlation significance test analysis

	Model	Quadratic sum	Df.	MSE	F	F_{α}	S_e	Sig.
	Regression deviation	214.077	5	42.815	222.995	3.02	0.438	0.000a
1	Residual	65.032	338	0.192				
	Total deviation	279.109	344					

Notes: a is the predictor variable + five dimensional independent variables

Multivariate linear regression coefficient estimation and significance test analysis

The regression coefficient parameters were estimated for all variables, and the significance test, and the test statistic is, $\mathbf{t}_{\hat{b}_j} = \frac{\hat{b}_j}{S_{\hat{b}_j}}$, $(j=1,2,\cdots p)$ where, $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_j$ is the regression coefficient, $S_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_j}$ is the estimate of the standard deviation. At the 1% 5% significance level, which is also greater than the corresponding critical value of 2.571, so the t-test is also passed. Substituting non-standardized coefficient $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ to obtain a multiple linear regression model equation between the dependent variable Y_i and the independent variable X_i , See Table 9.

$$Y_i = -7.439 + 2.571X_{1i} + 3.384X_{2i} + 1.413X_{3i} + 1.756X_{4i} + 2.838X_{5i}$$
 (Type-2)

Table 9 Multivariate linear regression coefficient estimation and significance test analysis

Model variable	Non-standardized coefficients	Standard coefficient	t	Sig.
Model variable	coefficients	coefficient	τ	Sig.

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		β	Standard error	Beta		
Dependent variable	(Constant)	-7.439	0.914		-8.139	0.000
	Chip manufacturing	2.571	0.289	0.143	8.895	0.001
	Independent innovation	3.384	0.305	0.165	11.094	0.000
	Chip marketing	1.413	0.196	0.371	7.209	0.001
	Internal policy	1.756	0.273	0.328	6.431	0.002
	International environment	2.838	0.324	0.119	8.758	0.000

Research Theoretical Model Hypothesis Test Analysis

Multicollinearity diagnostic test analysis

Analysis of multiple collinear diagnostic tests. In the table 6, the correlation coefficient between the respective variables is below 0.3. According to the critical value of the Pearson correlation coefficient, no more than 0.8 is used as the criterion of multicollinearity judgment indicating that there is no problem of multicollinearity between independent variables and does not lead to reduce the regression analysis results, therefore, there is no need to revise the regression model.

Variance inflation factor, VIF is a measure of the severity of complex (multiple) collinearity in multiple linear regression models. It represents the ratio of the variance of the regression coefficient estimator compared to the variance when assuming no linearly correlation between the independent variables. The research data show that there is a correlation between the respective variables, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Multicollinearity diagnostic test analysis

Model	Standard coefficient Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity statistics		
		ι	Sig.	T	VIF	
1	(Constant)		-8.139	0.000		
	Manufacturing	0.143	8.895	0.001	0.863	1.159
	Independent innovation	0.165	11.094	0.000	0.691	1.447
	Chip market	0.371	7.209	0.001	0.774	1.292
	Internal policy	0.328	6.431	0.002	0.685	1.460
	International environment	0.119	8.758	0.000	0.867	1.153

Sequence correlation diagnostic test analysis

The diagnostic analysis of sequence correlation is the autocorrelation D-W of the random interference terms ε of the least squares model, and the statistical test, which is also a diagnostic hypothesis test of whether there are related problems before and after the random residual terms.

The research only focuses on the correlation diagnostic test of first-order random interference items ε , which is a small sample test method and does not involve second-order and higher-order tests. Using the Durbin Watson Statistic test, mainly to test whether the residual terms in the regression analysis are self-related. D-W statistic test formula is as follows,

$$D.W. \approx 2(1-\rho)$$
 (Type-3)

In the following table below, if the test statistic D.W. is 1.894, which is infinitely close to 2 standard value, the diagnostic test is valid, indicating that the regression model does not have the problem of sequence correlation, see Table 11.

Table 11 Sequence correlation diagnostic test analysis

Model	R	R^2	\overline{R}^{2}	S_e	D.W.
1	0.875a	0.767	0.764	0.438	1.894

Notes: a is the predictor variable + five dimensional independent variables

Summary analysis of hypothesis test

Through quantitative empirical analysis and research, we demonstrate and confirm the conclusion that all research hypotheses are positively correlated with dependent variables and that all research hypotheses are completely valid. See Table 12.

Table 12 Summary analysis of hypothesis test

Hypothetical number	Hypothetical content	Sig.	Verification result
H1	Chip manufacturing is positive with the chip-dependent variable	0.001	Accepted
H2	Independent innovation is positive with the chip-dependent variable	0.000	Accepted
Н3	Chip market forward chip dependent variable	0.001	Accepted
H4	Domestic policy is positive with the chip-dependent variable	0.002	Accepted
Н5	International environment is positive with the chip-dependent variable	0.000	Accepted

Research Conclusion

It is found that the research theme of the sustainable development of the semiconductor

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chip whole industry chain ecosystem in China, is positively correlated with the influencing factors of the five dimensions of the hypothesis, which proves that the proposed research hypothesis is completely reasonable, effective and valid.

Research Discussion

Through quantitative empirical research, the conclusion that the research hypothesis is completely valid is drawn, which proves that the established research design and research model construction are correct, and the suggestions put forward are highly targeted. At the same time, the whole paper has been repeatedly emphasizing the important theme of "Lack of core and less soul" and "Chip that changes the world". The research is basically consistent with the views expressed in the references, which has certain theoretical inspiration and practical value for the topic exploration. The author has no practical experience in the field of related research industry and enterprise. With the continuous deepening of research, it is expected that China's chip independent innovation, self-production capacity, sustainable development of the hope of late competitive advantage ecological construction, will certainly be around the corner.

Recommendation

First, comprehensively improve the training mechanism and system of industrialization, globalization and marketization of high-end technical management talents; The second is to forge advantages and complement shortcomings in the field of independent research and development technology innovation, and strive to achieve major breakthroughs in key core technologies such as lithography machines; The third is to make every effort to build a late competitive advantage, create a sustainable development of the market system, gradually build a modern industrial system ecology of self-production capacity, and solve the "Lack of core and less soul" as soon as possible. Fourth, pay more attention to the scientific planning and formulation of national industrial policies, build a flexible and applicable mechanism and system, and increase the investment of research and development financial funds; Fifth, strive to coordinate and handle the international economic, trade and technological relations with the Western developed countries and regions led by the United States, so as to make the supply chain safe, stable and smooth, and have strong resilience.

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Analysis of the Implications and Strategies of Teaching Reflection on Chinese Higher

Vocational College Teachers

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Abstract:

Teachers are the primary resource of educational development. Improving the quality of education is the core task of the development of higher vocational colleges, and the improvement of education quality depends on the professional growth of teachers. Continuous and effective teaching reflection is one of the ways to achieve this. Therefore, cultivating teachers' teaching reflection ability and improving the teaching ability and level of the teaching team on a large scale is one of the key links to accelerate the modernization of education in China. At present, Chinese higher vocational colleges and teachers do not attach enough importance to teaching reflection and have not made it an important component of the teaching process. On the basis of summarizing the connotation, principles, paths, and contents of teaching reflection, the researcher deeply explored the problems existing in the teaching development ecology of Chinese higher vocational college teachers, analyzed the background of the teaching development level of Chinese higher vocational college teachers and the common problems of teaching reflection among them, and proposed specific strategies to improve teaching reflection, such as improving the strategic position and quality of teaching reflection from the perspectives of schools and teachers, establishing teaching concepts that enhance student quality, and so on. Keywords: Chinese Higher Vocational College, Teaching Reflection, Teaching Reflection Ability,

Teaching Reflection Strategy

1. Introduction

Famous American psychologist George J. Posner (1989) proposed a formula for teacher professional growth: i.e. Growth = Experience + Reflection (Posner, G. J., 1989). The professional growth process of teachers is a continuous process of summarizing teaching experience and reflecting on teaching practice. If teachers rely solely on their limited teaching experience to carry

out repetitive and simple operational teaching, they will not only fail to achieve mutual benefit between teaching and learning, but also run counter to the teaching objectives. Only through teaching reflection, continuous examination of the teaching process, correction of teaching errors, filling teaching blind spots, strengthening teaching shortcomings, and solving teaching pain points, can teachers further improve their teaching professional skills and achieve good teaching results.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Connotation of Teaching Reflection

John Dewey (1933), a famous American philosopher, educator, and psychologist, first introduced "reflection" into the field of education and proposed that reflective teaching is a teacher training theory that promotes professional and self-development of teachers. It is the process by which teachers put teaching "reflection" into teaching actions (Dewey, J., 1933). John Dewey's interpretation of the concept of reflection laid the theoretical foundation for later research on reflective teaching and reflective teacher education.

M. J. Wallace (1998) pointed out that the process of teacher development is a continuous cycle of teaching practice and reflection (Wallace, M. J., 1998). M. J. Wallace's theory emphasizes the extremely important role of teaching reflection in teacher development.

Richard I. Arends (2007), a professor of educational leadership at the University of Connecticut in the United States, pointed out in his book "Learning to Teach" that as an effective teacher, in addition to possessing personal qualities, knowledge foundation, social justice, and teaching skills, one should also learn to view teaching as a lifelong process, and be better at discovering, reflecting and solving problems. (Arends, R. I., 2007)

Xiong Chuanwu (1999) pointed out that teachers should use action research to combine learning how to teach with learning how to learn, and strive to improve the effectiveness and rationality of teaching practice, making themselves scholar type teachers (Xiong Chuanwu, 1999). The process of action research is essentially the teacher's own analysis and research of their teaching behavior, and reflection should always be integrated into it.

Ye Lan (2001) pointed out in his book "A New Exploration of Teacher Role and Teacher Development" that systematic and regular teaching reflection is the foundation for promoting

teacher professional autonomy development (Ye Lan, 2001). Fu Daochun (2001) believes that the process of teaching reflection is essentially a critical thinking process that requires teachers to have critical thinking. (Fu Daochun, 2001)

Wu Ge (2011) believes that teaching reflection is the process in which teachers analyze, evaluate, criticize, summarize, and adjust their own teaching situation around the entire teaching process (before, during, and after teaching), in order to continuously improve teaching methods, apply teaching means in a timely and appropriate manner, and achieve better teaching results, further promoting career growth. (Wu Ge, 2011)

Wang Huanyu (2013) believes that teaching reflection refers to the process in which teachers observe, review, analyze, and evaluate their teaching concepts, teaching content, teaching methods, teaching decisions, and teaching results in the teaching process under the guidance of certain educational and teaching theories. It is also the process in which teachers actively seek out their own teaching problems and explore solutions. (Wang Huanyu, 2013)

Zhang Liang (2021) believes that in the career of teachers, it is necessary to consciously conduct systematic and continuous reflection and evaluation from each aspect such as teaching to career, and make adjustments and improvements based on this. (Zhang Liang, 2021)

Chang Yinghua (2023) believes that the important significance of teaching reflection for the professional development of teachers lies in the fact that teaching reflection helps to promote the growth of teachers' professional knowledge, the improvement of their professional abilities, and the sublimation of their professional emotions. (Chang Yinghua, 2023)

Numerous Chinese and foreign scholars have demonstrated from different perspectives such as teaching process and practice, teaching thinking and action ability training, teacher professional development, and teacher career that teaching reflection is an indispensable and important part of teaching activities, playing an extremely important role in improving teaching quality and promoting teacher development.

Teaching reflection refers to the activity in which teachers use scientific methods to examine, analyze, and revise certain teaching behaviors, decisions, and outcomes based on their own teaching behaviors and teaching activity processes. It is also an important means and approach to promote the development of teaching monitoring ability and enhance the professional quality of teachers by improving their self-awareness level. Teaching reflection is not simply a summary of teaching experience, but rather accompanies the entire teaching process.

2.2 Principles of Teaching Reflection

Wang Kezhang (2014) pointed out that the principles of teaching reflection include: theoretical, timely, persistent and practical (Wang Kezhang, 2014). According to the concept and characteristics of teaching reflection, combined with the actual teaching of mathematics, Chen Baidi (2016) proposed that mathematics teaching reflection has eight principles: "purposefulness, problematic, action oriented, targeted, scientific, micro level, innovation, and sustainability" (Chen Baidi, 2016). Numerous scholars have summarized and refined the principles of teaching reflection from the perspectives of action research on teaching reflection or specific curriculum teaching and so on.

Based on the teaching characteristics and current situation of Chinese higher vocational colleges, the researcher believes that the principles of teaching reflection of Chinese higher vocational college teachers mainly include but are not limited to the following four aspects:

2.2.1 Initiative

Teachers should consciously and voluntarily reflect on their teaching process, re-examine their teaching behavior, continuously improve their initiative in teaching reflection, and enhance their teaching professional ability and level.

2.2.2 Timeliness

Many sparks and inspirations of thinking are fleeting, and teachers should promptly record their teaching experiences and insights. Using records to promote thinking, and using thinking to promote teaching.

2.2.3 Persistence

Teaching reflection should run through a teacher's teaching career, rather than at a certain time, several times, or a certain stage. Teachers should constantly optimize and improve classroom teaching, explore new ideas for improving teaching reform, and form a progressiveness and unique teaching style.

2.2.4 Effectiveness

Improving teaching quality is the fundamental purpose of teaching reflection. Teachers should have the courage to face new teaching problems and difficulties, be good at grasping the

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essence of the problem for analysis, and propose improvement measures, so as to promote strengths and avoid weaknesses in the teaching process and achieve good teaching results.

2.3 The Path of Teaching Reflection

Teaching reflection aims to pursue the rationality of teaching practice and the optimization of teaching effectiveness. The purpose of conducting teaching reflection is to promptly identify the reasons for teaching difficulties and deficiencies, correct deviations in a timely manner, and promote the healthy operation of the entire teaching behavior activity. Teaching reflection runs through all stages and levels of teaching activities, forming an interconnected work chain of "preclass reflection -- in class reflection -- post class reflection".

2.3.1 Pre-Class Reflection

We can adopt methods such as teaching demand questionnaire survey, pre-course basic knowledge testing, lesson plan writing and revision, and lecture presentation to study the key and difficult points of teaching, especially focusing on learning situation analysis, and deeply understanding the differences in learning progress and effectiveness between difficult and excellent student groups, in order to adopt differentiated response strategies in the teaching process.

2.3.2 In Class Reflection

Emphasize individualized teaching and implement hierarchical teaching. By adopting methods such as classroom observation, platform testing, group discussion, and brainstorming, we examine the level of achievement of course teaching objectives, students' learning attention concentration, and their understanding and breakthrough of key and difficult problems. We then optimize teaching strategies and improve teaching methods and techniques at the school, major, curriculum, teacher, and student levels.

2.3.3 Post Class Reflection

By practicing and testing the teaching content of students, we aim to understand their mastery of key and difficult knowledge and professional operational skills, promptly check their homework completion and expand their task completion, compare teaching objectives, analyze the reasons for significant gaps, and revise and improve teaching courseware, improve teaching methods, strengthen weak teaching links, and correct inappropriate teaching behaviors.

2.4 Content of Teaching Reflection

Wu Yan (2016) believes that the content of teaching reflection mainly includes the following aspects: teaching concepts, teaching objectives, teaching content, teaching methods, teaching materials, assessment and evaluation methods. (Wu Yan, 2016)

Li Gailing, Huang Tao and Li Yulan (2023) summarized the content of teaching reflection based on the implementation steps of the teaching process, including: reflecting on the development and implementation of teaching objectives; Reflecting on the ideas and strategies of teaching design; Reflecting on the implementation and application of teaching methods; Reflecting on diagnosis and improvement of teaching evaluation. (Li Gailing, Huang Tao & Li Yulan, 2023)

The researcher believes that the content of teaching reflection mainly includes:

2.4.1 Organizing of Teaching

To embody the student-centered teaching philosophy; Collect the achievement of teaching objectives; Understand the stimulation of students' interest in learning; Analyze the effectiveness of teaching methods and means.

2.4.2 Surveying Students' Situation

To investigate and study students' mastery of relevant knowledge and skills in this course and pre courses; Understand students' cognitive biases, learning habits, and interests; And the relevant perceptual knowledge and rational analysis brought about by the teacher's own teaching experience.

2.4.3 Students' Learning Behavior

To understand and master students' pre class learning situation, pre class activity participation, attendance, listening situation, classroom participation, classroom communication and interaction situation, etc., one can use platform tools such as "flipped campus" to record students' learning behavior, and collect, organize, and analyze relevant data.

2.4.4 Students' Learning Outcomes

Based on individual differences among students, compare their pre-class difficulties to understand and analyze their progress in achieving learning objectives, completing homework after class, and testing course content and skills.

For the above four teaching reflection contents, there should be quantitative evaluation indicators and continuously enrich the teaching information database. Reflecting on teaching from multiple perspectives such as teachers' teaching methods and interactive forms of classroom teaching, it is necessary to eliminate the formalization and superficiality of the process of teaching reflection and not reflect solely for the sake of reflection. Any detail in the teaching process can become a reflective material, and teaching reflection should be conducted from multiple perspectives, such as whether the teaching posture is natural, whether the teaching language is concise, whether the teaching key and difficult points are prominent, the achievement of course teaching objectives, and the feedback of students receiving knowledge and practical operation training.

3. Research Methods

In the research process, the researcher mainly adopted a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, specifically including the following:

3.1 Literature Research Method

According to the research objectives, by systematically collecting and organizing relevant literature and materials on teaching reflection and higher vocational college teacher teaching reflection at home and abroad, the researcher has more comprehensively and correctly understood and mastered the problems that Chinese higher vocational college teachers need to study in teaching reflection, laying a solid theoretical foundation for this study.

3.2 Observation Experiment Method

From November 2020 to November 2023, the researcher used his senses and auxiliary tools to directly observe, analyze, and summarize his teaching practice activities based on the research objectives and outline of this research project, thereby obtaining first-hand research materials. And respectively, from the macroscopic perspective, intermediate perspective, microcosmic perspective, examining the problems in the teaching development ecology, the background of the teaching development level, and the common problems in teaching reflection of Chinese higher vocational college teachers, as well as analyzing the logical relationship among them.

3.3 Quantitative Analysis Method

In order to further deepen and refine the understanding of this research project, more scientifically reveal patterns, grasp essence, clarify relationships, and predict its development trends, the researcher combined his own teaching practices with some teachers from Chinese higher vocational colleges in Sichuan Province and other provinces and cities as research objects, through designing survey forms, interview outlines, on-site visits, and other forms, collected and organized various research data, and used software such as SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) for quantitative analysis to demonstrate the relationships among various independent variables and dependent variables, thus drawing more convincing research conclusions.

4. Problems and Background Analysis

4.1 Problems in the Teaching Development Ecology of Chinese Higher Vocational College

Teachers

4.1.1 Backward Educational and Teaching Concepts

With the rapid development of Chinese social economy, Chinese higher vocational education has achieved remarkable achievements, but there are still problems such as uneven development. Some higher vocational college teachers lack new educational concepts, teaching methods are rigid, and they still stay in traditional teaching methods, which cannot meet students' learning needs and affect teaching effectiveness.

4.1.2 Unreasonable Structure of Teaching Staff

According to the characteristics of Chinese higher vocational education and the teaching objectives of Chinese higher vocational colleges, a large number of "Double Qualified" teachers with relevant work experience in enterprises and teaching abilities are needed. However, the proportion of "Double Qualified" teachers in many vocational colleges is still low, and the number of teachers with work experience and master's and doctoral degrees is insufficient.

4.1.3 Insufficient Teaching Resources

In recent years, with the expansion of enrollment scale in Chinese higher vocational colleges, many have insufficient teaching resources such as facilities and equipment, which makes it difficult for teachers to fully utilize their teaching abilities in the teaching process.

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4.1.4 Excessive Teaching Burden on Teachers

In the context of the integration of "government, industry, enterprise, and school" in the era of "four in one" in Chinese higher vocational colleges, teachers not only undertake course teaching, but also undertake various tasks such as student competition guidance, employment consultation, certificate evaluation, etc. The teaching workload is relatively large and messy.

4.1.5 Insufficient Training for Teachers

At present, there is a serious formalism and weak effectiveness in teacher training in many Chinese higher vocational colleges. The training plan and content are not practical and cannot truly meet the teaching practice needs of teachers, which to a large extent cannot help teachers improve their teaching abilities.

4.1.6 Unreasonable Evaluation System for Teacher Teaching Quality

Zhou Jingkun, Li Yating, Cheng Daopin and Ding Huijiong (2020) pointed out that teaching evaluation results can provide professional guidance for the development of teachers and quantitative basis for decision-making by the leadership. The existing curriculum teaching evaluation system can objectively and comprehensively measure teaching effectiveness, but there are still some bottlenecks that cannot be ignored that need to be overcome, mainly including: emphasizing form over effect; emphasizing conclusions over development; emphasizing evaluations over feedback. (Zhou Jingkun, Li Yating, Cheng Daopin & Ding Huijiong, 2020)

During the teaching process, teachers need to face multiple evaluations from stakeholders such as school administrative departments, teachers' peers, and students. Some vocational colleges' teacher teaching evaluation systems are not scientifically and reasonably established, and are often influenced by human subjective factors, thereby affecting teachers' work enthusiasm and professional growth.

4.2 Background Analysis of the Teaching Development Level of Chinese Higher Vocational College Teachers

In March 2023, the "2022 Annual Report on the Quality of Chinese Vocational Education" jointly completed by China National Academy of Education Sciences and National Joint Conference Organization of Principals of Higher Vocational Colleges was officially released

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(China National Academy of Education Sciences, et al., 2023). This report is based on relevant data from 2021 and showcases the new achievements and changes in the reform and development of higher vocational education in China in 2021 from five dimensions: service contribution, student development, education and teaching, government responsibility, and international cooperation. It comprehensively evaluates the development of Chinese higher vocational education in 2021, providing guidance, scientific basis and reference for the decision-making and practice of higher vocational education and theoretical research.

At present, there are significant differences in the teaching development level of higher vocational college teachers among various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in China. Some provinces and cities, such as Zhejiang Province, Jiangsu Province, Beijing City, and Tianjin City, have significantly higher rankings, average scores, and the proportion of high-ranking vocational colleges, as well as there is also a small difference in higher vocational colleges within provinces (cities). While other provinces, such as Yunnan Province and Guizhou Province, have low data in various aspects, presenting a state of "polarization". The main reasons are as follows:

4.2.1 The Difference in Local Economic Level is One of the Important Reasons for the Differences in the Teaching Development Level of Chinese Higher Vocational College Teachers Among Regions

For example, in 2021, the per capita GDP of Zhejiang Province and Jiangsu Province were 113,032 CNY and 137,039 CNY, respectively, while the per capita GDP of Yunnan Province and Guizhou Province were 57,686 CNY and 50,808 CNY, respectively (Shujujidi & National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, 2022). From this, it can be seen that the per capita GDP of the first two provinces is approximately twice that of the latter two provinces.

4.2.2 The Teaching Development Level of Chinese Higher Vocational College Teachers is Closely Related to the Investment and Implementation of Educational Funds

The long-term shortage of educational funds has caused the overall teaching level of teachers in western China to lag behind. Although the investment in educational funds for higher vocational colleges in western China has increased rapidly in recent years, the backward situation cannot be changed overnight and requires continuous investment and implementation.

4.2.3 The Structure of Teacher Talents Restricts the Improvement of the Teaching Development Level of Chinese Higher Vocational College Teachers

Some higher vocational colleges, especially in the western region of China, lack high-level leading talents in the teacher team to drive the overall improvement of the teaching level of them, which is also a reason for the overall backwardness of the teaching level of some higher vocational colleges.

4.2.4 The Subjective Initiative of Chinese Higher Vocational College Students in Learning is also an Important Factor Affecting the Quality of Education and Teaching

Most students in higher vocational colleges lack the motivation for active learning and good learning habits, and have a negative attitude towards teachers' teaching. Higher vocational college teachers have a long way to go in stimulating students' interest in learning and cultivating students' good learning skills.

4.3 Common Problems and Analysis of Teaching Reflection Among Chinese Higher Vocational College Teachers

Chinese higher vocational college teachers can continuously improve their teaching concepts, correct their teaching behaviors, and enhance their teaching abilities through persistent teaching reflection. Yu Zeyuan and Li Yanxi (2020) believe that the main problems in current teaching reflection are as follows (Yu Zeyuan & Li Yanxi, 2020):

4.3.1 Teaching Reflection Flows into Formalization

Chinese higher vocational college managers are increasingly emphasizing teaching reflection, such as requiring teachers to add teaching reflection modules in writing teaching plans. However, in reality, teachers' reflective behavior in teaching is negative or at a superficial level. Teaching reflection only describes the surface of teaching problems without clarifying the essence, and cannot truly be used to guide teaching practice.

4.3.2 The Content and Form of Teaching Reflection are Relatively Simplistic

Teaching reflection has the characteristics of systematicity, scientificalness and diversity. The content of teaching reflection is very extensive, and there are various means and methods that can be used for reflection. However, some teachers mainly focus on simple self-reflection

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such as post class summaries and classroom brainstorming, and have limited understanding of methods such as peer assistance, collective reflection, and expert guidance. In addition, teacher reflection lacks professional guidance, and the reflection content is mostly a summary of teaching experience, lacking breadth and depth.

4.3.3 Separation Between Teaching Reflection and Teaching Evaluation

The purpose of teaching evaluation and teaching reflection is to improve teaching quality and promote the professional development of teachers. Teaching evaluation and teaching reflection complement and promote each other. At present, the teaching evaluation of many Chinese higher vocational colleges does not fully consider the self-evaluation and reflection of teachers, resulting in low participation and enthusiasm of teachers in teaching evaluation. In addition, in teaching reflection, the feedback results of teaching evaluation were not effectively introduced, resulting in the waste of teaching evaluation resources.

5. Results and Improvement Strategies

To enhance the teaching reflection ability of Chinese higher vocational college teachers, we can start from the following aspects:

5.1 Improving the Strategic Position and Quality of Teaching Reflection from the Perspectives of Chinese Higher Vocational Colleges and Teachers

We need to combine teaching reflection with teaching rectification, and improve the quality of teaching reflection from multiple dimensions, including school supervision and guidance, as well as teacher self-improvement. Truly implementing the shortcomings of teaching reflection on the compensation of teaching behavior. At the school level, the school should take the lead in conducting teaching inspections at the beginning, middle, and end of the period, checking the preparation of teaching tasks, the process of teaching operation, and the completion of teaching work in stages. Schools can promote teacher development through conducting teaching reflection themed seminars, teaching skills competitions, and other means. From the perspective of teachers themselves, they should improve their teaching reflection ability through training, peer communication, academic research, and other means, in order to enhance their teaching literacy.

5.2 Establishing a Teaching View Based on Improving Students' Quality

Whether classroom teaching is based on imparting knowledge or improving students' quality, there are two teaching views divided, namely the knowledge-based teaching view and the quality-based teaching view (Zhong Qiquan, 2021). The knowledge-based teaching view has been in the mainstream position for a long time, forming a phenomenon of "using the classroom as the stage, teachers as the protagonist, books as the medium, and students as the audience" in the teaching process. The situation of "indoctrination" teaching is not uncommon. The main task of Chinese higher vocational colleges is to cultivate skilled and applied talents. Therefore, the teaching reflection of higher vocational college teachers should establish a student-centered quality-based teaching view, continuously stimulate students' learning enthusiasm, and create a quality-based teaching atmosphere of positive interaction among teachers and students.

5.3 The Content of Teaching Reflection Should Cover the Advantages and Disadvantages of Teaching

Li Gailing et al. (2023) believed that in order to effectively leverage the promoting effect of teaching evaluation and reflection on teaching quality, teaching evaluation and reflection should be combined, and the integrated high quality curriculum standards of evaluation and reflection should be clarified from four dimensions: curriculum objectives, curriculum design, curriculum tasks, and curriculum summary. Based on this, the form and content of teaching reflection should be explored. (Li Gailing et al., 2023)

Higher vocational college teachers should not only reflect on the shortcomings of teaching, but also summarize the advantages of teaching, continuously accumulate teaching experience, and continuously revise and improve in the subsequent teaching practice process. For difficult problems in the teaching process, one should be good at consulting colleagues and experts and solving them through team collaboration. It is necessary to deeply reflect on whether the teaching objectives are clear, whether the teaching strategies are appropriate, and whether the teaching content is effective. Efforts should be made to enhance students' learning interest, enthusiasm, and initiative, making the teaching process as vivid and interesting as possible, combining teaching with pleasure, and enhancing teaching efficiency.

5.4 The Interaction Among the Subject (Teachers) and the Object (Students) of Teaching

Reflection

Teaching reflection should not be limited to individual reflection with the teacher as the main body, but should fully listen to the feedback of students as the teaching object after receiving the teacher's teaching. It is the interaction between teacher teaching reflection and student learning feedback, and the teacher continuously improves and improves the teaching plan content, teaching methods, teaching techniques, teaching environment, etc. based on these feedback opinions. Higher vocational college teachers should fully study the specific situation of students, combine the characteristics of higher vocational education practice, and engage in interactive reflection among the subject (teachers) and the object (students), so as to truly achieve mutual growth between teaching and learning.

5.5 Strengthen Teaching Research Exchange and Collaboration Among Teachers

It is often difficult to deal with certain problems that arise in the teaching process solely through individual teacher reflection, so it is particularly necessary to rely on the strength of the teacher team and experts and scholars to jointly solve them. Teachers observe each other's teaching behavior activities, learn typical teaching cases of excellent teachers, analyze and study their lesson plan design, teaching skills and techniques, in order to achieve the goal of learning from each other's strengths and solving difficult problems that arise in teaching practice.

5.6 Record Teaching Reflection Materials in the Form of a Teaching Reflection Diary

Xu Min (2018) believes that teaching reflection mainly includes six manners: recording teaching logs, oral surveys and student evaluation questionnaires, classroom observation and on-site video analysis, writing reflection logs or essays, self-evaluation, and conducting narrative research (Xu Min, 2018). In fact, recording teaching reflection diaries basically covers these six manners. Or, in other words, these six manners are the content of teaching reflective diaries.

Teaching reflection is a behavior that accompanies the teaching process and has a certain timeliness, requiring teachers themselves to actively, proactively, and timely reflect on teaching. The teaching work itself is complex, and if there is no timely record of teaching experiences and other information, it is likely to be forgotten. After completing each class, teachers should reflect on the gains and losses of that class, and make timely records in the form of a diary to cultivate the habit of recording teaching reflection diaries. Teaching reflection notes originate from teaching practice and are a valuable first-hand material for teachers to truly feel and deeply reflect on. Teachers should conduct in-depth research and exploration at any time, continuously explore

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the logical essence behind the problem, and then apply it to specific teaching practices, so as to achieve good teaching results through repetition and perseverance.

Teachers are the main body of teaching reflection, and teacher self-reflection in teaching is the normality of teaching reflection. In summary, the researcher summarized the key points of teacher teaching self-reflection activities as follows, as shown in Table 1:

 Table 1: Key Points of Teacher Teaching Self-Reflection Activities

Reflection Form	Applicable Methods	Operation Points	Objective
	Teaching Log Method	Record questions and reflections during the teaching process on a weekly basis	Further understanding and reflection on teaching
	Teaching Audit Method	According to teaching standards, identify the crux of the problem	Reflection on teaching reflection
Teacher Teaching Self-Reflection	Teaching Video Recording Method	Record the entire teaching process through teaching videos, examine teaching behavior as an observer, and conduct systematic analysis	Reproduction of the entire teaching process and comprehensive reflection at any time
	Teaching Model Method	According to excellent teaching standards, observe and analyze, summarize and generalize	Taking the teaching of renowned teachers as an example, conducting comparative analysis and identifying gaps

Sources: The researcher organized and drawn

6. Conclusion

In the process of promoting the development of Chinese higher vocational education, Chinese higher vocational colleges should actively optimize the system, improve the environment, and implement precise policies to create a good teaching reflection atmosphere for teachers. Faced with issues such as outdated educational and teaching views, unreasonable structure of teaching staff, insufficient teaching resources, heavy teaching burden on teachers, insufficient training for teachers, and unreasonable evaluation system for teacher teaching quality in some Chinese higher vocational colleges.

As stakeholders in Chinese higher vocational colleges, the following strategies should be adopted: to enhance the strategic position and quality of teaching reflection from the perspectives of schools and teachers, establish a student-centered quality-based teaching view, continuously summarize the advantages and disadvantages of teaching, interact with the subject (teachers) and the object (students) of teaching reflection, and strengthen teaching research exchange and collaboration among teachers, record teaching reflection materials in the form of a teaching reflection diary, and so on.

If Chinese higher vocational college teachers can identify the problems that affect teaching quality during the teaching process, conduct rational and in-depth analysis, truly integrate teaching reflection into teaching practice, and form good teaching reflection habits and high-level teaching comprehensive abilities, it will undoubtedly promote new progress in Chinese higher vocational education industry.

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Comparative Religion as the Catalyst for Contemporary Integration of Muslim World DR. MOHD FAIZAL HAJI ABDUL KHIR¹ UNIVERSITI SULTAN AZLAN SHAH, MALAYSIA.

Comparative religion is one of the sciences pioneered by Muslims. The advantage of comparative religion had been utilized at its full capacity throughout the Golden Age of the Islamic civilization. Looking into the integration aspect of Muslim world, comparative religion should be strengthened to ensure a substantial and constructive integration with the rest of the world. Therefore, some elements should be highlighted to ensure that the objective of comparative religion would be achieved without diverting from Islamic teaching. In accordance with the background, this paper will discuss some of these key elements which are necessary to achieve the respective objective. This paper begins with an introduction discussing some preliminary aspects of the topic including definition. Then, it examines the importance of comparative religion, followed by the principles of comparative religion from an Islamic point of view. This paper concluded that key for comparative religion to be a catalyst for contemporary integration is by having it as a subject of comparative religion for da'wah purposes.

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Introduction

Several definitions were presented by researchers explaining the science of comparative religion.² Some of them focus on certain aspects of the science such as the descriptive aspect of religion which aims to see the similarities and differences between religions. Such a definition dismisses an important aspect in comparative religion: the aspect of argumentation in its nature.³ While others limit the definition with certain elements in religion such as religious symptoms and development, with the fact that the science of comparative religion encompass a broad scope of discussion covering all aspects of religion including the critical parts such as creed, law and more.⁴ The author views the definition of comparative religion as knowledge about the matters between religions based on differing views.

The Importance of Comparative Religion

It is clear that comparative religion contains high relevance in creating relations in the surrounding society. This relevance is purposeful for understanding contemporary societies. This is because many people and a wide spectrum of cultures still hold that they are related to their corresponding religious traditions. In spite of science and modernity, man cannot be separated from religion.⁵

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² Some consider it synonymous with interfaith dialogue. See Amarjit Singh Sethi *et. al.* (1979), *Comparative Religion*, New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House, h. 1.

³ Indeed, there are some researchers who support the view that the comparative science of religion is only used for the purpose of knowledge. It is considered a preparation for inter-religious dialogue. See Reinhard Pummer in Amarjit Singh Sethi *et. al.* (1979), *Comparative Religion*, New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House, h. 10.

⁴ Among the definitions presented by Jordan: "Science that compares the origins, structure and characteristics of various world religions, with the aim of determining the true similarities and differences, the extent of the relationship between one religion and another, and relative superiority and inferiority when considered as types. See H. A. Mukti Ali (1999), *Ilmu Perbandingan Agama di Indonesia*, c. 11, Bandung: Penerbit Mizan, h. 14. Prof Dr, H.A. Mukti Ali give the limits of the understanding of the comparative science of religion: "Suatu cabang ilmu pengetahuan yang berusaha untuk memahami gejala-gejala keagamaan daripada suatu kepercayaan dalam hubungannya dengan agama lain. Pemahaman ini meliputi persamaan juga perbedaan." Drs. Bashori Mulyono (2010), *Ilmu Perbandingan Agama*, Jawa Barat: Pustaka Sayid Sabiq, h. 2. Drs. Moh Rifa'I mentioned "Ilmu Perbandingan Agama adalah ilmu yang dapat mengetahui dan memahami gejala-gejala keagamaan dari suatu kepercayaan dalam hubungannya dengan agama lain." Lihat Drs. Bashori Mulyono (2010), *Ilmu Perbandingan Agama*, Jawa Barat: Pustaka Sayid Sabiq, h. 2. Drs. Abu Ahmadi "Ilmu yang mempelajari bermacam-macam agama, kepercayaan dan aliran peribadatan yang berkembang pada berbagai bangsa semenjak zaman dahulu hingga sekarang. Lihat Drs. Bashori Mulyono (2010), *Ilmu Perbandingan Agama*, Jawa Barat: Pustaka Sayid Sabiq, h. 2-3.

⁵ https://en.religion.huji.ac.il/book/why-study-comparative-religion

Pew Research Center showed that in the year of 2020, 7,657,330,00 peoples are affiliated with a religion. Compare to unaffiliated persons which counted as many as 1,193,750 individuals.⁶ By the year of 2030 the Population Growth of Projection foresees as many as 8,322,920,000 individuals to have affiliation with religion. This projection indicates that religion is intrinsic in human livelihood.⁷ Thus, understanding their religion is a vital process to ensure a good relation with people.

Comparative Religion functions as an important intersection for many fields of knowledge as religion combines philosophy, sociology, anthropology and other aspects of human life, interconnected with pure science. Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy explains the relation as: "(Pure) Science and religion are closely interconnected in the scientific study of religion, which can be traced back to 17th century natural histories of religion. Natural historians attempted to provide naturalistic explanations for human behaviour and culture, including religion and morality." The stance of Islam is that the relations go far beyond that, for that Quran is the main source of more than just laws and practices. It had established the principle of empirical study which is the basis of modern science and social structure alike.

Religions define human values, the nature of reality, morality and the value of human behaviour. The best of literature, philosophy, poetry and art throughout history was created with religious goals and motivations. Religion is central to human identity and to the way people find their place in the world. In this aspect, religious studies are also intertwined with psychology.⁹

Looking into the functionality of Comparative Religion, Reverend Frank N. Rial mentioned: "Above all else, Comparative Religion will be a most valuable aid to the foreign mission work." In his context the spread of Christianity relies on the religious understanding of

⁶ https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/interactives/religious-composition-by-country-2010-2050/

⁷ https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/interactives/religious-composition-by-country-2010-2050/

⁸ https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/religion-

science/#:~:text=Science%20and%20religion%20are%20closely,culture%2C%20including%20religion%20and%20 morality.

⁹ https://en.religion.huji.ac.il/book/why-study-comparative-religion

¹⁰ Reverend Frank N. Rial, The Value and Danger of The Study of Comparative Religion, The Biblical World, p. 16. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/471478

the Indians. He stressed: "the failure of so many who came upon the field to comprehend and appreciate the masterly mind of the educated Hindu and the subtlety and intricacy of the Orient's best thought." Islam had proven, in the case of India, how successful the mission carried out by Mahmud al-Ghaznawi in bringing Islam to the people of India by initially understanding their religion. Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, one of the founders of Comparative Religion, looked into the Indian's religion first with his famous writing, *Tahqiq Ma li al-Hind*. It has become apparent in current times how well Islam is accepted by Indians in comparison with Christianity. The value of Comparative Religion shines in providing a purer understanding of one's religion with other faiths. ¹² It is undeniable that any human engagement should start with understanding each other.

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that Comparative Religion is a vital element for any party to integrate in approaching others. Furthermore, for a substantial relation and integration, comparative religion is a necessity.

Adverse Effect of Comparative Religion

Though the benefits and values of the study of Comparative Religion are very substantive, scholars also acknowledge its dangers and negative effects. This is evident to not just Muslims, but also the non-Muslims. Reverend Frank N. Rial discussed the danger of the study of comparative religion in one of his writings. In his own words: "Danger in it (the study of comparative religion) when taken up by an unprepared student. When studied from the intellectual point of view alone. When imperfect analogies are pressed. Danger of a loss of spiritual energy." 13

Accusations against those who are engaged in the field of religious studies is a common matter. As Adam Mitz stated, "the beliefs of religious historians are often the subject of people's doubts and accusations". ¹⁴ This may be due to the different approaches implemented by scholars

¹¹ Reverend Frank N. Rial, The Value and Danger of The Study of Comparative Religion, The Biblical World, p. 16. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/471478

¹² Reverend Frank N. Rial, The Value And Danger Of The Study Of Comparative Religion, The Biblical World, p. 14. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/471478

¹³ Reverend Frank N. Rial, The Value And Danger Of The Study Of Comparative Religion, The Biblical World, p. 14. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/471478

¹⁴ Adam Mitz (1967) *al-Hadarah al-Islamiyyah fi al-Qarn al-Rabi* ' *al-Hijri*, c. 4, Beirut: Dar al-Kitab al-'Arabi, h. 386.

who discuss religions compared to scholars who overlook it. They are seen as more lenient when discussing other religions.

For example, what happened to al-Shahrastani was caused by his differences with the leader of the al-Ash'ari movement who preceded him in Baghdad, namely al-Khatib al-Baghdadi. Al-Baghdadi is known for not giving any room to groups that differ in opinions to express their views. It is then as stark contrast to al-Shahrastani, who is seen to be more open in his discussions with different groups. As mentioned by al-Subki, he has been accused of siding towards *ahl al-qila* even though that al-Shahrastani is a follower of the Asharite school of thought with various literatures authored by him such as *Nihayah al-Iqdam*. There are also contemporary scholars who question al-Shahrastani's faith. Wilferd Madelung in his writing said: "Al-Shahrastani can thus be described as Sunni socially and communally, but as Shi'i and Isma'ili in some of his core beliefs and religious thought." 17

Principle of Comparative Religion from Islamic Point of View

Considering the importance and disadvantages of comparative religion, certain guideline should be structured to deal with this science in ensuring its dangers and negative effects can be minimized or be taken out entirely. In accordance to that, these are some of the principles that need to be highlighted:

Conforming that Islam is the only righteous path

The Quran has established a clear foundation for the superiority of Islam. It definitely authorizes the position of Islam as the only religion accepted by God. ¹⁸ In that light, the Quran makes a firm rejection of religions other than Islam especially in finding paradise in the Hereafter

¹⁵ Bruce B. Lawrence (1976) Shahrastani on the Indian Religions, The Hague: Mouton, h. 15.

¹⁶ Dimaksudkan di sini ialah golongan Isma'iliyyah. Lihat al-Subki, 'Abd al-Wahhab bin 'Ali (t.t.), *Tabaqat al-Shafi'iyyah al-Kubra*, T.T.P.: T.P., j. 6, h. 130. al-Dhahabi, Muhammad bin Ahmad (t.t.), *Siyar al-A'lam al-Nubala'*, T.T.P.: T.P., j. 20, h. 287.

¹⁷ Lihat al-Shahrastani Muhammad bin 'Abd al-Karim (2001) *Struggling with the Philosopher*, Wilferd Madelung (*ed.*), London: I.B. Taurus Publishers, h. 4.

¹⁸ As stated in Surah Ali 'Imran: 19. See Al-Baydawi, Tafsir al-Baydawi al-Maktabah al-Shamilah, c. 1, p. 331; Ibn Kathir, Tafsir Ibn Kathir, al-Maktabah al-Shamilah, c. 2, p. 25.

as stated in Surah Ali 'Imran: 85. 19 More than that, any belief system and ideology other than Islam is considered a form of falsehood. 20

There is also an extreme inclusivist attitude in dealing with comparative religion is against the Islamic teaching. Khadija et. al. describes excessive inclusivist as a group that adheres to the Transcendent Unity of Religions.²¹ It leads to a belief that equates all religions only because there is a very relative point of similarity. The Quran through Surah al-Kafirun: 1-6 affirms clearly the distinction between Islam and other faiths.

Nevertheless, Islam places an emphasis towards the aspect of tolerance and harmony between followers of various religions. Undeniably, this aspect is the essence of how Islamic teaching indoctrinate Comparative Rreligion. The Quran states that there is no compulsion in religion²² for that the reason for this revelation exhibits the prohibition of forcing someone to embrace Islam even between a father and his son.²³ This fact is also confirmed in other verses that show the Quran's testimony to the diversity of beliefs between people and the prohibition of forcing religious beliefs on anyone.²⁴

Besides Islam's pre-eminence, Islam has a firm stance on mutual harmony and justice among other faiths. The Quran in Surah al-Mumtahanah: 8-9 stipulates that the people should act justly and do good to non-Muslims who do not attack Islam. The Prophet SAW was narrated to prohibit tyranny against the non muslim from the *mu'ahid* group as it was never allowed for Muslims.

The unlawfulness of oppression against fellow human beings in general was stated by the Prophet just as the Prophet SAW prohibited it on the *mu'ahid* group in particular:

¹⁹ Abu Hayyan, Tafsir Tafsir, al-Maktabah al-Shamilah, c. 3, p. 310.

²⁰ Surah al-Haji: 62.

²¹ Khadijah Mohd Khambali @ Hanbali et. al. 2008. Isu dan Cabaran Hubungan Antara Agama di Malaysia. K.L.: Penerbit Universiti Malaya, p. 23.

²² Surah al-Bagarah: 256.

²³ Ibn Kathir, al-Maktabah al-Shamilah, p. 682

²⁴ Surah Yunus: 99.

Beware that whoever oppresses a *mu'ahid* or reduces (any of his rights) or burdens him more than he can afford or takes something from him out of a bad heart, then I will be his accuser on the Day of Resurrection.²⁵

Similarly, Islam gives equality to non-Muslims from the protection of life and property point of view. The Prophet SAW stated that the lives and properties of Muslims are protected just as the lives and properties of the *mu'ahids* are protected. Ibn Sa'ad in Tabaqat Ibn Sa'ad narrated the words of the Prophet SAW²⁶:

For the people of Najran and their allies God's guarantee and the responsibility of Muhammad the messenger of God, for themselves, their religion, their land, their property, whether they are present or not and also their church.

To conclude, even though the real truth according to Islam is Islam itself, but the values of tolerance and harmony are not put aside by respecting due rights of followers from different beliefs. Hence, the truth shall be the main point of focus for those who engage in comparative religion.

Emphasis on preaching amr ma'ruf wa nahy 'an munkar

Comparative religion as a discipline of knowledge has various objectives and consequences. It can be utilised as a medium to understand social constructs in a society which is commonly a study for sociologists. Conversely, it is a medium for learning aspects of human psychology that are often brought up by psychologists, and even a medium to understand more deeply the origins of some aspects of humanity that are normally carried out by anthropologists.²⁷ Bigger than that, religious comparison is a tool for domination as done by the imperialist powers, optimizing in their dominance over their colonies. Chidester discussed imperialism in Africa and its relation with the development of Comparative Religion. His book, Empire of Religion shows

²⁵ Abu Dawud, Sunan Abi Dawud.

²⁶ Ibn Sa'ad, Tabaqat Ibn Sa'ad, al-Maktabah al-Shamilah, c. 1, p. 358.

²⁷ Wan Mohd Fazrul Azdi Wan Razali. 2009. *The Modern Study of Religion: A Preliminary Survey on Clifford Geertz*. Nilai: USIM's Publisher, p. 3.

how knowledge about religions was intertwined with European imperialism to the neo imperial United States.²⁸

In general, apologetic elements are present in most religions. It naturally exists in religious believers to defend their religion in addition to promoting their religion to others.²⁹ As stated by Alwi Shihab, it is also a continuity of the believers' faith that their religion is the truth, the best and most perfect when compared to other religions. Seen in a broad scope across various religions, this value is in line with the word of God³⁰ for that all humans race to do good.³¹

With regards to the disadvantages of comparative religion, and to avoid harm, Muslims' participation in this field should involve the element of *amr ma'ruf* and *nahy munkar*. Al-Quran al-Karim elevates the concepts of *al-amr bi al-ma'ruf* and *al-nahy 'an al-munkar*. It is one of the pillars of the *khayr al-ummah*, the best of nations. Al-Buqqa'I explains this principle very clearly, among other things based on the word of God in Surah Ali 'Imran: 110.³² Furthermore, it is related with God's order for Muslims to spread Islam to all people, explicitly explained by Razi in the interpretation Surah al-Nahl: 125.³³

Normative comparison method as the main method

In the vast field of religious comparison, there are two main methods that are at the core of the debate, namely the descriptive method and the normative method. The normative comparison method is a comparison method in the form of an argument against other religions.³⁴ It is in line with the definition presented by Alwi Shihab: "an effort to explain a religion by emphasizing doctrinal truth, the superiority of the value system, the authenticity of the text and the flexibility

https://academic.oup.com/chicago-scholarship-online/book/16049

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²⁸ Chidester, David, *Empire of Religion: Imperialism and Comparative Religion* (Chicago, IL, 2014; online edn, Chicago Scholarship Online, 18 Sept. 2014),

²⁹ H. A. Mukti Ali. 1999. *Ilmu Perbandingan Agama di Indonesia*. c. 11. Bandung: Penerbit Mizan, p. 20; Dadang Kahmad. 2000. *Sosiologi Agama*, Bandung: Pt Remaja Rosdakarya, p. 150.

³⁰ Surah al-Baqarah: 148.

³¹ Alwi Shihab. 1999. *Islam Inklusif Menuju Sikap Terbuka Dalam Beragama*. c. 6, Bandung: Penerbit Mizan, p. 45.

³² Al-Buqqa'i, *Tafsir al-Buqqa'i*, al-Maktabah al-Shamilah, j. 2, h. 94.

³³ Al-Razi, *Tafsir Mafatih al-Ghayb*, al-Maktabah al-Shamilah, j. 9, h. 488.

³⁴ Mohd Faizal Abdul Khir. 2016. Pendekatan Normatif dalam Perbandingan Agama: Suatu Analisis Terhadap Metode Ouran, *KEMANUSIAAN The Asian Journal of Humanities* Vol. 24, No. 1, 2017, p. 81

of its teachings throughout time."³⁵ This method stresses the aspect of presenting arguments in which the argument is positive in nature for supporting the truth of the teachings of a religion while also showing the negative aspects or shortcomings of other religions and at the same time, rejecting their teachings. Many Islamic scholars widely use this method including al-Baqilani in his work, al-Tamhid³⁶, Ibn Hazm in his work al-Fasl fi al-Milal wa al-Ahwa' wa al-Nihal³⁷, and al-'Amiri in al-'Ilam bi Manaqib al-Islam³⁸. When looked in depth, works based on descriptive comparison methods also introduce the use of normative methods in some form as done by al-Shahrastani in al-Milal wa al-Nihal.³⁹

Descriptive comparison method is defined as an explanation in the form of a statement on certain aspects of different religions.⁴⁰ Thus, it is different from the normative method from the point of view of the presentation of arguments which is the core of the normative method.

A method that Islam strictly prohibits is the liberal method in religious comparison. In fact, branching from that is the methodological atheism pioneered by Peter Berger. This method is widely discussed by Porpora and Jon Bialecki who show extensive liberal elements. Methodological atheism is in contrast to the Islamic principle due to its similarities with naturalism which puts the denial of God as a foundation. Douglas V. Porpora states "naturalism is the assumption that all scientific explanation must be this-worldly, not referencing supernatural or transcendental realities". In relation to this philosophy, he stated "one way of preserving naturalism is the methodological atheism". This method has led to "methodological agnosticism"

Alwi Shihab. 1999. *Islam Inklusif Menuju Sikap Terbuka Dalam Beragama*. c. 6, Bandung: Penerbit Mizan, p. 46.
 Al-Baqilani. 1957. *Al-Tamhid*, Beirut: al-Maktabah al-Sharqiyyah, p. 2.

³⁷ Ibn Hazm. 1996. *Al-Fasl fi al-Milal wa al-Ahwa' wa al-Nihal*. Muhammad Ibrahim (*tahqiq*). Beirut: Dar al-Jayl, c. 1, p. 13.

³⁸ Gharab (1988), p. 24.

³⁹ Muhammad Azizan bin Sabjan (1997), "Shahrastani on the People of The Book", (Tesis Sarjana, ISTAC, UIA), p. 4-5.

Himayah, Mahmud `Ali, *Ibnu Hazm: Biografi, Karya dan Kajiannya Tentang Agama-agama*. Halid Alkaf (terj.),
 Jakarta: Lentera, 2001, p. 163, Mohd Faizal Abdul Khir. 2012. Metode Perbandingan Deskriptif Dalam
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⁴¹ Berger, Peter. 1996. The Sacred Canopy: Elements of a Social Theory of Religion. New York: Anchor.

⁴² Douglas V. Porpora, (2006), *Methodological Atheism, Methodological Agnosticism and Religious Experience*, Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour,, v. 36, p. 57-75.

⁴⁴ Douglas V. Porpora, (2006), *Methodological Atheism, Methodological Agnosticism and Religious Experience*, Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour, v. 36, p. 57-75.

as stated by Douglas V. Porpora⁴⁵. Alwi Shihab has discussed intellectual conversion which is seen as contrary to the principles of Islam.⁴⁶ Al-Faruqi concluded that the comparative methodology of religions based on secular principles does not have the ability to accurately comprehensively discuss the understanding of religion and religiosity.⁴⁷ This is because the secular principle as explained by al-Attas, basically rejects religious and metaphysical influences in reasoning.⁴⁸

It can be simplified that to ensure the preservation of Islamic teachings whilst utilizing Comparative Religion, the method chosen needs to be in accordance with the values of Islam. The principal methodology suitable for this purpose is normative method, supported by descriptive method. In contrast, the methodological atheism and intellectual conversion are to be avoided by Muslims involved in the Comparative Religion discourse.

Conclusion

From the above discussion, this paper has proven how important comparative religion is, especially in the process of Muslim integration. However, there is no denying the dangers of participating in this science. To avoid these dangers, three elements should always be prioritised by the Muslims involved in this field namely; conforming that Islam is the only right path, an emphasis on preaching *amr ma'ruf wa nahy 'an munkar*, and placing normative comparison method as the main method. With these three elements binding comparative religion, it will not be the comparative religion that is commonly practiced by Muslims and non muslims, but rather a comparative religion for *da'wah* purposes. Hopefully by implementing comparative *da'wah* for *da'wah* purposes, Muslims can avoid the harm in being involved in comparative religion whilst achieving the high objectives.

⁴⁵ Douglas V. Porpora, (2006), *Methodological Atheism, Methodological Agnosticism and Religious Experience*, Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour,, v. 36, p. 57-75.

⁴⁶ Alwi Shihab. 1999. *Islam Inklusif Menuju Sikap Terbuka Dalam Beragama*. c. 6, Bandung: Penerbit Mizan, p. 46-47.

⁴⁷ Al-Faruqi Raji (1986), Meta-Religion: Towards A Critical World Theology. American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences, vol.3, no.1, p. 14.

⁴⁸ Syed Naquib Al-Attas. (1993). Islam and Secularism. Kuala Lumpur.: ISTAC, p. 17.

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RETHINKING THE ISLAMIC AND CULTURE INTEGRATION IN INDEPENDENT LEARNING POLICY AT ISLAMIC SCHOOL LEVELS

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Abstract

Independent Learning is a newest government policy system that need to be applied in all schools not limited to Islamic Schools. This new system has been started to emerge in several Islamic Schools in Indonesia. The part included in policy system is the integration of Islamic and Culture attached in student's profile. This study aims to determine students' perceived rethinking about the Islamic and culture integration in Independent Learning Policy implemented in Islamic school levels. This study used a qualitative design with interview instruments of ten students as participants. The results of the interviews found that students felt that integration of Islamic and Culture attached in student's profile gives encouragement and positive perceived impacts on their behavior such as: feeling more religious, understand the theory of Islamic and Culture Integration, apply both Islamic and culture in both schools and societies, feeling to preserve the origins Islamic and Culture as parts of identity. Besides there are challenges that must be faced by students to deal with this integration such as: westernization and modernization also social influence. However, students feel and get the advantages of applying culture and Islamic values of students profile embedded in independent Learning.

Keyword: Culture, Islamic Integration, Independent Learning Policy.

Introduction

Independent Learning Policy is responsible for the creation of a student's character who are intelligent, independent, and have a good character based on value which serves as Indonesia's national ideology. Student Profile must be covered in all subjects which has characters of six dimensions; Faithful, devoted to God Almighty and moral, Independent, Collaborate, Global diversity, Critical reasoning; and Creative.

Islamic School Level is now starting to implement the religious character integrated with culture and traditions in any school subject through the student's profile of religious Character and Culture. This field has implemented in Islamic School Level in Indonesia and gives impact on student behavior.

Independent Learning with its unique characteristics is quite new for most teachers especially in Kediri. The concept of "Independent of Learning" which means frees educational institutions and encourages students to innovate and encourage creative thinking is quite challenging for both sides; students and teachers.

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Rethinking the integration of Islamic culture in independent learning policies at Islamic school levels is an important endeavor that requires careful consideration and planning. Islamic schools play a crucial role in nurturing the academic, moral, and spiritual growth of students while upholding Islamic values and teachings. Here are some points to consider when rethinking the integration of Islamic culture in independent learning policies at Islamic school levels:

Some previous studies have been conducted to assess the perceived impact of students towards the Islam and culture integration policy. In one study, conducted by Shalihin (2023), the result of study found that schools need to copy the concept of education standards integrated with Islamic values to improve the quality of education itself.

Another study by As Sabiq et al. (2022) explored the education with a new system of bringing people get closer to God through the concept of humanization and avoiding bad effects (liberation). The newest system can provide the cognitive, affective and psychomotor sides of learning with less character.

However, some studies have also highlighted certain challenges associated with this Islamic and Culture policy. In general, most studies show that students have a positive attitude towards this Islamic and Culture policy because. However, Islamic Schools must address challenges such as westernization and modernization also social influence.

Theory of Framework

Independent Learning

Nadiem Makarim as the new Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, issued circular letter number 1 of 2020 regarding the independent study policy in determining student graduation. The concept of independent learning which gives an option and choice to encourages students to apply the concept of Islamic and culture. This concept introduced as an answer of lack of characteristics that the student shave On 11st of December 2019, Nadiem explained about the launch of the Merdeka Belajar Curriculum and the online Merdeka Teaching Platform. Merdeka Belajar curriculum used to be called the prototype curriculum and this curriculum has been tested in 2,500 Sekolah Penggerak. Merdeka Belajar curriculum has been tested in Indonesian schools starting from PAUD, RA, SD, MI, SMP, MTs, SMA, SMK, MA, SLB, and SKB/PKBM. In this case, Nadiem did not force all schools to implement the Merdeka Belajar curriculum. Schools are free to determine what curriculum is suitable for their students. This Merdeka Belajar curriculum was created because of the

difficulties of students in learning at school. They often complain because there is a lot of learning material, difficulty in memorizing the material, fixated on the minimum score criteria set by the school (KKM), and learning at school that makes students feel bored. They also cannot explore more knowledge because they only focus on learning in the textbooks used by the teacher. With this Merdeka Belajar curriculum, students can explore learning materials directly and be guided by the teacher. It can make students moreable to think critically, be flexible in communicating something with the teacher and their friends, and better understand the learning material because it is balanced with practice.

Profil Pelajar Pancasila serves as a means of translating the objectives of national education into practical guidelines. It acts as a fundamental reference point that shapes educational policies and provides valuable guidance for educators in fostering the character and skills of students. Given its crucial role, it is essential for all stakeholders to comprehend the significance of Profil Pelajar Pancasila. Profil Pelajar Pancasila acts as the main reference that directs educational policies including being a reference for educators in building the character and competence of students (Kemdikbud, 2022).

Students Profile with Islamic and Culture Integration

The Students profile is designed to provide students plenty of opportunity to explore deeply into ideas and improve their abilities by including a wide range of intra-curricular learning opportunities with the integration of Islamic and Culture. It is the obligation of the teacher to choose an appropriate method of teaching that considers the individual requirements and interests of each student. In order to enhance the government's goals of developing it, many projects were developed around a few central topics. The project is not directed at achieving certain learning achievement targets. As a result, it is independent of textbooks and other educational resources (Kemdikbud, 2022)

Students Profile with Islamic and Culture Integration serves as a means of translating the objectives of national education into practical guidelines. It acts as a fundamental reference point that shapes educational policies and provides valuable guidance for educators in fostering the character and skills of students. Given its crucial role, it is essential for all stakeholders to comprehend the significance of students' profile. It acts as the main reference that directs educational policies including being a reference for educators in building the character and competence of students (Kemdikbud, 2022).

Students profile consists of six dimensions, namely: 1) faith, fear of God Almighty, and noble character, 2) independent, 3) mutual cooperation, 4) global diversity, 5) critical thinking, and 6) creative. Furthermore, each dimension of Profil Pelajar Pancasila will explain more as follow: Faith, Fear of God Almighty, and Noble Character (Beriman, Bertakwa Kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, dan Berahlak Mulia)

Indonesian students who have faith, devotion to the faith, fear of God Almighty, and noble character are students who exhibit moral behavior in their relationship with the Almighty. Indonesian students understand the teachings of their religion and beliefs and apply this understanding in their daily lives (Kemdikbud, 2022). They understand the teachings of their religion or belief system and apply this understanding in their daily lives. These students have a strong belief in and reverence for God. They actively practice their religious teachings, demonstrating their devotion through acts of worship, prayer, and adherence to religious rituals. They strive to deepen their understanding of their faith and apply its principles in their interactions with others. Additionally, students with noble character uphold ethical values and virtues such as honesty, integrity, compassion, and empathy. They demonstrate respect for others and treat them with kindness and fairness.

The followings are some aspects need to be available in Islamic and Culture integration:

Holistic Approach: An effective integration of Islamic culture should take a holistic approach, encompassing academic subjects, character education, and spiritual development. This approach should not only focus on religious studies but also infuse Islamic values across various subjects and activities.

Curriculum Development: Develop a well-rounded curriculum that integrates Islamic teachings and cultural values across different subjects. This could involve identifying key themes, historical figures, and concepts from Islamic history and culture that can be integrated into relevant lessons.

Critical Thinking and Ethics: Promote critical thinking and ethical discussions within the framework of Islamic teachings. Encourage students to analyze and reflect on contemporary issues, making connections between their academic knowledge and Islamic values.

Cultural Appreciation: Foster an appreciation for Islamic art, literature, music, architecture, and other aspects of culture. This can be achieved through dedicated classes,

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projects, and extracurricular activities that explore the rich cultural heritage of the Islamic world.

Inclusive Approach: Ensure that the integration of Islamic culture is inclusive and respects the diversity within the student body. Highlight the contributions of various Islamic cultures and civilizations, showcasing the unity and diversity within the ummah.

Interdisciplinary Learning: Encourage interdisciplinary learning by linking Islamic culture with various subjects. For example, history classes could explore the contributions of Islamic scholars, scientists, and philosophers to human civilization.

Service Learning: Integrate community service and social responsibility as a part of Islamic culture integration. Teach students how Islamic teachings promote compassion, empathy, and service to others, and encourage them to apply these values in practical ways.

Professional Development: Provide ongoing training and professional development opportunities for teachers to ensure they have the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively integrate Islamic culture into their teaching practices.

Parental Involvement: Involve parents in the process by informing them about the integration of Islamic culture in the curriculum. This can help create a supportive and collaborative environment that reinforces the values taught at school.

Assessment and Evaluation: Develop appropriate assessment methods to measure the success of the integration efforts. This could include evaluating students' understanding of Islamic values, their ability to apply them in real-life situations, and their appreciation for Islamic culture.

Flexibility and Adaptability: Recognize that the process of integrating Islamic culture is dynamic and may require adjustments over time. Stay open to feedback from students, parents, and educators to continuously improve the approach.

Global Perspective: Connect students with the broader global Islamic community by incorporating discussions about contemporary global issues affecting Muslims. This can help students develop a sense of global citizenship and a deeper understanding of their place in the world.

Method

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Undertaking research on the qualitative aspects of rethinking the integration of Islamic culture in independent learning policies at Islamic school levels requires a thoughtful and systematic approach. Qualitative research focuses on exploring the complexities and nuances of human experiences, perceptions, and behaviors.

The research design used descriptive qualitative research because the researcher wanted to know the implications of athe application of Islamic and Culture Integration embedded in the lesson subjects at school. This study described the implementation of the result of integration which has been applied in Islamic Schools as the min foundation taken from the curriculum.

Instrument

According to John W. Creswell (2014), researcher as key instrument. Qualitative researcher collect data themselves through examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants. The instrument of this research was the researcher herself because the researcher directly collected, identified, interpreted and analyzed the data.

Interview used to answer the second research question and to find out the research question about the implementation of Islamic ad Culture Integration. The researcher used semi-structured interviews where the researcher prepares 6 questions, but the researcher can add some questions that have not been prepared freely during the interview process. This type of interview allows flexibility of interviewing the students with still follow a certain thematic framework, and gives a sense of order.

In this study, the researcher used his six questions as interview questions adapted by Nicole A. Buzzeto-More (2008) and modified to fit to this research. And in this interview, we interviewed ten participants who are students of Islamic Schools in Kediri.

Finding and Discussion

This chapter presents the result of this research based on the research problems in form of descriptive analysis. The results of the interview-based research include interview data on the analysis of students perceived impact on the integration of Islamic and Culture implemented through the Students' Profile in Subject Lesson of Islamic Schools and also the challenges that must be faced by the students dealing with the society. The elaborate of the information with the theories used by the researcher is then described in the discussion session.

Finding

The results of the analysis of data collected using interviews are presented in this section. Interviews were conducted to determine students perceived impact on the integration of Islamic and Culture implemented through the Students' Profile in Subject Lesson of Islamic Schools and also the challenges that must be faced by the students dealing with the society. Data were collected from ten students of Islamic high School Level in Kediri. The findings from the six interview questions are explained as follows.

1. What do you know about Independent Learning?

To illustrate the above questions to Independent Learning studied by students who study at an Islamic High Schools of Kediri, the researchers asked questions about the implementation of Independent Learning. Interviews were conducted with 10 students of those whose schools are implementing the independent learning program. Regarding the results of interviews, researchers found that:

They already know and understand what Independent Learning is:

student A said

"Independent Learning is a planned by the ministry of education and culture aims to provide students with the combination of spiritual and knowledge"

Student B said:

"Independent Learning is a program set by the Ministry of Education and Culture which is applied in all schools"

Student C said:

" Independent Learning is a learning system which integrates the characteristics and knowledge"

Student D said:

"it is a new policy that is introduced by the government to cover the needs of characteristics empowerment"

Student E said

"It is a program starts in the early 2 years to make the students feel free to learn "

2. What do you know about Islamic and Culture Integration in Students Profile? To illustrate the above questions the researchers asked questions about Merdeka Learning Merdeka Campus. Interviews were conducted regarding the Islamic and Culture Integration in Students Profile from the results of interviews, researchers found that:

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They already know Islamic and Culture Integration in Students Profile when they start learning the program:

Student A said

"when I go to Islamic High School, I feel like the first dimension of Students Profile represents religiosity in Islam"

Student B said

"I feel that I am now being more religious with the existence characteristics of Faithful, devoted to Allah represented in Moral Life"

Student C said

"I learn and understand how to respect the culture from the instruction given by my teacher in my class."

Student D said

"Not only Islam but also culture are things we need to preserve together as parts of our identity"

Student E said

"It is important to apply Islamic and culture in our life as it is taught in school lesson"

3. Is Islamic and Culture Integration applicable to be applied in both schools and societies? Provide a reason?

To illustrate the above questions the researchers asked questions about the applicability of Islamic and Culture Integration to be applied in both schools and societies. From the results of interviews, researchers found that:

They already know and are able to measure the applicability of Islamic and Culture Integration in both schools and societies:

Student A said

"Of course, it is applicable since in Islamic Societies, we need to not only understand but also apply the Islamic values integrated with culture inside."

Student B said

"Yes indeed. The integration between culture and Islam is a good policy as like in our real life we have culture and religion into one"

Student C said

"We cannot deny that we live under the circumstances of culture and religion.

Culture becomes the part of our life since back in time and religion as the rule to handle"

Student D said

"Very applicable. In my school, there are celebrations of maulud of Prophet by bringing the traditional food as Javanese Culture. We respect and implement culture inside the religion"

Student E said

"The characters about Islamic and culture taught in the classroom are good. We start and finish the lesson by reciting doa then pray together at the mosque."

4. Have you applied Islamic and Culture Integration in your daily life? In what situation you can describe?

To illustrate the above questions the researchers asked questions about the application of Islamic and Culture Integration in daily life. From the results of interviews, researchers found that:

They give their opinion and example about application of Islamic and Culture Integration in daily life:

Student A said

"I did. I celebrate Islamic celebrations such as: Idul fitri, tahlilan and else as parts of my identity in society"

Student B said

"I did, I take part in any Islamic activities supported by the existence of culture such as megengan and suroan.

Student C said:

"There are various Islamic activities I involved such as praying before final exam as we did together at school"

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Student D said

"Religion without culture as like we without identity. I am an active member of Islamic activities in my village: dibaan"

Student E said

"In my class, I learn how to respect different culture of Islam then that thing I apply in my life in my village that there are two poles of Islam.

5. What challenges that you face in applying Islamic and Culture Integration embedded in Students Profile in both schools and societies?

To illustrate the above questions the researchers asked questions about the challenges that are faced in applying Islamic and Culture Integration embedded in Students Profile in both schools and societies. From the results of interviews, researchers found that:

They give their opinion about the challenges that are faced in applying Islamic and Culture Integration embedded in Students Profile in both schools and societies:

Student A said

"The existence of westernization grabs my attention much that I was ever sometimes there not to be motivated in joining some Islamic activities"

Student B said

"We are living in the very modern era where tradition and culture are no longer preserved sometimes"

Student C said

"The influence of Pop Up Culture are here dominant to sometimes influence the way of life"

Student D said

"the impact of social media brings westernization that usually the youths tend to copy the style"

Student E said

"I sometimes feel lazy to be engaged in such cultural events because it doesn't seem important with no influence of with or without joining."

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6. Do you think the implementation of Islamic and Culture Integration in Students
Profile will be done successfully in school and societies context in Indonesia? Provide
a reason

To illustrate the above questions the researchers asked questions about the successful implementation of Islamic and Culture Integration in Students Profile will in school and societies context in Indonesia. From the results of interviews, researchers found that:

They give their opinion about Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM):

Student A said

"Yes, of course it works, because the purpose of it is to make students be aware of the existence and culture and Islam"

Student B said

successful, because the teacher has really prepared to use the integration of Islam and Culture in every instructions of school subject

Student C said

I think yes no doubt, because it is the only way to preserve the origins of identity of youths.

Student D said

I think the implementation will be completely successful, the program was very suitable to raise the Islamic and culture in between westernization and modernization.

Discussion

The discussion contained student opinions on students' perceived rethinking about the Islamic and culture integration in Independent Learning Policy implemented in Islamic school levels in Kediri.

Based on the interview, it can be concluded that students' perceived rethinking about the Islamic and culture integration in Independent Learning Policy implemented in Islamic school levels are positive and give good impact to the society. Students implement the values of culture and religion not only limited at schools but also society through community

engagements. It is a response to the perceived impacts of the existing westernization and modernization culture.

At the Islamic High Schol Levels in Kediri, students start learning about Integration of culture and religion program since they apply Independent Learning which has Student's profile as the dimensions. This new program from the Ministry of Education and Culture requires students to be able to renown the characteristics of nations that are lost by the coming of westernization.

The opinion of the respondents was that at the beginning they admitted that they had challenge implementing those integration into the life where modernization is now everywhere. Some said that they felt challenged to feel less enthusiasm to involve in such religion and culture events.

However, there are some of them who say that the integration is still not fully or completely running well. He said that he still needed teacher guidance to implement the rules and in order to gives the best impacts on their social life. His opinion also said that teachers should not let go of their hands on the guidance of their students. Some instructions from the teachers taken from the book give clear path to lead the students go into the process of adapting the culture and islam.

There are some points that the researcher highlight from the findings:

Perceptions of Integration: Participants may have varying perceptions of the current level of integration of Islamic culture within the curriculum. Some stakeholders might perceive the integration as effective, while others may see room for improvement.

Cultural Relevance: Stakeholders might emphasize the importance of incorporating cultural aspects and values that are relevant to the local context and the diverse backgrounds of students.

Challenges: Challenges could include difficulties in finding appropriate resources, balancing secular and religious subjects, and addressing differing opinions on what constitutes "Islamic culture."

Successful Integration Strategies: Some schools may have successfully integrated Islamic culture by incorporating it across subjects, using experiential learning methods, and engaging with the local community.

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Teacher Preparedness: Findings might indicate the need for teacher training to effectively integrate Islamic culture and values into their teaching practices.

Student Engagement and Empowerment: Effective integration might lead to increased student engagement, empowerment, and a stronger sense of identity.

Parental Involvement: Research might reveal the impact of involving parents in discussions about the integration of Islamic culture and how their feedback can shape policies.

Curriculum Development: Participants may suggest the development of culturally sensitive and contextually relevant curriculum materials that integrate Islamic culture seamlessly.

Cross-Disciplinary Connections: Successful integration could lead to students making connections between Islamic values and a range of subjects, promoting holistic learning.

Cultural Awareness and Tolerance: Effective integration might contribute to enhancing cultural awareness, tolerance, and respect among students from diverse backgrounds.

Community Partnerships: The involvement of local religious and cultural institutions might play a role in enriching the integration process.

Impact on Graduates: Research could explore how students who have experienced a well-integrated Islamic culture approach exhibit characteristics such as strong ethics, critical thinking, and social responsibility.

This government program has been well received by students at Islamic High Schools Level. That is because this program emphasizes hands-on activities, solving real-world problems, and collaboration among students and teachers though the born of Islamic and culture. This approach is intended to bridge the gap between modernization and conservation and relevant to student's situation in this modern era where they tend to lose their characters. This is in line with the previous studies mentioned about the implementation of the Islamic and Culture Integration that both points has similarities and differences. In short, this findings strengthen the previous research.

Conclusion

In summary, rethinking the integration of Islamic culture in independent learning policies at Islamic school levels involves a comprehensive approach that considers curriculum, values, diversity, and community involvement. By weaving Islamic teachings and cultural values into various aspects of education, students can develop a well-rounded understanding of their faith

and its contributions to the world. This program aims to develop an education system that is more flexible, inclusive, and oriented to individual needs with the 6 dimensions including: Faithful, devoted to God Almighty and moral, Independent, Collaborate, Global diversity, Critical reasoning; and Creative. The Independent Campus Learning concept focuses on providing Islamic and culture integration for students in Islamic Schools through the concepts of Students Profile. This program encourages students to take an active role in learning with the value of Islamic and culture integration, including identifying topics they want to study, finding relevant learning resources, and managing time and learning methods with learning based instructions. In this study, the researcher collected 10 respondents where all questions covered most of the knowledge about the implementation of Islamic and Culture integration. All samples were taken by selecting High School students. Many of them answered that they had already known the integration of culture and Islamic program at school. Each of them said that they were still adapting to study and understand the integration with some challenges.

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The Dilemma of Greenwashing: A Conceptual Review of Its Impact on Green Marketing and Consumer Decision-Making

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Abstract

This paper explores the phenomenon of greenwashing and its implications within the realm of green marketing and consumer decision-making processes. Amid rising environmental consciousness, green marketing has become a pivotal strategy for companies seeking to align with consumer values. However, greenwashing—where firms present exaggerated or false claims about their environmental practices—poses a significant challenge to the credibility of green marketing. Through a systematic literature review, this study examines the extent of greenwashing and its effects on consumers, drawing on key theories such as Cognitive Dissonance and the Theory of Planned Behavior to conceptualize consumer reactions. Findings from a diverse range of academic sources reveal that greenwashing can severely impact consumer trust and brand reputation, potentially leading to consumer skepticism towards all environmental claims. The review also discusses regulatory responses to greenwashing, emphasizing the role of certifications and standards in safeguarding consumer interests. The conclusion synthesizes the insights on mitigating greenwashing's adverse effects, providing a clearer understanding for marketers on fostering authentic green practices. The research underlines the necessity for transparency and offers recommendations for policy-makers, businesses, and consumers to navigate the complex interplay between marketing and sustainability.

Keywords: Green Marketing, Greenwashing, Consumer Decision-Making

Introduction

In contemporary society, environmental consciousness has reached an all-time high. As global awareness of sustainability issues intensifies, a growing segment of the consumer population is demonstrating a pronounced preference for environmentally responsible products. This paradigm shift has prompted businesses to strategically align themselves with green marketing, an approach that emphasizes eco-friendly benefits and sustainable practices in order to resonate with the values of environmentally conscious consumers (Polonsky, 2011).

The advent of green marketing has led to a new marketplace dynamic where products and services are often marketed on the strength of their environmental attributes. It's a persuasive approach that not only addresses consumer demand but also attempts to project a corporate image of environmental stewardship (Grant, 2008). As commendable as these efforts may be, they have been accompanied by a significant challenge: the emergence of greenwashing.

Greenwashing is a deceptive practice that some organizations engage in to portray their products, activities, or policies as environmentally friendly when in fact they may not be. This phenomenon can occur through misleading labels, exaggerated claims, or the dissemination of false information. As a result, the very credibility of green marketing is being undermined, with consumers facing the daunting task of discerning genuine eco-friendly practices from mere corporate posturing (Laufer, 2003).

The implications of greenwashing extend beyond consumer deception; they pose a threat to the integrity of environmental movements and the viability of genuine green products in the marketplace. When green claims are inflated or falsified, consumer trust erodes, potentially leading to a broader skepticism towards all environmental claims—even those that are substantiated and genuine (Nyilasy, Gangadharbatla, & Paladino, 2014).

Given this backdrop, it becomes critical to explore the intricacies of greenwashing and its impact on green marketing and consumer decision-making processes. By understanding this phenomenon, stakeholders can develop more informed strategies to foster a market environment where genuine

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green marketing thrives and consumers can make choices that truly align with their environmental values (Chen & Chang, 2013).

The dilemma of greenwashing in green marketing significantly impacts consumer decision-making by eroding trust in eco-friendly products and creating market cynicism. This skepticism leads consumers to rely more on third-party certifications and independent research, altering their purchasing behavior. Corporations face the challenge of balancing genuine sustainability efforts with market expectations, underlining the need for transparent and authentic green marketing strategies. This dynamic necessitates stricter regulatory frameworks and more informed consumer choices to ensure a marketplace that truly supports ethical and environmentally responsible practices. (BellaTerra Consulting,2023)

Conceptualizing Greenwashing

The concept of greenwashing is a critical consideration in the contemporary discourse on sustainable marketing (de Freitas Netto et al.,2020). It is a phenomenon that can assume various guises, all designed to present an eco-friendly image that is not necessarily reflective of a company's practices or products. Conceptually, greenwashing involves a spectrum of practices: from overstating the eco-friendliness of products or services, employing ambiguous terms like 'all-natural,' 'green' or 'eco-friendly' without clear substantiation, to outright lying about the environmental benefits or credentials of a company's offerings (Lyon & Montgomery, 2015).

At its core, greenwashing is a misalignment between a company's environmental marketing claims and its actual environmental practices. This misalignment can be intentional or due to lack of proper understanding of what truly constitutes an environmentally responsible practice. However, regardless of the intent, greenwashing muddles the market, making it challenging for consumers to make informed decisions and for truly green companies to differentiate themselves (Seele & Gatti, 2017).

A crucial aspect of greenwashing is its impact on consumer trust. When the green claims of products or companies are debunked, consumer trust can be significantly and sometimes irreparably damaged. This can lead to consumer cynicism, not just towards the offending company,

but towards environmental claims in general. This cynicism, in turn, may undermine the efforts of companies genuinely engaged in sustainable practices (Laufer, 2003).

Greenwashing can also undermine the entire concept of green marketing by contributing to a general sense of skepticism about environmental claims. This skepticism poses a threat to legitimate environmental initiatives, as consumers may dismiss genuine sustainability efforts as mere marketing ploys. In response to this threat, there is an increasing call for more stringent regulations and standards to define and enforce genuine green marketing practices (Delmas & Burbano, 2011). In academia, the study of greenwashing has expanded to explore its causes, mechanisms, and impacts. Scholars seek to understand why companies engage in greenwashing, how consumers respond to exposed greenwashing, and what regulatory frameworks could be effective in curbing its practice. The ongoing research endeavors to arm consumers, businesses, and policymakers with the knowledge to identify, challenge, and reduce greenwashing, thereby safeguarding the integrity of green marketing (Chen & Chang, 2013).

Green Marketing and Greenwashing

Green marketing represents a multifaceted approach to business that emphasizes environmental stewardship through various aspects of marketing, from product design and manufacturing to packaging and promotion. It entails a genuine commitment to practices that are not only environmentally sustainable but also economically viable and socially responsible. Companies engaging in green marketing adopt strategies that reflect a true integration of ecological concerns into their brand identities, leveraging environmentally-friendly features of their products or services to attract consumers whose values align with environmental conservation and sustainability (Ottman, 2011).

Conversely, greenwashing emerges as a deceptive tactic employed by some businesses to capitalize on the growing consumer demand for environmentally-friendly products. It is a dubious aspect of marketing where a company will knowingly disseminate disingenuous information, giving the impression that their products, aims, and policies are environmentally oriented when they are not. Greenwashing exploits the green marketing trend by using misleading claims that exaggerate

or falsify the environmental benefits of a product or company's practices, thus masking the absence of a true commitment to sustainability (Lyon & Montgomery, 2015).

For instance, a company may market a product as 'green' based on a single environmental attribute, while overlooking other attributes that are potentially damaging to the environment. This selective disclosure misleads consumers into believing they are making environmentally responsible purchasing decisions, which can not only erode consumer trust when the truth emerges but also disadvantage competitors who are authentically engaged in green practices (Laufer, 2003).

In this context, greenwashing is not simply a marketing misstep but a deliberate strategy that can undermine the concept of green marketing itself, leading to consumer skepticism and reducing the overall effectiveness of genuine environmental marketing efforts. As such, greenwashing presents a significant challenge to the integrity of green marketing and calls for consumers, businesses, and regulators to be vigilant in their efforts to promote and ensure authentic green practices (Delmas & Burbano, 2011).

Impact of Greenwashing on Consumer Decision-Making

The act of greenwashing can significantly distort the consumer decision-making process. Initially, greenwashing may lure eco-conscious consumers with promises of environmental benefits and social responsibility. Yet, the revelation of such practices being misleading can severely damage consumer trust and brand reputation. Consumers who fall prey to greenwashing might experience a sense of betrayal, which can foster skepticism not only towards the offending brand but also towards genuine environmental claims in the marketplace (Seegebarth et al., 2016).

This erosion of trust can have a ripple effect, influencing consumer behavior in various ways. It can result in consumers questioning the veracity of green marketing across the board, which makes it more challenging for them to make informed decisions that align with their environmental values. Additionally, the dissonance created by greenwashing can discourage consumers from paying a premium for products that are genuinely sustainable, as they might perceive these price differences as part of deceptive marketing tactics (Chen & Chang, 2013).

Furthermore, greenwashing can lead to a situation where ethical companies that invest in true sustainable practices are forced to compete with those that merely give the impression of such practices. This not only hinders the market growth of sustainably-produced goods but also dilutes the incentive for companies to engage in environmentally sound business practices. The long-term impact could stall the progress towards broader corporate sustainability as the value proposition of genuinely green products is clouded by cynicism (Parguel et al., 2015).

To combat the negative impacts of greenwashing, consumers and organizations alike are calling for stricter regulations and certifications that can verify the authenticity of a company's green claims. Education about the nuances of green marketing and increased transparency from businesses can empower consumers to make more informed decisions and ultimately, support a market environment where genuine sustainable practices are rewarded (Delmas & Burbano, 2011).

Empirical Evidence on Greenwashing Effects

Greenwashing, the act of misleading consumers about the environmental practices of a company or the environmental benefits of a product or service, has detrimental effects on consumer trust and brand reputation. As evidenced by the work of Seegebarth et al. (2016), companies that engage in greenwashing risk not only immediate consumer backlash but also long-term damage to their brand equity. Transparency in environmental claims is not just ethically imperative but also a strategic necessity for maintaining consumer loyalty and trust. Moreover, when consumers encounter greenwashing and recognize it, the violation of trust can lead to a severe backfire effect, including negative word-of-mouth and decreased repeat purchases (Laufer, 2003). To avoid such pitfalls, businesses are advised to adhere to truthful advertising and genuine environmental stewardship, thus ensuring that marketing claims align with actual practices, a sentiment echoed by Nyilasy et al. (2014), who emphasize the value of authenticity in green marketing.

Mitigating the Effects of Greenwashing

Mitigating the detrimental impact of greenwashing involves regulatory oversight, consumer education, and the implementation of stringent standards for environmental marketing claims.

Regulatory agencies have established guidelines that define acceptable green marketing practices

to prevent misleading claims. For instance, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in the United States released the "Green Guides" to help marketers avoid making environmental claims that mislead consumers. These guides encourage transparency and specificity in green marketing efforts (FTC, 2012).

Additionally, eco-labels and certifications from reputable third-party organizations serve as tools to assure consumers of a product's environmental credentials. Certifications like the Energy Star label or the Rainforest Alliance Certified seal indicate compliance with environmental standards and can help consumers make informed decisions (Dahl, 2010). These measures, when effectively applied, enhance consumer trust and encourage companies to adopt genuine sustainable practices.

Methodology

The methodology for this article involves a systematic review, a comprehensive survey of a topic that takes great care to find all relevant studies of the highest level of evidence, published and unpublished, assess each study, synthesize the findings from individual studies in an unbiased, reproducible way and present a balanced and impartial summary of the findings with due consideration of any flaws in the evidence.

- 1) The first step in this process is to conduct a literature search using relevant keywords such as "Green Wahsing," "Green Marketing," and " Consumer Decision-Making." This search is conducted across multiple databases and platforms, including ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Mendeley, Wingu, and Google Scholar, to ensure a comprehensive collection of relevant literature.
- 2) The next step is to screen the identified studies based on their titles and abstracts. Studies that do not meet the inclusion criteria are excluded. The remaining studies are then read in full to determine if they provide relevant information for the review. A total of 10 articles were identified and reviewed in this step.
- 3) Data extraction is the next step, where relevant information from the selected studies is extracted. This could include the study's purpose, methodology, findings, and conclusions.

This data is then analyzed and synthesized to identify key themes, trends, and gaps in the existing literature.

The final step is to write the review, summarizing the findings from the individual studies, discussing the overall trends observed in the research, and identifying areas where further research is needed. This systematic review methodology ensures a comprehensive and unbiased overview of the existing literature on The Dilemma of Greenwashing A Conceptual Review of Its Impact on Green Marketing and Consumer Decision-Making. It also helps to identify gaps in the current knowledge, providing direction for future research.

Here is a list of references for a literature review on " The Dilemma of Greenwashing A Conceptual Review of Its Impact on Green Marketing and Consumer Decision-Making ":

Name of Topic	Authors	Year	Tools Used	Result
Influence of Ecolabel	Riskos, K.;	2021	Survey with 571	Ecolabel credibility boosts green product
Credibility and Involvement on	Dekoulou, P.;		participants in Greece;	attitudes and purchase behaviors; attitudes
Green Product Purchase	Mylonas, N.;		multiple mediation	and involvement mediate this relationship.
Behavior	Tsourvakas, G.		model	
Green Marketing Effects on the	Alice O. Townsend	2017	Qualtrics Survey	The study likely revealed how green
Consumer				marketing affects brand image and
				purchase decisions on social media, and
				consumer ability to identify greenwashing
				in ads. Statistical tests such as ANOVA and
				t-tests would have validated these insights.
Greenwashing Study and	Mangini, Eduardo	2020	Structural Equation	Greenwashing undermines consumer trust
Consumers' Behavioral	& Amaral,		Modeling (SEM)	and reduces purchase intention.
Intentions	Lucimaura &			
	Conejero, Marco			
	Antonio & Pires,			
	Cristiane.			
The Dark Side of Green	Lopes JM, Gomes	2023	Partial Least Squares	The study discovered that greenwashing
Marketing: How Greenwashing	S, Trancoso T.		(PLS)	unexpectedly increases consumer
Affects Circular Consumption?				environmental concerns and their pursuit of
				pro-circular information, which
				paradoxically enhances their intentions
				toward circular consumption.

			T	
Greenwashing effect, attitudes,	Braga Junior, S.,	2019	Consumer Attitude and	The study reveals that exposure to
and beliefs in green	Pagán Martínez,		Perception Analysis	greenwashing diminishes product loyalty,
consumption	M., Miranda		Model	satisfaction, and perceived benefits,
	Correa, C., Cox			leading to consumer confusion. Despite
	Moura-Leite, R., &			this, consumers tend to focus on loyalty,
	Da Silva, D.			satisfaction, and benefits, often overlooking
				the perceived risks associated with
				greenwashed products.
The Impact of Green Marketing	Anh Duong	2021	Online Questionnaire,	The study revealed a strong correlation
on Customers' Buying Decision	Nguyen		SPSS and Excel for	between green marketing and consumer
			Data Analysis	buying behavior, identifying specific
				demographic and psychological traits that
				align with green purchasing habits and the
				varying influence of the green marketing
				mix 4P's on purchase decisions.
Analysing the Influence of	Correia E, Sousa	2023	Online Survey,	The study found a significant correlation
Green Marketing	S, Viseu C,		Descriptive Analyses,	between consumer attention to green
Communication in Consumers'	Larguinho M.		Parametric and Non-	marketing communication and green
Green Purchase Behaviour			Parametric Tests,	purchasing behavior, with more educated
			Linear Correlation,	individuals, those with stronger green
			Regression Analysis	attitudes, and women being the most
				attentive to such communications.
Fuzzy inference system to	Martínez P. et al.,	2019	Fuzzy Logic-Based	The fuzzy logic model clarifies consumer
study the behavior of the green			Computational Model	satisfaction and behavior towards
consumer facing the				greenwashed products.
perception of greenwashing				
Making Green Stuff? Effects of	De Jong, M. D. T.,	2018	4 × 2 Randomized	Greenwashing harms trust, doesn't improve
Corporate Greenwashing on	Harkink, K. M., &		Experimental Design	purchase interest.
Consumers	Barth, S.			
The Relationship Between	Antonius Satria	2023	Structural Equation	Green marketing mix may influence
Green Marketing Mix	Hadi		Modeling (SEM) with	purchase decisions via brand image;
and Purchasing Decisions: The	, Niken Permata		Confirmatory Factor	empirical testing needed.
Role of Brand	Sari, and Ardhi		Analysis for validity and	
Image as Mediator	Khairi		Cronbach's Alpha for	
			reliability.	
Image as Mediator	Khairi			

Article Finding and Result

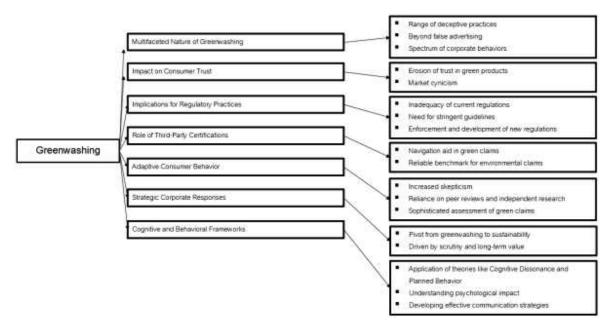
The conceptual review titled "The Dilemma of Greenwashing: Its Impact on Green Marketing and Consumer Decision-Making" focuses on dissecting the paradox that emerges when firms engage in greenwashing—a practice that can simultaneously attract and repel eco-conscious consumers.

Finding: The primary finding of this review is that greenwashing creates a complex scenario for consumers and marketers alike. On the one hand, initial consumer attraction to products from companies that engage in greenwashing is high due to the perceived alignment with the consumer's environmental values. On the other hand, once the greenwashing is uncovered, it leads to consumer distrust, not only towards the offending company but also towards other firms within the same industry. This distrust can extend to genuine green marketing efforts, making consumers skeptical of all environmental claims.

Result: The result of the impact of greenwashing on consumer decision-making is profoundly negative. Consumers who fall victim to greenwashing report feelings of betrayal and are more likely to switch to brands that they perceive as more honest, even if those brands are not as green. This consumer shift is often accompanied by a call for more stringent regulations and certifications to prevent greenwashing. For marketers, the key takeaway is that while greenwashing may result in short-term gains, it is detrimental in the long run, damaging brand reputation, consumer trust, and potentially leading to legal repercussions.

The review underscores the need for marketers to pursue authenticity in their green marketing campaigns and for regulatory bodies to enforce transparency, thereby aiding consumers in making informed decisions that align with their environmental values.

New Knowledge and Explicit



Uncovering New Insights and Explicit Understandings from a Conceptual Review by author (Paisarn Arunchoknumlap, 2023)

The examination of greenwashing's dilemma in the context of green marketing and consumer decision-making has revealed several key insights that contribute new knowledge to the field:

- Multifaceted Nature of Greenwashing: Greenwashing is a complex issue involving various deceptive practices, not just false advertising, but also overstating benefits and hiding negatives.
- Impact on Consumer Trust: Greenwashing significantly damages consumer trust, affecting
 not just individual brands but the entire green product category, leading to market
 skepticism.
- Implications for Regulatory Practices: Current regulations are insufficient to combat greenwashing, highlighting the need for stricter and more consistent global guidelines and better enforcement.
- 4. Role of Third-Party Certifications: Third-party certifications are increasingly vital in helping consumers discern genuine green claims, acting as a reliable benchmark against greenwashing.

- 5. Adaptive Consumer Behavior: Consumers are becoming more skeptical and resourceful, increasingly relying on peer reviews and independent research to evaluate green claims, altering their decision-making.
- 6. Strategic Corporate Responses: Some companies are shifting from greenwashing to true sustainability, driven by consumer and regulatory scrutiny and the recognized value of genuine sustainability.
- 7. Cognitive and Behavioral Frameworks: Applying theories like Cognitive Dissonance and Planned Behavior helps understand the psychological effects of greenwashing, aiding in developing effective green marketing communication strategies.

In essence, this body of work provides explicit, actionable knowledge that can inform stakeholders on the necessity of transparency in green marketing, the importance of robust certification mechanisms, and the need for more comprehensive consumer education to foster a marketplace that is conducive to both ethical business practices and informed consumer choices.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the systematic review of greenwashing within the domain of green marketing and its impact on consumer decision-making illuminates the complex interplay between corporate practices, regulatory frameworks, consumer perceptions, and market dynamics. The increasing prevalence of greenwashing practices has emerged as a critical concern, one that not only threatens the integrity of green marketing efforts but also has the potential to undermine consumer trust and negate the environmental benefits these practices purport to offer.

The findings underscore the necessity for stringent regulations and robust third-party certification systems to ensure that environmental claims are substantiated, thereby preserving the credibility of green marketing. Moreover, the importance of consumer education and advocacy is highlighted, empowering consumers to make informed choices and to hold companies accountable for misleading environmental claims.

Digital media, as a double-edged sword, offers a platform for both the propagation of green claims and the scrutiny thereof. In this dynamic landscape, transparency emerges as a key factor in

building and maintaining consumer trust. Companies that commit to honest and open communication regarding their environmental impact are more likely to engender consumer loyalty and avoid the pitfalls associated with greenwashing.

This review serves as a call to action for all stakeholders in the green marketing ecosystem: for businesses to engage in authentic and verifiable green practices; for consumers to remain vigilant and well-informed; and for policymakers to create and enforce regulations that will safeguard the market against deceptive claims. Only through concerted and collaborative efforts can the twin goals of environmental sustainability and consumer trust be achieved within the context of green marketing.

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The Current Situation of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Protection

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Abstract

The protection of traditional knowledge has been debated in international forums, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). In this regard, several developing countries have to find the appropriate legal mechanisms to protect their own resources. The existing intellectual property rights regimes, a new form of intellectual property rights or a *sui generis* system, have been debated for the protection of traditional knowledge. The existing intellectual property rights regimes which recognized in WIPO are not appropriate directly to protect all subsets of traditional knowledge. However, some forms of traditional knowledge may be protected by some regimes of those recognized categories.

There were several biopiracy cases concerning traditional medicines, such as Neem, Turmeric, Ayahuasca and Kwao Kruae, involved acquisition of intellectual property rights without compensation for the traditional knowledge holders. The cases demonstrate that the lack of protection, particularly for traditional medicinal knowledge, as a subset of traditional knowledge, poses a significant problem on international and national levels.

Thailand, as one of the rich countries of those knowledge. The *sui generis* system has been provided to protect Thai traditional medical knowledge in 1999. This paper will explores the current situation of Thai traditional medical knowledge protection, particularly, the significant legal measures concerning the protections.

Key words: traditional knowledge, traditional medical knowledge, sui generis system

1 Introduction

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Thailand is one of the richest countries of traditional knowledge and genetic resources in the Southeast Asia region.⁶ There are over ten thousand plant varieties containing medicinal properties in Thailand, about two thousand terrestrial species of which are only found in Thailand⁷ and the density of medicinal plants rates are at thirty bio-species per one square kilometre. Thailand has also faced some experiences of biopiracy on Thai Jasmine rice (Thai Khao Hom Mari)⁹, Kwao Kruae (*Pueraria mirifica*)¹⁰, and Plao-noi (*Croton sublyratus*).¹¹ Thai traditional medicine has long been used in Thai health care and is a sort of 'holistic and natural approach of health care' and related closely to the Buddhism religion. 12 Refer to the protection of consumers. Thai traditional medicine products have been controlled by the *Drug* Act B.E. 2510 (1967). There are both pre-marketing and post-marketing controls of traditional medicine. The pre-marketing control measures are: a) the manufacture, importation or selling of traditional medicine requires the license from Thai Food and Drug Administration (hereafter referred to as 'Thai FDA'); b) traditional medicine needs to be registered with the Thai FDA in order to control the quality, safety and efficacy of the drug prior marketing; c) drug advertisements in all media have to get approval from the Thai FDA before distribution to the public. This is to control the 'truthfulness and non-exaggeration' of drug information. ¹³

⁶ The 'Kingdom of Thailand' known as 'Thailand' is the only country in the Southeast Asia region that has never been colonized. The Country consists of 513,115 sq. km or 198,114 sq. mi. as equivalent to the size of France or slightly smaller than Texas. The total population in 2000 is about 62,056,000 (male: 30,885,000 and female: 31,171,000) and totally increased to 65,740,000 in 2007. The Country is surrounding by Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia. About 80% of the population is based on primary agricultural products. Thailand is one of the rice exporters among India, Bangladesh, Vietnam and the United States. Thai *Khao Hom Mari* known as *Thai Jasmine rice* has long been known among the rice consumers. In the past decades, Thailand began to shift the development into industrial manufacturing particularly for exportation. However, most of the people, particularly in rural areas, are still rely on agricultural sectors. See The U.S. Department of State, Diplomacy in Action, Thailand, http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2814.htm at 4 September 2023

⁷ Thai Traditional Medical Wisdom Protection Section, Thai Traditional Medicine Institute, 'CBD and Thai Constitutional Court' (2000) 4/1 *Thai Traditional Medicine Journal* 6, 8.

⁸ Thomas J Krumenacher, 'Protection for Indigenous Peoples and Their Traditional Knowledge: Would a Registry System Reduce the Misappropriation of Traditional Knowledge?' (2004) 8 *Marquette Intellectual Property Law Review* 143, 151.

^{9&#}x27;Thai Khao Hom Mari' or 'Thai Jasmine rice' has generally been known and accepted by rice consumers for immemorial times. For whatever reasons, lastly, Thai Government policy has changed the name of 'Jasmine rice' to 'Khao-Hom-Ma-Li' (the meaning of Jasmine rice in Thai). 10 'Kwao Kruae' or *Pueraria mirifica* is a kind of herb use for medicinal compounds, cosmetics and food additives. Thai Kwao Kruae (*Pueraria mirifica*) had been patent in various products in Japan, Korea, Australia, EU and the United States. It has been found as 'prior art' in Thailand. Kwao Kruae was documented in form of text by Laung Anusan Suanthorn published in Larn-na language (native northern language of Thailand) in B.E. 2472 (1929). The text was reprinted in Central Thai language in B.E. 2474 (1931). Kwao Kruae was first patented by Dr. Pope on behalf of National Research Development Corporation, London, England. It was submitted for patent on 14 April 1955 and granted on 6 November 1957. See Vichai Chokevivat, 'What should we do with the Patent of Kwao Kruae?' (B.E. 2548 (2005)) 3 *Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine Journal* '102, 102-113. 11 See GRAIN and Kalpavriksh, *Traditional Knowledge of Biodiversity in Asia-Pacific: Problems of Piracy & Protection* (2002) [27-8] GRAIN https://www.grain.org/briefings/?type=5&l=1 at 4 September 2023.

¹² Vichi Chockevivat and Anchalee Chuthaputti, 'The Role of Thai Traditional Medicine in Health Promotion' (Paper presented at the 6th Global Conference on Health Promotion, Bangkok, Thailand, 7-11 August 2005) 2......₃₀₃.....

าร-The Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967) Article 46 stating that No person shall produce or sell a traditional drug, or import of order a traditional drug into the Kingdom, unless he has obtained a license from the licensing authority. The application for and the grant of a license shall be in accordance with the rules,

post-marketing control is a general sampling check of traditional medicinal products from market places. These include the following: a) inspection of GMP [Good Manufacturing Practices] compliance at manufacturing sites; b) monitoring of manufacturing process changes to ensure no adverse effects on the safety or efficacy of the medicines; c) monitoring of the use of marketed drugs for unexpected health risks, taking action if risks are detected by informing the public, investigating the cause and removing the drugs from the market; d) receiving and handling of complaints; e) safety monitoring program for new drugs; f) re-evaluation of pharmaceutical products.¹⁴

Traditional medicine practitioners (personnel in Thai traditional medicine, pharmacy, midwife and applied Thai traditional medicine practitioners, such as massagers) are also controlled by the Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967) and the Art of Healing Act B.E. 2542 (1999). 15 Those practitioners have to register with the Division of Medical Registration, Department of Medical Service Support, Ministry of Public Health. 16 The professional license will be granted to the qualified practitioners.¹⁷ In addition, the authorized agency as mentioned above is also responsible for the consideration of professional misconduct of traditional medicine practitioners (if any). 18 Furthermore, the Ministry of Public Health also controls the curricula of the institutions which provides teaching and practicing of Thai traditional medicine. 19 It is simply say that traditional medicine in Thailand has been controlled in three main aspects including traditional medicinal products, traditional practitioners and the traditional medicine curricula of academic institutions. As mentioned earlier, traditional medicine has long been controlled and protected under the laws concerning consumer protection in most countries. However, the protection of traditional medicine in the view against biopiracy or misappropriation has just begun in the past decades.²⁰ Thailand is one of the leading countries to enacted laws particularly for the protection of traditional medicine, the *Protection and* Promotion of Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E.2542 (1999). It is known that this Act has been enacted under the *sui generis* system.

The purpose of this article will explore the main legal measures of traditional medical knowledge protections under this Act concerning subject matters to be protected, the right holders, duration of protections and some important issues concerned.

2 Thai laws for the protection of traditional medical knowledge

procedures and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation'. See Food and Drug Administration Thailand (Thai FDA), Drug Control Division, Ministry of Public Health, http://www.fda.moph.go.th/eng/drug/pre.stm at 4 September 2023.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Vichai Chokevivat, Anchalee Chuthaputti and Pavana Khumtrakul, 'The Use of Traditional Medicine in the Thai Health Care System' (WHO, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Consultation on Development of Traditional Medicine in the South East Asia Region, Pyongyang, DPR Korea, 22- 24 June 2005) 4.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid. There are both private and State Universities that provided the Bachelor Degree in Thai traditional medicine, such as Rangsit University, Mahasarakarm University, Mahidol University,

Thammasat University, Ramkhamflatellgะชุปอุธิการบากโจรัสโปราติแสน ใปเห็กซึ่งเกิล้์เที่ Thammasat University which was the first open university that offers Bachelor Degree in Thai traditional medicine.

²⁰ Particularly, after the *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992* entered into force. This is because the Convention opened to all member states to regulate the national legislations to protect their genetic resources and traditional knowledge. See Article 8 of the *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992*.

The protections under this law may be analysed into three main topics as the following: (i) subject matters of protections (ii) the right holders and (iii) duration of protection (iv) Scope of Rights (v) Transfer of Rights (VI) The protection of herbs under this *Act*

(i) Subject matters of protections

It is important to bear in mind that the significant meaning of the relevant terms, such as ²¹ "Thai traditional medical knowledge" means fundamentals of knowledge and capability in Thai traditional medicine.

"Thai traditional medicine" means a medical procedure in relation to examination, diagnosis, therapy, treatment or prevention of disease or promotion and rehabilitation of human or animal health, obstetrics or Thai traditional massage, including preparation of Thai traditional medicine and invention of a medical device and instrument upon knowledge or treatise which has been conveyed and developed continuality.

"Thai traditional drugs (medicine)" means drug obtained directly from herb or by mixing, blending or transforming or herbs, including folk medicine under the law on drugs.

"Treatise on Thai traditional medicine" means any technical knowledge in relation to Thai traditional medicine that having been written or recorded on Thai traditional book, palm-leaf, inscription or other materials, or that has not been recorded, but it has been learned or conveyed continually by any means.

"Recipe of Thai traditional medicine" means a formula that specifies production processes and compounds of medicine whereby Thai traditional medicine, irrespective of its form, is one of the compounds.

"Herb" means a plant, animal, micro-organism, substance, original extract of plant or animal to be used, transformed, mixed or compounded as drug or food for examination, diagnosis, therapy, treatment or prevention of disease or for intensification of human or animal health, including the origin or habitat thereof.

The subject matters to be protected under this law are *recipe* (the formulas of Thai traditional drugs, method or formula) and *treatise* (the texts on Thai traditional medicine, monograph or book). ²²

Presently, Thai traditional medical knowledge is defined into four categories as follows: (1) national recipe of Thai traditional medicine or national treatise on Thai traditional medicine (hereafter referred to as 'National category'); (2) general recipe of Thai traditional medicine or national treatise on Thai traditional medicine (hereafter referred to as 'General category); (3) personal recipe of Thai traditional medicine or national treatise on Thai traditional medicine (hereafter referred to as 'Personal category')²³ and (4) community recipe of Thai traditional medicine or national treatise on Thai traditional medicine hereafter referred

to as 'Community category').²⁴ It should be noted that Thai traditional medical knowledge to be eligible for protection under this Act is specific only in Thai traditional medical knowledge relating to recipe and treatise. This is meant to protect only the intellectual knowledge in the form of formulas or texts not plant genetic resources that are related to this knowledge. The National category on Thai traditional medical knowledge are notified by Ministerial regulations.²⁵ In addition this Act also provides that 'a person who wishes to take a National formula of Thai traditional drug to be registered as a drug formula and apply for drug production permission in accordance with the law on drugs or take it for a research study to improve or develop it to be a new drug formula for commercial purpose shall file an application for permission to use and pay fees including remuneration for such use to the Licensor. The application for permission and the granting of permission, restrictions and remuneration shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions as specified in the Ministerial regulations'. 26 It is noted that Thailand has also implemented the principle of sharing of benefit regarding the use of Thai traditional medical knowledge which is different from the other countries, such as the Organization for African Unity (OAU) Model Law²⁷ or Peruvian Law, ²⁸ that the benefit goes directly to the community but for Thailand the benefit falls to the country as a whole. This Act aims to protect the formulas of Thai traditional drugs or texts of Thai traditional medicine that are considered as National properties. However, it is extremely difficult to justify what formulas or texts are the National properties. It means that the government sector concerned has to justify the National formulas or texts from the existing Thai traditional formulas of drugs or texts which have been used in day to day traditional practices. More over the Act has also classified another class of Thai traditional formulas of drugs or texts as General category without a clear-cut definition. Similarly, the National and the General category will be notified by the Ministerial regulations.²⁹ This Act describes the General category as they have already been widely used, or those that were under the protection of Personal category, which then expired under Section 33³⁰ and turn to be General category. The Act provides for the protection of interested persons, such as an individual as a person and a community, who register their traditional medical knowledge. However, some members of the committee are selected from qualified practitioners and other sectors, but those members are also selected and appointed by the Ministry of Public Health, and qualifications of the members have to be in accordance with the rules and procedure prescribed by the Ministerial regulation.³¹

As mentioned earlier, in this particular part of protection, this law ignores the protection of *plant genetic resources* related to Thai traditional medical knowledge which is

²¹ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 3

²² The *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 14 states that 'The right in Thai traditional medical knowledge to be protected under this Act is the right in Thai traditional medical knowledge in concerning with a recipe of, and treatise on, Thai traditional medicine".

²³ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 16

²⁴ The *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, latest Amendment.

²⁵ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999),

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the principal component of Thai traditional medicine. This is because plant genetic resources are also protected by other laws, such as the National Park Act B.E. 2504 (1961), the Reserved Forest Act B.E.2503 (1960), the Plant Variety Act B.E.2518 (1975) and the Plant Variety Protection Act B.E. 2542 (1999), with different purposes according to those laws, thus the plant genetic resources related to Thai traditional medicine should be protected under this law. This topic might be developed and discussion in the future.

However, it is important to bear in mind that the law is not compulsory for anyone to bring their traditional medicinal knowledge to register with the Government agency.³² Everyone is free to apply for the protection of their traditional medical knowledge or he/she may prefer to keep his/her traditional medical knowledge confidential. In fact, it is rather difficult to keep traditional medicinal knowledge secret particularly in the case of traditional medical products because it would be under the control of efficacy and safety by the Drug Act B.E.2510 (1967) which must be disclosed, unless the production of the drugs is for personal household use.

(ii) The Right Holders

As mentioned earlier, the right holders are might be State (by the authorized Government agency), personal or community. The Government is an authorized holder on National category by law (Ministerial regulation). The Minister of the Ministry of Public Health has the power to declare by notification of recipe and treatise on Thai traditional medical knowledge that are specially beneficial or valuable in medicine or to public health.³³ Thus, this topic will mention particularly to the conditions for an individual to register their rights. The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge B.E. 2542 (1999) provides the conditions of the registered individual in Section 21 as follows: a persons who has the right to register the right [for protection of intellectual property rights] in Thai traditional medical knowledge in accordance with Section 20³⁴ must be of *Thai nationality* and shall have the following qualifications: (1) being an inventor of Thai traditional drug formulas or Thai traditional medicine texts; (2) being a person improving or developing Thai traditional formulas or a Thai traditional medicine texts; and (3) being an inheritor of Thai traditional drug formulas or Thai traditional medicine texts. 35 The registration under this Act is limited only to a person who has Thai nationality and be an inventor, improving or developing, or inheritor of the Thai traditional recipe and treatise.

However, the registration may be applied for joint applicants, in this case the registrar is authorized to consider and enquire all applicants subject to the rules and procedure prescribed by the Ministerial regulation. ³⁶ In this case foreigners may benefit by receiving the permission from the right holder³⁷ or if they need to do research; develop or improve the

²⁶ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999). Section 19.

²⁷ See the Organization for African Unity (OAU) Model Law, Part IV Community Rights, Article 16.

²⁸ See Panumas Kudngaongarm, 'Protecting Intellectual Property in Thai Traditional Medicine' (2009) Lambert Academic Publishing GmbH & Co.KG Dudweiler Landstr. 99,66123 Saarbrucken, Germany, 329-338.

²⁹ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 18

³⁰ The right in Thai traditional medical knowledge under this Act shall subsist for the life of the right-holder and continue to subsist for fifty years as from the death of the right-holder. ³¹ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 5.

National category for commercial purposes they need to get approval from the authorised government agency. ³⁸ According to the requirement of registration of traditional medical knowledge under this Act ³⁹ this knowledge must: not belong to the National or General or the Personal categories; prepared by Thai traditional medical principle (such as the use of extracts of plants or animals or microorganisms that have obtained the *original extracts* from nature);⁴⁰ and using a rough transformation as the processing method of transformation. 41 This is to simply say that the Personal Thai traditional drug formulas will be protected under this law if the native Thai traditional drug is derived from primitive preparation or rough transformation, such as boiling, blending, fermentation, or without contemporary scientific methods for preparation. Therefore, this law refuses to register the extract that is derived from and through modern scientific method. This is may be the drafting committee concentrated on the definition of 'traditional' that (traditional medicine) should be derived only from 'rough transformation' rather than taking into account the purpose of production which remained traditional medicinal product, not the conventional medicine. In addition, with respect to this law on the registered conditions, the Thai policy on protection of Thai traditional medical knowledge may overlook the development or evolution of traditional knowledge. The methods (rough transformation) of how to get the medicinal substance from herbs or medicinal plants are only the methodology that humanity uses to obtain the medicinal compound that is in the seed, leaf, bark or flower of the medicinal plant. The method used to obtain the medical substance does not provide a reason to refuse registration.

In this regard, if the purpose of this Act is to protect Thai traditional medical knowledge, it is not necessary to worry about the methodology of how the substance (pure extract) is obtained from herbs and medicinal plants. However, if the substance is derived from chemical preparation, which is not prepared from naturally occurring microorganisms and their components, animals, plants or extracts from animals or plants, it is normally protected under patent law which applicable to the patent law's criteria. It is the fact that, the *Thai Patent Act* does not protect 'naturally occurring microorganism and their components, animals, plants, or extracts from animals or plants'. 42 However, the Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999) is based on sui generis system, thus the components of plants and animals, even its extracts, could be protected under the criteria of traditional medicine.

³² The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 20.

³³ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 17.

³⁴ See above n 68.

³⁵ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999),

³⁶ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 25.

³⁷ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 36 states that 'The right holder may permit any other person to exercise his right under Section 34. The licensing to exercise the right under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial regulations'.

³⁸ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999). Section 19.

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Moreover, it is not all naturals of animals and plants, or extracts from animals or plants that are protected but only the components that are related to traditional medicine. With regard to this condition, the *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E.* 2542 (1999) has not only created an inconvenience for the registration of Thai traditional medical knowledge but also an obstacle to achieve the main purposes of this *Act*.

(iii) Duration of Protection

The duration for the protection of Thai traditional medical knowledge that has already been registered under this Act is valid for the life time of the right holder and extends for another fifty years from the death of the right holder. 43 In the case where there are joint right holders, the right shall be valid for the life time of all joint right holders and extended another fifty years from the death of the last surviving right holder. 44 In this connection, it is important to note that after the end of the period of protection, according to this Act, the Personal category shall fall into the *General category*. 45 It means that everyone can use this knowledge freely without restriction. With respect to this condition, this law may over look to the importance of Personal category that may be beneficial or valuable in medicine or public health, and appropriate for the National category rather than the General category. This is may be because, in the meantime while this Act was being drafted it took into account the concept of intellectual property rights regime, that after the lapse of protection period the individual right will fall into the public domain. 46 The duration of Thai traditional medicine protection is implemented through the copyright law. 47 The protection policy of this Act, may overlook the ultimate benefit of the protection as other intellectual property such as geographical indication which is unlimitedly. Besides, it is to be borne in mind that the concept of protection of Thai traditional medicine is not necessary to follow all criteria of intellectual property rights regimes because the concept of legislation of this Act is based on the sui generis regime (or specific law). Thus, the period of protection could have been limited not cover only for some certain time as mentioned in copyright law. For example, the duration of Peruvian law for the protection of traditional medical knowledge is limitless in this regard it is claimed that 'because they are the property of the National Patrimony. Likewise they are passed on from generation to generation'. 48 In

³⁹ The *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 22 states that 'The right in Thai traditional medicine intelligence **shall not be registered** when the Registrar is of the opinion that: (1) It is the National Thai traditional drug formulas or a National texts on Thai traditional medicine or is the General Thai traditional drug formulas or General texts on Thai traditional medicine; and (2) It is the Personal formulas of Thai traditional drug which is not prepared by the principle of Thai traditional medicine, such as the use of plant or animal extracts or microorganisms which are not original extracts in nature or using a processing method that is not rough transformation.'

⁴⁰ The 'original extract' means 'a natural substance that has not been prepared or added with molecules in accordance with scientific processes to result in a new substance'. See the *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 3. ⁴¹ The 'rough transformation' means 'the preparation or change of the conditions or properties of herbs to obtain combined extracts by traditional and developed methods without extraction to be pure substances on a species or individual basis'. See the *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 3.

⁴² The *Thai Patent Act (No.3) B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 9(1) states that 'the following inventions are not protected under this Act: (1) naturally occurring microorganisms and their components, animals, plants or extracts from animals or plants.'

⁴³ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999),

this case, the right holders have to bear in mind that if they register their traditional medical knowledge their rights shall be protected for a limited duration as provided in this *Act*, on the contrary, if they do not register, those rights may stay with them for an unlimited time. The drafting committee of this *Act* may over looked the future of Thai traditional medical knowledge which will fall into public domain, known as the General category, within fifty to one hundred years from the date of the registrations. This is because most of the rights holders of Thai traditional medical knowledge have the average age of being over 60 years old ⁴⁹

(iv) Scope of Rights

The rights of the right holder under this Act are mentioned in Section 34 that 'No other person except the right holder shall have the right to produce drugs and have the right to study and research, dispense, improve or develop the Thai traditional drug formulas or the intelligence in the texts on Thai traditional medicine that has been registered.⁵⁰ It is an exclusive right or the sole ownership of the right holder on the registered Thai traditional medical knowledge, either in recipe or treatise. It is similar to the Thai patent law that states in Section 36: 'No other person except the patentee shall have following rights: (1) where the subject matter of a patent is a product, the right to produce, use, sell, have in the possession for sale, after for sale or import the patented product; (2) where the subject matter of a patent is a process, the right to use the patented process, to produce, use, sell have in the possession for sale, offer for sale or import the product produced by the patented process.' 51 This Act has also exempted the following activities from its operation: (1) any act that has been performed for the purpose of education, investigation, experiment or research in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Minister or (2) the preparation of drugs under a physician's prescription by a Thai traditional medical practitioner or (3) the production of drugs for local subsistence or the production of drugs by state medical establishments or the use of Thai traditional medicine texts for the purpose of medical treatment in state medical establishments in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Minister.⁵² It is similar to the Thai patent law that states in Section 36: 'No other person except the patentee shall have following rights: (1) where the subject matter of a patent is a product, the right to produce, use, sell, have in the possession for sale, after for sale or import the patented product; (2) where the Subject matter of a patent is a process; the right

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ For example, the duration of copyright may be expired at 70, 50 or 25 years as applicable and 20 years for patent, then, those rights will fall into the public domain. See Graig Collins and Heather Forrest *Intellectual Property* (First published in 2008) 47-8, 146.

⁴⁷ The duration of copyright law protection in Thai law is valid for life time of the right holder and extend to another fifty years after the death of the right holder.

⁴⁸ See Panumas Kudngaongarm, above n 28, 329-328., Pacon, Iur Ana Maria, 'The Peruvian Proposal on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge' (Paper presented at the UNCTAD Expert Meeting of Systems and National Experiences for Protecting Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices, Geneva, Switzerland, 30 October-1 November 2000) 11.

to use the patented process, to produce, use, sell have in the possession for sale, offer for sale or import the product produced by the patented process.' This *Act* has also exempted the following activities from its operation: (1) any act that has been performed for the purpose of education, investigation, experiment or research in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Minister or (2) the preparation of drugs under a physician's prescription by a Thai traditional medical practitioner or (3) the production of drugs for local subsistence or the production of drugs by state medical establishments or the use of Thai traditional medicine texts for the purpose of medical treatment in state medical establishments in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Minister. This regard, the local traditional healers are still free to use

traditional medicine in household use, however, the *Act* has not provided the detail of how much they may use for the local subsistence. Even the *Act* mentioned this information will be provided 'in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Minister', currently there are not any Ministerial rules concerning this matter directly. Within the scope of rights, there is the need to mention the transferable of rights and the reciprocity principle on the Thai traditional medicine intelligence as follows.

(v) Transfer of Rights

The rights in Thai traditional medical knowledge under this Act are not be transferable to any person except by way of inheritance.⁵⁵ However, the right holders may permit any person⁵⁶ to use their rights (this shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed in the ministerial regulations).⁵⁷ According to these conditions, it is important to bear in mind that after the Thai traditional medical knowledge has been registered the right holders no longer have the privilege to transfer their rights to anyone. The transferable of right shall be exercised only through the succession. In this connection, the purposes of this Act may be to protect the benefit of the right holders who permit anyone to use their right must be exercised according to the regulation provided by the Ministerial regulations. With respect to purposes of this Act to protect and promote Thai traditional medical knowledge, the drafting committee may have overlooked the opposite result that may arise from this limitation. This is because if the Thai traditional medical knowledge holders consider the limitation of transfer of their rights which limited only through the succession, they may not bring their knowledge to be registered with the Government agency. It is to be borne in mind the fact that the statutory heir is not always the appropriate person to handle Thai traditional medical knowledge. The right holders shall be the ones who know best that who should be the appropriate persons to handle their knowledge, those persons may not be their statutory heirs who are the legally authorized persons as successors according to the compulsory conditions of this Act Thus, the Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999) should respect the fundamental right of property, that the rights may be transferred to any one as also

⁴⁹ See Panumas Kudngaongarm, above n 28, 448.

⁵⁰The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 34.

⁵¹ The *Thai Patent Act (No.3) B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 36.

⁵² The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 34.

⁵³ The *Thai Patent Act (No.3) B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 36.

⁵⁴ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 34.

stated in the That Patent Act B.E. 2342 (1999), Section 38 Which states โทส์ 1 The patentee may permit any other person to exercise his right [patent] under Section 36 and 37 or transfer his patent to any other person.⁵⁸ Generally, the intellectual property rights may be transferred to any other persons.⁵⁹ In the case of Thai law concerning this matter the drafting committee may have attempted to protect Thai traditional medicine intelligence by ensuring that it could not be transferred to any other persons, particularly to those who do not have Thai nationality. On the contrary, if the term of protection⁶⁰ is lapsed the registered Personal Thai traditional medical knowledge shall enter the category of General category which everyone may use freely without any compensation to the traditional holders of the medicinal knowledge.

(VI) The protection of herbs under this Act

Besides the protection of the rights on Thai traditional recipe (method or formula) and treatise (monograph or book) as mentioned earlier, this Act also protects some herbs related to traditional medicine. This Act protects the herbs in two significant criteria: (a) species of herbs; and (b) herbs conservation areas.

(a) **Species of herbs** The herbs that are protected under this *Act* are only the herbs that are valuable for study, research, of economic importance or may become extinct. 61 The protected herbal species, called controlled herbs, shall be considered by the Minister (of Public health) with the advice of the Committee. 62 It has to be noted that the *controlled* herbs are selected independently by the Committee and they are authorised to establish the measures of protection, as cited in the following: (1) specifying the amount or quantity of controlled herbs under possession, use, maintenance, storage or transportation which are required to notify the registrar; (2) specifying the rules, procedures and conditions in notifications under (1); (3) specifying the rules, procedures and conditions in the possessing, utilization, maintenance, storage or transportation of controlled herbs. (4) specifying the rules, procedures and conditions in the study and research of controlled herbs. (5) specifying the rules, procedures and conditions in the export of controlled herbs for commercial purposes and non-commercial purposes or distribution or transformation of controlled herbs for commercial purposes. (6) specifying any other requirements for protection, prevention or suppression or mitigation of danger or damage that may occur to controlled herbs. 63 The species of controlled herbs are not specified by the categories of Thai traditional medical knowledge. The Committee is free to select the significant herbs or endanger species to be protected under this Act. Even the criteria of controlled herbs is provided, such as 'valuable for study or research, or of economic importance or may become extinct', there is still rather wide concepts and complicated issues to be specified.

-----The-eonsideration of the Committee on this issue may effect directly the daily lifestyle of

⁵⁵ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999),

⁵⁶ Any person in this regard means to any one either an ordinary person, or juristic person or even Thai nationality or foreigner. The Act provided the condition of Thai nationality only to the right holder (Section 21).

⁵⁷ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 36.

⁵⁸ The *Thai Patent Act (No.3) B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 38.

⁵⁹ There are some exceptional cases, such as the compulsory licenses or Government use. As to the example that indicated in the Thai Patent Act (No.3) B.E. 2542 (1999), Part V Licenses of Right Compulsory licenses and Government Use, Section 45 to 52.

⁶⁰ See Section 33.

people, particularly in the rural areas. This is because the Act prohibits anyone to Conduct research studies or export or sell or transform the controlled herbs for commercial purposes unless having been given permission from the licensing authority. Moreover, there are not any exemptions for local subsistence or household use of controlled herbs on the ground of commercial purposes. Thus, even small business enterprises (SME) done by the indigenous or local people concerning the controlled herbs are prohibited unless having been given permission from the licensing authorities. In this regard, it is rather surprising that while many significant matters concerning the registration of Thai traditional medical knowledge have not been established by the Committee, it has already enacted the first controlled herbs namely 'Kwao Kruae' ('Kwao Kruae Khao' or White Kwao Kruae: Pueraria candollei Graham & Benth. var. mirifica (Airy Shaw et Suvatabhandhu)

Niyomdham and *Pueraria candollei* Graham & Benth. var.*candollei*, Family: Leguminosae, Genus: Papilionoideae.; 'Kwao Kruae Dang' or Red Kwao Kruae: *Butea superba* Roxb., Family: Leguminosae, Genus: Papilionoideae; and 'Kwao Kruae Dum' or Black Kwao: Kruae *Mucuna macrocarpa* Wall., Family: Leguminosae, Genus: Papilionoideae). According to the Ministerial Notification on Controlled Herbs of the 'Kwao Kruae' it has specified the minimum possession which has to be notified to the competent authority, for example the farmers, or ordinary people, may have in possession not more than 6 kg of dried Kwao Kruae Khao, 4 kg of dried Kwao Kruae Dang and 2 kg of dried Kwao Kruae Dum. Moreover, the regulations also provide the controlled measure of the exportation of Kwao Kruae, whether for commercial or non commercial purposes, particularly for the natural Kwao Kruae. Kruae is selected as the first controlled herb subject in this *Act* because it was considered as the first case of biopiracy of Thai traditional medicine since it was first patented in the UK in 1957. In the meantime, this case has not yet been acknowledged as biopiracy. However, to build up the fence for protecting the house after the burglary is still better than doing nothing.

(b) Herbs Conservation Areas

Herbs conservation area, or the area where the herbs naturally originate in the ecology system, is another measure for the protection of medicinal plants under this *Act*. It is provided in Section 57 that: For the purpose of protecting herbs and the areas from where the herbs naturally originate in the ecological system or have biodiversity or can be easily affected by humans in the areas designated to be *conservation areas*, the Minister with the advice of the Committee shall prepare action plans called the 'Management Plans for the Protection of

⁶¹ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 44.

⁶² Ibid; the types, nature, species and the name of herbs shall be published in the Government Gazette.

⁶³ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 45.

⁶⁴ The *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 46 states that 'No person shall conduct research studies or export controlled herbs or dispose of or process controlled herbs for commercial purposes unless having been given permission. The application for a license and the issuance of a license under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed in the ministerial regulations. The license issued under paragraph one shall be valid until December 31 of the third year from the year of issuing the license'.

⁶⁵ See the *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 44 to 65.

Herbs' for submission to the Council of Ministers for approval. ก็ตั้งที่ 1.9 ประจำปี พ.ศ. 2566 Conservation areas and the Management Plans for the Protection of Herbs⁷¹ need to be approved by the Council of Ministers, however, if in cases 'where any area is the area from where the herbs naturally originate in the ecological system or biodiversity that can be destroyed or affected by humans or the entering of the area for using herbs is of a risky nature to cause the extinction or the

⁷¹ The Management Plans for the Protection of Herbs may be prepared as 'short-term, middle-term and long-term plans as appropriate and shall consist of the programs and guidelines for operations in the following matters: (1) Determining the conditions in granting permission to any person to enter the conservation zones in accordance with the governing laws related thereto to be complied by relevant government agencies for preserving the natural conditions or the value of herbs or to avoid impacts on the natural ecosystems or the biodiversity in the provenance areas of herbs. (2) Determining management methods particularly for the provenance areas of herbs including determining the scope of duties and responsibilities of relevant government agencies for the purpose of cooperation and coordination, resulting in efficiency for preserving the natural conditions, natural ecosystems, biodiversity and the value of herbs in the said areas. (3) Surveys and research studies on herbs and the provenance areas of herbs for the purpose of determining measures for the protection of herbs and provenance areas of herbs. (4) Examination, monitoring and analysis of the entering of the conservation zones for the purpose of assessing the operating performance in accordance with the plans and the enforcement of relevant laws. The management plans for the protection of herbs under paragraph one shall be published in the Government Gazette.' See the Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 57.

reduction of genetics or the government authorities have the objectives to encourage people to participate in the management, development and utilization of herbs in that areas and that area has not yet been designated to be the conservation areas by Council of Ministers, the Minister (of Public health) with the advice of the Committee shall have the power to issue Ministerial regulations designating the said area to be the Protected area for herbs' 72. Besides the Conservation areas that gain approval by the Cabinet the Protected area for herbs that are authorized by the Ministry (of Public Health) is considered as another reserved measure to protect the area from where the herbs naturally originate in the ecological system. These measures aim to protect the natural medicinal herbs that may be in danger or risk to extinction particularly to the specific region where the medicinal herbs naturally originate in the ecological system. The Government also encourages the private sector to participate in the protection, promotion and development of herbs. In this regard, this Act provides that 'the owner or the possessor of the land which is the provenance of herbs or the land to be used for cultivation of herbs has the right to take the said land to be registered with the Registrar for seeking assistance or seeking support under this Act. The application for registration, the issuance of a certificate of registration and the cancellation of registration shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial regulation.' ⁷³ The encouraging measure for private sectors, or local farmers, to raise medicinal herbs (medicinal herb plantations) has been developed in China since 1957s.⁷⁴ This measure has -also-been----implemented--into-this--Act,--as-14mentioned-earlier,--Currently,--the--Ministerial

⁶⁶ Ministerial Notification on Controlled Herbs (Kwao Kruae) B.E. 2549 (2006), dated 11 January B.E. 2549 (2006).

⁶⁷ Ibid, Article 4. For more information of other groups, such as traditional practitioners, Government sector or Educational Institutions etc see the full text of Ministerial Notification on Controlled Herbs (Kwao Kruae) B.E. 2549 (2006), dated 11 January B.E. 2549 (2006) at www.dtam.moph.go.th ⁶⁸ Ibid. ⁶⁹ See above n 5.

⁷⁰ The Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 57.

regulation concerning the application for registration, the land for medicinal herb plantations has also been enacted.

Conclusion

Even though the *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E.* 2542 (1999) is the most relevant *Act* to protect Thai traditional medical knowledge, there are several loopholes that may create an obstacle for protecting Thai traditional medical knowledge. As mentioned above in the context of this *Act*, the Thai traditional medical knowledge is protected particularly regarding the *recipe* (method or formula) and treatise (monograph or book). The herbs, or medicinal plants, that will be protected are those considered as 'controlled herbs', and for whatever reasons, almost a decade since this *Act* has been effected there are only two herbs, Kwao Kruae and only part of flower of Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa L.*) ⁷⁵, are protected under controlled herbs' issue. Besides, there is also a number of technical obstacles which need to be clarified by the Ministerial regulations,

particularly the regulations concerning the registration of the right on Thai traditional medical knowledge. The protection of Thai traditional medical knowledge still on going to develop in the future.

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⁷² See the *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 61 and 62; the *Protected area for herbs*, by the Ministerial regulation, may be provided the protecting measures as the following: '(1) The utilization of herbs for preserving the natural condition or the value of herbs or preventing impacts on the natural ecosystems or biodiversity in such area. (2) Prohibition of any acts that may be harmful or adversely affect or change the ecosystem of such area from its natural state or biodiversity or affect the value of herbs. (3) Determining management methods particularly for such area including determining the scope of duties and responsibilities of relevant government agencies for the purpose of cooperation and coordination, resulting in efficient operations for preserving the natural conditions or the value of herbs or the natural ecosystem or biodiversity of such area. (4) Determining other protective measures as is necessary and appropriate for the conditions of such area.'

⁷³ The *Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act B.E. 2542 (1999)*, Section 64.

⁷⁴ See Haigen Xu, Shunqing Wang and Dayuan Xue, 'Biodiversity Conservation in China: Legislation, Plants and Measures' (ed), *Biodiversity and Conservation* (1999), page 300-1.

⁷⁵ Ministerial regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, dated on 11 November B.E. 2565(2022), Government Gazette book 139, Special part 272, page 4, 23 November B.E.2565 (2022).

汉语学习者的语音问题及解决策略——以英语国家学生为例

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PHONOLIGICAL PROBLEMS AND SOLVING STRATEGIES OF CHINESE LEARNERS: A CASE

STUDY OF ENGLISH SPEAKING STUDENTS

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摘要

本研究旨在探讨汉语学习者的语音问题和解决策略。通过研究语音学习在国际中文的背景和意义、提出研究方法、对语音学习现状以及问题等方面的综合分析,提出了一套全面有效的语音学习的学习策略。首先介绍了英语国家学生存在的语音学习问题,包括学生特点、语音学习等方面的问题,也介绍了中文教师在语音教学方面存在的主要问题。其次,总结出一套行之有效的的方法、内容和策略;最后,针对汉语学习者的系列语音问题提出了看法与创新。本研究对于促进语音学习在国际中文的教学具有重要意义,为英语国家学生将中文作为第二语言学习的可持续发展奠定了坚实的基础。

关键词: 语音学习; 国际中文; 语音学习方法; 创新

Abstract

This study delves into the phonetic challenges encountered by learners of the Chinese language and proposes effective strategies for resolution. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of the international context and significance of Chinese phonetic learning, research methods, the current state, and overlooked aspects of phonetic learning, a comprehensive and effective set of strategies for phonetic learning is presented. The research commences by outlining the phonetic learning issues faced by students from English-speaking countries, including student characteristics and challenges in phonetic learning. It also sheds light on the primary issues encountered by Chinese teachers in phonetic instruction. Following this, a set of proven methods, content, and strategies are summarized. Finally, viewpoints and innovations are put forth in response to a series of phonetic issues faced by Chinese language learners. The study holds significant importance in promoting phonetic learning in international Chinese teaching, laying a solid foundation for the sustainable development of Chinese as a second language for students from English-speaking countries.

Key words: Phonological learning; International Chinese; Phonological learning method; Innovate.

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1. 绪论

1.1 研究背景

随着全球化的深入发展,中文在国际交流中的地位日益凸显。越来越多外国人认识到汉语的重要性,加入到汉语学习的行列中来。然而,在汉语学习中,语音一直是一个困扰学习者的难题。许多学习者在发音、音调、声调等方面存在不同程度的问题,这不仅影响了他们汉语口语交际的流畅性和准确性,也阻碍了他们进一步提高汉语水平(艾士琦,2023)。本研究针对汉语学习者的语音问题进行深入研究,提出行之有效的解决策略,具有重要的现实意义和理论价值。国际中文教育同样面临着诸多挑战,其中之一便是如何有效地教授和评估学习者的汉语语音能力。

从语言背景来看,汉语作为世界上最古老的的语言之一,具有独特的音节结构和发音规则。汉语的语音系统与许多其他语言有很大的差异,这使得汉语学习者的语音学习成为一个挑战。汉语语音的学习对于口语交际至关重要,因为准确的发音和音调能够使学习者更好地表达自己的意思,而错误的发音和音调则会导致误解或沟通障碍。

从学习者问题来看,在汉语学习的过程中,许多学习者都会遇到各种语音问题。 这些问题包括发音不准、音调掌握困难、语调不当等(陈默,2023)。其中,发音问题 与学习者的母语发音习惯有关,而音调和语调问题则与对汉语语音系统的理解及对汉 语语流的感知有关。

从研究现状来看,尽管汉语学习者的语音问题普遍存在,但相关的研究并不多。 现有的研究主要集中在语音学的理论探讨和教学方法的改进上。然而,这些研究忽视 了汉语学习者在实际操作中的具体问题和需求。因此,从学习者的角度出发,深入探 讨汉语学习者的语音问题及解决策略具有重要的现实意义。

1.2 研究进展

张青岭在 2021 年发表的《形成性评价在汉语作为第二语言教学中的探索与实践》一文中,对汉语作为第二语言教学中形成性评价的研究现状进行了分析,并提出了作者本人对形成性评价概念的界定及采用的工作模型,并对形成性评价进行实施,通过实施查看成效及发现所存在的问题进行分析,最后得出结论(张青岭,2022)。

王娇娇在 2021 年发表的《汉语作为第二语言的文化教材出版现状探析》一文中,对现有文化教材存在的问题进行总结分析并就所罗列问题提出了相关的建议及改进措施,其措施主要为如下四点: 1. 要明确教材所适用的对象; 2. 重视现代交际文化,鼓励中外共同编著教材; 3. 加强教材版面设计及美化,并推动立体化教材建设; 4. 开发国家和地方性文化教材(王娇娇, 2021)。

吕军伟在 2023 年发表的《汉语作为第二语言沉浸式教学的发展及其互联网化问题研究》一文中,分别总结概述沉浸式教学的传统发展及其应用、沉浸式教学互联网化发展及其应用,并分析了汉语作为第二语言沉浸式教学的研究现状及其所存在的问题,从而提出了一套行之有效的发展对策用以推进汉语作为第二语言沉浸式教学及其互联网化发展(吕军伟, 2023)。

陈彦彤在 2022 年发表的《"短视频+中国文化"模式——在汉语作为第二语言教学中的应用研究》一文中,通过以"话匣子 CCC"为例,从汉语作为第二语言的教学

困境和新媒体背景下中国文化传播现状等方面,分析"短视频+中国文化"教学模式的可行性,并根据这一教学模式提出了具体实施方案并给出了一定建议,为汉语作为第二语言教学的其他教学提供参考依据(陈彦彤,2022)。

1.3 研究意义

1. 提高汉语学习者的口语交际能力

语音是口语交际的基础,良好的语音能力能够使学习者在口语交际中更加自信、流畅地表达自己的思想。通过对汉语学习者的语音问题进行深入研究,可以帮助学习者发现自己在发音、音调、语调等方面的问题,并采取有效的解决策略进行改进,从而提高他们的口语交际能力。

2. 促进汉语作为第二语言教学的发展

汉语作为第二语言教学是培养学习者汉语综合能力的重要途径。通过对汉语学习者的语音问题进行研究,可以为汉语教学提供更为科学、合理的教学方法和策略,帮助学习者更好地掌握汉语语音,提高汉语学习效果,从而促进汉语作为第二语言教学的发展。

3. 丰富第二语言习得理论

第二语言习得理论是研究学习者如何获得第二语言能力的过程和规律的科学。通过对汉语学习者的语音问题进行研究,可以深入探讨第二语言习得过程中语音学习的特点和规律,丰富和完善第二语言习得理论,为其他语言的习得研究提供借鉴和参考。

4. 为相关领域的研究提供借鉴

语音学、语言学、教育学等相关领域的研究相互交叉、相互促进。对汉语学习者的语音问题进行深入研究,不仅可以为汉语作为第二语言教学提供指导,还可以为相关领域的研究提供借鉴和启示(陈峥,2022),推动相关领域的发展和进步。

综上所述,本文对汉语学习者的语音问题及解决策略进行研究具有重要的现实意义和理论价值,可以为提高汉语学习者的口语交际能力、促进汉语作为第二语言教学的发展、丰富第二语言习得理论以及为相关领域的研究提供借鉴和启示。

1.4 研究内容

首先,深入分析英语国家学生在学习中文时存在的语音问题。主要对英语国家学生常见的语音错误问题、对中文语音的学习难点问题进行研究。还将对英语国家学生的语音学习情况进行调查,包括学生在学习过程中遇到的困难和挑战等多个方面(康利英,2013)。

其次,对国际中文教师语音教学中存在的主要问题进行研究。通过对当前教师语音教学实践进行调研分析,发现教师对学生语音学习难点认识不足,教学方法不合理等不足之处。

最后,在了解了英语国家学生的语音学习问题(冯璐,2019)和中文教师的教学现状后,将对目前语音学习领域的研究成果进行总结,并结合英语国家学生的实际情况,针对特定语音难点的教学策略、特定语音训练内容和学习过程中的辅导建议,提出适用于国际中文教学的语音学习方案。

1.5 研究方法

1.5.1 问题分析

本研究首先对国际中文的语音学习的问题进行深入的分析。通过文献综述等方

式,全面了解学习者在中文语音学习过程中遇到的难点和挑战。具体问题包括音调不准、语音单一、口音问题、语言实用能力不足等。

1.5.2 资源整合

我们将整合现有的汉语语音学习资源,包括教材、在线课程、语音识别技术、评估工具等。通过对资源的整合和分析,了解现有的汉语语音学习技术和方法的优势和不足,为后续的研究提供基础。

1.5.3 教学方法研究

针对上述问题,我们将研究并设计适合国际中文语音学习的教学方法。这些方法将结合认知心理学、语言教育学、计算机科学等相关理论,注重实效性和可操作性。我们还将对比分析不同教学方法的优劣,以便找出最有效的教学策略。

1.5.4 文化融入

汉语语音学习与中华文化紧密相连(潘毓昉,2022)。因此,我们将注重文化融入,通过介绍中国文化、历史、社会等方面的知识,帮助学习者更好地理解和掌握汉语语音。同时,我们还将比较不同文化背景下的语音学习问题,以便更好地满足学习者的需求。

1.5.6 语音评估

我们将根据研究目的,制定相应的语音评估标准,如准确度、流畅度、语调等。 利用评估标准对学习者的语音进行量化评估,以便更好地了解学习者的语音水平。通 过选择合适的评估方法,如人工评估、机器学习评估等。人工评估可结合专业语言学 知识和评估标准进行主观评价;机器学习评估则利用训练好的模型对语音样本进行自 动评估。

2. 英语国家学生的汉语语音学习现状分析

2.1 英语国家学生学习汉语时存在的语音问题

英语是当今世界上通用的语言,而汉语是目前世界上使用人数最多的语言(仲卓然,2021),因此越来越多的人开始把汉语作为第二外语来学习。而英语国家的学生在学习汉语语音方面存在以下问题:

首先,英语国家的学生以英语为母语,其语音系统与汉语差异较大。英语的声调系统比较简单(陈梦恬,2022),相比之下,汉语的声调系统复杂且重要,故而英语国家的学生在学习汉语声调时会遇到各种困难。另外,英语中对浊音和清音的区分不普遍,使得英语国家的学生对于汉语中这类区分不敏感,所以他们需要花更多的时间和精力来学习声调系统的正确发音。

其次,英语国家的学生在学习汉语语音时,会出现一些重音、连读的问题(杨一露,2020)。在英语中,重音在词汇和句子中占有重要地位,而在汉语中,它强调得更多的是语气。另外,英语国家的学生会对汉语中的连读规律感到陌生。在英语中,单词之间会出现明显的停顿,而汉语词语之间则会出现很多连读的现象,这就需要英语国家的学生在学习中注意和掌握。

此外,英语国家的学生在学习汉语语音时,也存在发音困难的情况。汉语中的喉塞音、后齿音等辅音和元音是英语中所没有的,这也就造成了英语国家的学生中在学习中产生一些问题。

综上所述,英语国家的学生在学习汉语语音方面存在着一些特点和困难(张晨旭,2023)。要针对这些问题,采取行之有效的教学策略和方法(田侃,2023),帮助他们攻克疑难问题,提高汉语语音水平。通过有针对性的练习和辅导,逐步掌握正确的汉语

发音,提高他们的口语表达能力。

2.2 英语国家学生学习汉语时的语音特点

2.2.1 发音准确度

英语国家学生在学习汉语时,面临着与母语发音体系完全不同的挑战。尽管如此,许多学生通过持续的练习和与母语者的交流,能够达到相对较高的发音准确度。 在发音方面,英语国家学生的优势在于他们通常能够更好地掌握汉语的声母和韵母, 尤其是那些与英语发音相似的音素。

2.2.2 音调掌握程度

汉语的音调是语音学习中的一大难点,这也是英语国家的学生在掌握音调时的难点。尽管许多学生能够正确发出单个汉字的音调,但在实际交流中,他们无法准确把握句子的语调。这主要是因为英语没有音调的变化,而汉语的音调在句子中起着重要的区分作用。

2.2.3 词汇量太少

英语国家学生在学习汉语时,通常会积累大量的基础词汇。然而,由于汉语的词汇量相对于英语要小得多,学生需要掌握的词汇量相对较少。这使得学生在学习过程中能够更专注于发音和语调的练习,而不需要过分担心词汇量的问题。

2.2.4 句子流利度

在掌握了基本的发音、音调和词汇后,英语国家学生能够在口语交流中达到较高的句子流利度。由于英语和汉语的语法结构存在较大差异(史字潇,2022),学生在初期会遇到语法错误和表达不流畅的问题。然而,随着学习的深入,他们通常能够逐渐提高口语表达的流利度。

2.2.5 口音纯正程度

英语国家学生普遍追求汉语发音的纯正性。然而,由于汉语的发音和音调与英语存在较大差异,要达到完全纯正的口音是一项极具挑战的任务。在实践中,许多学生通过模仿中国人的发音和语调,逐渐提高口音的纯正程度(Luan, Wang, Hua-Chen, Castles, Anne & Hsieh, et al. 2018)。

2.2.6 语言实用能力

英语国家学生的汉语实用能力因个体差异而异。在旅游、商务或学术领域,学生通常能够运用汉语进行基本的沟通和交流(陈默,2022)。然而,在涉及更为深入或特定的主题时,他们的语言实用能力会受到限制。

2.2.7 文化理解程度

学习一门语言离不开对其文化的理解和认同。英语国家学生在学习汉语的过程中 (李法梅,2019),逐渐接触到中国的历史、文化和社会现象。通过了解中国人的价值 观和生活方式,学生对汉语的理解和掌握程度将得到进一步提高。

2.2.8 语言学习态度

英语国家学生对待汉语学习的态度各不相同。一些学生出于对中国的热爱和对汉语的兴趣而积极投入学习;另一些学生则是出于职业或学术需求而选择学习汉语。积极的学习态度有助于提高学习效果(邓凯静,2014),而消极的态度则会阻碍学习进程。

2.2.9 学习方法运用

英语国家学生在学习汉语时采用的方法和策略多种多样。一些学生倾向于通过与 母语者的交流来提高口语能力;另一些学生则偏爱利用在线资源或学习软件进行自主 学习(Yuan, L., & Zhang, L.. 2022)。有效的学习方法应根据个人的学习风格和需求来 选择和调整。

2.3 国际中文教师语音教学存在的主要问题

2.3.1 语音知识不足

语音知识是国际中文教师必备的基本素养之一。然而,许多教师在教授语音时存在语音知识不足的问题。这主要表现在以下几个方面: 1. 教师对语音学理论理解不足,导致在实践中无法准确掌握语音规律和变化; 2. 教师对音节结构、声调等基本概念认识不清,无法有效地纠正学生的发音错误; 3. 教师缺乏语音比较能力,无法准确判断不同语音之间的细微差别,从而影响语音教学的效果。

2.3.2 语音技能训练不够

国际中文教师需要具备一定的语音技能训练才能有效地开展语音教学。然而,许多教师在教授语音时缺乏足够的语音技能训练,导致教学效果不佳。这主要表现在以下几个方面: 1. 教师缺乏系统的语音技能训练,无法准确地掌握发音技巧和语调变化; 2. 教师缺乏针对不同学生的教学方法,无法满足不同学生的需求; 3. 教师过于依赖教材,没有根据实际情况灵活调整教学内容和方法(姚妤芳,2019)。

2.3.3 教师教学能力有待提高

教师的教学能力对汉语语音教学质量产生直接的影响。然而,许多教师在教学能力方面有待提高,导致无法开展高效的语音教学。这主要表现在以下几个方面: 1. 教师缺乏现代教学理念和方法,无法有效地激发学生的学习兴趣和积极性; 2. 教师缺乏对不同学生的评估和诊断能力,无法根据学生的实际情况调整教学策略;

2.3.4 忽略音变现象

汉语语音中存在大量的音变现象,如连读、轻读、儿化等。然而,在教学过程中,国际中文教师容易忽略这些音变现象,导致学生的发音不够准确。

2.3.5 不重视口语练习

口语练习是语音学习的重要环节(Shi, Z.. 2007),但有些国际中文教师过于重视理论知识的教学,而忽略了口语练习的重要性(吴菲, 2023)。这导致学生虽然了解正确的发音和语调知识,但在实际交流中却无法准确运用。

2.3.6 缺乏有效的语音评估机制

目前,国际中文教师依赖主观评价来评估学生的语音水平,这导致评估结果不够准确或缺乏可比性。由于每个学生的母语背景和学习能力不同,评估标准也难以统一。因此,建立一套有效的语音评估机制是十分必要的。

3. 英语国家学生汉语语音问题形成原因与解决策略

3.1 英语国家学生学习汉语时语音问题的形成原因

上述 2.1 中所述问题形成的原因也是多方面的。主要有如下几个原因:

- 1. 母语的干扰:英语国家学生的母语发音习惯和汉语的发音习惯存在较大差异, 学生容易将英语的发音习惯带入到学习中,造成学习汉语时产生错误。
- 2. 学习策略不当: 学生采取的学习策略不当,如避繁就简、尽量回避难音、难词、难句(张晓蕾,2018),用较常用的简单表达方式替代原本的表达。
- 3. 缺乏多元化的教学方式:目前的教学方式主要以传统的讲授和模仿为主,缺乏 多元化的教学方式,使得学生感到枯燥乏味,也限制了教学效果的提升。

综上所述,英语国家学生在汉语语音学习时存在多种问题,这些问题的形成与母语的干扰、学习策略不当及缺乏多元化的教学方式等因素有关。为了提高英语国家学生的汉语语音水平,需要采取有效的方法和技巧进行学习和提高。

3.2 问题的解决策略

3.2.1 针对声母和韵母的混淆

- 1. 对比英语和汉语的发音系统: 让学生了解汉语拼音和英语音标的区别,帮助他们理解这两种语言在发音方面的不同之处。可以通过展示两种语言的音素对比表,让学生明确两者的差异。
- 2. 引入音位意识训练:通过训练学生的音位分辨能力,帮助他们更好地掌握汉语的声母和韵母。可以设计一些练习,如听录音并分辨出不同的音素,或者通过模仿练习来加强音位意识。
- 3. 创造语境:将学习材料分开,避免学生在学习英语时混淆汉语,或者在学习汉语时混淆英语。可以将英语书籍和汉语书籍分开,将英语笔记本和汉语笔记本分开,这样可以帮助学生更好地理解和学习每种语言的语音和拼写规则。
- 4. 特定语境教学: 在特定的语境下教授拼音或汉字,例如在教授 "吗" 这个汉字时,可以告诉学生这是双唇音,与英语音标中的鼻辅音[m]发音相似,这样有助于学生在实际场景中理解和应用。
- 5. 利用多媒体资源:利用现代科技手段,如在线课程、教学视频等多媒体资源,让学生通过观看专业的拼音教学视频,更好地掌握正确的发音技巧。
- 6. 培养语言习得机制: 学生大脑本身具有一种语言习得机制,能够凭借各种外部的资源或者是认知技巧去化解混淆。要充分利用这一机制,鼓励学生在遇到困难时主动寻求帮助,运用各种学习资源和方法来解决问题。

3.2.2 针对声调的掌握困难

- 1. 强调声调的重要性:在开始学习汉语时,要强调声调的重要性,让学生明白声调对于正确理解和表达汉语语义的重要性。可以给他们一些实例,让他们感受到声调在汉语中的独特作用。
- 2. 分解声调学习: 将声调学习分解为几个阶段, 从简单的单字发音开始, 逐渐过渡到多音节词语和句子的学习。在每个阶段, 注重正确的发音和语调, 特别是在初级阶段, 要着重掌握正确的音调和音节划分。
- 3. 图表和可视化工具辅助:可以使用图表或可视化工具来帮助学生更好地理解和记忆声调。例如,可以将不同的声调及其对应的音节进行整理,或者使用动画演示声调的变化。
- 4. 对比英语语调:引导学生注意英语和汉语在语调上的区别。英语通常使用降调或升调来表达不同的情感和语义,而汉语则通过声调来区分不同的语义。通过对比两种语言的语调,可以帮助学生更好地理解汉语声调的独特性。
- 5. 创造语境和实践机会:将学生置于汉语语境中,让他们多听、多说、多练习。可以与以母语为汉语的人进行对话,或者通过模仿练习来加强声调的掌握。此外,可以组织一些实践活动,如角色扮演、情景对话等,让学生在实践中提高声调水平。
- 6. 个性化教学和反馈:针对每个学生不同的学习特点和难点,进行个性化的教学和反馈。对于掌握困难的学生,给予更多的指导和练习机会,而对于掌握较好的学生,给予更多的鼓励和自主学习的空间。

3.2.3 针对音变现象的误解

1. 逐步引入音变规则:将音变规则逐步引入到学习中,例如变调、轻声、儿化

- 等。在初级阶段,可以重点掌握简单的音变规则,随着学习的深入,逐渐增加难度。
- 2. 强调音变现象的重要性: 在开始学习汉语时,要强调音变现象的重要性,让学生明白音变是汉语语音的重要组成部分。
- 3. 对比英语语音现象: 引导学生注意英语和汉语在语音现象上的区别。英语中存在一些音变现象,如连读、弱读等,但与汉语的音变现象不同。通过对比两种语言的音变现象,可以帮助学生更好地理解汉语音变的特点。
- 3.2.4 针对词汇和句子的发音缺陷
- 1. 教授正确的发音技巧: 教授学生正确的汉语发音技巧,包括正确的声母、韵母发音以及声调的掌握。可以通过示范正确的发音,或者提供一些发音练习的资源,帮助学生逐步掌握正确的汉语发音。
- 2. 词汇发音练习:针对词汇发音缺陷,可以设计一些词汇发音练习。例如,通过模仿老师的发音,反复练习,掌握正确的音节划分和发音。
- 3. 句子发音练习:针对句子发音缺陷,可以设计一些句子发音练习。例如,通过朗读句子或段落,注意正确的停顿、语调和语速,提高整体发音水平。

4. 语音学习的实践

4.1 语音学习的方法

语音学习的方法是推动国际中文语音学习的关键。本章将介绍一套有效的的方法,帮助英语国家的学生攻克语音学习中的难点(朱艳平,2019)。

4.1.1 模仿发音

模仿是学习语音的有效手段。英语国家学生可以通过模仿汉语母语者的发音,逐渐掌握正确的汉语语音。建议学生选择优秀的模仿对象,如播音员、演员等,并注意反复练习和比较自己的发音与模仿对象的差异。在模仿过程中,学生可以注意观察模仿对象的口型、舌位等发音部位,并体会发音的感觉和发音时的气流控制。

4.1.2 听力训练

听力训练是汉语语音学习的基础。通过大量的听力练习,学生可以熟悉汉语的发音、语调和音变规律。建议学生多听汉语的原声材料,如新闻、电影、电视剧等,提高对汉语语音的敏感度和辨识能力。在听力训练中,学生可以注意观察模仿对象的发音特点,并注意区分汉语的不同音素和音调,逐渐熟悉和掌握正确的汉语发音。

4.1.3 语音练习

语音练习是汉语语音学习的关键。学生可以通过语音练习逐渐掌握正确的汉语语音。建议学生在练习时注重以下几点:

- 1. 音素练习: 学生可以逐渐熟悉和掌握汉语的音素,包括声母、韵母和声调等。 在练习时,可以注意观察模仿对象的口型、舌位等发音部位,并反复练习和比较自己 的发音与模仿对象的差异。
- 2. 音节练习: 学生可以逐渐熟悉和掌握汉语的音节结构,包括声母、韵母和声调等。在练习时,可以注意观察模仿对象的音节拼读方式,并反复练习和比较自己的发音与模仿对象的差异。
- 3. 语调练习: 学生可以逐渐熟悉和掌握汉语的语调变化规律。在练习时,可以注意观察模仿对象的语调变化特点,并反复练习和比较自己的发音与模仿对象的差异。 4. 1. 4 口语实践

口语实践是汉语语音学习的最佳途径。学生可以通过与汉语母语者进行口语交流,提高口语表达能力并增强对汉语语音的掌握能力。建议学生在实践中注重以下几点:

- 1. 积极参与口语交流: 学生可以积极参与汉语口语交流活动,如语言交换、对话练习等,提高口语表达能力。
- 2. 注意语音、语调和口音: 在口语实践中, 学生可以注意自己的语音、语调和口音问题, 并加以改进。
- 3. 多听多说: 学生可以通过多听多说逐渐提高自己的口语表达能力,并逐渐掌握 正确的汉语语音。

4.1.5 语法学习

语法学习可以帮助英语国家学生更好地掌握汉语语音。通过学习汉语的语法规则和表达方式,学生可以逐渐熟悉和掌握正确的汉语语音(刘振平,2022)。建议学生在学习语法时注重以下几点:

- 1. 了解汉语语法规则: 学生可以了解汉语的语法规则和表达方式,如句子结构、词语用法等。
- 2. 注意语法错误: 在口语实践中, 学生可以注意自己的语法错误问题, 并加以改进。
- 3. 培养语感: 学生可以通过大量的阅读和听力训练培养对汉语的语感,并逐渐提高自己的口语表达能力。

4.2 语音学习的内容

语音学习的内容是指学生在国际中文需要掌握的有关的知识和技能。语音学习主要包括声母和韵母学习、声调和语调学习、音节和词汇学习、日常用语和短语学习等(王斌,2019)。

4.2.1 声母和韵母学习

- 1. 了解汉语的声母和韵母: 声母是汉语发音的基本单位, 韵母则是声母后的音节部分。学生需要了解和掌握汉语的声母和韵母。
- 2. 学习发音技巧:不同的声母和韵母需要不同的发音技巧,如舌位、口型等。学生需要学习正确的发音技巧,以便正确地发音。
- 3. 练习发音:通过反复的练习,使学生能够准确、流利地发出正确的声母和韵母。

4.2.2 声调和语调学习

- 1. 了解声调和语调:声调是汉语语音的重要特点之一,不同的声调可以改变词语的意思。语调则是指整个句子的高低起伏和节奏。学生需要了解和掌握汉语的声调和语调。
- 2. 学习声调的分类和标示方法: 学生需要学习汉语声调的分类方法, 掌握每个声调的标示方法。
- 3. 练习声调和语调:通过反复的练习,使学生能够准确、自然地发出正确的声调和语调。
- 4.2.3 音节和词汇学习(马杜娟, 2023)
- 1. 了解音节和词汇: 音节是汉语语音的基本单位之一,由声母、韵母和声调组成。词汇则是构成句子的基本单位。学生需要了解和掌握汉语的音节和词汇。
- 2. 学习音节的拼读方法: 学生需要学习正确的音节拼读方法,以便能够正确地拼读出每个音节。

- 3. 积累词汇: 通过阅读、听力等多种方式积累汉语词汇,提高词汇量。
- 4.2.4 日常用语和短语学习
- 1. 学习常用日常用语和短语: 学生需要学习常用的日常用语和短语,如问候、感谢、道歉等。
- 2. 练习日常用语和短语的发音和用法:通过反复的练习,使学生能够准确、熟练地使用日常用语和短语。
- 3. 了解文化差异: 汉语的日常用语和短语与英语有很大的不同, 学生需要了解并适应这种文化差异。

4.2.5 听力训练

- 1. 提高听力水平:通过听汉语原声材料,如新闻、电影、电视剧等,提高学生的听力水平。
- 2. 学习听力技巧:通过听力训练,学习如何抓住关键词、理解句子结构和语调等听力技巧。
- 3. 练习听力:通过反复的听力训练,使学生能够准确、快速地理解听到的内容。 4. 2. 6 口语练习
- 1. 提高口语表达能力: 通过模仿、对话、复述等方式,提高学生的口语表达能力。
 - 2. 学习口语表达技巧: 通过口语练习, 学习如何流畅、自然地表达自己的想法。
- 3. 练习口语:通过反复的口语练习,使学生能够准确、流利地表达自己的意思。 4. 2. 7 阅读训练
 - 1. 提高阅读理解能力: 通过阅读汉语文章, 提高学生的阅读理解能力。
- 2. 学习阅读技巧:通过阅读训练,学习如何抓住文章重点、理解句子结构等阅读技巧。
- 3. 练习阅读: 通过反复的阅读训练, 使学生能够准确、快速地理解阅读的内容。 4. 2. 8 写作训练(朱叶青, 2023)
 - 1. 提高写作能力: 通过写作练习, 提高学生的写作能力。
- 2. 学习写作技巧: 通过写作训练, 学习如何构思文章结构、使用恰当的词汇和语法等写作技巧。

4.3 语音学习的策略

4.3.1 听模仿练习

- 1. 重要性: 听模仿练习是英语国家学生提高汉语语音水平的关键方法。通过听汉语原声材料并模仿其发音、语调和口音,学生可以逐渐掌握正确的汉语语音。
- 2. 方法:选择优秀的汉语原声材料,如电影、电视剧、播客等,使用听模仿软件或在线资源进行听模仿练习。在听的过程中,注意观察模仿对象的发音特点,熟悉和掌握正确的中文发音。
- 3. 技巧: 在听模仿练习中, 学生可以尝试将听到的内容进行复述或者跟读, 以便更好地掌握正确的汉语语音。同时也要注意选择与自己语言水平相当的模仿材料, 避免因难度过高而失去信心。

4.3.2 语音对比

- 1. 重要性:语音对比可以帮助英语国家学生更好地掌握汉语语音。通过对比英语和汉语的发音、语调和口音等方面的差异,学生可以更好地理解汉语语音的特点。
- 2. 方法:将英语和汉语的发音、语调和口音进行对比分析,找出它们的异同点。然后进行针对性的练习,重点突破难点和易错点。

- 3. 技巧:在语音对比中,学生要善于利用对比工具或者在线资源来进行辅助学习。同时也要注意不要将英语发音习惯带入到汉语学习中。
- 4.3.3 掌握声母和韵母
- 1. 重要性:掌握声母和韵母是学习汉语语音的基础。声母是发音的起始部分,韵母则是声母后的音节部分。学生需要掌握每个声母和韵母的发音方法及其舌位、口型等技巧。
- 2. 方法: 通过教材、视频或在线资源学习汉语声母和韵母的发音技巧,并反复进行声母和韵母的发音练习。同时也要注意与英语字母发音的区分。
- 3. 技巧: 在掌握声母和韵母时,学生可以将它们分类记忆,例如将声母分为唇齿音、舌尖音、舌根音等,将韵母分为单韵母、复韵母等。同时也要注意一些特殊的发音现象,如多音字、变调等。

4.3.4 注重声调

- 1. 重要性: 声调是汉语语音的重要特征之一。不同的声调可以改变词语的意思, 因此学生需要注重学习和练习正确的声调。
- 2. 方法: 通过教材、视频或在线资源学习汉语的声调及其分类方法,掌握每个声调的标示方法。然后进行反复的声调练习,包括朗读句子和短文等。
- 3. 技巧:在注重声调的学习中,学生要注意区分不同的声调和语调,例如升调和降调的区别以及它们所表达的情感和意图。同时也要注意在口语练习中自然地运用正确的声调。

4.3.5 口语练习

- 1. 重要性:口语练习是英语国家学生提高汉语语音能力的关键环节。通过积极参与口语练习,学生可以锻炼自己的口语表达能力并逐渐适应汉语的语音和语调。
- 2. 方法: 与汉语母语者进行对话练习,可以通过语言交换、参加口语课程或使用语言交换应用程序等方式进行。同时也要注意积极参与口语角等语言交流活动。
- 3. 技巧:在口语练习中,学生要注意克服语言障碍,敢于开口说汉语。同时也要注意逐渐培养自己的口语表达自信和流利度。可以使用录音工具来记录自己的口语练习并进行分析和纠正。

4.3.6 学习资源利用

- 1. 重要性: 学习资源利用是学生提高汉语语音水平的重要辅助工具。通过利用各种学习资源, 学生可以拓宽自己的学习途径并丰富自己的学习经验。
- 2. 方法:选择适合自己的学习资源,如汉语学习网站、在线课程、应用程序等,进行系统的学习。同时也要注意积累和整理各种学习资源以便日后复习和使用。
- 3. 技巧:在学习资源利用中,学生要善于筛选和鉴别优质的学习资源并合理规划自己的学习时间。同时也要注意结合其他学习方法如听模仿练习、语音对比等进行综合学习。

4.3.7 文化理解

- 1. 重要性:文化理解对于英语国家学生学习汉语语音非常重要。了解中国文化、历史和社会背景可以帮助学生更好地适应汉语的语言环境和文化差异。
- 2. 方法: 通过阅读汉语文学作品、观看汉语电影和电视剧以及参加文化交流活动等方式来深入了解中国文化和社会背景。同时也要注意学习汉语中的文化关键词和表达方式以便更好地与母语者交流。
- 总之,语音学习在国际中文教学中是一个具有挑战性的过程。学生可以通过本文 所介绍的语音学习策略,更好的解决语音学习中出现的问题,提高学生的语音表达能力。

5. 针对汉语学习者的系列语音问题的看法与创新

5.1 语音差异识别难

对于语音差异的识别,除了上文提及借助现代技术手段进行大量听力练习外,还可以尝试进行语音对比分析。学习者可以对自己的发音和目标发音进行录音,并对比两者之间的差异,从而更好地识别和纠正语音错误。除此之外,我们可以利用语音对比分析技术,开发一款语音对比工具,帮助学习者对自己的发音和目标发音进行实时对比和分析,提高语音差异的识别和纠正效率。

5.2 音调掌握不准确

音调的掌握是汉语语音学习的难点之一。除了大量的模仿和实践外,个人认为还可以 通过构建音调模型来提高音调掌握的准确性。学习者可以利用自己的发音数据构建音 调模型,并借助该模型进行实时监测和纠正。除此之外,我们可以利用机器学习算法 和语音数据挖掘技术,开发一款音调监测工具。学习者可以通过该工具实时监测自己 的音调,并获得针对性的纠正和建议,从而提高音调掌握的准确性。

5.3 语音学习方法单一

传统的语音学习方法过于单一和枯燥,容易使学习者失去兴趣和动力。除了多元化的学习方法外,还可以尝试开发智能语音学习系统。该系统可以根据学习者的个人特点和需求,提供个性化的学习资源和建议,使学习过程更加有趣和高效。我们可以利用人工智能和大数据技术(吕军伟,2023),构建一款智能语音学习系统。学习者可以通过该系统获取个性化的学习资源和建议,并与其他学习者进行互动和交流,提高语音学习的趣味性和实用性。

5.4 缺乏语音实践环境

缺乏实践环境是语音学习的瓶颈之一。除了通过组织语言交流活动、建立语言实践社区、提供在线交流平台等方式创造实践环境外,还可以尝试开发虚拟现实 (VR)和增强现实 (AR)的语音学习应用程序。该程序可以为学习者提供一个虚拟的语言环境,让他们与虚拟角色进行互动和对话,提高语音学习的沉浸感和实用性(吕军伟,2023)。利用虚拟现实 (VR)和增强现实 (AR)技术,开发一款虚拟语言实践应用程序。学习者可以在该程序中进入一个虚拟的语言环境,与虚拟角色进行互动和对话,提高语音学习的沉浸感和实用性。

5.5 文化差异影响语音学习

文化差异对语音学习产生重要影响。除了在学习过程中注重文化背景的介绍和文化差异的讲解外,还可以尝试开展跨文化交流活动(卢茜,2023)。通过与母语为汉语的学习者或汉语母语者进行交流和互动,学习者可以更好地了解中国文化和社会背景,从而更好地掌握汉语语音的文化内涵。开展线上或线下的跨文化交流活动,组织学习者与母语为汉语的学习者或汉语母语者进行面对面的交流和互动。通过实际的语言交流和实践应用,学习者可以更好地了解中国文化和社会背景,提高对汉语语音的文化内涵理解和掌握能力。

6. 结语

在汉语学习中,语音问题一直是困扰许多汉语学习者的难题。其中,音节发音、声调、语调和口音等方面的问题尤为突出。这些问题的存在直接影响了学习者在口语交际中的表现和沟通的顺畅性。通过本研究,我们深入探讨了汉语学习者的语音问题,并分析了这些问题产生的原因。

针对汉语学习者的语音问题,提出行之有效的解决策略是至关重要的。我们强调了制定具体学习计划、寻找优秀的语音资源以及与母语者进行实际交流等方式的重要性。这些策略的实施可以帮助学习者改进发音和语调,提高口语交际能力。

尽管我们已经取得了一些关于汉语学习者语音问题的认识,但仍有许多方面需要进一步的研究。我们建议未来的研究可以更深入地探讨不同学习者群体的语音问题及解决策略,以便为不同背景的学习者提供更具针对性的指导。此外,研究可以进一步关注语音问题的自动化识别和评估方法,以及利用现代技术手段开发更有效的语音学习工具。

我们希望通过本研究,为汉语学习者提供一些实用的建议和支持。我们鼓励学习者保持积极的学习态度,勇敢地面对语音问题,并尝试使用各种有效的解决策略来提高自己的发音和语调能力。同时,我们也期望学习者能够珍惜与母语者的交流机会,虚心接受反馈意见,不断调整和完善自己的语音表现。

通过本研究,我们期望能够为汉语学习者提供更多实用的指导和建议,帮助他们 更好地掌握汉语语音知识。我们相信,这些研究成果将对汉语教学和学习领域产生积 极的影响,推动语音问题的解决策略研究不断发展。同时,我们也期望本研究能够引 起更多学者和教育工作者的关注,进一步推动汉语教育的进步和创新。

在未来的研究和实践中,我们将不断探索和完善针对汉语学习者的语音问题解决策略,为全球汉语学习者提供更优质的教育支持。我们期待着更多的学者和实践者能够受益于本研究的成果,为推动汉语教育的繁荣和发展作出贡献。

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Factors Influencing Chinese Gamers Decision to Play Mobile Games:

A Case Study of F Company

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Abstract

Playing Mobile games is a part of new lifestyle of Chinese behavior nowadays. How have Chinese gamers chosen a mobile game to play? The question leaded to this research, which aims to explore the factors that Chinese gamers how they have chosen a mobile game. The objective of this research is to examine relationship between Chinese gamers decision to play mobile game and marketing strategy, social interaction, self-determination via F company as a case study. The study utilized quantitative research design and a questionnaire was developed to collect data on the factors that Chinese gamers believe influence their decision to play mobile games, including basic information, gamer behavior, factors influencing decision to play mobile games, and decision to play a mobile game. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression statistics would be used in the data analysis to evaluate the association between the 6Ps theory, social interaction, self-determination, and the decision to play a mobile game. The research findings have revealed that:1) marketing Strategy (6Ps) and Social Interaction were the most significant factors that impact gamers' decisions to engage in gaming; and 2) in Marketing Strategy (6Ps), pricing, aesthetics, and entertainment value were as key drivers; and 3) using Multiple Regression Analysis, Marketing Strategy, Social Interaction, and Self-determination have a statistically significant and positive effect on the decision of Chinese gamers to play a mobile game.

Key words: Chinese gamers; Mobile games; Company F; 6PS Marketing

Introduction

According to NewZoo's Global Games Market Report (2021), the significant growth in the

number of smartphone users worldwide, especially in the Asia Pacific region, is primarily driven by countries with large populations such as China and India. The mobile gaming market has become broader, bigger, and more diverse than ever before. Global smartphone users are rapidly approaching the 4 billion marks, and by 2021, the Asia-Pacific region will account for more than half of the world's smartphone users, largely thanks to more populous countries such as China and India. In 2021, the number of global smartphone users will reach 3.9 billion, an increase of 6.1%. By 2021, there will be 4.6 billion active smartphone devices, of which 5G smartphones will account for 15%, a significant increase from 5% in 2020.

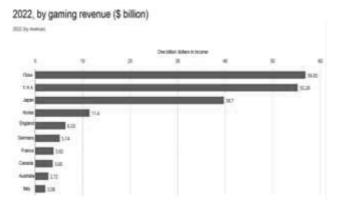


Figure 1.1. Gaming revenue (Analysis of China's game industry ,2022)

The analysis of the Chinese games industry in 2022 in Figure 1 (Yuanzhuo Consulting, 2022, p. 5) shows that mobile games have a key position in this market, with a large user base and potential profit margins. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the growth of the mobile gaming industry, as people turn more to online entertainment and social activities during the pandemic. However, as restrictions are gradually lifted, people's lifestyles may change, possibly reducing the time spent on mobile games. This will force mobile game companies to think about how to attract gamers who continue to play games.

Despite these challenges, the Chinese mobile gaming market is still full of potential. As an important gamer in this market, Company F has won a wide user base with its strong research and development capabilities and products that meet the needs of different gamers (Bartle, R. 1996). Their games are recognized for their upgrade mechanics and user interface, providing a pleasant gaming experience for gamers. After the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, F company will face both opportunities and challenges. The opportunity is that people may be looking for more entertainment, so Company F can attract returning gamers through strategic game

promotion. The threat is that mobile gaming overuse is likely to decrease, so Company F needs to be flexible in adapting its marketing strategy to keep gamers engaged and retained.

Objective

To examine relationship between Chinese gamers decision to play mobile game and marketing strategy, social interaction, self-determination: a case study of F company.

Concept, Literature review and framework

Concept of mobile games

Mobile games are video games designed for smartphones and tablets, available through app stores or online platforms for easy access. They offer portability and accessibility, allowing gamers to enjoy entertainment on the go. Mobile games utilize touchscreen controls and device sensors like accelerometers and gyroscopes (Chen, L., Wang, W., & Xie, H. 2020). They encompass various genres, such as casual, strategy, role-playing, and competitive games to cater to diverse gamers.

Social interaction theory

Social interaction theory, rooted in the work of American sociologist George Herbert Mead, emphasizes the role of interpersonal communication in individual socialization and cognitive development (Mead, George Herbert. 1934). In the realm of digital media and game studies, it's a valuable framework for understanding social interactions within game environments. These interactions come in various forms, such as multigame gameplay, in-game chat, guild or clan activities, and in-game social networking features. Gamers use these interactions to connect, share experiences, create social groups, and maintain relationships within the game.

6PS Marketing in Digital Marketing

Marketing mix comprises various factors in an organization's marketing program. (Tangchakwaranon & Makhasiranon, 2013, pp. 650-654). Digital marketing, a newer form of marketing, involves using digital communication channels to engage with consumers and collect data. It allows for individualized communication and mutual learning with customers. In the marketing mix of digital marketing, 6P comprehensively considers the diversity and personalized trend of consumer demand in the digital age, making marketing more accurate and efficient

(Wertime & Fenwick, 2011, February).

In digital marketing, the 6Ps factors include Product, Price, Place, Promotion, Privacy, and Personalized services, all interrelated and vital. For mobile games, these elements play distinct roles (Corti & Madigan, 2015, pp. 123-137):

- (1) Product: Game design, gameplay, and content quality influence gamers' choices.
- (2) Price: Gamers consider the perceived value of the game in their decision-making.
- (3) Promotion: In-game rewards and promotion strategies boost awareness and interest.
- (4) Place: Convenience and accessibility, like easy downloads, affect gamers' choices.
- (5) Personalized services: Customized marketing, advertising, and user experiences cater to individual preferences.
- (6) Privacy: Protecting personal data and ensuring system stability builds trust.

These factors can be interwoven, and different gamers have varying preferences and considerations. Game companies can develop diverse strategies for different target gamers to enhance the appeal and user experience of their games, increasing engagement and satisfaction.

Self-Determination Theory

Self-determination is the ability to make choices and set goals in alignment with personal values and desires, reflecting one's autonomy and agency in life (Deci, E. L., & Ryan,R.M.2000,pp.227-268).In Self-determination Theory, three key components are vital for understanding gamers' motivations:

- (1) Autonomy: Gamers seek freedom and control in mobile games, appreciating the ability to make decisions and personalize their experience (Sun et al., 2018, pp. 145-160).
- (2) Competence: Gamers are motivated by progressive challenges and opportunities for skill improvement, which lead to a sense of mastery and accomplishment (Zhou & Lu, 2022, pp. 32-48).
- (3) Relatedness: Social aspects of gaming, like cooperation, competition, and virtual communities, hold value for Chinese gamers, enhancing their sense of connection with others (Ryan & Deci, 2000, pp. 68-78).

Decision-Making Process Theory

Chinese gamers follow a five-step decision-making process when playing mobile games: (1) Problem Recognition: Gamers identify their interest in playing mobile games, triggered by factors like boredom or social influences (Chen, 2017, pp. 366-383).

- (2) Information Search: They search for game options by browsing online, reading reviews, or seeking recommendations from friends (Li & Leckenby, 2017,pp.127 -138).
- (3) Evaluation of Alternatives: Gamers compare game features, advantages, and costs, such as graphics, storyline, gameplay, difficulty, and price (Ma,2018, pp. 296-308).
- (4) Purchase Decision: Based on perceived value, reviews, and brand reputation, gamers decide to buy and play the game (Qin, Kim & Zhang, 2020, pp. 301-315).
- (5) Post-Purchase Evaluation: Gamers assess their satisfaction with the game, impacting future decisions and recommendations to others, considering graphics, storyline, gameplay, and customer support (Wang & Chen, 2017,pp.44-50).

Independent variables MARKETING STRATEGY (6PS) SOCIAL INTERACTION DECISION TO PLAY MOBILE GAME SELF-DETERMINATION

Figure 1.2 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this study is based on the 6Ps of marketing strategy, social interaction theory, and self-determination theory. Exploring fundamental concepts such as the design and accessibility of mobile games, the study delves into the social interaction theory, shedding light on the vital role of interpersonal communication within game environments. Additionally, the application of the 6PS marketing mix in the digital realm is investigated, emphasizing the interconnected elements influencing gamers' choices. Furthermore, the self-determination theory unfolds as a lens through which the motivations of Chinese gamers are scrutinized, with autonomy, competence, and relatedness emerging as pivotal components. The

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literature review synthesizes existing knowledge on mobile games, social interaction, marketing strategies, and self-determination, laying the groundwork for a robust understanding of the research context. The methodology section elucidates the chosen approach, a questionnaire survey, detailing the rationale behind sample size and research instruments. As the study progresses, it endeavors to contribute valuable insights into the decision-making processes of Chinese gamers, offering implications for both Company F and the broader mobile gaming industry.

Research methodology: People and Group sample, data gathering and analysis.

In the research process, this paper mainly adopts the following research methods:

1. Literature review

Through the search and collection of previous authoritative research results and websites, many secondary materials can be obtained, the literature is sorted and analyzed, and the relevant theories are studied by induction method. This paper involves marketing strategy, new media marketing, digital marketing, and integrated marketing, and summarizes the domestic research status and the marketing model worthy of reference in the mobile game industry of F company.

2. Questionnaire survey method

A survey method widely used at home and abroad. This is a survey method to gather information. Make comments or suggestions to respondents through the Internet or send concise questionnaires to respondents. Through the market research of F Company, we can understand the decisions of gamers and the needs of gamers under the current marketing means, clarify the existing problems in corporate marketing, and provide a basis for the adjustment of corporate marketing strategies in the future (Chen, Y., & Yang, Z. 2021). The questionnaire is designed to measure various factors that influence mobile game decisions, such as game quality, social factors, and price. And how Chinese gamers play mobile games.

Population and sample size

This is a quantitative study. This data comes from F Company gamers. This study adopts the method of random sampling to select the research objects. The study was conducted on gamers from Company F, with approximately 10,000 gamers playing Company F's mobile games (Source: Company F's Internal Game Average Online User statistics, September 2023). The collected data

included a valid and reliable questionnaire. The results were analyzed using the Yamane formula to maintain a 95% confidence interval and determine a final sample size of approximately 385 respondents to ensure that the sample was generally representative.

TARO YAMANE METHOD Below is the mathematical illustration for the Taro Yamane method:

$$n = N / (1 + N^*e^2)$$

Where:

n: signifies the sample size.

N: signifies the population under study

e: signifies the margin error (it could be 0.10, 0.05 or 0.01)

Researcher will illustrate with the above formula to determine the sample size from a given population.

n= $10000/(1+10000*0.05^2)$ n= 10000/(1+10000*0.0025)n= 10000/(1+25)n= 10000/26n ≈ 384.62

From the result above, the sample size is 385 from the total population about of 10000 which is the lower number of responses from the respondents to maintain a 95% confident interval.

Research Instruments

The study employs quantitative research methods to understand the factors influencing Chinese gamers' mobile gaming choices. A questionnaire survey serves as the primary data collection tool, as it is well-suited for gathering the required data. The questionnaire comprises six parts, covering participants' demographics, gaming habits, behaviors, mobile game selection factors, social interactions, and self-determination.

To ensure the questionnaire's accuracy, we conducted content validity testing and Cronbach's alpha reliability assessment. Three experts in the field, addressing the Index of Item Objective Congruence, were involved in assessing its content and alignment with research objectives. Cronbach's alpha test, including the stated Cronbach value, confirmed question consistency, while validity testing indicated uniform question scores (IOC \geq 0.50). The reliability test showed α values above 0.7, demonstrating questionnaire validity and reliability.

Table 1 The Result of Item Objective Congruence (IOC) and Reliability Testing

Variable	Number of	Questions	IOC	Cronbach's
	Question	-		Alpha
marketing mix (6Ps)	9	Q1-Q9	1,1,1,0.67,1,0.67,0.67,1,1	0.838
social interaction	3	Q10-Q12	1,1,0.67	0.812
self-determination	5	Q13-Q17	0.67,0.67, 0.67,0.67, 0.67	0.833
decision to play mobile games	7	Q18-Q24	1,0.67,1,0.67,0.67,1,1	0.847

Data Collection

Data were collected via social media platforms in September 2023 with Chinese people who have played mobile games. Before initiating the survey, participants were informed about the study's purpose and provided consent forms, ensuring that their responses would be collected anonymously. This process aligns with the stated population and sample size extraction mechanism.

Data Analysis

The data was analyzed using various statistical methods to identify the key factors influencing Chinese gamers' decision to play mobile games. This analysis encompassed descriptive statistics for examining demographic data, like gender, age, and education level (Chen, L. 2020, pp. 123-140). Descriptive statistics helped outline sample characteristics and distributions through frequency and percentage calculations.

Inferential statistics, including multiple regression analysis, the table below explored their correlation relationship between dependent variables (mobile gaming decisions) and independent variables (factors affecting the decision). These statistical methods validated research hypotheses and identified the most critical factors driving Chinese game rs' mobile game choices. By employing these tools, researchers quantified the correlation between different factors and substantiated their findings scientifically.

Table 2 Multiple Regression Analysis Results

Variable	Number of Questions	Questions	IOC	Cronbach's Alpha
Marketing Mix (6Ps)	9	Q1-Q9	1, 1, 1, 0.67, 1, 0.67, 0.67, 1, 1	0.838
Social Interaction	3	Q10-Q12	1, 1, 0.67	0.812
Self-Determination	5	Q13-Q17	0.67, 0.67, 0.67, 0.67, 0.67	0.833
Decision to Play Mobile Games	7	Q18-Q24	1, 0.67, 1, 0.67, 0.67, 1, 1	0.847

Research result: Research result may show illustration or summarized table.

General situation of survey subjects

Table 3 General information of respondents(n=385)

General information	Quantity	Percentage		
Gender				
Male 258 67.01		67.01		
Female	127	32.99		
	Age			
Less than or equal to 20 years	27	7.01		
21-30 years	136	35.32		
31-40 years	119	30.91		
41-50 years	89	23.12		
51-60 years	11	2.85		
61 year or more	3	0.78		
Educational Level				
Below Bachelor's Degree	236	61.30		
Bachelor's Degree	115	29.87		
Graduate student degree or	34	8.83		
above	34	0.03		
Game Playing				

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Kitten Match	136	35.32
Goblin's Tail	212	55.06
Battle Warship: Naval Empire	37	9.61

The demographic data analysis revealed significant insights. The majority of participants were male (67.01%), with a relatively lower proportion of females (32.99%). This gender distribution may reflect variations in mobile gaming interests between sexes. The age distribution indicated that the "21-30" age group comprised the most gamers (35.32%), highlighting the high interest of young people in mobile games. The "31-40" and "41-50" age groups also represented a substantial portion, suggesting a potential market for game developers. Further research is necessary to cater to the needs of older age groups (50s and 60s).

Regarding gaming preferences, "Goblin's Tail" and "Kitten Match" were the most popular games, accounting for 55.06% and 35.32% of the sample, respectively. This information guides game developers in creating more tailored strategies. Additionally, for games with a smaller gamer base, like "Battleships: Naval Empire," the results offer insights into areas for potential improvement or market positioning.

Gamer Behavior

Table 4 Frequency of time playing game(n=385)

Time	Quantity	Percentage	Ranking
every day	164	42.60	1
More than a week	106	27.53	2
2-3 times per day	99	25.71	3
Once a day	16	4.16	4

Gaming behavior data highlighted the frequency of respondents' engagement. Notably, 42.60% reported playing games every day, indicating the integral role of gaming in their daily lives. This suggests that gaming serves as a cultural phenomenon or a routine entertainment and socializing activity. About 27.53% played games at least once a week, likely representing long-term gamers who view gaming as a regular leisure activity. A significant finding was the 25.71% who played games 2-3 times a day, indicating a deeper engagement with gaming. These individuals may use gaming for relaxation or escapism, suggesting it fulfills emotional, social, or entertainment needs in their lives.

Table 5 Frequency of engagement(n=385)

Engagement	Quantity	Percentage	Ranking
Multiple times a day	177	45.97	1
Daily	108	28.05	2
Rarely or never	52	13.50	3
A few times a week	48	12.47	4
Total	385		

Data showed a clear pattern in gaming behavior, with the majority (45.97%) playing games multiple times a day, indicating a strong affinity for gaming in daily life. The next group (28.05%) played games daily, showing consistent gaming habits, though not as frequent as the first group. A smaller portion (13.50%) reported playing games rarely or never, suggesting diverse gaming preferences or a focus on other activities. These findings illustrate a wide range of gaming behaviors and preferences within the surveyed population.

Table 6 Preferred type of game(n=385)

Game	Quantity	Percentage	Ranking
Strategy/Puzzle	112	29.09	1
Action/Adventure	110	28.57	2
Sports/Racing	87	22.60	3
Role-playing/Fantasy	76	19.74	4

An analysis of the table unveiled the top three game genre preferences among respondents. Leading the list were strategy/puzzle games (29.09%), favored by those who enjoy intellectual challenges. Following closely were action/adventure games (28.57%), appealing to gamers seeking fast-paced, immersive experiences with exploration and storyline elements. In third place were sports/racing games (22.60%), indicating a strong attraction to competitive sports and racing games for those seeking virtual excitement and competition.

Table 7 Presence of other while games(n=385)

Others	Quantity	Percentage	Ranking
Alone	201	52.20	1
With online multgamer	102	26.49	2
Both alone and with	71	10.44	2
others	7 1	18.44	3
With friends or family	11	2.85	4

The analysis of Table 6 provides insights into the ways respondents engage in gaming with others. It's interesting to note that a significant majority of participants prefer gaming alone (52.20%), which suggests that a considerable portion of the surveyed individuals value solitary gaming experiences. Conversely, only a small percentage indicates gaming with friends or family (2.85%), indicating that this social gaming aspect is less common among the respondents. Online multigame gaming (26.49%) ranks second, revealing a substantial number of participants who enjoy interactive gaming experiences, likely connecting with other gamers online.

Table 8 Average number of hours you spend gaming each week(n=385)

Hours	Quantity	Percentage	Ranking
10-20 hours	278	72.21	1
More than 20 hours	30	7.79	2
5-10 hours	25	6.49	3
Less than 5 hours	25	6.49	4

Table 7 highlights the distribution of respondents based on their weekly gaming hours. Notably, 72.21% of participants spend 10-20 hours gaming, signifying a significant interest in this recreational activity. Additionally, 7.79% spend more than 20 hours on games, suggesting a strong commitment to gaming. The 5- to 10-hour and less than 5-hour ranges each had 6.49% of participants, showing that some prefer shorter gaming sessions, potentially in fragmented periods.

Table 9 Anger/frustration frequency(n=385)

Frequency	Quantity	Percentage	Ranking
Yes, occasionally	278	72.20	1
Yes, frequently	74	19.22	2
Rarely	33	8.57	3
No, never	0	0.00	4

Table 8 analysis reveals the frequency of anger or frustration experienced by respondents during gaming. The majority (72.20%) occasionally experiences frustration or anger, suggesting that gaming can sometimes be a source of stress or irritation. The 'Yes, frequently' category (19.22%) highlights a group experiencing frequent anger or frustration, indicating more consistent challenges or emotional intensity. A smaller portion (8.57%) rarely encounters frustration or anger, indicating a more positive gaming experience for them.

Table 10 Frequency of being emotional (n=385)

Frequency	Quantity	Percentage	Ranking
Sometimes	241	62.60	1
Always	116	30.13	2
Often	17	4.42	3
Rarely/Never	11	2.86	4

The analysis of Table 9 indicates the frequency of being emotional among respondents. Sometimes ranks the highest (62.60%), revealing that a significant majority of participants experience emotions during their gaming activities. This suggests that gaming often elicits emotional responses, possibly related to the immersive nature of the medium or the content of the games themselves. The category Always ranks second (30.13%), indicating a noteworthy proportion of individuals who consistently experience strong emotions while gaming, potentially pointing to a highly invested and emotionally engaged subset of gamers (Bi, C. S. 2022). Often ranks third (4.42%), revealing a smaller group that frequently experiences gaming-related emotions, possibly indicating a specific gaming preference or intense emotional connection with certain games.

Opinion on Factors Influencing Decision to Play Mobile Games and Decision to Play Mobile Games

Table 11 Opinion on Overview Variables

Overview of Variables	Mean	Standard	Interpret	Ranking	
Overview of variables	Mean	deviation	interpret	ranking	
Marketing Strategy (6Ps) Aspect	4.21	0.49	Very high	1	
Social Interaction Aspect	4.11	0.47	high	2	
Self-determination Aspect	3.99	0.46	high	3	
Decision to play mobile games	3.78	0.41	Moderate	4	
Total	4.02	0.46	high		

The overview data presents key aspects of playing decisions, ranked by average scores and standard deviations. Marketing strategy (6Ps) ranked highest with an average score of 4.21, indicating its significance in participants' decision to play games. Social interaction followed with an average score of 4.11, emphasizing its role in gaming decisions. Autonomous decision-making ranked third with an average score of 3.99, while the overall decision aspect of playing mobile games ranked fourth with an average score of 3.78. These results offer insights into the factors

influencing gamers' decisions, highlighting marketing strategy and social interaction as the most influential, while autonomy and mobile gaming have a relatively lower impact (Chen, F. H. 2022).

Table 12 Opinion on Marketing Strategy (6Ps) Aspect

Marketing Strategy (6Ps)	Maan	Standard	Intornat	Dankin n	
Aspect	Mean	deviation	Interpret	Ranking	
The F company's game offers					
reasonable prices for in-game	4.12	0.39	high	1	
purchases.					
The F company's game features an	4.11	0.48	high	2	
exquisite picture to play.	4.11	0.40	nign	2	
The Commonvie game is fun to play	4.00	0.41	hiah	2	
The F company's game is fun to play.	4.02	0.41	high	3	
The F company's game provides one-					
by-one instructions.	3.89	0.36	high	4	
The F company's game ensures the	3.87	0.37	high	5	
closure of personal information.	3.07	0.37	riigii	3	
The F company's game is worth paying	3.78	0.35	Moderate	6	
for.	3.70	0.33	woderate	O	
The F company's game is available at	a 3.78	0.48	Moderate	7	
reasonable price for first-time buyers.	3.70	0.40	Moderate	ľ	
The F company's game uses encrypted	d 3.69	0.35	Moderate	8	
storage for basic information.	3.09	0.33	woderate	U	
The F company's game has a fast	3.66	0.38	Moderate	9	
download speed.	3.00	0.30	wouerate	<i>9</i>	

The analysis of the 'Marketing Strategy (6Ps) Aspect' variables reveals the top three influential factors in participants' decisions regarding F company's game. 'Reasonable prices for in-game purchases' ranks highest with a mean score of 4.12, highlighting the importance of competitive pricing. 'Exquisite graphics' closely follows with a mean score of 4.11, emphasizing the significance of high-quality visuals. 'Enjoyable gameplay' ranks third with a mean score of 4.02, underlining the critical role of game fun. These findings underscore the importance of pricing, aesthetics, and entertainment value in gamer decision-making, reflecting the balance between

value, visual appeal, and gameplay enjoyment (Ren, Y. 2021).

Factors influencing Chinese gamers' Decision of mobile games.

Analysis of Basic Statistics

Table 13 Basic statistics of variables

Variables	Standard Mean		Min	Max	CV	Skewnes	Kurtosis
	Mean	Deviation	IVIIII	IVIAX	CV	s	Kurtosis
Marketing mix	3.68	0.52	3.11	4.01	0.841	0.014	0.016
(6Ps)							
Social interaction	4.01	0.54	3.56	4.22	0.852	0.044	0.047
Self-	4.12	0.55	3.78	4.13	0.861	0.086	0.091
determination							
Decision to play	4 4 4	0.57	0.77	4.01	0.071	0.000	0.001
mobile games	4.14	0.57	3.77	4.21	0.871	0.029	0.031

The data presented shows metrics related to marketing mix (6Ps), social interaction, autonomy, and decisions to play mobile games. The average of the marketing mix (6Ps) is 3.68, indicating average level and low data dispersion. The average social interaction was 4.01, showing high average perceptions and relatively high dispersion. Autonomy averaged 4.12, reflecting a relatively high level of opinion with moderate dispersion. The average score for "decided to play mobile games" was 4.14, indicating high agreement and relatively moderate dispersion. These statistical parameters help us understand the sample performance of these key concepts.

Analysis of Pearson's product moment correlative coefficient

Table 14 Results of correlation analysis of variables

Partial Correlatio	n				
		Marketing Mix(6Ps)	Social Interaction	Self Determinat ion	Decision to play mobile games
Marketing	Pearson's r	_			

Mix(6Ps)					
	p-value	_			
Social Interaction	Pearson's r	0.201*	_		
	p-value	0.000	_		
Self Determination	Pearson's r	0.449**	0.625*	_	
	p-value	< .001	< .001	_	
Decision to play	Pearson's r	0.067*	0.701**	0.471**	_
	p-value	0.000	<0.001	<0.001	_

Note. controlling for 'Decision to play mobile games'

Based on the results of the correlation analysis, there are several correlations between different variables in the mobile gaming space. First, there is a significant positive correlation between social interaction and the marketing mix (6P), indicating that social interaction is related to the marketing strategy of the game. In addition, the marketing mix (6P) has a moderate positive correlation with autonomy, indicating that marketing strategies are related to gamers' sense of autonomy and competence. Most importantly, social interaction showed a strong positive correlation with autonomy, suggesting that social interaction, autonomy, and connection to others are closely linked in mobile games. At the same time, autonomy was also positively correlated with the decision to play mobile games, meaning that autonomy and sense of competence were associated with continuing to play mobile games. Cronbach's alpha test, including the stated Cronbach value, confirmed question consistency, while validity testing indicated uniform question scores (IOC \geqslant 0.50). The reliability test showed α values above 0.7, demonstrating questionnaire validity and reliability.

Conclusion: Discussion and Conclusions

this research shows relationship between Chinese gamers decision to play mobile game

and marketing strategy, social interaction, self-determination via F company as a case study. The study revealed a significant correlation between marketing strategy (6PS), social interaction and self-determination and player decision making. The findings suggest that effective marketing strategies, immersive social interactions, and increased autonomy play a decisive role in attracting and sustaining player interest in the Chinese mobile gaming market. Social interaction has become a key attraction for players, who gravitate toward games that offer a rich social experience. Company F's mobile games successfully meet this need by integrating diverse gaming features, social functions, and online interaction. This social interaction is not limited to within the game but extends to sharing and discussion on social media platforms, which further enhances the overall gaming experience for players.

This research will make an important contribution to the continued development and evolution of China's mobile gaming industry. By understanding players' needs for social interaction and autonomy, gaming companies can create more engaging gaming environments that increase player engagement and loyalty.

In the academic world, this research can contribute to game design field related, especially at the intersection of digital marketing, social interaction, and gaming research. It provides a new theoretical perspective for understanding gamer behavior in the digital age, especially in a rapidly developing and unique market environment like China. In addition, this study demonstrates the synergy of qualitative and quantitative research methods in interpreting complex market dynamics, providing a valuable methodological reference for future marketing and behavioral research. By revealing the role of social interaction and self-determination in game choice, this research provides new insights into game design and development, helping to drive innovation in game design and improvements in user experience. Ultimately, these findings not only bring new theoretical contributions to academia, but also provide practical guidance for game industry contribution.

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虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的应用研究

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RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING

SPOKEN CHINESE AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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摘要

本文以虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的应用为研究对象,旨在探讨如何借助虚拟现实技术提升学习者的汉语口语水平,促进对外汉语教学的创新与发展。首先,文章回溯了虚拟现实技术在教育领域的广泛应用,并概述了早期学者在对外汉语教学中的设想和研究成果,希望能够通过虚拟现实技术,让学习者可以身临其境地感受中国文化,参观名胜古迹,并在虚拟环境中练习口语和听力技能。其次,分析了虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的重要作用,包括提供沉浸式语境和逼真的虚拟场景,增强口语教学的互动性,以及个性化学习支持和职业发展机会。讨论了虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学应用过程中可能存在的问题,如技术设备和成本预算、学习资源的设计与制作,以及技术操作与使用等。最后,提出了几点建议以促进虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的应用,包括提供设备支持和降低成本,合理规划资源制作,提供技术培训与使用指导,平衡真实性和交互性,建立评估和反馈机制等。相信未来,随着虚拟现实技术的不断发展和完善,其在对外汉语口语教学中的应用将会更加广泛和深入。

关键词:虚拟现实技术;对外汉语口语教学;应用

Abstract

This paper studies the application of virtual reality technology in the teaching of speaking Chinese as a foreign language, aiming to discuss how to improve the oral Chinese level of learners and promote the innovation and development of the teaching of speaking Chinese as a foreign language. First of all, the article back the virtual reality technology is widely used in the field of education and summarizes the early scholars in Chinese teaching ideas and research results, hope that through virtual reality technology, let learners can immersive feel Chinese culture, visit places of interest, and practice speaking and listening skills in the virtual environment. Secondly, it analyzes the important role of virtual reality technology in the teaching of oral Chinese as a foreign language, including providing immersive context and realistic virtual scenes, enhancing the interactivity of oral teaching, as well as personalized learning support and career development opportunities. The possible problems in the application of virtual reality technology in oral Chinese teaching, such as technical equipment and cost budget, the design and production of learning resources, and technical operation and use, are discussed. Finally, some suggestions are put forward to promote the application of virtual reality technology in oral teaching of Chinese as a foreign language, including providing equipment support and reducing cost reduction, rationally planning resource production, providing technical training and use guidance, balancing authenticity and interaction, and establishing evaluation and feedback mechanism. It is believed that in the future, with the continuous development and improvement of virtual reality technology, its application in the oral teaching of Chinese as a foreign language will be more extensive and in-depth.

Key words: Virtual reality technology; Teaching spoken Chinese as a foreign language; Apply

引言

虚拟现实技术(VR)是一项具有广泛应用前景的实用技术。具有沉浸性、交互性和构想性等特点。它涵盖了计算机、电子信息和仿真技术,并通过计算机等设备模拟虚拟环境给人们带来身临其境的感觉。随着社会生产力和科学技术的发展,各行各业对 VR 技术的需求不断增加。VR 技术也在快速发展进步,逐渐成为一个新兴的科学技术领域,众多学者也开始尝试将虚拟现实技术应用于对外汉语教学中。

虚拟现实技术可以为第二语言为汉语的学习者创造逼真的语言环境,提供更真实、丰富的语言交流情境,使汉语学习者能够获得更多的互动和体验,从而提高汉语学习者的口语表达能力和在不同情境下的语言运用能力。本文将以虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的应用为研究对象,探讨如何将虚拟现实技术与对外汉语口语教学完美融合,以促进汉语学习者的口语水平,为他们今后的职业发展奠定基础。

1. 研究背景

教育信息正处于数字化转型的重要阶段,人工智能作为核心技术,结合大数据、云计算、虚拟现实(VR)、互联网等技术的数字科技,正成为推动教育变革的重要力量,推动着传统教育向智慧教育的转变。过去受限于技术,我们无法突破时空的限制,无法获得真实情境下的学习体验,但现阶段的虚拟现实技术完全可以实现这种愿望。

虚拟现实技术具有交互式、沉浸式、体验式等特点,不仅可以支持线上线下汉语混合式教学模式的创新发展,还可以解决线上教学交互性差和对外汉语教学缺乏社会文化语境等难题。因此,在国际中文教育领域引起了越来越多的关注。北京语言大学的崔希亮教授就曾公开表示,人工智能技术、虚拟现实技术、云计算等前沿科技在国际中文教育领域的应用研究具有巨大的潜力,北语已经开始与科大讯飞等前沿科技企业接洽合作(刘哲,2021)。[1]

随着虚拟现实技术的不断发展,其在教育领域内的应用也越来越广泛。从最开始对于虚拟现实技术在教育上的展望,到逐渐出现在一些虚拟教学平台上的教学案例,可以说虚拟现实技术与教育的融合研究,一直都与技术和硬件的发展步调紧密相随。在早期的对外汉语教学中,就有学者提出了利用虚拟现实技术进行汉语教学的设想。郑艳群教授和仇鑫奕教授便是其中的先驱者。(郑艳群,1999)年提出了利用虚拟现实技术打造虚拟课堂与社会语言学习环境的设想。[2]十年后,他及其团队对 2009—2018 年关于虚拟现实技术应用于语言教学的实证研究进行了综述,强调虚拟现实技术应用于语言教学,首先要解决的"为什么要使用"和"如何使用"等问题,并强调设计教学活动和学习任务是关键。这为基于现有虚拟现实技术进行汉语教学提供了明确的研究方向。

(仇鑫奕,2006) 也明确提出了对外汉语需要虚拟现实技术的观点,并强调虚拟现实技术应用于对外汉语教学的目标应该是营造日常口语习得环境。他提出了"课堂教学与自然习得相结合"的对外汉语教学模式,并阐述了该模式的实施要点和条件。尽管当时技术条件还不成熟,但他强调虚拟现实技术在对外汉语教学中的潜力,为后续研究奠定了基础。[3]后续,(陆凯英与郑艳群,

2021)基于规范化初级汉语口语课教学数据库,对口语课教学构件、结构和过程的实践进行了系统描绘和计算,尝试构建出口语课教学结构和过程的应用模

型,并对其作特征解析,也揭示了口语教学实践的新现象、新规律,为口语教学慕课或微课教学单元设计提供依据。^[4]郑艳群(2023)更在教育部人文社科重点研究项目"汉语国际传播资源与推送平台研究、开发与应用"的研究中,介绍了虚拟交流在国际中文教育创新实践项目中的应用,深入探讨了通过课程结构改革、资源创设和利用语言应用仿真环境开展国际中文教学的相关理论和应用问题。^[5]

于是,随着虚拟现实技术的不断发展,现在已经可以看到越来越多的虚拟现实技术应用在对外汉语的教学实践中。现在借助虚拟现实技术,学习者可以身临其境地感受中国文化,参观名胜古迹,与虚拟人物进行交流,并在虚拟环境中练习口语和听力技能。这种互动性和沉浸感极大增强了学习者的学习动机和兴趣,提高了他们的学习效果。同时,教师还可以根据学习者的需求和课程目标,创建各种虚拟场景和情境,让汉语学习者进行语言实践与互动。比如,学习者可以在虚拟超市中购物并用中文交流,或者在虚拟餐厅中点餐和交流。这样的实践活动可以帮助学习者更好地运用所学知识,提高他们的语言表达能力和沟通能力(刘倩影,2020)。[6]此外,虚拟现实技术还可以为学习者提供个性化的学习体验,虚拟现实系统能够对学习者的学习数据进行细致分析,根据学习者的表现调整学习内容与进度,为每个学习者提供适合他们水平和需求的学习材料和任务。这种个性化学习的方式可以最大程度地满足学习者的学习需求,提高他们的学习效果和学习动力。

综上所述,尽管国内虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的应用还处于起步阶段,但它无疑具有巨大的潜力。随着技术的进一步发展和成熟,着力开展"虚拟现实技术+国际中文教育"的应用研究势在必行。

2. 虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的重要作用

为了帮助汉语学习者更快、更好地掌握汉语知识与技巧,让其处于真实的汉语学习环境和文化环境是最有效的学习方法,但受困于时间与空间的束缚,并不是所有汉语学习者都能有机会亲身来到中国学习汉语(刘倩影,2019)。『同时,传统的汉语课堂也无法提供真实且生动的汉语文化环境和交流场景。因此,我们迫切需要找到一种方法,既能突破时间和空间的限制,又能为第二语言为汉语的学习者提供真实的、沉浸式的汉语学习环境和教学模式(郭玉慧,2018)。『综合以上需求可以发现,虚拟现实技术(AR)就是一个不错的选择。

目前,应用于对外汉语口语教学的虚拟现实技术,主要是虚拟体感互动训练和全景视频教学。虚拟体感互动训练是依靠虚拟现实头显设备与电脑端相连,辅以体感手柄和耳机,让汉语学习者将听觉、视觉、动作都置身于虚拟现实的世界,以弥补汉语学习者缺乏真实语境的弊端。而全景视频教学的人物多为3D动画的虚拟人物,教学视频多以教材为依托,依靠全景摄像机,结合真实汉语口语交际场景进行拍摄,再用软件合成加工,成为针对汉语学习者特点的教学视频。二者在汉语口语教学中的重要作用是不容忽视的(张利红与谭学良,2019)。[9]

2.1 促进教与学

现阶段,一成不变的教学方式,使得整个汉语课堂的学习氛围看起来

毫无生气; 枯燥乏味的备课流程,也让教师的授课语言变得沉默无趣,对教学工作也稍显倦怠。所以,将虚拟现实技术引入汉语课堂,对教师而言利大于弊,从多角度来看,虚拟现实技术能够简化教师的备课流程,更能用沉浸式的场景取代大段的文字描述,教学活动设计也随之得到相应的优化。因此,在实践教学过程中,教师需要根据具体的教学需求,选择适宜的虚拟现实技术,将教材中枯燥的文化知识转为更容易让汉语学习者接受和实践的语言场景。除此之外,虚拟现实技术还能培养汉语学习者的动手实践能力,充分发挥汉语学习者的主体性(张亚楠,2022)。[10]

同样,对于汉语学习者而言,虚拟现实技术能使得原本枯燥的教材在汉语学习者面前变得生动、具体、直观,能为教师的教学和学习者的学习带来了便利。充分激发汉语学习者的好奇心,使他们能够主动合作,积极参与口语交流,进而促进汉语学习者更深入地认识中国文化;让他们对虚拟场景的口语练习产生好感,对汉语学习产生浓厚的兴趣。

2.2 沉浸式语境增加口语教学的互动性

虚拟现实技术能够创造逼真的虚拟场景,使学习者仿佛置身于现实的文化环境中,与虚拟人物进行互动交流。在这个虚拟的世界中,学习者可以游览山水风景,可以愉快购物、可以品尝美食,从而获得身临其境的学习体验。这样的练习机会比起传统的课堂模拟对话和角色扮演更加真实,能够帮助学习者更好地适应实际交流的困难,提高口语流利度和讲读的自信心。同时,学习者还可以在虚拟场景中获得即时的反馈和指导。虚拟人物可以根据学习者的语言水平和需求调整对话内容和难度,帮助学习者渐进式地提高口语表达能力(叶新东、仇星月与封文静,2019)。[11]

2.3 自主学习提高职场竞争力

虚拟现实技术还可以根据学习者的学习进度和需求进行相应的指导。学习者可以根据自身的兴趣和学习目标选择不同的场景和任务进行练习,让学习更加有针对性和自主性。能够长时间激发学习者的学习兴趣和动力,使他们更加主动地参与口语练习,更快地取得进步。并且学习者还可以通过虚拟现实技术进行汉语专项口语训练,让学习者可以在真实场景中模拟面试、商务谈判等情境,提升自己的口语应答能力和沟通技巧。这些实际的训练也可以为学习者未来的职业发展打下坚实基础,增加他们在国际商务领域的竞争力(冯东,2020)。[12]

2.4 推动跨文化交流与理解

虚拟现实技术还可以培养学习者的跨文化意识和敏感性。学习者在虚拟的教学环境中,能够学会尊重和接纳不同文化的差异,避免在跨文化交流中产生不必要的误解和冲突。能让他们更加主动地去了解中国不同民族文化的特点,促进不同文化之间的相互理解和友好合作。并且,学习者还可以模拟参加中国的传统节日活动、体验家庭聚会氛围、参观历史博物馆等,深入了解中国的文化背景(顾思苇,2022)。[13]这样通过创设不同的虚拟场景,学习者可以亲身感受中国人民的热情好客、尊老爱幼的传统价值观,进而对中国的风土民情有更深入的认知。

可以说,虚拟现实技术在汉语口语教学中的应用,除了提高学习者的口语

表达能力,还能够促进师生的教与学,推动跨文化交流与理解(吴晶晶,2023)。^[14]通过创造真实的语言环境和文化体验,培养学习者的跨文化意识和敏感性,帮助他们成为全球化时代的国际人才。这将为他们日后的学习、工作和生活打下坚实基础,使他们在跨文化交流中更加自信、成功。

3. 虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中存在的问题

虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学的应用确实具有许多优势,但同时也存在一些问题与挑战,需要进一步研究和探索,以提高对外汉语口语教学的质量和效果。

3.1 技术设备与成本预算

在运用虚拟现实技术进行汉语口语教学时,需要使用特定的设备,如头戴式显示器、传感器等(刘芝娜,2022)。[15]然而,这些设备的价格相对较高。如购买足够数量的虚拟现实技术设备以满足学习者的使用需求,必然需要投入大量资金。尤其是对于资源匮乏的国际学校、汉语教学机构或经济条件有限的汉语学习者来说,这种投资无疑会成为一项巨大的挑战。

除此之外,虚拟现实技术的设备还需要进行定期维护。并且,这些设备也可能会因长时间的使用而出现故障或损坏,需要及时维修或更换零件。同时,随着技术的进步和更新,设备的升级同样需要耗费不小的成本。这就意味着学校或汉语教学机构需要承担额外的费用来保持设备的正常运行。

3.2 学习资源的设计与制作

在汉语口语教学中应用虚拟现实技术时,可能会遇到一些学习资源制作方面的问题。其中,最主要的问题是创建和制作丰富多样的虚拟场景和任务所需时间和人力的投入。

首先,在设计虚拟环境和角色时,教师和开发人员需要花费大量的精力来确认设计的逼真度和质量,以确保所提供的学习资源能够有效地满足学习目标和需求。然而,这种合作需要耗费大量的时间和人力资源。其次,教师和开发人员对制作虚拟场景和任务所使用的技术工具和软件可能并不熟悉,需要花费额外的时间和精力来学习和掌握这些工具的操作方法。同时,由于虚拟现实技术的快速发展,新的工具和软件不断涌现,教师和开发人员还需要不断更新自己的知识和技能。此外,制作虚拟场景和角色所需的素材和资源也可能成为一个挑战。教师和开发人员需要寻找合适的场景图片、视频和声音特效等素材,并进行处理和编辑,以确保其与虚拟场景相匹配(李亦桐,2021)。[16]然而,获取和处理这些素材可能需要教师和开发人员花费额外的时间,倾注更多的努力。最后,由于口语教学的个性化需求不同,制作学习资源时需要考虑到不同学习者的学习风格和需求。教师和开发人员可能需要为不同的学习者创建不同的虚拟场景和任务,以满足他们的个性化学习需求。这涉及对学习者的调查和研究,以了解他们的偏好和需求,并据此进行资源的定制与制作。

3.3 技术操作与使用难度

对于一些学习者和教师来说,熟练操作和使用虚拟现实技术还存在着一定

的难度。首先,学习者需要熟悉设备的使用方法,因为虚拟现实技术通常需要特定的设备和软件来支持,例如头戴式显示器、手柄或控制器等。然而,并非所有学习者都能迅速适应这些新型设备,并顺利地进行操作。他们可能需要花费一些时间来学习如何正确佩戴设备、调整视角以及使用手柄或控制器进行互动。这对于一些技术不太娴熟的学习者来说可能是一项挑战。

另外,通过虚拟现实技术进行汉语口语教学的过程中,很大概率会遇上设备故障、软件崩溃或网络连接等问题,直接导致课堂进程中断,影响口语交流效果。这就需要教师具备一定的维修技能,以确保在意外发生时,能够第一时间处理学习者的学习进展和技术操作等问题,这样才能有效地利用虚拟现实技术开展口语教学。然而,这对于一些非科技领域的教师来说,可能需要漫长的学习与研究,耗费教师大量的精力,分散教师对课堂教学的注意力。

3.4 真实性与交互性的平衡

在口语教学中,真实性和交互性之间需要保持平衡。虚拟现实技术可以呈现生动的场景和情境,使学习者能够身临其境地练习口语。然而,过于追求虚拟环境的真实感,可能会削弱与真人对话的实际交流体验。毕竟,真实的对话可以让学习者更好地适应不同的语言环境、调整自己的语速和语调,并且更加自由地展示个人的语言表达能力。所以,尽管虚拟现实技术可以模拟各种场景,但它仍然无法完全替代与真人面对面交流的体验。因此,在设计和选择虚拟场景时,教师需要特别关注这一平衡点,确保学习者既能享受沉浸式体验,又能够与真实人物进行有效的口语对话(张文馨,2023)。[17]

3.5 评估与反馈

在汉语口语教学中,虚拟现实技术的应用可以提供实时评估与反馈,帮助 汉语学习者更好地提高口语表达能力。然而,如何准确地评价学习者的口语表 达能力,仍然是一个具有挑战性的问题。虚拟现实技术可以记录学习者的发 音、语速等信息,并通过自动评估系统进行初步评估,但对于汉语语法、词汇 运用以及语感等方面的评估,则仍需要教师的主观判断和指导。因此,在虚拟 现实技术应用中,教师需要结合技术的优势和自己的专业知识,为学习者提供 全面的评估和有效的反馈。

4. 虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的应用策略

虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中有着重要的作用。它能够提供真实的语言环境和文化体验,促进汉语学习者的口语表达能力,培养学习者的跨文化意识和敏感性。然而,在应用过程中仍然存在一些问题和挑战,需要通过合理的策略和措施来克服(陈宇,2023)。^[18]

4.1 多方合作降低设备成本

为解决技术设备和成本问题,学校和教辅机构可以与供应商合作,寻找经济实惠的虚拟现实设备替代品,以降低学校和学习者的经济负担。此外,还通过租赁设备的方式,减少购买设备的成本。其次,学校间还可以进行资源共享与合作,共同利用虚拟现实设备,以减少设备数量和优化利用率。同时,要制

定合理的预算和筹资计划,考虑设备购买、维护、更新等费用,与学校或相关部门共同商讨筹措资金的途径和方式,积极争取国家基金扶持、企业或慈善机构的捐赠和赞助,以获取额外的资金和支持。另外,建立完善的设备维护和更新计划,定期检修、维护和更换设备,延长使用寿命,减少故障和损坏。还要密切关注技术的发展和更新,合理规划设备的升级计划。通过这些策略的实施,学校可以解决一定的技术设备和成本问题。

4.2 合理规划制作资源

在虚拟场景和任务的制作方面,可以采取一些解决措施来降低时间和人力 投入。首先,可以利用虚拟现实技术中的模板和预设场景,减少从零开始设计 和制作的工作量。这些模板和预设场景可以作为基础框架,教师和开发人员只 需根据具体的学习目标和需求进行调整和定制,从而节省时间和精力。其次, 教师和开发人员可以加强合作与交流,建立专业团队或寻求外部专业支持。团 队合作可以有效地分担工作量,集思广益,在设计和制作过程中提供更全面和 多样化的想法和解决方案。外部专业支持可以提供更丰富的资源和技术指导, 帮助教师和开发人员快速掌握相关工具和软件,提高制作效率(张兆松与李东 平,2022)。[19]此外,教师和开发人员可以利用已有的学习资源或开源资源, 进行适当的调整和改编。这样可以节省制作素材的时间和精力,同时也可以借 鉴和参考其他优质资源的设计和制作方法。最后,为了满足不同学习者的个性 化需求,可以采用可配置和自定义的方式设计虚拟场景和任务。教师和开发人 员可以提供一些选项和设置,让汉语学习者根据自己的需求选择和调整虚拟环 境中的元素和任务内容,从而实现个性化学习体验(蔡石妹,2023)。[20]此 外,学校还可以不定期地组织培训课程和研讨会,提供最新的技术信息和使用 技巧,帮助教师不断提升虚拟现实技术的应用能力。

4.3 提供技术培训与使用指导

针对虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语课堂的实际操作与使用难度等问题,可以采取以下策略。首先,学校或汉语教育机构可以为学习者提供清晰明了的设备使用说明书或视频操作教程,帮助学习者快速了解设备的使用方法。同时还可以组织专门的设备使用培训课程,让汉语学习者能够亲身实践,操作虚拟现实技术设备。并针对技术操作困难的学习者,提供个别的辅导和支持,帮助他们克服困难,确保他们能够正确、顺利地使用设备(宋飞与张明瑶,2021)。 [21]除此之外,学校还可以组建校内技术支持团队,负责设备的维护和故障处理,以确保设备正常运行,避免在课堂中出现技术问题和故障。同时,不断关注新技术的发展和更新,及时更新设备和软件,以提供更好的用户体验和支持。

4.4 平衡真实性与交互性

为了平衡真实性和交互性,教师在设计和选择虚拟场景时需要特别注意。一种可行的方法是将真人对话与虚拟环境结合起来,创造出既真实又具有交互性的学习情境。在这种情境中,教师可以引导学习者在虚拟环境中进行口语练习,然后与同学进行现实的口语对话,让学习者可以在真实的口语交流中,通过语言和非语言的方式传达情感,并且能够根据对方的反应作出相应调整,以达到更好的口语交流效果。通过这种方式,学习者不仅可以在虚拟环境中获得

身临其境的练习体验,同时也能够应用所学的语言技能与真人进行真实的对话 交流。这种综合利用虚拟现实技术和真实对话的方法,可以有效地平衡真实性 和交互性,提升口语教学的效果(陈梅佳、余法红与陈玉蓉,2022)。^[22]

4.5 建立评估与反馈机制

为建立有效的评估和反馈机制,学校可以通过问卷调查、教师观察和学习者表现等方式收集数据,了解汉语学习者应用虚拟现实技术的感受和效果。这些数据可以提供有价值的反馈信息,教师们再据此进行调整和改进,以确保虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中发挥最佳作用。

需要注意的是,虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中仍处于探索和发展阶段。因此,学校与教辅机构应持续进行研究和改进,不断探索虚拟现实技术在口语教学中的实践研究。通过评估和反馈机制的建立,以及与研究机构或企业的合作,可以提高虚拟现实技术在口语教学中的应用效果,促进汉语学习者口语表达能力的提升。这种有机结合将为学校提供宝贵的经验和教训,为将来的口语教学提供参考和借鉴。

5. 结论

虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中具有重要的作用和潜力。它能够创造真实的语言、文化环境,提供沉浸式的学习体验,促进学习者口语表达能力的提高。通过与虚拟人物的互动和实时反馈,学习者可以获得个性化的学习方案,并在国际文化交流中发展跨文化意识和敏感性。此外,虚拟现实技术还能推动学习者的职业发展,帮助他们在国际商务领域更具竞争力。

然而,在虚拟现实技术的应用过程中,仍然存在一些问题和挑战。首先是 技术设备和成本方面的难题,需要提供设备支持并降低成本以减轻学习者和学 校的经济负担。其次,需要解决学习资源的制作和技术操作的困难,提供技术 培训和指导以帮助教师和学习者熟练掌握虚拟现实技术的操作和使用。同时, 要平衡真实性和交互性,确保虚拟场景既逼真又具有互动性。个性化学习支持 也是一个需要解决的问题,要根据不同学习者的需求和水平进行调整和适应。

为了克服这些问题,可以采取相应的策略。采取多方合作降低设备成本,合理规划制作资源,提供技术培训和指导,平衡口语学习的真实性与交互性,建立评估与反馈机制等,帮助师生共同克服虚拟现实技术应用中的难题和挑战。此外,还可以鼓励学校与企业、研究机构等合作,共同推动虚拟现实技术在对外汉语口语教学中的应用与发展。

相信随着技术的不断发展和革新,虚拟现实技术将在对外汉语口语教学中发挥更大的作用,为汉语学习者的学习和职业发展提供更好的支持与帮助。

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国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲的选择与使用策略

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THE SELECTION AND USAGE STRATEGIES OF CHINESE SONGS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE

OF INTERNATIONAL CHINESE EDUCATION

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摘要

本文分析了国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲选择和使用的相关理论基础,联系国际中文教育实践,对选择中文歌曲的策略进行探究,并重点讨论了国际中文教育视域下的中文歌曲的使用策略。具体内容如下:第一部分,本文从六方面的相关理论分析了国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲选择和使用的理论基础;第二部分,本文结合课堂教学实践,提出了四个国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲的选择策略,并分别进行论述;第三部分,针对国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲的使用策略提出自己的观点,并设计与之相关的课堂活动;第四部分,提出国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲选择和使用的其他要求。

关键词: 国际中文教育; 中文歌曲; 选择策略; 使用策略

Abstract

This article analyzes the theoretical basis for the selection and use of Chinese songs from the perspective of international Chinese education, explores the strategies for selecting Chinese songs based on international Chinese education practices, and focuses on discussing the use strategies of Chinese songs from the perspective of international Chinese education. The specific content is as follows: In the first part, this article analyzes the theoretical basis for the selection and use of Chinese songs from the perspective of international Chinese education from six aspects of relevant theories; In the second part, based on classroom teaching practice, this article proposes four strategies for selecting Chinese songs from the perspective of international Chinese education, and discusses them separately; In the third part, I propose my own views on the usage strategies of Chinese songs from the perspective of international Chinese education, and design classroom activities related to them; The fourth part puts forward other requirements for the selection and use of Chinese songs from the perspective of international Chinese education.

Key words: International Chinese Language Education; Chinese songs; Selection policy; Strategy

引言

在中文学习者日益增加的情况下,为了满足时代的需要和中文学习者的需求,中文教学方式和手段也在不断完善。语言学习本身就是一个复杂的、枯燥乏味的过程,若一味地学习知识,中文学习者的学习热情会逐渐衰退甚至抗拒。所以广大教育者也在不断发掘、创造新型教学手段来改变枯燥乏味的现状。于是,利用中文歌曲辅助国际中文教育的教学手段逐渐被采纳,这种方式不仅能调动课堂活跃气氛,也可以增进知识的吸收。例如,澳大利亚半岛学校的周晓康博士从趣味性的角度出发,通过总结多年的学术成果及教学经验,并结合少儿的生理及心理特点,提出"歌谣教学法",因其易操作性及良好的教学效果,逐渐得到了国内外中文教师及学生的喜爱,被广泛运用(郝晓荣,2018)。本文旨在探索和研究中文歌曲在国际中文教育中的应用,分析中文歌曲和中文教学相结合的创新教学方法实践,总结出国际中文教育的相关教学策略。

1. 国际中文教育中使用中文歌曲的理论基础

1.1语言的本质功能

语言是人类特有的听觉符号系统,是全人类最重要的交际工具和思维工具。索绪尔(2009)在《普通语言学教程》中提出了系统的"语言"和"言语"的区分理论,试图以此来寻求语言学真正的对象。索绪尔认为语言学要研究的是人类语言而非个人语言。简单来说,我们日常交际中使用的是"言语",经过一系列的美化加工成为"语言"。刘珣(2000)将索绪尔的理论总结: "对外汉语教学必须以言语为对象,从言语入手,只有通过言语才能学会语言。教学中首先要抓听说读写言语技能的训练以培养交际能力"。

语言的本质功能是社会功能,意味着语言学习的主要目的是用来交际。 "中文歌曲"虽不是传统课本中的学习语言的主要内容,但是学习者通过学习 演唱中文歌曲来加深对中文单词、词组、句子的印象,提升听、说、读甚至写 的能力,在日常交际中会不自觉使用到某些歌词中学习到的印象深刻的内容来 表达自己当时的想法或观点,使言语和语言高度结合,久而久之提升学习者的 语言交际能力,达到了语言学习的目的。

1.2 语言和思维文化的关系

从社会语言学观角度来看,"沃尔夫假说"认为语言决定或影响思维,语言是一种通过文化触碰思维的工具,语言的使用会极大地影响我们的思维方式。中文简洁、短促有力的风格使人的逻辑思维能力偏弱,直觉思维能力更强。英文冗繁、条件式的风格让人更注重逻辑思维(王晴、高梁,2018),这种思维方式在歌曲中也有体现。一首成功的中文歌曲,它的出色点在于歌词、意境等方面,其背后专属中国人的思维习惯正隐藏其中。而学习者要想学好中文,必然要需要学会中国人的思维习惯,这也恰好让中文歌曲成为了中文学习的一个切入点,为中文学习者学习中文思维方式提供了一个途径。中文歌曲不仅能体现日常交际的原则,同时也体现着国家的传统文化、风土人情以及一个

时代的特点,将一些复杂的思维习惯通过中文歌曲的学习简单化处理,有利于 学习者更容易地接受。

1.3 音乐的生理和心理作用

从生理上说,在人的神经系统中,最基本和最重要的一个就是植物神经系统,也被称为自主神经系统。它维系着人的最基本的生命功能——内脏器官功能。现代医学证明,在听音乐的时候,被激活的是人的副交感神经系统,而不是交感神经系统。因此,在听音乐的时候,人可以感到丰富的情感情绪体验。同时研究证明,音乐会刺激人的神经和听觉器官,从而刺激肾上腺素的释放,改善大脑皮层功能,有利于记忆力的提高。

从心理上说,音乐和文字同样能承载快乐或悲伤的意志,是生活的一种必需品。音乐艺术不仅是社会生活的反映,也是人类理想的体现,具有超越现实的特征。音乐已成为日常艺术和文化生活的一个组成部分,并巧妙地融入了生活的各个领域。音乐具有振奋精神的作用,可以组织和协调社会成员的自发行为,传达思想和感情,并在政治、伦理和道德态度方面影响人们。

1.4 人类的音乐性

音乐性(musicality)被定义为人对音乐刺激的反应性和感受性(霍杰斯,2006)。节奏是音乐的第一要素,人类生活在节奏的世界里。普遍的、健康的人类都会对音乐产生一定的反应,小到我们的日常呼吸、走路频率、脉搏跳动,大到日月更替、四季变换都离不开音乐节奏。人类甚至是新生婴儿都会不自觉地随着音乐节奏进行摇摆晃动,具有对音乐的天生感知能力。

可以说,我们的日常生活交际都离不开音乐。中文作为世界上最难的语言之一,常规的课业学习任务已经非常繁重枯燥,而且难度较大且难记,学生容易产生倦怠疲惫的心理,从而抗拒学习。而中文相比于其他语言更加注重声调、停顿,使用起来的节奏也更加明显。教学过程中中文歌曲的使用可以改善学生学习情绪,通过多听多练更容易提升记忆力。歌曲具有振奋精神的作用,从心理上改善学习者对学习的抗拒,缓解负面情绪(孙红永,2016)。因此,可以建立中文教学和中文歌曲之间更紧密的联系,让学习者在学中唱、唱中学,越来越主动积极地去学习。

1.5 视听教学法

视听教学法主要主张视听并用,多用于学习日常会话和语言交际。强调眼、耳、脑三者作为一个整体去感知语言材料,学习中文歌曲恰好也需要三者相结合(张璐,2016)。在学习中文歌曲之前,了解其文化背景、歌词和难度是非常重要的。因此,应该使用多媒体,播放图片和视频,更好地帮助学习者从视觉和听觉上理解歌曲。例如中文歌曲《风吹麦浪》,通过文字描述学习者很难理解歌曲中的意境。但是通过视频 WV 演示和演唱者动听的歌声,可以看到视频中秋天的漫野金黄,看着远处蔚蓝天空下奔跑的少年,感受着麦苗随风摆动感受清风拂过脸庞的美好场景,往往更能直观有效提高学习者对语言的感知能力,因此中文歌曲很适合运用在视听教学课程中。

1.6 学习动机

学习动机是指激发学生的兴趣来维持学习,学习动机的激发在于利用一定的诱因,使学习者产生强烈的学习欲望。心理学上将其分为"内源性动机"和"外源性动机",激发学习动机要坚持以"内源性动机"为主,"外源性动机"为辅,低学习动机学生,对学习缺乏兴趣、脱离课堂活动、无法获取学术问题、感觉学术活动无意义,从而导致学业成绩不理想,出现学习倦怠现象(向祖强、马芳芳、周淼、吴杜娟、董琳、黄伊琳,2022)。利用教学内容与方法的新颖性激发学习动机,引起学习者学习兴趣,调动学习者积极性。在中文教学中应用中文歌曲进行教育就是利用这一点,将有趣的歌词、文化作为语言教学材料来激发学习者学习的兴趣,让学习者在轻松愉快的氛围中习得知识,歌词中的一些意境也能激发学习者的记忆和联想,加深对中文知识的学习和巩固,引发情感共鸣,更有利于注定积极学习。

2. 国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲的选择策略

歌曲素材的选择是中文歌曲在国际中文教育中使用的关键问题。好的歌曲素材可能会引起学生共鸣,激发学生主动学习的兴趣,使得学习者愿意对其进行模仿和演唱乃至表演,而质量较差的歌曲素材会让学习者失去学习的兴趣,不会主动学习甚至产生厌烦心理。为了甄别歌曲素材的好坏,选择合适的素材在教学过程中使用,可以参考以下策略:

2.1 选择难度事宜的中文歌曲

在选择歌曲时,一定要根据不同层次水平的学习者选择不同难度的歌曲。如果歌曲难度太低,学生会不认真听课,注意力不集中,无所事事,难以实现预期的学习效果。如果歌曲的难度太高,超过了学生的水平,学生就会感到抗拒,对歌曲的学习产生恐惧情绪,从而导致学习者注意力无法合理分配,课程目标就无法实现。在课堂上使用歌曲不一定要遵循 N+1 原则,反而可以尝试N-1 原则,使学习者能够更快使用自己所学知识掌握歌曲内容,从而增强自信心。

2.2 选择歌词符合语法规则的中文歌曲

在日常生活中,我们会不经意接触或者熟记很多歌词。但是这些歌词都是符合语法规则的吗?经仔细研究发现,真正符合语法规则且能运用于国际中文教育的确很难寻找。在歌曲创作时,有时为了突出表现某些情调情绪或者氛围,创作者会对词句或者字眼做一定的调整,使歌词押韵并朗朗上口,但是这跟规范的语法是不能保持一致的。例如在歌曲《恋曲 1990》中"······或许明日太阳西下倦鸟已归时,你将已经踏上旧时的归途·····","将"表示即将到来的事情,而"已经"表示完成的事情,二者造成句子杂糅,是一个病句。此类现象还有很多,但是歌曲却被广为传唱。因此,教师在对歌曲的选择时应注意此类问题,不要照本宣科,导致此现象的出现对中文学习者造成误导。另外,针对具备使用条件的歌曲,符合语法规则的超纲语法出现数量也尽量不要

太多, 否则容易分不清教学重点。

2.3 选择内容积极向上的中文歌曲

语言和文化是不可分的,中文学习者想要学好中文也需要了解中国文化。如果想要通过使用中文歌曲来让学生了解其背后的中国文化,那么教师在选择时,则不能仅凭自己的喜好或者大众接受程度,而应认真选择内容积极向上、文化内涵丰富、富有美好寓意的歌曲。例如《北京欢迎你》这首歌,旋律简单、朗朗上口。歌词中既能体现中国人民热情好客、胸怀宽阔的包容精神,也能通过"万年青""黄土地"等体现出中国特有的历史和文化。

2.4 选择演唱者发音正确的中文歌曲

中国地域面积辽阔,各地都有不同的方言,每个人又有着不同的说话及咬字习惯,不能保证每一位演唱者都说一口标准的普通话。所以在选择中要尽量避免带有方言的歌曲、发音错误的歌曲、吐字不清的歌曲以及语速过快的歌曲,会使学生在学习过程中加重负担,难以理解。比如一些南方地区的歌手会出现不会使用"儿化音""1"和"n"不分的情况,港台地区的歌手演唱中文歌曲时存在着平翘舌不分的现象,甚至出现一些发音错误的情况。例如《漂洋过海来看你》中"在漫天风沙里,望着你远去,我竟悲伤得不能自己"一句,一些歌手就会将"不能自己"读成"不能自己"。所以教师要尽量避开这种有错误发生的歌曲,避免学生日后使用错误难以改正。类似的现象出现比较多的还有包括"发酵""和弦""邂逅"等等易错词语的歌词。因此,这类歌曲不能作为教学素材,容易对学习者造成误导。

2.5 选择实用性强的中文歌曲

在歌曲的选择时,应尽量选择实用性强的内容,力求能够与所学知识内容高度契合,能够更好地满足学习者对中文学习的需求,不能因歌曲本身不适合作为教学素材、需要过多解释导致在课堂上喧宾夺主、本末倒置。对中文学习的主要目的是能更好地使用中文进行交际,那么在选择歌曲时就不能选择一些冷门的生僻词汇进行教学,而是尽量选择日常使用频率高的词汇和语法,否则不仅会造成学习者理解障碍,也会使课堂教学无法顺利进行。一些带有口语色彩歌词的歌曲因为与实际生活贴近,除了可以调动学习气氛、增加学习兴趣外,对学生的日常交际也有帮助,因此也可算作具有实用性。

3. 国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲的使用策略

3.1 基本策略

3.1.1 巧用中文歌曲的辅助性作用

在中文学习中,随着中文学习者水平的提升,中文知识会逐渐变得困难、 枯燥,甚至无聊。学习者可能会在学习过程中产生一种畏难的情绪,不只是对 中文的畏难,甚至可能上升到对中文教师产生抵触的情感。所以,在教学中利 用适当的中文歌曲进行教学会较容易勾起学生学习的兴趣。中文歌曲的使用在 语言教学和非语言教学中都发挥着巨大的作用。

然而,音乐教学与传统教学相比具备一定的局限性,因此只能起到辅助教学作用,无法成为教学的主要方式。所以在教学过程中使用时,教师务必分清主次,牢记中文歌曲在课堂中使用的辅助作用,歌曲起到教学作用的前提是基础知识的牢固,需要传统课堂教学的知识补给(许雷,2012)。在歌曲的学习时强调不能只是简单的模仿,要以理解为首。

3.1.2 遵循中文歌曲从内容到用法的多样性

在歌曲素材的使用时,要遵循多样性的原则。无论是歌曲风格类型、演唱速度的快慢还是歌曲的年代背景都不能过于单一。另外教师也要注重中文歌曲使用方法的多样性,在中文歌曲的使用中不能采用单一模式,要对使用方法不断进行创新,可以进行提问、表演、创作等等,教师需要开动脑筋设计有效的教学活动组织形式。良好的互动是教学的关键,教师应适当增加中文歌曲使用过程中的互动性,引导进行生生互动、师生互动,通过歌曲提高学生交流能力,激发学习者学习的兴趣,从而促进课堂教学轻松高效地进行。

3.1.3 坚持中文歌曲使用中的开放性

开放性原则指教师在教学过程中不能一味地把主要精力局限于所教的内容上,要注意学习者的情感动机变化,允许学生畅所欲言,发挥学生主动性。由于教学对象的特殊性,开放性原则更适用于国际中文教育,因此需要国际中文教师在这一教学原则上进行更多的实践探究。在中文课堂的中文歌曲使用上,开放性原则可以表现为歌曲使用的开放性、学生模仿的开放性、课堂表演的开放性等等。例如教师在使用一首中文歌曲辅助教学时,由于思维的差异,不同学生的关注点不同,通过这首歌能够获得知识和情感收获也就不同。教师可以设计课后歌曲欣赏环节,学习者也可以在课后欣赏音乐时根据教师给出的范围选择自己感兴趣的进行开放式学习。开放式学习也不仅仅是局限于知识的学习,也可以是时间、地点上的开放。例如课堂以外的网络学习、活动学习等等,为学习者创造一个良好的音乐和语言氛围,提高学习效率。

3.1.4 把握好中文歌曲使用时的纠错力度

错误是语言学习过程的重要特征。错误分析是人们将视线从避免错误转移到研究错误上来,从而为研究二语习得过程提供了一种更直接、更有效的方法(杨连瑞、张德禄等,2007)。在学习中文歌曲的过程中,学生出现错误是非常普遍的事情,教师应当给予及时的纠正。但是,教师在纠错时需要注意一些问题。首先是教师的心态,教师需要具备良好的心态,对歌曲学习时会出现错误具有充分的准备,不要大声呵斥、指责学生。其次,教师可以尽量创造轻松愉悦的纠错气氛,鼓励学生有勇气改正错误。最后教师应该做到适度纠错的原则,尽量启发学生根据进一步模仿歌曲原唱做到自我纠正,鼓励学生主动思考与判断。教师纠错的目的性要强,不能见错就纠,否则容易伤害学生自尊心,导致学生不敢开口唱歌,产生负面影响。教师也需要将课堂中经常出现的错误进行积累,善于捕捉和归纳错误,做智慧型教师(韩阳,2017)。

3.2 针对具体教学内容的使用策略

3.2.1 针对语音教学的使用策略

中文学习中离不开语音的学习,这也是对学习者来说最基础的一部分。在传统课堂教学的基础上,一部分学习者仍然会因为母语的发音习惯而对中文中

某些音出现发不准的现象。

例如"f"和"h"的教学,对于韩国、日本的学生来说是一个难点。教师可以根据实际情况,寻找能起到练习作用的歌曲进行训练纠正教学。在歌曲《茉莉花》中"f"和"h"就多次出现,"好一朵美丽的茉莉花!""芬芳美丽满枝桠",教师要在教学习者演唱时多加强调"f"和"h"的发音位置和口型,并充分利用对比法进行教学。韵母中有比较难发的 "ü",多数语言中不存在"ü"这个音,所以教学时十分困难,教师常用的教学方法是带音法,先教会学习者发"i"的音,接着将嘴唇逐渐凸起,从而过渡到"ü"。这种教学方式虽然有效但是部分学生依然难以理解并记住,由此可以利用一些中文歌曲进行教学,例如容祖儿的歌曲《挥着翅膀的女孩》中"当我还是一个懵懂的女孩,遇到爱,不懂爱,从过去,到现在。"歌词中多次反复出现"ü",学习者在反复演唱练习中会注意到"ü"的发音,再加上教师的强调,逐渐"ü"的发音就会变得准确起来,这就是一个熟能生巧的过程,既利用到学生感兴趣的东西,又能巩固旧知识学习新知识。

3.2.2 针对词汇教学的使用策略

在中文词汇教学时,教师可以选用一些句子简短词汇丰富的歌曲来扩大词汇量,帮助学生加深记忆。例如方大同的歌曲《春风吹》中"吹红了桃花,吹绿了柳树、青蛙、燕子、玉门关、南泥湾······"这首歌曲用轻松的旋律将一些有关联的词汇用简单的语法串联起来,可以在讲解某个类型词语时用此类歌曲进行同类词扩展延伸。

在学习形容词时,可以用歌曲《气球》来进行词汇延展提升,这首歌的特色是用一口气唱出多个形容词,可以以此来激发学习者的兴趣,进行游戏挑战环节来训练、巩固扩展知识。

中文歌曲中涉及大量词汇,学生在学习旧词汇的同时也能通过有旋律的肌肉记忆对一些没有学习到的词语产生印象,等到学习这个词语时会更加容易。 3.2.3针对语法教学的使用策略

语法教学的练习需要结合一定的语境进行训练,但是教师举出的例句往往 是某一个片段,也需要设定具体的语境(蒋海英,2020)。然而中文歌曲本身 具备一个特定的语境和背景,与课文有着相似之处。教师可以利用中文歌曲中 涉及特定的语境或者特定的语法对学习者的语法知识辅助加深训练。

例如《请把我的歌带回你的家》中"把"字句的出现次数极多,教师在讲"把"字句时可以采用这首歌进行导入,加深学习者的记忆,再具体进行"把"字句的讲解。歌词中也多会使用修辞来表达其中的情感,恰当运用比喻修辞手法,作者奇特的构思能够得到体现,作品内容也会更加丰富,作品的气氛能够得到有效烘托,事物的描述也会更加具体。以周杰伦的《七里香》为例,歌词"我的爱溢出就像雨水"用雨水来比喻爱情,显示出爱情就像大雨具有不可预知性。歌曲《思念就像一条河》把寂寞比作一面银幕、悲伤比作一张巨网,思想比作河流。悲伤、孤独和渴望通常是无法表达的意识领域和心理现象,但现在似乎以有形的形式体现出来,触动了听众的心,让听者为之动容。学习者可以通过对歌曲的学习,轻松流畅地使用修辞来表达自己的情感(邓挺,2018)。

另外,采用歌曲进行教学也可以提升学习者的语感。语感是比较直接、迅速的感悟语言文字的能力(祃思齐,2021)。语感在学习语言过程中是非常关

键一部分。即使学生在听某一首歌时不了解所有词汇或者语法的意思,但是通过大量的、不同的歌曲的学习,也会对其中某些词汇或者语法印象深刻。在歌曲聆听的过程中,学生也会根据自己所学的内容联想歌词的大致意思或者某个场景,并且会将自己所了解的歌词运用在日常交际中,大幅提升中文学习者的理解能力和交际能力。除此之外,中文学习者在跟唱的过程中也会逐渐形成肌肉记忆,对中文语法以及口语的学习都有很大帮助。

3.2.4 针对文化教学的使用策略

在国际中文教育中,中文教师不仅要教授语言,更要弘扬优秀文化(国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室,2014)。歌曲是文化的产物,通常反映出地区的人文特色、地理环境等等。中国是一个拥有56个民族的多民族国家,而且土地面积辽阔,导致南北、东西文化存在着巨大的差异。每一片土地都拥有着各自的文化,不同文化的人文环境、价值观等就可以通过不同地区的歌曲来传播出来(吴红歌,2016)。民歌是具有民族风格特色的传统歌曲,是最能反映中国特色的歌种。

欧阳祯人认为: "中国民歌是留学生间接了解中国的民风民俗,了解中国人民的生活状态、情感追求和价值选择的最便捷的途径,当然,其中最关键的,是通过民歌,留学生可以了解到中国人的'民族性格'和气质、精神(欧阳祯人,2009)。"我国的民歌都带有民族地区特色,例如陕北民歌《山丹丹开花红艳艳》,是一首"信天游"风格的歌曲,充分反映了古老陕北民歌的浪漫风韵。以率直真诚、朴素热情的性格,唱出陕北大地的炽热情怀。歌曲多处用了陕北地方特色用语和颇具生活化的衬词,兼具生活化和艺术化。又如云南民歌《小河淌水》,因为地理环境的影响,云南民歌大都为山歌,歌曲内容多倾诉男女间的互相爱慕以及记录生活中的重大事件。《小河淌水》是一首典型的云南弥渡山歌。随着历史的发展、"九山一坝"的地形、"一山分四季,十里不同天"的自然环境,云南弥渡地区产生了多民族文化相互交融的现象,从而形成了独特的山歌调子。

同时很多歌曲中都有对古典诗词的直接或间接引用以及对古典文化的借鉴。通过对这些歌词的文化背景的介绍可以加深学生对中国的历史人物和古典文化等方面的认识(彭思聪,2014),让学生了解一些他们感兴趣的东西。

比如涉及中国文化的歌曲《十二生肖》中"子鼠丑牛寅虎卯兔,辰龙巳蛇午马未羊·····",教师在教这首歌的过程中很自然地就能导入中国的生肖文化。又如歌曲《兰亭序》,由方文山作词,通篇细腻的歌词和婉转的音乐能够把人带入王羲之行云流水般《兰亭集序》的意境中,可以在传播中国书法文化时由著名歌手周杰伦的歌曲来激发学习者的学习热情。带有中华文化色彩的歌曲如《青花瓷》《二十四节气歌》《说唱脸谱》等,教师可以通过这些歌曲的学习,对学生们展开文化教学,尝试与学生进行互动交流,让学生们试着了解一些中华优秀传统文化的由来和意义。

3.3运用中文歌曲使用策略的相关教学活动设计示例

3.3.1 辨音练习

辨音练习是通过听中文歌曲对歌词辨别语音。中文听力教材非常注重学习者的听力和辨音能力。对于初中级水平中文学习者来说,辨音能力是非常重要的,需要结合语音要素一同进行(龙叶、雷英杰,2007)。教师可以在听力课

上利用中文歌曲对学生的听音辨音进行练习,这种方式可以活跃课堂气氛,课 堂内容也不会很枯燥。

例如在以 HSK3-4 级(中华人民共和国教育部、国家语言文字工作委员会,2021)水平学生为授课对象的中文听力课中,可以播放歌曲《月亮代表我的心》中的"你问我爱你有多深,我爱你有几分。我的情也真,我的爱也真,月亮代表我的心……你去想一想,你去看一看,月亮代表我的心"。这是我们耳熟能详的一首歌曲,歌手在演唱时其中一个突出的问题就是"的"的读音。另一个是"想一想"和"看一看"中的"一"的读音变化。歌词作为一种韵文体具备歌唱性,追求语音的音乐美,注重通过语音修辞手段协调句式的平仄以达到押韵目的。所以歌曲不同于一般的说话,许多音发生了变化。这也给教师对歌曲的选择增加了难度,但是歌曲在教学中起到辅助的作用,因此教师在进行辨音练习时也可以将此歌曲作为一个错误案例让学生自主进行辨音改错。

例如播放两遍《月亮代表我的心》,让学生仔细听,听完之后回答老师预 设的题目。

题目一:请问你在歌曲中听到了"的"的哪几种读音

题目二:请标注以下歌词中"的"的读音。

A 我的()情也真,我的()爱也真,月亮代表我的()心。

B 轻轻的()一个吻、深深的()一段情

题目三:请标注出歌曲中以下"一"的读音。

A一()个吻 B一()段情 C想一()想 D看一()看

以这种问题的形式出现,不仅能让学生练习所学基础知识,也能提升学生听力和专注度。但是学生在作答时可能会受到歌曲影响,从而根据歌曲的错误发音来填写答案,在普通话中通常念作"de",但是在歌曲里唱成"di"。教师需要反复强调"的"的四种读音"de" "di""di""dī",并不包括"di",加深学生的印象,提高辨别能力。对于中文中"一"的变调问题,在系统课程讲解之后,可以利用变调口诀进行简化,加深学生印象。

3.3.2 听歌曲, 理解大意

留学生二年级的教学在掌握发音的基础上,还需要了解较深层的含义(国家汉办孔子学院总部,2009)。教师可以挑选适合该阶段的歌曲,依据歌曲内容设计问题。简单的内容可以运用在初中级中文综合课中进行辅助教学,而对于中高水平中文学习者来说,应适当加强歌曲和问题的难度和深度。学生需认真听播放的歌曲,尝试理解歌曲表达的主题、内容以及情感等等。

例如在以 HSK5 级水平学生为授课对象的中文综合课中,播放两遍歌曲《甜蜜蜜》,让学生仔细听后回答教师预设的问题。

题目一: 以下选项中,哪一个是这首歌曲想表达的主题?

A一种糖果 B一种花 C梦 D爱情

题目二:这首歌想表达的情感是什么?

A 情侣热恋时的甜蜜 B 情侣分手时的痛苦

以阅读练习的形式出现,让学生带着问题去听歌会让学生更加认真、提升 学生注意力,检验学生是否听懂了歌词大意。其实也是换一种形式进行阅读练 习,将阅读文本材料换成了歌曲,不仅能锻炼理解能力,听力水平也会有所提 高。

学生在回答问题时可能出现根据听到的关键字词直接选择答案的问题,因

此教师需要在播放歌曲前给予相应的引导,诱发更深层次的思考。教师在学生回答完问题后对歌曲进行简单的讲解,让学生理解歌曲背景和思想之后再进行演唱教学会更有意义。

3.3.3 听歌曲,填写句子

顾名思义就是把歌词填写完整。播放歌曲,让学生在听的同时将挖空的歌词内容填写完整。同理,此类题型的设计教师可以根据学生水平,在歌曲的选择上或者挖空部分的词性上进行适当调整。

例如在以 HSK3-4 级水平学生为授课对象的中文综合课中,歌曲《茉莉花》可以设计为:

好一朵() 茉莉花, () 满枝桠, () 人人夸。

歌曲《春天在哪里》可以设计为:

春天在那青翠的(),这里有()呀、这里有(),还有那会唱歌的()。

这种设计既能锻炼学生听力能力,也能让学生将想法落实到笔头上,锻炼了书写能力,教师也可以及时发现其存在的错字等问题。教师在设计学生所填内容时,要注意避开没学过的或者偏僻冷门的词语,否则达不到学习的目的也会打击学生自信心,导致学生产生抗拒心理。教师也可以根据本节课所学内容,选择合适的歌曲进行挖空练习。例如本节课所学的内容跟动物有关,教师可以选择一些儿童歌曲进行词汇扩充。较简单的歌曲可以让学生先答题再进行教学演唱,较难的则需要先教学再答题。学生在此类型题中可能出现的错误主要是汉字的书写,需要教师及时检查纠正。

3.3.4 歌词排序

例如在以 HSK4-5 级水平学生为授课对象的中文综合课中,在学习演唱一首歌曲之后,教师可以将歌词的顺序进行打乱,让学生进行正确排序,巩固所学内容的同时也能考验学生的思维逻辑能力。由于一些歌曲演唱速度较快,内容较繁琐,学生也可以进行小组团结协作。

例如歌曲《我相信》。

- (1) 在日落的海边,在热闹的大街,都是我心中最美的乐园。
- (2) 我相信自由自在,我相信希望,我相信伸手就能碰到天。
- (3) 我相信我就是我,我相信明天,我相信青春没有地平线。
- (4) 每一刻都精彩万分, i do believe
- (5) 有你在我身边,让生活更新鲜。

歌词排序主要锻炼学生集中听力和注意力,增加课堂活跃性。

3.3.5 歌词改错

歌曲的歌词改错主要涉及的是部分发音错误和语法使用错误,语法改错对于初级水平学习者来说过于困难,需要教师首先考虑学习者的中文水平,这种练习在学习者达到 HSK4 级及以上时才能收到良好效果。

歌曲为了押韵而更改读音和语序的情况很常见,教师具备三种能力,分别是识别能力、分析能力和修改能力。教师需要精准判断歌词中的错误并且进行准确分析和修改,再给学生讲解。收集整理一些错误例子,让学生在听后找出错误句子进行改正。病句题对于学习者来说晦涩难懂,教学内容更是枯燥繁琐,以此来进行病句教学的补充练习,可以增加趣味性。

3.3.6 其他活动

以上五种活动设计都适用在日常听力、口语以及综合课教学中但不局限于以上五种,在这过程中教师占主导地位,教师可以根据学生实际情况设计符合自己学生的教学活动。也可以通过与学生交流谈话,让学生谈论某位自己喜欢的歌手或者某种曲风,增加学生语言表达能力。

在课后活动或者大型、小型晚会表演上,歌曲也无处不在。所以教师也可以鼓励学生自主演唱、改编,可以将中文歌曲通过多种形式展现出来,如开场舞表演、舞台剧、话剧、小品等。不仅能丰富学生课余活动,也能加强交流沟通、拓宽视野、扩大词汇量,创造一个良好的中文环境,增加学生使用中文的机会,增强学生的学习动机。

4. 国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲选择和使用的其他要求

4.1 创设多元的教学环境

不同水平的中文学习者对中文歌曲的需求和目的不同,教师可以根据学生的中文水平以及年龄进行备课,中文水平较低的学习者在学习时更愿意体验轻松愉悦的课堂气氛,喜欢多样化的上课形式,生动的课堂体验,可以在备课过程中多将视频、图片、游戏等用到 PPT 中,更容易提高学习中文的积极性。而中文水平较高的学习者则以了解中国文化知识、历史背景和学习优美的古诗词等为目标,教师在备课时可以准备一些带有历史文化背景或者歌词为古诗的歌曲或者采用一些民歌进行教学。因此在进行中文歌曲课堂教学前也要对学习者进行背景调研,可以通过调查问卷等形式了解学习者喜好与学习目标,更有利于教学内容顺利有效进行。

4.2 合理把握歌曲运用时间

课堂中利用中文歌曲教学的确可以起到积极的辅助作用,在引用的同时,教师应注意中文教学课堂仍要以中文教学为主,坚持适度原则,不能过度利用中文歌曲来教学形成"本末倒置"。这种过度的学习会使学生对正常中文教学课堂产生一种厌倦心理,而且单纯靠歌曲的学习达不到中文学习者学习的目的。总之利用中文歌曲进行中文教学仍然是要课堂教学与歌曲相结合,以课堂教学为主,歌曲教学为辅。

4.3 进行适当的课堂管理

教师是课堂教学的引领者,是课堂气氛的带动者。教师自身性格对中文歌曲教学的效果会产生巨大影响,一些教师性格较内向,在教学中更倾向于传统的教学模式,不喜欢使用中文歌曲辅助教学的教学方式。虽然加入中文歌曲的中文课堂轻松愉快,但是不能"放飞自我"。尤其是在观看视频 MV 时,学生可能因为某一片段或者事物沉浸在自己感兴趣的话题中进行讨论,打破了原有的学习计划,达不到学习的目的。因此,教师需要不断加强课堂组织和管理能力,在备课时就要设想这种情况的出现,并提前设定处理办法。教学过程中教师应该抓住学生注意力,让课堂生动愉悦的同时要避免太过活跃而导致的混乱,给予适当的管理。

4.4 积极听取学生意见

教师可以在教学内容结束后,鼓励学生谈谈自己的想法和感悟,或者对本节课做出一些评价并提出自己的建议。也可以让学生假装自己是老师,来写篇小短文来发表自己的观点,写出自己的课程规划,不仅可以锻炼学生的语言表达能力,教师也可以在学生的观点中受到启发,有利于教学的创新。

4.5 不断自我总结完善

每一堂课都有其成功和失败之处,无论是引人入胜的介绍、巧妙的演示还是有趣的对话。教师需要有创造性,从不同的角度来看待内容,将教学中感悟深刻、达到预期、引起学生共鸣的做法记录下来,形成一种宝贵的、独特的教学经验(燕志强,2015)。当然,即使再熟悉课堂、再精心地设计也可能出现难以预料的错误,如表达不清、处理不恰当、方法陈旧等。教师也需要将此类不足及时记录,认真分析与思考,避免再次出现突发事件时不能灵活应对,为今后处理事件储备经验。

5. 结论

本文从有关国际中文教育视域下中文歌曲的选择和使用策略的理论基础、 选择策略、使用策略和其他要求入手,对有关该研究的基础性、理论性的方面 进行了探讨。根据本文的研究,国际中文教育中使用中文歌曲辅助中文教学是 可行的、有理论指导的、有研究价值的,因此也值得进一步讨论。

由于篇幅限制,仅通过本文还无法对该问题进行全面解释,至少还需在以下几方面进一步研究:对能够在国际中文教育中使用的中文歌曲进行分门别类的研究,并总结归纳出具有指导性的使用说明;对有关中文歌曲在中文教学过程中实践案例进行分析,并总结相关规律;教学对象的文化背景差异、中文水平差异与中文歌曲选择和使用之间的关系,等等。

希望能够与国际中文教育的研究者们一道,在未来针对这一话题,对包括以上待研究的方面在内的更多方面进行深入研究,为国际中文教育事业贡献一份力量。

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数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式研究

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RESEARCH ON MUSIC TEACHING MODEL IN COLLEGES UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF

DIGITALIZATION

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摘要

中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会报告中提出"推进教育数字化,建设全民终身学习的学习型社会、学习型大国"。高等教育是培养创新型高素质人才的高地,对教育现代化起着重要的支撑作用。数字化背景下,高校音乐教学模式发展面临着新的机遇,也面临着新的挑战。目前,高校音乐教学模式作为一种重要教学活动的整体安排和组织方式,在数字化背景下面临着深刻的变革。本文主要以高校音乐教学模式为研究对象,文献研究法为主要研究方法,探讨研究高校音乐教学模式的现实及理论意义。笔者以为,应合理应用数字技术,促进高校音乐教学模式创新发展。

关键词: 数字化; 音乐教学模式; 高校

Abstract

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to "promote the digitalization of education and build a learning society and a learning country with lifelong learning for all people." Higher education is a highland for cultivating innovative and high-quality talents and plays an important supporting role in educational modernization. Under the

background of digitalization, the development of music teaching models in colleges and universities is facing new opportunities and new challenges. At present, the music teaching model in colleges and universities, as an overall arrangement and organization of important teaching activities, is facing profound changes in the context of digitalization. This article mainly takes the music teaching model in colleges and universities as the research object, and uses the literature research method as the main research method to explore the practical and theoretical significance of studying the music teaching model in colleges and universities. The author believes that digital technology should be used rationally to promote the innovative development of music teaching models in colleges and universities.

Key words: Digitization; Music Teaching Mode; Colleges

引言

随着数字化时代的降临,数字技术的发展日新月异。高等教育领域面临着新的挑战,也面临着新的机遇。在数字化背景下的高校音乐教学模式也面临着变革和创新。目前,传统的音乐教学模式正遭逢空前的改革期。数字技术与音乐教育相结合逐渐成为新的发展趋势。在这样的背景下,数字技术应用于高校音乐教学模式的相关研究已经成为当今音乐教育领域的研究热点。与传统音乐教育相比较,数字化音乐教育具备诸多优势。数字化音乐教育能打破时空局限。学生能够用数字技术手段随时随地进行学习;数字化音乐教育可以让学生更加主动地参与学习,提高学习兴趣和积极性;数字化音乐教育可以提供海量的教学资源,从而能够更好地服务学生的需要。

1.研究背景

胡钦太与张晓梅(2018)指出,随着中国特色社会主义进入新时代,中国教育信息 化正式进入 2.0 阶段,开启了智能时代的教育新征程。党的二十大报告中提出"推进教 育数字化,建设全民终身学习的学习型社会、学习型大国"。2023 年 2 月,中国政府网 与中共中央国务院印发的《数字中国建设整体布局规划》(2023)中指出,中共中央国 务院将"大力实施国家教育数字化战略行动"写入《数字中国建设整体布局规划》。高等 教育是培养创新型高素质人才的高地,对教育现代化起着重要的支撑作用。面向中国式 现代化新征程,厘清高等教育数字化的演变历程、把握高等教育数字化转型的挑战、构 建转型的新格局,显得十分重要。

随着数字技术的迅猛发展和数字化时代的来临,高等教育领域也面临了巨大的变革和挑战,传统高校音乐教学模式在数字化背景下面临新的机遇与挑战。数字技术为高校

音乐教学提供了丰厚的教育资源与教学工具,同时也影响着高校音乐教学模式。因而,研讨数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式具备重要的实际意义和学术价值。

1.1 现实依据

在数字化背景下,音乐教育领域面临着新的革新,一直在不断地开拓发展。高校音乐教学模式随着数字技术的发展逐步革新。针对这一现象,深入研究是有必要的。具体而言,现实基础包含以下几个方面的内容:

1.1.1 数字技术的普及和应用

随着数字技术的蓬勃发展,运用的日益普及,数字化高校音乐教学模式的创新和发展已成为音乐教育领域里面的热点课题。

1.1.2 传统教学模式的不足

传统的高校音乐教学模式大多局限于课堂内的教学活动,数字技术的优势难以发挥。与新时期以学生为主体的教学管理方式不相适应。同时也存在着一定的局限性。

1.1.3 国内外研究现状

国内外已经有不少研究关注数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式的创新和应用,但在实际应用中,还是有一些新问题出现。

1.1.4 实践中的需求

在实际的音乐教学中,也存在着数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式创新的迫切需求。

1.2 理论依据

数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式研究需要依据相关的理论来指导和支持。在撰写本 文的研究背景中,可以引用以下相关的理论依据:

1.2.1 社会学习理论

社会学习理论以为,学习是经过观察和模仿别人的行为、思索和情感体验来完成的。 在数字化背景下,可以通过网络、社交媒体等方式实现音乐教育的社会化学习。

1.2.2 多元智能理论

多元智能理论以为人类有多种智能类型,每种类型的智能在不同程度上都能够被发展和运用。数字化背景下的高校音乐教学模式应该注重培养学生的多元智能。

1.2.3 终身教育理论

终身教育理论是指在个人整个生命周期内持续进行学习和教育的理念。这一理论认为,随着社会不断变化和发展,个体需要不断地学习。以适应新的工作和生活环境。在数字化背景下,终身教育理论对于高校音乐教学模式的探讨具备重要意义,因为它强调了音乐教育的长期性和可持续性。

2.研究目的

本文旨在通过对数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式文献综述,探究数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式研究的现实意义及理论意义,为使用数字技术促进高校音乐教学模式的改革与发展提供研究基础。

3.文献综述

数字技术日新月异迅速发展,潜移默化下早已对音乐教学产生深远影响。在数字化背景下,音乐教学也向着更加多元化和个性化的方向发展。本章将综述相关的文献,探讨数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式研究现状。

4.1 关于数字技术与教学模式关系的研究

笔者在万方知识数据平台和知网中使用"数字技术""教学模式"等词条进行抽样检索,2023年共检索到478篇文献。在万方中扩大检索范围,2003至2022年一共检索出一万余篇文献资料:其中硕士学位论文两千余篇,博士学位论文一百余篇。为避免语义表达不准确的文章,本研究筛选了与关键词相关度高的文章并按照时间由近及远排序进行了适当的调整,具体如下所示:

姚琳(2021)探讨了从小学音乐、歌唱教学的现状来看,还存在不少问题。如教学模式缺乏创新、教学内容枯燥等。在教育信息化背景下,教师应发挥数字化资源优势,创新教学设计。

程晓光(2018)探讨了新媒体给大学生学习和生活带来的便利、新媒体对大学生学习和生活带来的不利影响,以及新媒体与高师思想政治教育的结合状况三个主要方面,从而了解大学生使用新媒体的基本情况,进而分析新媒体为大学生所接受的原因。大学生思想政治教育在新媒体时代存在的与时俱进的理论研究匮乏、主体实践能力不足、受众信息素养匮乏、受众与客体间认知失衡、教育方法盲目、传播载体孤立、教育理念滞后、传播机制僵化等主要问题。造成这种局面的主要原因是传统的思想政治教育传播主体性与新媒体极化效应的矛盾、传统的信息输出方式与新媒体信息输出方式的矛盾、传统信息的单一性与新媒体信息的多样性的矛盾、传统传播系统化与新媒体传播碎片化的矛盾。

Webster (2013) 探讨了计算机技术在音乐教学和学习中的应用。该书提供了一些实用的工具和策略,可以帮助教师更有效地利用计算机技术进行音乐教学。

Hickey(2012)提出了音乐教育评估的理论和实践问题。该书讨论了如何将课程、理论和实践有机地结合起来,以提高音乐教育的质量。

Abril and Gault(2012)通过调查校长的观点,研究了音乐教育的现状。研究表明,很多学校都面临着音乐教育资源匮乏的问题。

Collins, Joseph and Bielaczyc(2004)探讨了设计研究中的理论和方法问题。该文章介绍了一种新的研究方法,即设计研究,它强调了研究者和从业者之间的合作。

Hickey (2003)提出了教授音乐作曲的必要性和方法。她认为,通过教授作曲,使 学生对音乐理论和实践有了更好的了解。提高他们的创造力和表达才能,数字技术与其 相结合会事半功倍。

Kafai(1995)探讨了计算机游戏设计作为儿童学习的一种背景。该书介绍了一些游戏设计项目,并探讨了这些项目如何促进儿童的学习和创造力发展。研究了计算机游戏和编程对儿童学习的影响。这些研究为音乐教育提供了数字化工具和新方法,对学生的想象力的开发起到了促进作用。

Papert (1980)介绍了一种基于计算机的教育方法,意思是"头脑风暴"。这种方法旨在帮助学生通过计算机编程来学习解决问题的才能,并促进他们的创造力和批判性思维成长。

4.2 关于教学模式及其教育价值的研究

笔者在万方知识数据平台和知网中使用"教学模式""价值"等词条进行抽样检索,2023 年共检索到 1866 篇文献。在万方中扩大检索范围,2016 至 2022 年一共检索出五万余篇文献资料:其中硕士学位论文九千余篇;博士学位论文 88 篇。为避免语义表达不准确的文章,本研究筛选了与关键词相关度高的文章并按照时间由近及远进行了适当的调整,具体如下所示:

侯晓康(2021)指出在基于智能教室的协作式学习模式中,学生在信息技术课程中的协作学习能力大幅度提高。在基于智能教室的协作式学习模式中,学生的学习成绩总体提升较为明显。

马俊强(2017)指出在智慧校园"翻转课堂"教学模式的实施下,中职计算机专业的学生不断提升自主学习能力,学生协作学习能力得到了极大程度的提高。

王琴(2016)从理论和实践两个维度对基于 World Wide Telescope 的天文教学模式的建构与实践展开探索。它是根据信息技术(WWT)在天文教育中的优势,在先进的教育理念和基于科学数据的天文教育思想的指导下,以现代学习理论为基础,以教学模式为落脚点,建构天文教学的理论与实践框架。

4.3 关于数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式的研究

笔者在万方知识数据平台和知网中使用"高校音乐教学模式""数字化背景下"等词条进行抽样检索,共检索到 205 篇文献,其中包括 165 篇期刊论文、36 篇学位论文、2 篇会议论文和 2 个科技成果。通过精确检索"数字化背景下""音乐""高校音乐""教学模式"这组关键词,在知网中没有检索到任何相干文献。在万方中扩大检索范围,一共检索出 38 篇文献资料:其中期刊论文 29 篇;学位论文 10 篇,其中 1 篇为博士学位论文,9 篇为硕士学位论文。为避免语义表达不准确的文章,本研究筛选了与关键词相关度高的文章并按照时间由近及远进行了适当的调整,具体如下所示:

于宏伟(2023)探讨了在"互联网+"视野下,视唱练耳教学的三种模式:传统视唱练耳教学运用多媒体模式、视唱练耳网络教学模式的变革与实践、线上线下相交融的视

唱练耳教学模式。文章总结了数字信息技术对于发展多元化教学方式的必要性,这在视唱练耳这门学科中尤为明显。

周雪松(2023)指出迅猛发展的数字技术和科学应用,为音乐教育实践活动提供了新模式。探索音乐与新媒体的交融教学改革之路,是培养音乐高素质人才的一项重要措施。随着新媒体时代的到来,这一点变得尤为重要。

陈睿(2022)指出在教育改革的推动下,将新技术、新设备融入教育,以更好地进行现场教学,已成为各学科研究的重点。在这个背景下,各家拥有"互联网+"研发能力的厂家,也研发出了一大批适合音乐教学的"互联网+"工具,并在钢琴即兴演奏教学中逐渐发挥作用。这些工具包括钢琴音乐教学课程制作、基于 3D 技术的钢琴线上教学舞台搭建、自动识别弹奏音乐是否跑调等,这些工具对于现代钢琴演奏行业的发展注入了新的活力。在教学需求方面,学生也逐渐接受这种通过"互联网+"新媒体所进行的钢琴即兴演奏教学。

王珊珊(2022)进行了一定研究,探讨了音乐教育类 app 的网络教学模式、网络音乐课程与教学、网络课程设计以及课程执行与教学程序。

马骊骊(2021)指出"互联网十"是一种全新的教育模式。它是在信息化教育改革的背景下诞生的。该模式理论上可获得任何教育资源,并可将任何教育活动融入其中,旨在通过数字化的教学手段提升育人水平。在新时代,高师手风琴教学正向多元化方向发展,这是对传统教育形式的一种扬弃,既要发挥高师手风琴育才优势,又要助力教学体系升级。因此,需要将手风琴教学活动融入"互联网十"模式中,为高师教学改革注入动能。

董敏(2020)指出信息化时代的飞跃发展为高中音乐教育提供了大量教学资源,注入了生机和活力。在信息化时代的背景下,传统高中音乐课堂教学模式中的僵化和落后的部分已经显露出来,成为压抑学生天性和阻碍学生音乐素养形成的重要原因。在新时期,高中音乐教师应当抓住信息化时代的资源优势,加强改进和方法和策略。文章基于信息化时代、数字化校园建设的背景下,剖析数字化校园对高中音乐教育的积极作用,并探讨信息化时代高中音乐教育的优化策略。

葛中杰(2020)指出目前教育领域大多数的教学课程都已经逐渐实现数字化和信息化,这为教学提供了很大的便利。然而,在传统的教学模式下,因为课程时间安排和教学资源的缺乏,高校音乐专业教学中的视唱练耳成为教学效果不尽如人意的重要原因之一

张晶晶(2020)指出通识音乐教育是高等学校培养人才的重要内容,是培养人才的艺术素质。在以互联网与计算机为主体的数字技术时代背景下,通识音乐课程的数字化教学改革是当务之急。音乐课程的数字化教学旨在培养创新型人才,探索基于数字技术环境的教学形式。这种独特的教学模式是数字化教学实践开展的基础。

黄硕(2020)指出各种数字技术在数字化时代层出不穷。这有效地推动了当代教育行业的深度变革与发展。在这个大背景下,翻转课堂这种交融数字技术和教育教学为一

体的新型教学模式应运而生。这种打破传统教育理念的课堂教学模式。在教学技巧上做了一系列的改革和创新。提供了当代教育教学的新思路。

皇甫华丽(2019)指出近年来,现代教育中数字技术的重要作用日益明显。对传统教学模式影响深远。在音乐领域中,计算机音乐的诞生带来了颠覆性的变革,使得声乐教学、创作、制作以及音乐演奏都得以更好地发展。因此,高校声乐教师面临一个时代性问题,即如何合理地应用数字技术来提高声乐教学效率,推动声乐教学模式的改革。

刘彦平(2019)指出新媒体视阈值是互联网数字化传播时代下的一个重要研讨视角,普遍而深刻地影响着高校音乐教学改革的发展。在现代音乐教育理论体系中,系统化、专业化地梳理了技术对音乐教学带来的变革。在新媒体时代的背景下,技术所带来的革新如何愈加灵活和有效地应用于课堂,以优化音乐教学的投入效果也是必要讨论的问题。

宋珍欢(2018)指出随着科技的发展,数字音乐教学也在逐步改变音乐教育的传统模式。在互联网+大背景下,数字化教学模式,既丰富了学生的音乐视野。并且学生的学习兴趣和主动性也得到了进步。让学生更加热爱音乐,培养更全面的综合素养,构建起属于他们自己的多元音乐世界。

芮雪(2018)提到智能终端的普及为在线资源的传播提供了客观条件,让教育资源的呈现方式数字化,网络化,多媒体化。微课作为信息化发展的产物,应运而生。

刘思辰(2017)认为微课程是一种综合互联网平台,能够在上面进行老师与学生的沟通交流,并且可以提供多种学习资料。前者可以解决传统教学中老师难以监督学生课下学习情况的问题,后者则可以丰富课程中书本单一的学习资料。以高中音乐为例,从数字化学习的角度出发,进一步研究和分析音乐鉴赏的开发和应用,以探索微课程在音乐教学中的运用。

高聪毅(2016)指出数字媒体艺术教育是随着数字技术的兴起的一种艺术形式。在 当前时代背景下,科学技术日新月异,信息爆炸式传播,学生对数字媒体的驾驭水平会 对其今后的发展产生影响。踊跃转变原有的教育理念,促成数字化时代学校艺术教育的 发展,以适应高等教育的发展趋势,对接国际优质教育资源。在数字媒体专业范畴的课 堂教学、师资力量和实践动手的教学内容等方面都要进行创新,对学生的技术新力量、 艺术涵养等方面进行培育。

甘玮与陈增照(2015)对数字化音乐课堂教学工具进行了详细介绍,包含 STARC 教学平台,华中师范高校国家数字化学习工程技术研究中心数字化音乐课堂教学工具。以及 overture 和 cubase 集成软件的设计与制作。

甘玮与陈增照(2015)提出了数字化音乐课堂教学案例设计,包括教材和教学内容分析、教学对象和教学环境分析、教学资源和网络资源分析、教学策略和结构分析、教法和学法分析,以及教学全过程和结构图。

蒋长清(2015)在研究电脑音乐系统与作曲技术理论的基础上,探讨了它们结合的 几种方式。 赵易山与张路路(2015)详细介绍了多媒体计算机辅助教学、电脑音乐系统及相关知识,以及多媒体辅助教学课件范例展示等内容。

徐伟(2012)提到将网络、midi 技术与传统音乐教学合理引入,有助于提升教学效果。此外,年轻教师学习网络和 midi 技术,拉近了与老教师的差距。随着教学方式的不断变革,多媒体音乐教育在小学、中学音乐教育中的应用日益广泛。对音乐教育的长远发展,比较数字化和传统的音乐教育模式,具有重大而深远的理论意义。

孙建华(2005)提到应该适时地在声乐教学中引入现代媒体,以数字化流程编排课件,充分展示现代媒体在高师声乐教学中的优势。

尤志国(2004)认为声乐教育需要抓住机遇,迅速调整相关课程的教学在教学中引入电脑音乐制作技术及多媒体系统,以提高教学效益。论文从数字化手段在声乐教学中的必然性、数字化声乐教学体系的介绍、数字化声乐教学的特点、数字化手段在声乐教学中的意义功用和前景等方面,对声乐教学中的数字化手段进行了深刻的讨论。

4.4 研究核心主题

所有这些文献都强调了音乐教育中数字技术的重要性。涉及的内容主要包括多媒体模式、网络教学模式、线上线下混合教学模式、互联网+音乐教育等。作者探讨了如何应用"互联网+"模式、数字技术、新媒体等手段来推进音乐教育的创新和发展。其中涉及的教学模式包含传统视唱练耳教学应用多媒体模式、视唱练耳网络教学模式的改造与实践、线上线下相交融的视唱练耳教学模式等。以及钢琴即兴演奏教学、手风琴教学等方面的"互联网+"应用。一般的文献认为,信息化时代,数字化手段和多媒体技术的广泛应用可以为音乐教育提供更多的教学资源和教学工具,提高教学效率和教学品质,促成音乐人才的培养。同时,教育工作者也需要施展数字化资源的优势,创新教学设计,探索适合音乐教育的新型教学模式和教学手段。

外文文献提供了丰富的思路和实践经验,对音乐教育领域的研究与实践起到了很好的启发作用。其中核心的观点是,音乐教育需要注重学生的情感、认知和创造力的综合发展,而计算机技术和音乐治疗等新技术手段则为实现这一目标提供了新的可能性。

4.5 研究薄弱主题

总的来说,在国内,"高校音乐教学模式"和"数字化背景下"是研究的热点之一,但 对这方面的深入研究还不够充分。期望未来可以有更多的学者关注这个领域,并做出愈 加有价值的研究成果。

外文文献也指出了音乐教育中存在的一些问题和薄弱点。例如,Abril et al. (2012)的研究表明,很多学校都面临着音乐教育资源匮乏的问题。这也说明,尽管新技术手段可以为音乐教育提供新的可能性,但音乐教育的基础设施和资源建设也需要得到加强。此外,Collins et al. (2004)探讨了设计研究中的理论和办法问题,强调了研究者和从业者之间的合作,这也提示我们在音乐教育研究和实践中需要更加注重实践和理论的有机结合,推进理论和实践互相促进、相互支持。

总之,研究高校的音乐教学模式是一项十分重要的工作。需要随时关注学生的综合素质是否得到提升。并且需要不断适应和引领时代的发展。新技术手段和方法为音乐教育提供了新的可能性,但同时也需要注意解决音乐教育中存在的问题和薄弱点。唯有理论与实践的相互支撑,从而更好阐述教育的目的。为学生提供愈加优质的教育资源和环境,让他们成长、发展。

4.研究方法

本文主要运用文献研究法和访谈法的研究手段。研究设计的具体步骤如下:一、确定研究目的。二、文献研究法:在查阅具备较高学术价值的文献材料基础之上,对数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式进行综述。三、访谈法:在课堂观察表和访谈问卷的基础上,确定研究数字化背景下音乐教学模式研究的现实意义及理论意义。

表 4.1 课堂观察表

观察的维度	观察指标	观察情况(建议)
		1=非常不好 2=较不好 3=一般
		4=较好 5=非常好
-	教学目标的设计情况	-
目标定位	教学目标的落实情况	
	内容的多元体现	
-	内容的纵向体现(形态与文化)	
-	内容的横性体现(内容的连续性和进阶性)	
-	教材中内容组织与选择	
内容组织 -	教材外内容开发与拓展	
	教学重难点内容的把握	
	能够将数字技术有机地整合到教学资源之中	
_	灵活运用数字化音乐教学资源	
资源应用	合理选择教学资源	
策略运用	能够激发学生的兴趣和参与度	
-	根据学生的需求和反馈来调整教学策略	
	教学评价维度的体现	
评价实施 -	教学评价方式是否多元	
	学生参与态度	
字生表现 -	学生表现 ————————————————————————————————————	
	学生参与效果	
	教学氛围是否轻松	

课堂文化	情境创设是否恰当	
	师生关系是否民主	

资料来源: 佟贺(2014)。《小学音乐创造教学的现状及对策研究》(未出版之博士论文)。东北师范大学。本研究整理

访谈问卷主要有9道题目,分别是:

- 1.您如何看待中西方音乐的差异性? 民族音乐和西方音乐在教学方式上有哪些不同呢?
- 2.您认为高校音乐教学模式具有哪些价值?您一般持有什么样的教学理念?您是如何设计教学目标的?目标的设置中是如何凸显时代感的?
- 3.您知道或者了解高校音乐学生学习中的兴趣需要、已有知识经验、潜在错误与困难吗?
- 4.在您的教学中,您是如何引导高校音乐学生参加活动的?您进行了哪些数字音乐教学的实践体验活动?
- 5.在您的教学中,您是如何设计和实施高校音乐教学模式评价的?评价的维度、水平划分、评价主体、评价方法等具体是怎样的?
- 6.您所在的学校有哪些艺术类社团?您所在的学校开展的艺术活动多吗?有没有数字技术和音乐相关的内容?
- 7.您认为哪些因素对您的高校音乐教学模式有影响?比如教师的素养?教师的观念?教师的实践经验?外部的环境?等等。
- 8.在入职之前您是否知道或者接受过数字技术"教什么、怎么教"等方面的教学经验(或培训)?如果有,对您的教学产生了哪些影响?
- 9.入职之后您是否参加过数字教学相关的培训或者学习?如果有,对您的教学产生了哪些影响?

5.研究结果

随着数字技术的迅猛发展和数字化时代的来临,高等教育领域也面临了巨大的变革和挑战,包括高校的音乐教学模式发展。传统高校音乐教学模式在数字化背景下面临新的机遇与挑战。数字技术为高校音乐教学提供了丰厚的教育资源与教学工具,同时也影响着高校音乐教学模式。因而,研讨数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式具备重要的现实意义和理论意义。

5.1 现实意义

数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式研究具有重要的现实意义。

5.1.1 适应时代需求

数字化时代,对高校的音乐教学模式提出了新要求。传统的教学模式很难适应学生 在数字化时代学习音乐的需要。因此进行模式改革与发展,能够更好地适应时代需求, 提高音乐教学的实际效果。

5.1.2 提升教学效果

数字技术在音乐教学中可以提供更丰富、多样化的教学资源和教学工具,在学习音乐的过程中能够增加学生的兴趣和参与度。提高教学效果。通过数字化手段的引入,可以使音乐教学更加生动、灵活、个性化,加强学生学习的主动性和积极性。

5.1.3 拓展学科边界

数字化背景下,音乐教学模式改革与发展有助于拓展学科边界,推进音乐教育与其他学科接轨。形成多学科、跨学科的音乐教学模式,推进音乐学科的交叉交融与发展。 5.1.4 增强学生综合素养

数字化时代,学生需要掌握数字化方面的技能,包括信息获取、信息加工、信息管理等方面的能力。数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式的改革与发展可以培养学生的数字化素养,提高他们的数字化技术能力、创新能力和综合素养,从而增强学生的综合竞争力。

因此,数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式研究对于推动音乐教育现代化和信息化的发展,以及音乐教学效益等方面的改进。都是非常有现实意义的。

5.2 理论意义

数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式研究对于音乐教育和教学模式的发展具有重要的理论意义。

5.2.1 教育理论拓展

数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式丰富了教育理论体系,拓展了教学模式研究的范畴。通过对数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式的研究,可以为教育学、音乐教育学等学科的理论研究提供新的视角和研究范式。

5.2.2 教学设计创新

数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式为教学设计提供了新的创新思路。数字技术能够提供丰富的音乐教学工具。从而创新教学设计,使音乐教学更加有声有色,灵活多变,富有个性。研究数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式的改革与发展,有助于探索基于数字技术的音乐教学设计方法和策略,促进音乐教育的教学设计创新。

5.2.3 教育实践指导

数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式对于教育实践具有重要指导意义。研究数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式的改革与发展,可以为高校音乐教师和音乐教育从业者提供实践指导,帮助他们更好地应对数字化时代的音乐教学挑战,提高教育实践的效果和质量。

5.2.4 教育政策参考

数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式对于制定教育政策具有参考价值。研究数字化背景下高校音乐教学模式的改革与发展,可以为教育决策者提供理论依据和实践经验,有助于制定相关教育政策,促进高校改革发展音乐教学模式。

6.结论

综上,传统的音乐教学模式需要改革与创新,以适应时代的发展潮流,适应学生的学习需要。并推进高等音乐教育的现代化、国际化。这样的研究将有助于丰富和拓展高等音乐教育研究领域,从而提出具有创新性的教育思想与教学模式。为音乐教育实践活动提供理论与实务上的支持。推动中外大学音乐教学模式的交流与合作。促进国内外高等音乐教育影响力和竞争力的增强。数字化背景下教师应合理应用数字技术,根据教学目标、学生需求和音乐教学内容的特点,选择适合的音乐教学模式,灵活使用不同的模式,以促进学生全面发展和提高音乐素养。应该更加深入对高校音乐教学模式进行研究,以促进高校音乐教学模式良性创新发展。

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University Lecturers' Perceptions, Challenges, and Opportunities on Global Citizenship Education:

A Case of International Bachelor Program in Thailand

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Abstract

This research investigates the conceptualization and practice of global citizenship among university lecturers within an international bachelor program in Thailand. The study aims to answer two questions: 1) how lecturers in this context perceive and implement global citizenship education and 2) what challenges and opportunities they encounter in this endeavor. Employing a qualitative approach, the research involves 12 lecturers from an international undergraduate program in Thailand. Semi-structured interviews serve as the primary data collection method, offering valuable insights into the lecturers' perspectives. Thematic analysis is applied to extract common themes from the interview data. Additionally, content analysis is utilized to explore the practical aspects of global citizenship education, focusing on course syllabi and Curriculum Structure from Program Specification (TQF2). The findings reveal that lecturers conceptualize global citizenship as encompassing four attributes: cultural awareness, language and communication skills, critical thinking, and social responsibility. They employ three strategies including experiential learning, integrating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and global contexts, and creating an internationalized educational environment to foster global citizenship. The research uncovers significant challenges faced by the lecturers, including the absence of a clear definition of global citizenship, Thai cultural dimensions emphasizing collectivism, and limitations within the Thai education system. On the flip side, opportunities arise from students' inherent interest in global citizenship and the international nature of the program. Future research should explore the interplay between Thai citizenship and global citizenship, defining the elements of Thai identity that align with global citizenship and identifying areas for growth. Additionally, investigations into global citizenship

at various educational levels should consider effective starting points and content delineation, fostering collaboration across educational tiers. Exploring diverse educational contexts within Thailand, especially those with limited international exposure, can yield fresh insights into global citizenship education.

Keywords: global Citizenship, global citizenship education, university lecturers

Introduction

Global issues are a matter of public concern in the modern world. The list of global issues includes problems or occurrences that impact people worldwide, such as broad social issues, economic challenges, and environmental disasters. Every day, countries around the world face new challenges on their own, but the world as a whole is plagued by problems regardless of national boundaries. International cooperation is therefore established to tackle those global issues since they cannot be handled by any one country acting alone. The most well-known international cooperative organization that has committed to do this mission is the United Nations. The UN has shared with the world the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals as a blueprint that demonstrate frameworks and measures which cover all pressing global issues in the contemporary world.

Among those approaches, education for global citizenship is depicted as one of the major driving forces to produce human resource who are able to address global issues. Embedded in SDGs 4.7, the UN defined global citizenship as the belief that individuals should value social responsibility and global interest more than self-interest. However, exiting studies show that global citizenship is a debatable topic, especially on its meaning. Conflicting discourses and inconsistent theorizations often found in the literature. To demonstrate, Dill (2013)and Marshall (2011)suggests that there are two major discourses of global citizenship: global oriented and market oriented. These two discourses offer a contrasting view since the former emphasizes social responsibility but the later focuses on employability and self-achievement. Additionally, Goren and Yemini (2017) found that global citizenship is conceptualized differently depending on contexts and antecedents. Each

country has their own characteristics of global citizens which leads to different teaching methods and assessments.

There is a need to study how global citizenship is understood and practiced in the Thai undergraduate level. Despite the fact that global citizenship is integrated into the students' learning outcomes in the Higher Education Standard 2018 announced by the Ministry of Education of Thailand, it is still unclear how global citizenship is taught in Thai universities because most of the research and guidelines are implemented in the basic education context. (Office of the Education Council, 2018; Pratumsuwan, 2019) Few research of global citizenship conducted in the higher education context were mostly conducted with a quantitative design (Sirinon & Kiatamnuai, 2019; Songdacha & Piolueang, 2020) which results in the lack of qualitative data that allow more insightful understanding of the topic. These aforementioned reasons justified that it is significant to conduct a study on how university teachers understand and practice global citizenship in an undergraduate program, in the Thai context, with a qualitative approach.

Objective

- 1. To study how lecturers in the selected context conceptualize and practice global citizenship.
- 2. To explore what obstacles and opportunities lecturers in the selected context face during the practice of global citizenship education.

Literature Review

1) Global Citizenship

Existing literature shows that global citizenship has diverse conceptualizations and discourses. The major argument which often mentioned is whether global citizenship refers to global-minded or market-oriented individual. Scholars have named the two discourses differently, but the meaning is very close. To illustrate, Marshall (2011) described two agendas of global citizenship: global-social justice and technical-economic. The global-social justice agenda, as suggested by its

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name, requires active commitment and understanding of global injustice. In contrast, the technical-economic agenda refers to a pragmatic concept that highlights the global economy and future employability for students in the global market. Similarly, Dill (2013) presented two different approaches to global citizenship: global competencies and global consciousness. The former is to instill students with the necessary skills to compete in the global market. Meanwhile, the latter focuses on fostering humanistic values such as empathy, cultural awareness, and global orientation. These two discourses clearly offer opposing ideas of community solidarity and individual achievement.

2) Global Citizenship Education (GCE)

Global Citizenship Education is the management of teaching and learning to foster Global Citizens according to the beliefs of each educational institution. Global citizenship education has significantly increased throughout the world. Various educational institutions referred to global citizenship in their mission statements and expected learning outcomes. (Green, 2012) In the higher education level, Ashraf et al. (2021) and Shultz (2007) described the increase of university programs and curricular claiming to create global citizens, especially in North America, England, and Australia. In Thailand, global citizenship, as part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development has been integrated into the country's development framework – Thailand's 20-year National Strategy and Thailand National Scheme of Education B.E. 2560-2579 (2017-2036) Due to this reason, global citizenship becomes one of the topic educators and educational institution at all level need to pay attention to.

3) Lecturer's Perspective on Global Citizenship Education

From the literature review regarding the perspective of lecturers on global citizenship education, it was found that lectures' perspective directly impacts global citizenship education. This includes the direct opinions on global citizenship education or the views on the students themselves. If lecturers view global citizenship as positive or consider it relevant, they are more inclined to incorporate it into their own teaching. (Jett, 2013) However, if they perceive it as unrelated or conflicting with their belief systems, it can lead to a reluctance to teach. (Ashraf et al., 2021) The

perspective of lectures may also be influenced by factors like context, place, or religion. Therefore, this research aims to study the perspective of lecturers who manage teaching and learning in the context of Thailand in order to obtain specific data for the development of global citizenship education in this context.

4) Role of Lecturer's in practicing Global Citizenship Education

From the review, it is evident that research examining how lecturers perceive their roles in Global Citizenship Education is limited. Fortunately, there is one research study that can serve as a foundation for further investigation. Basarır (2017) found that instructors are mainly seen as informers and role models in preparing students for global citizenship. As informers, they teach about national and global citizenship and diverse cultures. As role models, they must show non-discriminatory behavior, awareness of global issues, and deep respect for diversities.

Lecturers can utilize several approaches to foster the development of global citizens, including experiential learning, active learning in a participatory classroom, and the incorporation of content related to global citizenship education. Experiential learning is a highly favored approach for teaching in order to foster Global Citizenship because. The Belize Education Project is one of the great examples. Fry et al. (2012)established a group of educators who have made a long-term commitment to improving literacy and education in the Cayo District of Belize. By involving their U.S. students in the project, the educators provide them with the opportunity to witness firsthand how they can make a difference as global citizens. Another approach that teachers use to foster Global Citizens is through active learning or creating a participatory classroom environment. (Oxfam, 2015) Integration of content relevant to global citizenship into various subject is another possible teaching method. Hadley (2021) suggests that within a modern English Language Teaching (ELT) classroom, this can be achieved through a diverse range of activities and methods.

5) Challenge and Opportunity Lecturers Perceived in arranging Global Citizenship Education

the challenges that lecturers perceive in teaching to foster global citizenship can be categorized into three aspects: teacher-based and student-based. Teacher-based challenges involve a lack of comprehension of the concept, which hinders effective teaching, and reluctance to teach sensitive topics. (Bakar et al., 2021; Rapoport, 2010; Yamashita, 2006) On the other hand, student-based challenges stem from students lacking the skills that promote learning global citizenship. (Baysal & Tanriseven, 2020) Lastly, context-based challenges arise from the broader environmental factors and societal contexts that may hinder or complicate the cultivation of global citizenship. (Goren & Yemini, 2016)

the literature review highlights three main opportunities recognized by lecturers in the development of educational strategies aimed at fostering global citizenship. Firstly, the importance of preparing both teachers and students before embarking on actual teaching is emphasized. (Baysal & Tanriseven, 2020) Secondly, the support provided by schools and curriculum alignment plays a pivotal role in ensuring effective teaching and learning experiences. (Schweisfurth, 2006) This includes the emphasis on the significance of global citizenship education and the creation of subjects or activities that enhance the engagement of both teachers and students. Lastly, the integration of content related to global citizenship into the curriculum stands as a crucial aspect of this educational endeavor. (Davidson & Liu, 2020) Additionally, organizing activities that promote encounters with cultural diversity constitutes another vital component of fostering global citizens. (Jett, 2013) These opportunities collectively contribute to a more comprehensive approach to nurturing global citizens.

6) Cultural Dimension Theory

Cultural Dimension is a famous theory developed by Geert Hofstede in 1980. He developed the framework through which sociologists can examine how culture shapes the values embraced by its members and the ways in which these values impact the behavior of individuals living within that cultural setting. It functions as a valuable tool for fostering a deeper appreciation of and effectively managing cultural differences. (Hofstede, 2011)

Research Methodology

This research employs qualitative research design. the context of this study is the undergraduate program established in 2014 at the international college under the administration of the public university in Pathumthani province, Thailand. It is a four-year bachelor of arts program aiming to equip students with 21st-century skills in order to succeed in a rapidly changing world. It is selected because the mission and statement of the program contains global citizenship belief. Though the program does not label its degree as global citizenship, the mission and vision statement involve globalization, global issues, and resolutions that lean toward the concept of global citizenship.

The participants of this research are 12 faculty who sign an official employment contract and have been working at the program for at least one year. They have been teaching at least one course in the undergraduate program. It is important to note that they possess a highly international background due to their diverse educational experiences and nationalities. The below table presents a summary of the lecturers who participated in the research including their nationality and teaching experiences.

Summary Table of Research Participants

Code	Nationality	Teaching experiences (Year)	
01	Thai	5 years	
02	Thai	25 years	
03	Thai	3 years	
04	Thai	16 years	
05	Thai	9 years	
06	Thai	8 and a half years	
07	Thai	8 and a half years	
08	Australia	7 years	
09	USA	10 years	
10	Nepal	5 years	
11	Bangladesh	10 years	
12	Dutch	8 years	

Semi-structure Interview is employed as a main data collection tool in this research. The received data will be analyzed by a thematic approach to find pattern across datasets gain from the interview extract. The study of the Program Curriculum Structure from Program Specification (TQF2) and course syllabi will be conducted through a content analysis methodology to explore more on the practice of how lecturers foster global citizenship.

To establish trustworthiness in this study, peer-review and bias reflectivity are employed based on qualitative validation strategies suggested by Creswell (2007) Firstly, peer review is a verification on the research process externally. The methodology and analysis of this research are to questioned to provide more opportunity for the researcher to reflect and improve the process. As this study is part of the master degree fulfillment, the process will be reviewed by an academic advisor and defense committee. Secondly, it is critical that the researcher's prejudice and any preconceptions or biases that may have influenced the study are stated clearly in the early stage. The researcher remarks on prior experiences, biases, preconceptions, and orientations that likely impacted the study's interpretation and strategy.

Research Result and Discussion

The first research question is, "How do university lecturers in the selected context conceptualize and practice global citizenship?" The research findings conclude that lecturers perceive global citizenship as comprising 1) cultural awareness, 2) communication skills and language, 3) critical thinking, and 4) social responsibility. Regarding the practice, lecturers believe that there are three ways to foster global citizenship: 1) experiential learning, 2) incorporation of SDGs and global contexts, and 3) the establishment of an international environment.

Based on the research findings, there are notable observations regarding the attributes of individuals considered as global citizens, according to the perspectives of the lecturers. These observations are consistent with previous conceptualization research, particularly in contexts that emphasize the significance of embodying global citizenship in line with the principles of UN SDGs 2023. For instance, the Characteristics of Global Citizens in the Thai Context (Office of the Education

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Council, 2018) specify that a global citizen should possess critical thinking skills, exhibit a public-minded mentality, hold knowledge regarding their roles and responsibilities in sustainable development, and be proficient in languages beyond Thai when dealing with international matters. Similar notions were evident in the study conducted by Baysal and Tanriseven (2020), where educators associated global citizenship with individuals who value diversity, display resilience, demonstrate an interest in global issues, and more.

Likewise, in the context of practicing pedagogical strategies to foster global citizenship, this research yielded results that resonate with previous findings in the literature. The utilization of experiential learning emerged as a significant approach in nurturing global citizenship. For instance, The Belize Education Project (Fry et al., 2012) involved students in projects aimed at improving literacy and education in the Cayo District of Belize. Furthermore, there is a consistent emphasis on promoting internationalism and exposing students to culturally diverse environments as a means to enhance global citizenship (Caruana, 2014; Perry et al., 2016; Wynveen et al., 2012) Additionally, integrating content relevant to global citizenship into specific subjects was found to be an effective method (Hadley, 2021)

The lecturers' interpretation and teaching methods to foster global citizens, aligning closely with previous research and literature reviews, might be due to the relatively novel nature of the global citizenship concept. While discussions about it date back to the 18th century (Carter, 2016), it only gained widespread recognition when the United Nations introduced it as part of the 2023 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. The lecturers, therefore, might be drawing on the most current and authoritative sources in this field, leading to a convergence in their teaching approach and the existing literature.

The review of literature indicates that Thailand, like several UN member states, has incorporated the SDGs 2023 into its national education policy. This results in a greater emphasis on the principles and guidelines of the UN over other concepts. Both the educational curriculum and the universities to which these courses are affiliated tend to support adherence to the SDGs. Hence, it is understandable that the viewpoints of the lecturers are in line with the outcomes of this research. In the future, if new directions are suggested either by the UN or other influential entities, coupled with

additional external factors, there may be a shift in how this concept is interpreted or viewed.

Consequently, the methods of teaching and learning might also expand in the future.

The second research question explores the lecturers' perspective on the obstacles and opportunities of global citizenship education. The research study reveals that lecturers in this case study group identify three main obstacles: 1) a lack of a clear and unified definition of global citizenship, 2) cultural values ingrained in Thai society, such as an emphasis on group harmony and respect, and 3) the conservative and outdated nature of the Thai education system. On the other hand, there are two key opportunities: 1) the inclination of students towards global citizenship and 2) the international nature of the program.

Based on the research findings, lecturers' perceptions of obstacles align with and mirror previous research and literature. These obstacles include the lack of a clear and unified definition of global citizenship, which is consistent with prior research. For instance, Rapoport (2010) discovered that teachers in Indiana rarely used the term "global citizenship" in their teaching because they didn't understand its meaning. Furthermore, in various systematic reviews within the global citizenship domain, it has been found that there are diverse interpretations of the concept (Horey et al., 2018; Hou, 2020) While some may adhere to a similar framework based on UN SDGs 2023, there are still contextual differences in the details.

The challenges related to Thai cultural dimensions and the Thai education system, as perceived by lecturers in fostering global citizenship, can be classified as context-based challenges. This aligns with the literature review's findings, indicating that the context can indeed present significant challenges. For example, Goren and Yemini (2016) discovered that the Israeli context posed challenges to cultivating global citizens, particularly among Israeli Jewish teachers in local schools. They viewed issues related to governance, territorial conflicts, and travel restrictions as obstacles that hindered the growth of global citizenship, unlike the situation in European countries. Furthermore, research by Ashraf et al. (2021) sheds light on how religion can also impact the

development of global citizenship. If teachers' religious beliefs differ from or conflict with the concept of global citizenship, they may be less inclined to teach it.

What adds to the intrigue of this research is the examination of Thai culture and identity, a subject that has been relatively underexplored in previous literature reviews. In the upcoming section, the research findings regarding the challenges to global citizenship within the context of Thai culture and the Thai education system will be discussed, utilizing Geert Hofstede's cultural dimension theory and the Thai cultural dimension analyzed by country comparison tool. (Hofstede Insights, 2023)

Hofstede Insights indicates that Thailand has a strong collectivist culture, where group harmony is prioritized over individualism, leading to a tendency to avoid causing offense within the group. From the research findings, it is perceived by lecturers that students tend to exhibit characteristics of conformity and reluctance to think differently or uniquely from their peers, which hinders the development of critical thinking skills—a crucial aspect of global citizenship. Additionally, lecturers believe that Thai students are often overly cautious about the potential offense their words may cause to others, which stifles creative and constructive discussions. Thai students tend to avoid expressing their opinions to prevent potential conflicts, aligning with the collectivist dimension of Thai culture that prioritizes group harmony over individual expression. Consequently, this behavior can impede the cultivation of critical thinking, which typically arises from engaging in complex discussions without fear of future conflicts.

Furthermore, Hofstede Insights notes that Thailand shows a modest inclination towards uncertainty avoidance. This is reflected in the tendency to create rules and regulations aimed at minimizing uncertainties, aligning with the collectivist mindset prevalent among the Thai population. According to the research findings, it is the lecturers' belief that the Thai education system lags behind and falls short in keeping up with contemporary standards. Consequently, students transitioning from pre-university levels often lack the requisite qualities to cultivate their global citizenship. This observation is evident in classroom management practices, where teachers continue to emphasize the correctness of responses. Besides, instructional materials and media have not kept

pace with global developments, and curricula remain inadequately aligned with global benchmarks.

This tendency could be linked to Thailand's cultural inclination for uncertainty avoidance.

Besides, Hofstede Insights observes that Thailand has a high-power distance culture, where there is a general acceptance and expectation of power being distributed unequally in society. One of the participating lecturers noted that the reluctance of senior individuals in influential positions within the Ministry of Education to embrace change hampers the younger generation's ability to drive improvements, leaving them with limited opportunities to challenge those in more senior roles. Thus, this might show that the high-power distance aspect is also an obstacle for global citizenship education.

In summary, this research suggests that the attributes of Thai cultural dimensions, characterized by a high-power distance, a tendency toward uncertainty avoidance and a strong emphasis on collectivism, are perceived by lecturers as exerting a detrimental influence on the development of global citizens. This is due to the direct impact of such cultural dimensions on student behavior, resulting in their progression through an educational system that is both outdated and of insufficient quality. These cultural factors also contribute to students possessing traits that impede their ability to engage in critical thinking.

Recommendations for Future Research

- 1) Explore topics concerning the intersection between Thai citizenship and global citizenship. This entails exploring what facets of Thai identity should be upheld for individuals to be considered good Thai citizens and identifying areas of growth that can lead to becoming global citizens.
- 2) Investigate themes related to the cultivation of global citizenship at various educational levels. It is crucial to determine the most efficient starting point within the educational hierarchy and how the scope of global citizenship content should be delineated at each level. Each level should bear specific responsibilities and exhibit interconnections since fostering global citizens necessitates collaborative efforts across all educational tiers.

3) Research the increasingly diversified contexts. Given that this study encompasses an international curriculum and faculty with significant international exposure, including both foreign and Thai lecturers with international backgrounds, it is worthwhile to explore the context of Thai schools that may not have as extensive international exposure. This exploration may yield fresh and novel perspectives.

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朝鲜民众中文学习现状研究

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A STUDY ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF CHINESE LEARNING IN NORTH KOREA

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摘要:

本文对目前目前朝鲜民众学习中文的现状进行梳理,通过实地走访及调查,将朝鲜民众学习中文的层次分布、学习途经、学习目的进行了解,发现朝鲜民众对于中文的需求量非常高。随着中朝两国关系的不断升温、中国综合国力的不断提升,以及朝鲜国家经济发展的迫切需求,学习中文的朝鲜国人越来越多,朝鲜学生学习外语的排序已经发生了重大的变化,中文已成为朝鲜国人学习外国语言中仅次于英语的排序第二的语种。由于经济的驱动,朝鲜国民体系中的中文教学比较完善,很好的体现了具有朝鲜特色的"中文+"教育特点。但也正因为只有经济的驱动,朝鲜民众中文学习的能动性较为单一,对于中文国际传播的核心要义有所缺失。同时,由于国家政策层面的客观问题,我们无法真正掌握朝鲜国民体系中的中文教材、教学方案,对于朝鲜国民体系中的中文教材中的用语、中国国家形象在朝的构建。当下,教育领域交流合作是为数不多的不受制裁限制,又特别长效的合作领域,中方应积极开展与朝鲜在教育领域的合作交流,积极开展对朝国际中文教育活动,"请进来"与"走出去"多种方式相结合,为更好的传播中国文化,讲好中国故事起到促进作用。

关键词:

朝鲜民众:中文学习:交流合作:国际中文教育

Abstract

This article combs the current situation of Korean People's learning Chinese, through field visits and surveys, to understand the level distribution, learning process and learning purpose of Korean People's learning Chinese, the demand for Chinese is high. More and more North Koreans are learning Chinese as the relationship between the two countries heats up, the Chinese Comprehensive National Power improves, and the country's economy grows, the order in which North Korean students learn foreign languages has changed significantly, with Chinese becoming the second most popular language after English. As a result of the economic drive, the Chinese teaching in the Korean national system is quite perfect, has manifested has the Korean characteristic "The Chinese +" education characteristic very well. But it is also because of only the economic drive, the Korean People's motivation to learn Chinese is relatively simple, for the core of the Chinese international communication is missing. At the same time, due to the objective problems at the level of state policy, we cannot really master the Chinese teaching materials and programs in the Korean national system, for the Korean national system in the Chinese language textbooks, the Chinese national image in the Korean construction. At present, exchanges, and cooperation in the field of education are one of the few areas of cooperation that are not restricted by sanctions and are particularly effective. China should actively carry out cooperation and exchanges with the DPRK in the field of education, we will actively carry out international Chinese education activities in North Korea, combining "come in" with "Going out" to better spread Chinese culture and tell Chinese stories.

Key words:

North Korea's People; Teaching Chinese; Cooperation; Exchange International Chinese Education

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1. 研究背景及研究意义

习近平总书记在伦敦出席全英孔子暨孔子课堂开班仪式时强调,《语言是认识一个国家最好的钥匙》(2015)。在中国国际化地位日益提升的情况下,越来越多的国家兴起了学习中文的风潮。与之相伴的国际中文教育就变得格外重要。作为中国最重要的对外国际中文教学平台,孔子学院在世界各国人民学习中文、了解中国文化的过程中,发挥着重要而积极的作用。孔子学院在近二十年间发展迅速,截至2019年12月,中国已在162个国家或地区建立了550所孔子学院和1172所中小学孔子课堂。朝鲜就是其中一个国家。提起朝鲜,就会想到神秘、封闭、落后等印象,对朝中文教学对中朝之间的文化传播以及政治、经济、文化的交流起到了至关重要的作用。

国际中文教育包括中国国内的对外中文教学、国外的中文作为外语或第二语言教学 和海外华文教育三大组成部分1。2019年国际中文教育大会开启了构建国际中文教育体系 的新时代,此次大会给国际中文教育事业发展和学科建设指明了方向。孙春兰副总理强 调,遵循语言传播的国际惯例,聚焦语言主业,适应本土需求,帮助当地培养中文教育 人才,构建更加开放、包容、规范的现代国际中文教育体系,让世界更加了解中国。国 际中文教育作为中文国际传播的重要途径,要密切配合国家战略,是实施文化"走出去" 的重要组成部分。"汉语国际传播是指建立在世界各国对汉语需求的基础之上,汉语走 向世界的语言传播现象2。面对百年未有之大变局,国际中文教育要紧抓机遇,发挥在中 文国际传播过程中的独特优势,将语言和文化的影响力体现出来。中朝两国同受儒家思 想影响,又同属汉字文化圈,朝鲜的汉语传播历史悠久,在历史的长河中,相互关系时 有亲疏、时有沉浮。2017年,美国针对朝鲜展开了新一轮制裁,较之前相比,制裁范围 进一步扩大。中朝两国之间关系,同样经受着来自外部世界的舆论影响所带来的考验。 2022 年以来,美日韩三方继续深化合作关系,"铁三角"三边关系的加固正在加剧影 响着东北亚地区的局势。但挑战同时也伴随着机遇,教育领域,作为为数不多不受制裁 约束的领域,继续中朝之间的教育交流合作,对于中朝两国的国际关系有着积极的促进 作用。国际中文教育具有学科和事业双重性的特点(吴应辉,2022),对于培育朝鲜本 土的知华派、友华派力量有着得天独厚的优势,为构筑中朝两国统一战线而助力。;

朝鲜不为外界所熟知,这是朝鲜的治国政策和外交政策决定的,建国后虽与很多国家建立了外交关系,但真正有实质性的交流活动很少。中朝两国山水相连,地缘优势得天独厚。又有着"鲜血建立起的友谊"的历史原因,中朝两国从文化、政治、经济、教育、旅游等多领域一直保持着友好合作关系。作为中朝两国教育领域交流的主要模式,对朝国际中文教育的作用不言而喻。习近平总书记在中共中央政治局第十三次集体学习时强调,要讲好中国故事。国际中文教育的使命,在传播中国优秀文化的同时,还要培养"懂中文、会中文"的双语人才,在把代表中华民族精神标识的中华文化、要把蕴含着丰富的思想道德资源的中华文化传递的同时,培养在朝懂中文、会中文、用中文的人才,两者相辅相成、互相促进。

2. 朝鲜民众中文学习发展现状

2.1 中文教学分布情况

¹ 吴应辉. 国际中文教育新动态、新领域与新方法[J]. 河南大学学报(社会科学版), 2020 (02).

² 吴应辉. 国际汉语教学学科建设及汉语国际传播研究探讨[J]. 语言文字应用, 2010(03).

中朝双方最早于1959年签署了教育交流协定——《中华人民共和国和朝鲜民主主义人民共和国政府文化合作协定》。此后多次签署了教育领域的交流合作协议,根据签署的合作协议,两国从语言教学、文化交流活动、外派留学等方面展开,对促进中朝两国外交关系发挥了积极作用。以旅游领域为例,在新冠疫情爆发之前,赴朝中国游客逐年增加。据一家中国的旅行社的工作人员介绍,每年到朝鲜旅游和访问的中国游客可以达到近20万人,这为朝鲜带来了令人瞠目结舌的外汇收入。为了更好的发展旅游事业,朝鲜开始扩大本国学习中文的人员层次和范围。

对朝中文教学主要分为两个方面,一方面是由国家汉办外派教师到朝鲜进行中文教学,另一方面为朝鲜外派留学生或教师来我国进行中文学习。2019年,中朝双方签署了《中华人民共和国教育部和朝鲜民主主义人民共和国教育委员会关于 2020-2030年教育交流与合作的协定》。中方在协议执行期间逐步将向朝方提供的奖学金名额由每年 400人增加之 500人。朝方将向中方提供的奖学金名额由原来的 60人增加之 100人,这 100人中有留学生,也有在朝鲜国内从事教育工作的教师。来中方学习的留学生分布在中国境内的高校中的中文言专业,进行 4年本科教育学习,也可以进行短期的语言进修。如果是进行 4年本科专业学习,毕业后可以获得我国教育部办法的本科毕业证书及学位证书。进行短期语言培训的学生,则无法获得毕业资格证书,只有负责培训的高校给出具的进修证明。除此之外,有很大一部分人员为朝方高校的教师,来自平壤高校、各地方外国语大学以及外国语附属中学,在每年寒暑假期间到中方境内进行中文培训。

2.2 中文教学师资情况

对朝中文教学师资主要取决于中朝双方中文教学的生源分布情况,也是两种形势。 一是请进来,二是派出去。在"请进来"方面,中文教学主要集中在北京大学、北京师 范大学、北京语言大学,还有部分省级高校,中文教学的任课教师主要为上述国内高校 的中文教师,这里不做细讲。

赴朝教授中文,是朝鲜学习中文言的主要途径。参加学习的学生有朝方的学生,也有朝方的教师,朝鲜教师学习后再向本国学生教授中文。2019年9月,朝鲜首家,也是唯一一家中文中心在朝鲜平壤外国语大学设立,应朝鲜教育省邀请,中外语言交流合作中心每年外派2~3名中国中文教师到朝鲜大学任教,任课教师均需通过跨文化交际能力、文化、语言、教学能力等方面的考核。目前,赴朝国际中文教学主要集中在平壤外国语大学,主要讲授中文口语、精读、范读、中国文化等课程,除此之外,并负责学生参加"中文桥"世界大学生中文比赛的选拔和辅导工作。此文之所以以辽东学院为例,原因是自2007年开始,每年经中外语言交流合作中心想朝鲜平壤外国语大学外派的教师均为辽东学院中文教师,派遣人次超过10人次。截止2019年,经过12年的扎根朝鲜的任教历程,辽东学院的老师们都有着十分宝贵的授课经验。经过中文教师的辅导,朝鲜学生已经囊括了"中文桥"世界大学生、中学生中文比赛所设置的全部奖项,使平壤外国语大学中文中心发展成为朝鲜中文学习的中心,为中朝之间的各领域合作交流做出贡献。

2.3 具有朝鲜特色的 "中文+" 教学模式

中朝两国同属汉字和儒家文化圈,朝鲜的中文传播历史悠久,在历史的长河中,相互关系时有亲疏、时有沉浮。朝鲜国家是单一民族国家,民族保护意识非常强,针对这种文化基础,为了避免对文化传播造成不必要的曲解,对朝国际中文教学就要将语言教学与文化教学的关系处理好。陆俭明教授在《中文国际教育与中华文化传播》一文中提到李泉教授的观点:"适度考核语文教学的文化传播作用。"语文教学与外语教学一样,是有自己教学规律的学科。外语教学中的文化教学不能喧宾夺主。过分强调语文教学的

文化传播功能,是对语文作为外语教学的认识误区,是对语文教学文化传播功能的扩大化、理想化和超负荷化的认识误区。"(陆俭明. 2015)

所以在对朝鲜进行中文授课时,尤其是在人才培养方案制定的方面,就要规避上述问题。与此同时,还要充分考虑国际中文教育的特点,针对性的进行制定。

朝鲜学习中文的国民很多,虽层次分布明显,但学习目的以实用为主。目前,朝鲜学习中文主要分为四个就业层面,即国家高层需求的中文人才、本土国家中文教学需求的中文人才、某一针对性专业领域就业需求的中文人才、灵活就业人员。综上,国际中文教学的基本特点主要以培养中文的交际能力为教学目标,教学过程主要以以技能训练为主,实现将语言知识转化为技能,要以基础阶段为重点,多文化因素的交叉影响也是要考虑的。针对此,在人才培养方案制定方面,"中文+"的模式更加适用。就要以中文的听、说、读、写、译等技能训练为基础,在人才培养方案设定中可以设置中文口语、中文听力、中文阅读、中文写作、中文翻译等课程。在训练中文交际过程中,多以实际需求为主,例如,多开设关于旅游方面专业术语的课程,酒店管理方面的专业术语及语言交际课程。在人文课程设置上,以中国传统才艺为主,比如可以设置中国传统才艺手工制作、中国民间艺术欣赏等课程。在让朝鲜学生了解中国文化的同时,避免讲授关于政治、军事、外交等敏感话题。这里可以举个实例,曾有一名来自朝鲜的学生,到中朝最大的边境口岸城市丹东辽东学院学习中文,在学习过程中,有位老师在课堂上发表了关于抗美援朝以及朝鲜国民当下的处境的一些个人观点,这名朝鲜学生当即立刻起身,非常气愤表示抗议,对朝中文教学的任课教师一定要避免此类事情的发生。

2.4 对朝国际中文教学教师的角色定位

语言是认识一个民族的最好的钥匙,语言的传授者就是这把钥匙的配钥师。作为语言的传授者,也是中国国家形象的立体呈现者,更是国际中文教育"三教"问题的核心,国际中文教师要有庄重、不可替代的使命感和责任感。尤其是作为远赴朝鲜任教的国际中文教师,既要有独立在多元文化中耕耘的本领,又要有突破传统教学模式的创新本领。既要避免给人造成文化侵袭的现象发生,还要把中文教学和中国文化融会贯通。比如朝鲜留学生很喜欢学习中国的成语、谚语、歇后语等。在教学过程当中,可以将这些具有中国文化特征的语言巧妙地融入到教学环节中,国际中文教师需要在语法学习的基础上,巧妙设计、用心筛选,同时运用适当的文化因素导入。再比如朝鲜青少年学生对中国当下的流行语产生浓厚兴趣,如《力量》《中国梦》《正能量》等,将这些蕴含丰富、张力十足的流行语巧妙引入课堂教学,既能提高学生学习中文的兴趣,又能激发他们了解中国的热情。

一名合格的国际中文教师,不但要具备丰富的本国文化知识底蕴,也同时要掌握学习者母语及文化的异同的能力。通过比较教学,找出教学的难点、重点,提高中文教学质量。比如在讲到习俗内容,中朝虽然同属亚洲文化圈,但是却有着不同的文化习俗。中国在馈赠礼物时有送皮带的习惯,尤其是年轻恋人之间,寓意着紧密联系不分开,期望情感稳定。但是在朝鲜,就不被人们所接受,他们认为皮带,寓意着"束缚"和"捆绑",是负面的情感表达,如果不了解两国的这种文化差异,就很容易造成误会。

有着多年赴朝国际中文教学经验的教师曾说,朝鲜学生很喜欢中国,但是对于中国并不是很了解,特别是现在的中国。由于新冠疫情,对朝国际中文教学项目暂停,随着疫情结束,朝鲜国门打开,国际中文教师即将赴朝教学以及朝鲜留学生来华学习,都是中朝教育领域合作发展的重要契机,将疫情后的中国、更加开放、更加自信的中国呈现给朝鲜学生,做好中朝教育领域合作发展的推动者。

3. 对朝国际中文教学发展的目前存在的问题

3.1 缺少对朝国际中文教学的评价体系

中国最早向朝鲜外派中文教师是从 2007 年开始,截止疫情前已延续了 12 年,但是教育目的较为单一。虽然陆俭明教授说过,对外中文教学不能让文化传播的功能喧宾夺主,但是作为传播中国文化的较为重要的途径之一,在进行讲授中文知识的基础上,也要适当融入传播理念。所谓"认同大于情感",这种认同就是要通过对已展开的教学活动进行评价,得出的评价结果是否符合中方的传播方针政策。而目前,对朝中文教学恰恰缺少这方面的评价体系,无法论证已展开的教学活动是否符合传播定律,符合中方的传播政策。

3.2 缺乏朝方学者对接受中文教学的论证观点

朝鲜有其特殊的国情原因,对一些历史书籍和可参考的学者资料较少,尤其是对于外国人,可开放的文字资料更是少之又少,致使中国学者无法找到朝方对于已接受中文教学的论证观点以及意见,目前,只能从韩国的网站或者历史书记中查找关于中国与古朝鲜之间文化交流的历史以及观点,对于中方对朝中文教学的评价体系缺少时效性的理论支撑依据。

3.3 急需出版规范的中文教材

中国中外语言交流合作中心从 2005 年开始,应朝鲜教育省邀请,每年经过中心的严格筛选,外派 2~3 名中国中文教师到平壤外国语大学任教,主要教授中文口语、精读、范读和中国概况、中国文化等课程。朝鲜高校中文系、外语附中中文教师讲授中文,使用朝鲜国内编写的的教科书。2013 年之前,从未向中方教师公开过教材内容。因朝鲜禁止使用中国原版中文教材,中方中文教师需自行准备讲义,讲义及教学内容受朝方严格监督,不允许涉及政治、敏感话题,不允许对两国进行对比,因意识形态管控过于严厉,教师在授课时很难把握敏感度,在介绍中国发展现状,讲好中国故事方面面临困境。

3.4 新冠疫情爆发阻碍对朝国际中文教学发展

2020年1月,全球突然爆发新冠病疫情。朝鲜宣布国门关闭,中国赴朝中文教学项目暂停,中朝两国间的教育领域交流活动全面停止。由于朝鲜国家未能实现网络自由,无法实现线上中文教学。2022年,朝鲜国内全面爆发新冠疫情,虽然朝鲜单方面要求尽快开关,但与中方的防疫政策冲突,开关日期无法确定,严重阻碍了中国对朝国际中文教学工作的开展。

4. 多举措助力对朝国际中文教育事业发展

在当下朝鲜制裁困境下,教育领域交流合作是为数不多的不受制裁限制,又特别长效的合作领域,对朝鲜中文教学的重要意义更是如此。作为国际中文教育的核心,"三教"方面的建设急需进一步加强。

4.1 加强教材建设

在教材方面,朝鲜境内目前存在的教材问题符合国际汉语教材普遍存在的问题,甚至更为严重。2019年朝鲜第一家语合中心在朝鲜平壤外国语大学简称,外派朝鲜国际中

文教学的教师应借此机会,积极与朝方沟通,在不涉及敏感事务的前提下,共同编写中文教材。讲好中文知识,讲好中国故事,找到对朝中文教学与传播中国文化规律的平衡点,避免让中文学习者觉得实在进行文化渗透,将中文基础知识与中国文化更智慧的结合起来,提升教学效果。而对于面向来华朝鲜留学生,目前国际汉语教材不能很好的体现国别化、区别化。而且数字化中文教学资源虽已出现,但目前只处于研究开发的初期,国际中文教师应结合朝鲜学生的特点,利用时下前言的教学资源,大力发展慕课、微课等这种数字化教学模式。(吴应辉等,2021)

4.2 准确定位,拓宽视角

在国际中文师资建设方面,重视国际中文教育在朝鲜当地教学过程中的职能定位。 对朝国际中文教育要重视朝鲜本土汉语学习者、汉语研究者在国际中文教学过程中的角 色定位(李宇明等,2017)。朝鲜这个国家有其特殊性,虽朝鲜外派到我国学习中文的 留学生数量比较稳定,但是和本土学习中文的人数相比,还只是一小部分,由于中朝在 经济、政治、旅游、贸易等各个领域的深度合作,使得朝鲜有着大量的本土中文学习者。 且由于我国外派朝鲜的国际中文教师数量稀少,所以要重视培养朝鲜本土的汉语教师, 使得中文在朝鲜的国际传播事半功倍。在将汉语作为第二外语的教学方面,汉语有其特 殊性,对拼音文字方法有所取舍,国际中文教学方面,取其适合我们的方法理论,反思 "语文分开"的教学模式,体现汉语教学的特点(李泉,2020)³。中文教育者的核心任 务是讲授中文的基础上传播中国文化,在教育展开的过程中,要有自我总结的意识。特 别是对朝中文教学的教师,由于朝鲜目前尚无中文教材出版。而且对朝鲜出版图书的意 识形态审核非常严格,所以到目前为止,对朝中文教学没有具体的评价体系。对朝中文 教学者应该主动承担起建构中文教学的评价体系,在已开展的教学过程中,要避免站在 中国教育者的角度进行教学,所谓跨文化交流下的语文授课。应该要站在中文学习者, 也就是受众者的视角展开,只有站在学习者的视角,才能知晓学习者可以接受中文的方 式和程度,并将已获得规律性经验进行及时总结,逐步完成评价体系,为进一步提高对 朝国际中文教学效果提供理论依据。

4.3 提升能力,增强意识

俄乌战争爆发以来,全球格局不断变化,中朝关系也随之不断升温。朝鲜国门打开 日期虽无具体日期,但相信不会太久。中国综合国力的不断增强,以及朝鲜国家经济发 展的迫切需求,中文。作为中文的语言传播者、中朝两国合作交流的促进者,要增强自 身的大局意识,通过国际中文教学,使更多的朝鲜中文学习者,更好的了解中国,使越 来越多的朝鲜人可以成为"知华人",甚至可以成为"友华人",成为中朝两国友好合 作的践行者。

5. 结语

由于地理环境的优势,朝鲜是受中国文化影响较早的国家,由于经济的拉动效应,中文在朝鲜民众中有着较高的需求基础。正是由于经济的驱动,朝鲜国民体系中中文教学体系较为完善,有着急剧朝鲜本土特色的"中文+"教学模式。为了进一步深化中朝之

³ 李泉.新时代对外汉语教学研究: 取向与问题[J]. 语言教学与研究 2020(01).

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间的教育领域的合作交流活动,国家层面应积极采取推动,素质增强自身的大局意识, 做好讲述中国故事的传递者,中国国家形象的立体构建者。

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从王希孟《千里江山图》试论"全景式"构图的当代价值

On the contemporary value of "panoramic" composition from Wang Ximeng's "A

Thousand Li of Rivers and Mountains"

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摘要

中国山水画图式是历代山水画家在深入生活、观察大自然的基础上,并融入自身思想情感进行绘画创作形成的一种范式。山水画中的图式随时代变更而产生明显的变化,隋唐时期山水画中的图式特点多是追求平面性和装饰意味,山水画发展至宋代,图式特征已相当成熟,这一时期作为中国山水画图式发展的高峰期,有两种极具特色的山水图式日臻成熟:以雄浑壮美风格为主的北宋"全景"式构图,和以抒情风格为主的南宋"边角"式构图。从画面构成来看,北宋"全景"山水画采用的是上留天之位,下留地之位,中间立意定景的整体构图,营造出一种可游可居的氛围;从画面幅式来看,北宋多以高堂立轴式来表现"全景"山水;从画面对观者传达的情调和境界,北宋"全景"山水画家以表现真实的天地造化为本,呈现出一种"天地大美"的境界。本文通过对王希孟的《千里江山图》全景式构图的解读和思考,希望找出其对于当代绘画的创作表现内容及构图手法,得出借古开今的一种启示。

关键词: 北宋山水画;《千里江山图》;全景式构图;当代价值

Abstract

The Chinese landscape painting style is a paradigm formed by historical landscape painters who have delved into life, observed nature, and integrated their own thoughts and emotions into their painting creations. The patterns in landscape painting have undergone significant changes with the changing times. During the Sui and Tang dynasties, the pattern characteristics in landscape painting were mostly pursuing flatness and decorative significance. By the Song Dynasty, the pattern characteristics of landscape painting had become quite mature. During this period, as the peak of the development of landscape painting in China, two distinctive landscape patterns were

becoming increasingly mature: the "panoramic" composition of the Northern Song Dynasty, which was mainly characterized by the majestic and magnificent style, And the Southern Song Dynasty's "edge corner" style composition, which is mainly characterized by lyrical style. From the perspective of visual composition, the "panoramic" landscape painting of the Northern Song Dynasty adopts an overall composition of leaving a space above the sky and a space below the ground, with a central intention of setting the scenery, creating a livable atmosphere; From the perspective of the screen format, the Northern Song Dynasty often used a high hall vertical axis to depict the "panoramic" landscape; From the emotional tone and realm conveyed by the images to the audience, the "panoramic" landscape painters of the Northern Song Dynasty presented a realm of "great beauty of heaven and earth" based on the representation of the true creation of heaven and earth. This article interprets and contemplates the panoramic composition of Wang Ximeng's "A Thousand Miles of Rivers and Mountains", hoping to identify its creative expression content and composition techniques for contemporary painting, and draw inspiration from the past to open up the present.

Keywords: Northern Song Dynasty landscape painting; The Painting of Thousand Miles of Rivers and Mountains; Panoramic composition; Contemporary values

引言

宋代时期,中国的山水画迎来了其黄金时期。这一时期,构图方式、笔墨语言以及审美意境都发展到了相对成熟的阶段。众多山水画大师纷纷涌现,他们在继承前人山水画的特点基础上,进行了创新,将传统文化与个人创作相结合。这一时期出现了两种极具特色的山水图式:一种是雄伟浑厚的全景式,另一种则是隅于一角的边角式。这些图式并非特指某个山水画家的艺术风格,而是在特定语境下,作品形式和内容相结合所形成的艺术内涵的无限延伸。全景式的《千里江山图》采用了卷轴画的形制,将自然山川中的各类景物以最大的限度纳入其绘画平面中。通过这种形式,作品能够呈现出"咫尺千里"的艺术效果,并与观者产生灵活的互动。这不仅体现了徽宗新法思想、内在审美思想和山水意境,更为后世的山水画创作提供了重要的借鉴和启示。

一、宋代绘画美学意境的探析

(一) 宋代绘画的主要特征

宋代(960-1279年)绘画是中国绘画史上的一个重要时期,这一时期的绘画作品具有很高的艺术价值和历史地位。宋代绘画题材丰富,体裁多样,又以山水画为主要绘画类别。画家通过观察和写生,描绘山川河流等自然景观的形态和

气质。其绘画技法主要现在线条勾勒和墨色运用方面,通过流畅、柔和的线条与深浅、浓淡的墨色,展现出自然山水的远近层次和质感纹理。参差离合的构图创造了丰富的空间感,让观者感受到开阔而深邃的山水世界。其中,青绿山水画派作为北宋官方山水画派的代表,强调气韵生动、笔墨简练、色彩清丽、构图丰满等艺术特点,与南宋画派的柔美和婉约风格有所不同(胡佳琪,2023)。如北宋时期画家王希孟的《千里江山图》,作为青绿山水画派的代表之一,其笔墨流畅、构图丰满、色彩艳丽、山势雄浑,充分展现了这一时期山水画的审美特点和艺术价值。青绿山水画派是北宋时期绘画的主流,以表现山水空灵、清秀、细腻、绚丽、深邃而著称。该画派注重运用青、绿色矿物颜料彩来表现自然山水,强调山水景物的情感和意境,擅长表现自然景观和人文环境之间的关系,反映出当时社会的审美趣味和文化氛围(梁隽琰,2012)。

整体而言,宋代绘画在当时社会文化发展过程中,对历代绘画加以传承,形成了独特的多元化发展趋势。其自然写生、线条墨色、参差离合的构图和细节描绘等特点,展现了对自然世界的独特观察和艺术表达,成为中国绘画史上重要的艺术风格,形成了一个新的历史高峰(胡明慧,2006)。现将宋代绘画的主要特征进行如下归纳:

- (1)题材多样:宋代绘画涉及的题材非常丰富,包括人物画、山水画、花鸟画、工艺美术等。这些题材的多样性反映了当时的社会风貌和文化氛围,为宋代绘画创作提供了广泛的灵感来源(张其凤,2014)。
- (2)细腻写实:宋代绘画注重对自然和人物的真实描绘,画家们力求细致入 微地表现画面中的各种细节。这种写实性表现为画面色彩的丰富多样和对光影、空间的精确处理(刘昊博,2012)。
- (3) 层次丰富: 宋代绘画在构图方面具有很强的层次感,画家们通过对景物的布局、透视、光影等手法的运用,使画面呈现出丰富的空间感和立体感(尹忠慧,2023)。
- (4)线条精致:宋代绘画的线条十分精緻细腻,画家们在描绘山水、花鸟、人物等题材时,都展现出了非常高超的线条技法。这种精緻的线条既体现了宋代画家们的技艺,也为画面增添了艺术魅力。
- (5) 文人画兴起:宋代是文人画崛起的时期,这类绘画强调个性化的创作和文化修养。文人画家们更注重表现内心情感,以表达自己对生活、自然、文化等的独特见解。文人画的兴起使得绘画更加注重表达画家的主观情感和个性。
- (6) 画院的影响:宋代绘画受到皇室和官方画院的重视和支持。这些画院培养了大量的专业画家,并推动了绘画技法和理论的发展。官方画院的影响使得宋代绘画在技艺和创作方面得到了很高的成就。

总结来说,宋代绘画在继承和发扬隋唐绘画传统的基础上,形成了独具特色的审美风格和技艺,开创了中国古代绘画艺术的繁荣时期。这一时期的绘画作品,不仅展现了卓越的艺术成就,也反映出当时社会文化的风貌,对后世绘画艺术的发展产生了深远的影响。

对于宋代绘画来说,有以下几点普遍遵循的原则:

- (1)以理为美:宋代绘画强调画家对自然和社会现象的客观认识和表达,提倡"以理为美"的观念。画家通过观察自然和社会现象,深入研究其中的规律和本质,将这些观察和认识体现在绘画中。
- (2)注重写实:宋代绘画注重写实,追求真实的艺术表达。画家通过细致入 微的描绘,尽可能地还原自然和社会现象的真实面貌,同时通过艺术手法对形象

进行加工和提炼, 以达到更为精妙的艺术效果。

- (3)大道至简:宋代绘画追求简洁、清新的艺术风格。画家通过去繁就简的 手法,抓住事物的本质和特点,使作品更为简明扼要,表现出了一种清新、素雅的美感。
- (4) 朴拙素雅:宋代绘画注重朴素、素雅的艺术表现形式。画家在表现自然和社会现象的同时,也强调作品的情感表达和意蕴,使作品呈现出一种淡泊、平和的艺术气息。
- (5)情景交融:宋代绘画强调作品中情景的交融,将情感与事物、自然相融合。画家通过将画作中事物加以内心情感的表达,使作品更具生命力和感染力,引起观赏者的情感共鸣,同时也强化了作品的表现力和艺术价值。
- (6) 诗意盎然:宋代绘画注重诗情画意的表现。画家在绘画中常常借助诗词来表达情感和意境,通过诗情画意的结合,使作品更具艺术感染力和韵律感。综上所述,宋代绘画在艺术表现上呈现出追求自然真实、以理为美、大道至简、朴拙素雅、情景交融和诗意盎然等特点,这些特点对于中国绘画史的发展和演变具有重要的意义。

(二) 宋代绘画美学意境的具体表现

宋代绘画美学意境源于画家们对自然、文学和哲学的深刻理解。其追求一种超脱现实、超越物象的意境,表现出空灵、清远、寂静和超然的审美境界。其意境的具体表现可以从以下几个方面进行阐述:

高远深邃:宋代绘画强调通过对山水、云雾、岩石等自然景物的表现,展现出一种高远深邃的意境。画家们通过笔墨的运用,使画作呈现出山峦叠嶂、云雾缭绕、溪流潺潺等景象,使人仿佛置身于壮美秀丽的大自然之中,感受宇宙之浩瀚,人生之渺小。

空灵清逸:宋代绘画追求空灵的画面氛围,画家们注重用笔留白,创造出一种空灵的意境。这种空白并非简单的留白,而是具有禅意与哲学内涵,寓意着对生命的思考、事物的发展规律和宇宙的奥秘等等。画面上空灵的氛围和清逸的线条,使人心境豁然开朗,产生一种超脱尘世的意境。

寂静致远:宋代绘画注重表现一种寂静的意境,让观者在欣赏画作时,感受到内心的宁静与平和。画家们通过对树木、水潭、古刹等元素的描绘,展现出一种禅意十足的寂静之美。这种美学意境使人在繁华尘世中找到宁静的慰藉,感受到生命的本真与超然。

幽深含蓄:宋代绘画注重意蕴的表现,画家们通过对自然景物的细腻描绘, 传达出一种幽深含蓄的美学情感。他们在画面上巧妙地运用了光影、透视等手法, 以及对笔墨、色彩的把握,使画面产生一种立体感和深度。这种幽深的意境让人 在欣赏画作时产生无穷的遐想,对生活、哲学、艺术等方面有更深的思考。

笔墨精神:人与自然的和谐共生,宋代绘画作品中,画家们将自然与人物巧妙地结合在一起,表现出人与自然和谐共生的意境。如渔翁、樵夫、牧童等人物,都融入了山水田园之中,展现出一种与世无争的宁静生活。这种美学意境启示人们要尊重大自然,追求与自然的和谐相处,引导人们回归自然、珍惜生命。

境由心生:宋代绘画强调"心境",认为画面的意境是画家内心情感的外化。 画家们通过对内心世界的深入挖掘,将个人的审美情趣、人生哲学融入画作中, 使作品具有深厚的内涵。这种境由心生的美学意境,使观者能够在欣赏画作时感 受到画家的独特气质与个性,进一步提升审美体验。 韵味之美:宋代绘画讲究韵味,强调通过笔墨、线条、色彩等细节的处理,表现出一种韵味之美。画家们巧妙地运用笔墨的变化,如干湿、浓淡、疏密等,展现出画面的动态与韵律。这种韵味之美使画作充满生动活泼的气息,引发观者内心的共鸣,提升审美价值。

画意悠长:宋代绘画作品往往融合了禅意与诗意,使画面具有更加丰富的内涵。画家们通过对禅宗思想的理解与运用,将禅意表现在画面中,使观者在品味画作时能够感受到禅宗"悟"的精神境界。同时,画家们还借鉴诗词的意境与表现手法,将诗意融入画中,使画作更具文化底蕴与艺术魅力。

惜墨如金:宋代绘画注重笔墨的节制与运用,画家们力求以最简洁的笔墨勾勒出丰富的画面内容。这种惜墨如金的境界,体现了画家们在创作过程中的严谨态度和对笔墨的高度敬畏,使作品更具质感与内涵。

形神兼备:宋代绘画注重形与神的结合,既要求作品具备高度的形象性,又要表现出内在的神韵。画家们通过对线条、色彩、光影等细节的把握,使画面既具备美感,又富含精神内涵,为观者带来更加丰富的审美体验。

古韵犹新:传统与创新并重,宋代绘画在继承传统的基础上,积极创新,形成了独特的艺术风格。画家们在作品中融合了历史、地理、人物传说等元素,丰富了画面的内容与内涵,使宋代绘画成为中国古典绘画的瑰宝。

敬畏自然:宋代绘画强调对自然的敬畏与尊重,画家们力求以真实的笔触还原自然景物的美好,使观赏者在欣赏作品时能够感受到大自然的壮丽与神秘。这种对自然的敬畏和与自然和谐共生的追求,有助于引导人们树立正确的生态观念。

通过以上分析,我们可以看到,宋代绘画美学意境的具体表现形式多样,内容丰富,表达了画家们对生活、自然、哲学等方面的深刻理解与感悟。这些意境不仅提升了画作的艺术价值,并对后世绘画产生了深远的影响,使宋代绘画成为中华民族宝贵的文化遗产。画家们在作品中通过对自然景观的细腻描绘、空白与虚实的巧妙运用、情感与思想的表达、丰富的寓意象征以及文人气息的体现,营造出宁静、幽远、深邃、富有诗意的意境美,这种意境美使宋代绘画这段历史时期独具特色、影响深远。

二、北宋"全景"山水画的画面构成

在北宋时代,众多的山水画构图主要以"远映"取景方式呈现,这种方式需要画家具备广阔的艺术视野和"将天地置入画内,借自然之美来临摹"的胸怀,如果没有这两者,制作出这样高品质的山水画是无法实现的,这在那个时代被认为是最有经典韵味的制画模式。观看这些画作的人在欣赏过程中,常常能体验到如下的景象:山势空旷且寸土寸金,山中不时冒出飞瀑,岩石质地坚固;树林以古松和老树为主;云雾多出现在山的中部或低部位置。整幅画作的风格韵味属于深沉、静谧、挺拔,展示出了北方山水独特的雄伟之美(王云磊,2013)。

(一)整体呈现层次有致

在北宋山水画中,观众能在一个画面中看到世界的全貌,就如同"以方寸之地,见千里之景"以及"广远无际"的境界。这些画作包含了所有的自然元素,从巍峨的山川,茂密的森林,显示了北方山水的雄壮美;到市井的烟火,自然的馈赠,弘扬了人和自然和谐之美。画家们在自然中观察,并将观察到的景象以近景,中景,远景的方式分层展现,并依据比例将其创作在画布上。再者,他们还会通过合理安排画面之间的层次,建立起有秩序的关系,最常用的做法就是"计

白当黑"。基本上,画面中的元素会用"白一黑"的交替方式来表现。譬如,从近到远,水面(白)、近在眼前的岩石(黑)、弯曲的小径(白)、一片片茂密的树木(黑)、山脚的雾气(白)、远处的山峰(黑)、云朵(白)。以此类推,画家会用不同的亮度、干湿、淡墨等手法来表现画面中元素的层次关系,故在前方的树木和山峦用笔较实,而后方的元素则用笔较虚,以形成近大远小的视觉效果。两两景致的轮廓线相比物体本身的线条更醒目、更粗糙,因此产生鲜艳的对比,以此创造出各种层次的变化。

范宽的《溪山行旅图》是一幅极具代表性的古代山水画全景构图杰作。他采用了垂直线构图的手法,将画面中心布置起高耸入云的山峰,占据了画面的三分之二,营造出壮观的视觉效果。而画面的三分之一则展示了近景,细腻入微的描绘让我们能看到画面右下角的一队旅行者,他们缓缓迈步,头顶有一股清泉瀑布疾泻而下,在山麓处形成了一层令人困惑的白雾。欣赏这幅画的人仿佛能听到潺潺流水的声音,抬头仰望,可以感受到柔云豪峰、山巅的茂盛繁叶和悬崖石头的沧桑感。

画中的山峰挺拔苍劲,矗立的巨石既生动又壮丽,与山麓下行走的旅人和骡子形成了鲜明的对比。仔细观察这座主山,会发现它的形态并无太多变化,而下方近景的石头则通过横向、纵向和倾斜的交错分布,使画面变得丰富多彩。

画家在呼应画面的垂直构图时,将题词以竖向的形式出现在画面的右上方,使整个作品的视觉效果更加震撼。画家运用各种手法使画面主次明确,一派朴素 庄重的威严画风增强了画面的感染力。



图1《溪山行旅图》范宽

其次,郭熙的《早春图》展现了全景式的布局方式。画中高峰矗立,形象鲜明,被烟云环绕,展示了高远的意境。中景的景色曲折而隐晦,建筑被树木遮挡,构成了深远的韵律。近处的景致平静无澜,湖水清澈,体现了平远的意境。中央的主峰耸立,紧贴着深深的峡谷,云雾环绕其中;中景的风景又凸显出黯淡而神秘感,树木盖住了大部分的亭子,使得感觉更加幽深。近景中,湖水如镜,使得平远气氛更加浓厚。这幅画充分展示了郭熙对自然景观的敏锐观察和精湛技艺。



图 2 《早春图》郭熙

在王希孟的全景作品《千里江山图》中,他利用矿物和植物颜料来描绘远近的山石,这两种颜料在亮度和色温上的对比使得画面的景物层次感更加突出(周正,2015)。

尽管绢本和纸张在古代只有二维的存在,限于垂直和水平的两个维度,山水画家却通过精心的构图之下,呈现出了极具三维视觉感的"全景山水"。画面中

的元素不仅展现出了上下和左右的扩展,而且还有前后深远的空间感。正是这种层次分明且布局充盈的特性,使得这个时期的山水画在历久弥新,始终受人喜爱。

(二) 主次分明尊大卑小

传统的山水画不仅可以描绘当下的日常生活,同时也会探索政治主题;其既能展示权力的形象,也大可成为政治力量产生影响的载体之一(马媛,2014)。在北宋时代,山水画的创作中不乏政治宣传的元素,它们或歌颂君主专制的威严、社会的尊卑秩序,或赞美圣贤的道德德行,或贬抑当下的社会弊端,这些都是对时代社会政治环境的生动表达,观者因此可以看到古代身怀丹青之士如何运用画笔去影响政治热点,从而主导社会文化领域。而那些远离世俗纷争的士大夫,他们或明或暗地通过其独特的山水手法传递自己的政治理想,而那些看似无关现实政事的文人画,同样也源自特特殊的政治和文化环境,以此来反映对当时社会政治问题的直接或间接关注。北宋山水画一主一次的艺术风格与理学主张的格物穷理和天命敬畏观念相契合,不仅展现了画家对自然界秩序的模仿,更进一步引申出良好的君臣上下秩序,反映了理想的政治体制。

根据中国社会等级制度中的明主贵臣、统率和服从的观点,去解读北宋时代中国壮观的山水画基本结构特色,在宋朝的山水画理论中随处可见:山水画,先设定主峰,称之为主峰。主峰一旦确定,其他的次要部分,近的、远的、小的、大的都随之而设,以这一主体为中心,因此称之为主峰(如君主和臣民的关系相似)。林石画,先设定宗老,称之为基准。宗老一旦确定,其他的次要部分,如杂窝、小野、滕藤、碎石等都随之而设,以这一基准呈现在画中,因此叫做宗老(如君子和小人的关系相似)。

山脉中存在着主辅关系和阴阳规则,每座山都有各自独特的形状以及独属的 名字。在它们之间,主山的身形通常更为高大,显露出一种雄壮和厚重。旁边的 次要山峰,则扮演着辅助的角色。在这个序中,大的优越尊贵,小的辅助次序。 所有大小山冈都对着前方鞠躬,这就是顺序的表现。

(三)以大见小可游可居

"以大观小"法是北宋时期全景山水画家在构图时必须遵循的重要法则。此原则强调画家身处大自然环境中,需要选择走动,细心观察周遭自然事物的变化。画家需要通过细致入微的观察和深思熟虑后,收集大自然展现出的各个面向的情景。这些素材将被用于山水画的创作。早期人物画创作中,此方法也常被用来记录历史事件的进展。

顾闳中受李煜指派为韩熙载的家宴画像,他试图通过这幅画改变韩熙载的行为。由于特殊的环境,他只能将夜宴中的人物表情、动作、服装以及歌舞等细节深深印在脑海,并在宴会后画出整个过程。

无论是人物画还是山水画,在布局上都是如此。山水画家面对大自然时,很少会坐着观察一个景物,而是会不断走动,从不同角度透视大自然。当山水画家站在山下观看时,他们可能会选择向上看或者看向水平面,但只能看到近处的峭壁,而远处连绵起伏的山峦却无法看清。如果用这种视野去描述当前看到的风景,所创建的图像就会显得毫无新意。

因此,经典的山水画画家们借鉴了郭熙在《林泉高致》中提出的"三远法": 将从山下看山顶的视角称作高远,从山腰看向山背描述为深远,并将从近山看向远山的观察视角称作平远。这个"三远法"在山水画的创作过程中扮演了关键角色, 让画家能够将不同的时间和空间的视觉体验融入一体。通过平远、高远或深远的 视野方式,将观察到的风景的视角融入画面,赋予画面更广阔的视角,令画面布局丰富而不混乱、有序且流动。

三、《千里江山图》采取全景构图形式的缘由

(一) 北宋画风

《千里江山图》,它采取"鸟橄"式的构图,步步看,面面观,灵活移动视 角,展现了"平远"、"高远"、"深远"的画面结构。近景是碎石堆积的山坡、 林木繁茂的山岗,中景是奇形怪石、峰回路转的溪水、山川起伏,主峰耸立在群 峰之间,其背景是淡墨晕染的远山。卷轴中的中景被突出,近景和远景均衡,展 现了一幅广袤的水势和蜿蜒的河流,不断扩张的山脉,景物随意布置,形式复杂 且巧妙(刘学惟,2010)。如孙世昌(2006)所指的,山峰形象并不过于强调个 性,主要侧重于虚实、明暗、大小等元素进行整体节奏的组合与空间边界的构建。 画卷中的山石,大在下,小在上,通过垂直、斜线或者扭曲的方式,打破了燕文 贵的垂直线与水平线组合形式,融合了郭熙画的"S"斜线和范宽的垂直中轴线形 态,并借助若干垂直线与水平线的交叉,形成了贯穿整个画卷的动态之感。延伸 至峰顶的各山峰轮廓线都具有明显的染色, 山石结构主要利用荷叶皴和短条子皴, 营造出山峰深远、宏伟的感觉。在岸滩、山坡、山谷、小屋中布置的亭台楼阁, 错落有致。它确实具有"燕家风景"的特质,但其创作方式更为简洁且富含深意, 笔墨之中尽显北方山水辽阔雄浑和南方山水宽广、莫测、云雾缭绕、风趣自然的 交融。作品中没有任何修饰,而是运用匠心独具的技艺,营造了一个"宜居、宜 游、官望、官行"的自然真实而又超越现实的诗意山水世界。

《千里江山图》以精湛的画技展示了自然风光中千山万水的壮丽景色,其细腻入微的笔触捕捉到了轻云流风、流光云影的微妙变化。画家成功打破了时间和空间的限制,以中国传统绘画技巧的重大创新作为手段,勾勒出宏伟千里江山。画作构图精妙,空间布局巧妙,形成了宏大的气势。画作中的每一部分都可以看作是一幅独立的山水画,展示了平远、深远、高远等不同的视角,这三种视角的结合运用是古代思维方式独特性的体现。画家通过掌握真实山水的独特手段和方法,注重复杂再现原物,注重比例的科学性,注重结构的合理性,注重空间的层次感,并依赖记忆、联想和想象力刻画出大观的整体。同时,这也反映了在精神生活中对于空间认识和思考。画作运用了近景搁置、远景拉近的视觉处理方式,如《千里江山图》中的近景推远、中景拉近,以特定比例缩减房屋的大小并用中景方式表现,使得画面展示的实物比例符合视觉经验,实现了和谐且愉悦的效果。这种"远拉近"的手法将远方模糊的景色拉到近处表现,使其看起来更为清晰,在空间利用上极尽可能且不受空间限制,呈现出了"咫尺千里"的艺术意境。

《千里江山图》以卷轴形式呈现,这是全景画的一种方式,它把山川大地的景色尽量展示在理想的画面上(潘珺,2014)。而且,画面可以向两边无限延伸,这样就能在观赏者视线间自由转移。这样做的目的是为了缩小与观众的距离,带来"咫尺千里"的艺术效果。这种外在形式的基础学体现在《千里江山图》的全面描绘上。只有通过全景式构图来理解徽宗的新法理念、内在的美学观念和山水情境,才能深入挖掘和理解这些思想。

(二) 社会风气

在北宋政和年间,《千里江山图》的诞生标志着宫廷画院的伟大成就。这幅作品在艺术层面创新了全景式山水的构图方法,这与当时特定的政治、经济和文化背景密不可分。在徽宗皇帝的统治时期,长期实行的内向保守政策导致了激烈的内部政争和频繁的外族侵犯,导致民众流离失所。持续割让领土以及赔款妥协引发了各种苛税杂费,加重了公众的生活负担,使得北宋处于内外交困的困境。

与此同时,徽宗通过整合王木资源,兴建宏伟的宫殿楼阁,并寻找花石纲等措施,试图振兴国家。在这样的历史背景下,《千里江山图》成功地将壮丽的自然景观浓缩于有限的空间内,精湛地描绘了细致的景色和熟练的皴法。画家采取了由大到小的取景方式,对客观世界中的景物进行了规范化和概括化的处理,并主观地选取了具有典型反映的景象进行重新组合。这是为了重构与客观世界不同的真实,试图创造出宽阔的疆域、充满生机的社会形象,以安抚民众并确保新法的实施,最终实现国家的富强和繁荣(余辉,2017)。

在这个阶段,农业、手工业、商业以及科技都达到了前所未有的繁荣。众多的民间画师被选拔或推荐进入画院,为画院注入了新的活力。他们的美学理念和绘画风格对画院画师的创作产生了深远的影响。这使得《千里江山图》得以采用全方位的山水画技巧成为可能。快速增长的经济为画院提供了充足的物资和经济保障,使得《千里江山图》得以采用大尺幅的纵向构图。此外,徽宗画院的蓬勃发展和健全的体制和教育,解决了山水画技能的传承和创新难题,从而推动了《千里江山图》采用全景山水构图形式的成功创作。

在文化领域,随着国家意识的转型,民间文化迅速兴起并带动了对儒学的复兴,思想倾向于内化,书院士子开始侧重于个人品性的建设。同时,学士的阶层不断扩大,并在北宋的中后期逐渐稳固为国家政治的核心,他们展现出强烈的责任意识、积极主动的介入世界的精神以及提前忧虑的观念,恰恰反映出徽宗新政思想的追求,即全面社会改革创新,国家富强繁荣,百姓安居乐业的生活理想。

徽宗在追求精确、工致的画风以及文人诗意化情境的双重画思和美感的实现上,其想要依从在绘画上展现出的"形式上的相似性"、"神态上的相似性"、"情感的表达"以及"合理性"的理念,恰好和全景的山水画布局方式所体现出的"可居住、可游玩、可远观、可行动"的观念相辅相成。因此,对于山水的形态和布局的要求,更加偏向壮丽和全景的展现。

在另一方面,《千里江山图》画卷所表现出的广大竹海,和有着独特风格的江南建筑以及江畔的平原,都与北宋晚期宫廷所倾向的"江南风"紧密相关。这不只是因为江南文化在当时主流文化潮流中的影响力,并且也以画作展示出来。更深层次的是,"江南文化哲学"所象征的就是当时在徽宗的新政改革中所倡导的理想、富裕、宁静的社会蓝图(杨新,1979)。

北宋时期以自然为审美导引的绘画理念,尽管受到宋明理学的深远影响,全景山水画仍坚持以自然为指南。这种画法致力于研究客观事物的物理性质,强调根据事物的常理和常情提炼出典型的形象,并使之符合秩序。这种审美观念能达到"人与自然合一"的境地,与宋明理学提倡的宇宙规律观念相契合。比如在画卷《千里江山图》中,各个景物的布局,正如韩拙在《山水纯全集》中所说:"山有高低、主次、尊贵与卑微的等级,遵循阴阳相反相成的原则。每座山都有独特的形状与名字。"主山作为众山之最,显得威武而稳重,有环绕的辅峰作为支援,形成了岳的形态。大的山被尊崇,小的山则被视为卑微。大小不一的山丘向主山致敬,符合这个原则的属于顺,否则就是逆。客山则是并联而行,不相互压迫。阴阳的区分则取决于墨水的深浅。凹处深深的则是阴,凸处明亮的则是阳。山有

高矮、大小的排列顺序,以此从近及远,直至最远的地方。这恰好反映出宋徽宗统治时期,人民各尽其职,安居乐业,一切自然物依循社会常态发展,营造出一派和谐有序、富饶繁荣的社会风貌。

四、《千里江山图》全景式构图对当代绘画创作的启示

(一) 当代中国画创作构图的基本类型和发展趋势

艺术家在特定空间内对人物与景观关系的处理,旨在追求美的视觉效果和主题理念,称之为构图。在中国传统绘画中,构图亦称为布局或章法。当前的中国画创作倾向于简洁和精炼的内容,而当代中国画的发展则呈现出如火如荼的态势。然而,在现代绘画创作中,受西方绘画风格和纸张限制的影响,大部分作品的构图较为单一,往往以图像化的形式呈现,过于注重对现实状况的描绘。因此,现代绘画构图更加简练,注重真实感,但忽视了绘画的创新性和意境的传达。在绘画中体现时空统一和意境之美方面的探索尤为不足。

传统的全景构图技巧的使用频率逐渐降低,而更多地运用焦点透视来突出单一的形象。这种做法导致画面失去活力,构图显得单调。针对这一现象,《千里江山图》的全景构图方式对于现存在的这类问题起到了有效的调整作用。

(二)《千里江山图》造境法对当代绘画构图的启示

叶浅予在其著作《中国画的构图规律》中曾明确指出,艺术创作与画作构思 之间存在着密切的联系。他进一步强调,艺术家们通过巧妙的构思和布局,将自 然世界中的各种形象生动地展现出来。这些形象既能够满足情感表达的需要,又 要在逻辑上合理,只有这样,才能产生出优秀的艺术作品。

当我们把观察的范围扩大到古代中国的绘画艺术时,会发现构图方法对于创造画面环境的重要性尤为突出。这种艺术创作背景是绘画家们对大自然审美观念和艺术诠释的结果。这种诠释既遵循了自然的演变规则,同时也与真实的大自然存在差异。

艺术品可以被视为对自然认知的升华,它不仅仅是对实际状况的完美复制,更像是对真实的增强和突破。以《千里江山图》为例,这幅作品以宏伟的河山、美丽的山川、广袤的江流和无尽的美景为主要展示对象,生动地呈现了中国传统绘画如何顺利突破画面展示的时空限制。

在《千里江山图》中,出众的"大中见小"的手法、精巧的构图布局、巧妙的空间处理等都极致展现了其虚与实相映的广袤江山之美。郭熙的"高远"、"深远"、"平远"三种山水画观察法详细阐述了如何观赏山水画,而《千里江山图》的任何一个部分都可被看作是一幅独立的山水画,无论是"平远"还是"深远"还是"高远"。一般来说,这三种观察方法会综合运用,这种综合性的手法源于古代人们的思维方式。具体手法主要有"推近画远"和"拉远画近"两种艺术创作方式。第一种是把画中的近景向中景或远景转变,比如在《千里江山图》中,将近景推向远景和中景拉近。压缩房屋到一定的比例内,并依照中景来处理,使画面表现出的感知与物体原始的比例相对应,这种方式满足了观者的视觉感受,格调适中,易于接受。第二种是把模糊的远景拉近,在近景中画出,让其清楚可见。在处理空间时,能充分利用空间,同时也不被空间所限制,从而实现"一步千里"的美丽景色。

中国画的造境方式中,虚与实的运用非常巧妙,"虚"并不代表虚无,"实"

则是相对虚而言。就《千里江山图》中虚实相生、有虚有实的安排是我们创作中需要注意和追求的。笔者身处新时代的当今社会,所绘所画当随时代,将五代北宋全景山水画构图的研究内容运用于此,创作跟随时代、展现时代的山水画作品。同时适当结合以小见大,在学习全景构图形式中,关注局部与整体的关系处理。通过全景山水画构图的研究,笔者发现需要在临摹研习的基础上敢于创造、体验生活,用饱蘸激情的画笔写下自然生命力,寄情、畅神、抒怀、明志!一切知和识、文和艺,都来源于对生活的感受,有了写生资料的积累和广闻博览,才能基于创作素材有感而发。正是有了"仰观宇宙之大,俯察品类之盛",才能有驰骋胸怀的条件。其次,山水之美在于"浑厚华滋",不能忽略真实感受的同时,不断增强笔墨技法,以骨法用笔写出山水之气势。还应加强对画面整体节奏和气象上的把握,在构图研究运用的基础上,窥探源流、走入生活、观察自然,赋予自己和画作新鲜的美感。

"从自古以来的中国文化传统看,其特征之一就是更加着重追求统摄宇宙、自然、社会、人生的智慧,探索人与人、人与社会、人与自然如何协调发展。"而笔者在新时代背景下的创作,也不单是对自然时空的再现,更是注重社会进程的新面貌,思考人在自然和社会中的绿色发展——对实景进行选择性的提取,立足真山水的当下感悟,互融互渗,追求达到"人巧夺天工,鉴裁出青蓝"的"如画"境界,表达人文情怀的真、善、美。

五、结论

在王希孟的《千里江山图》中,全景式构图充分展示了中国传统绘画的精髓,同时也为当代艺术提供了宝贵的启示。本文的研究解决了几个关键问题。首先,我们对全景式构图的艺术特点和历史渊源进行了深入研究,并对其在王希孟作品中的表现进行了深入剖析,从而进一步加深了对中国传统绘画的理解和欣赏。其次,我们探讨了全景式构图在当代艺术中的应用与发展,发现其具有丰富的现实意义和创新潜力。本文的创新点在于对全景式构图的传统价值和当代价值进行了全面比较,并提出了其在当代社会中仍具有重要意义的观点。此外,我们还鼓励艺术家们在创作中积极探索全景式构图的可能性,以期为当代艺术的创新与发展提供新的视角和启示。

通过本文的研究,我们不仅对王希孟《千里江山图》中的全景式构图有了更深入的认识,同时也为当代艺术的创新与发展提供了新的视角和启示。这对于中国传统绘画以及当代艺术的传承和发展都具有重要的意义。

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论中国民族传统体育在体育教育中对大学生身心的影响—以太极 拳为例 吴凯莉 泰国格乐大学

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ON THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE SPORTS ON THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION

OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: A CASE STUDY OF TAI CHI

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摘要

文章采用文献资料法、逻辑分析法等方法对已有的关于中国民族传统体育在体育教育中对大学生身心的影响以及太极拳对大学生身心的影响研究的资料进行汇总并做客观分析。阐述了中国民族传统体育太极拳有利于提高大学生的身体素质、心理、德育、审美、社交。在体育教育中长时间练习中国民族传统体育太极拳可以很好地改善大学生的压力、焦虑、抑郁、失眠等情绪;改善大学生的身体状况、形态发育;帮助学生提高社交技能,促进人际关系的和谐发展。文章目的在于,在体育教育中运用中国民族传统体育太极拳引导大学生的优良心理特征、修正大学生的举止言行、增强大学生的身体素质、促进美好校园的和谐发展。

关键词 中国民族传统体育,体育教育,太极拳,大学生,身心

Abstract

This paper summarizes and objectively analyzes the existing data on the influence of traditional Chinese sports on the physical and mental health of college students and the impact of Tai Chi on the physical and mental health of college students by using the literature method and logical analysis method. It is explained that Tai Chi,This is a traditional Chinese national sport. is beneficial to improving the physical fitness, psychology, moral education,College students' aesthetic and social communication.Long-term practice of tai chiThis is a traditional Chinese national sport. in physical education can improve the stress, anxiety, depression, insomnia and other emotions of college students,Improve the physical condition and morphological development of college students help students improve their social skills, and promote the harmonious development of interpersonal relationships. The purpose of this paper is to use the traditional Chinese national sports Tai Chi to guide the excellent psychological characteristics of college students, correct the behavior,Teach by words and deeds, enhance the physical quality of college students, and promote the harmonious development of a beautiful campus.

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Key words: Traditional Chinese Sports; Physical Education,; Tai Chi,; College Students; Body and Mind

引言

中国传统文化源远流长,其中武术作为它的重要一环,它的价值和意义是独特的。武术不只是一种强身健体的手段。更是一种修身养性的途径。作为中国民族传统体育代表之一的太极拳。其独特的运动特点和哲学内涵在体育教育中对大学生的身心健康具有深远的影响。中国民族传统体育起源于古代战争和民间传统,经过几千年的发展,今天已经形成了丰富多彩的中国民族传统体育体系。中国民族传统体育不仅是一种身体训练,更是一种精神修养。通过练习中国民族传统体育,人们可以锻炼身体,提高身体素质,同时也可以磨练意志,增强心理素质。

中国民族传统体育,太极拳项目,其动作流畅、柔和,练习者通过不断地练习,可以逐渐提高自身的平衡性、柔韧性和力量。同时,太极拳还蕴涵着深厚的哲理,融会贯通。大学生是国家建设的主力军,我们大学生的体能还需要进一步的提高。在人类健康的发展历程中,生理和心理健康都占据着十分重要的位置。而在影响人类心理健康的诸多元素中,压力、焦虑、抑郁、失眠等情绪慢慢的成为当今社会中不可回避的话题,坚持练习太极拳可以很好地改善大学生的神经系统、心血管系统、呼吸系统、骨骼肌肉关节及消化系统等。太极拳可以提高大学生的身体机能,有利于大学生的身心健康。近些年,随着高校大学生面临的学业压力逐渐增大、就业形势日趋严峻,大学生群体中患有抑郁情绪的数量在逐年增加。太极拳能缓解大学生的压力、焦虑、抑郁、失眠等情绪和行为;可以引导大学生优秀的心理特点。能够修正大学生的举止言行,保持良好的心态以及强健的体魄,以此推动美好校园和谐发展。坚持练习太极拳对大学生身心发展是行之有效的事情。

此外,中国民族传统体育项目融入体育教育中,对实施体育强国建设、提高学生身体素质、强健体魄等方面也是大有裨益的。同时,中国民族传统体育项目还可以促进文化的传承和认同。中国民族传统体育项目不仅是中国各民族的文化遗产,也是中国民族文化中不可忽视的一项重要内容。将其融入体育教育中,能加强学生对中国各民族体育文化的了解,使中国传统体育文化在潜移默化中得以传承。学生在学习和体验中国民族传统体育活动时,能够深入、详细地理解中国民族传统体育文化,加强对中国民族传统体育文化认同感和自豪感,同时有助于培养学生尊重和理解其他民族传统体育文化以及跨文化的交往、交往、沟通。

最后,中国民族传统体育还有助于培养学生体育兴趣和锻炼习惯。中国民族传统体育活动形式丰富多样,活动内容紧扣学生的生活阅历和兴趣爱好,寓教于乐,实用性强。将中国民族传统体育融入体育教育中,可以充分调动学生参与体育活动的热情,激发学生的运动兴趣,促进学生中国民族传统体育文化素养的提高。

1. 太极拳在体育教育中对大学生身心的影响

近年来,进一步提高大学生的身体和心理素质是教育的重中之重。大学生进行练习太极拳,不仅能强身健体,还能化解社会生活里的烦恼,缓解学习生活中的压力,可以调节自己心情,既修身又养性(南广友与樊红岩,2011)。中华武术文化遗产和民族传统体育文化精神的弘扬和发展,是当代大学生的义务和责任。将中国民族传统体育融入高校体育教育不仅有助于推广全民健身的理念,还能促进不同地区、不同民族之间的文化交流和理解。通过对传统体育项目的学习和交流,学生可以更好地了解不

同地区的文化和民俗风情,促进跨文化交流和理解。同时,传统体育项目也可以成为中外文化交流的重要载体之一,为发展中外友好关系贡献自己的力量。

通过把传统的民族体育项目融入到大学的体育教育中去。学生可以更好地了解和认识中国传统文化,从而提升,提升文化认同感。这对培养学生的民族精神,培养他们的民族自信心,是非常有意义的。有助于他们积极传承和发扬民族传统文化。我国的民族传统体育项目,可以丰富高校体育教育的内容。增加体育项目的多样性,促进体育文化的传承和发展,培养学生的民族自豪感与身份认同感。提高学生的身体素质和健康水平以及培养学生的团队协作能力和精神。因此,我们应该积极推动传统体育项目在高校体育教育中的普及和发展,让更多的学生受益于这些优秀的文化遗产。同时,传统体育项目也可以在创新中得到发展,为现代体育教育注入新的元素和活力。

许多中国民族传统体育项目需要团队合作才能完成,如龙舟比赛、舞狮等。通过参与这些活动,学生可以学会如何与他人合作、如何团结一致完成任务。这种团队精神和合作意识不仅对于学生的学业和职业发展有益,也是其未来生活中的重要素质之一。

太极拳是中国民族传统体育文化中最适合大众、学生健身的体育活动项目之一(黄祁平、蒋桂凤、万艳平与熊曼丽,2006)。

太极拳与中国传统的中医文化知识有共同点,中国的中医经络与太极拳有相通之处。形成的一种传统拳种,内外兼修,刚柔并济。经常练习以达到强身健体,修身养性,陶冶情操的效果。大学生初学太极拳,不能完全忽视站桩、基本的步法手法,认真进行练习这些基本功才能真正达到身法正确。大学生从基本功扎实训练,长期练习克服枯燥,对自身意志品质的锻炼,有利于大学生身心健康的提高。对专业文化知识更仔细、刻苦钻研(黄祁平、万艳平、戴亏秀、蒋桂凤与唐双阳,2006)。

太极拳学习的训练活动场地适用范围广,尤其适合在校大学生进行练习,更利于国家推广太极文化,对人体身心健康有良好的促进作用(殷子健)2015)。练习太极拳心静,以实现排空心中杂念,冷静下来慢慢练习,这样可以提高大脑神经系统。在修心练习中,达到"无为无不为"的理念。

太极拳人们可以称为神经"体操"和身体以及心理素质训练的方法,是身心兼练的运动。使更多的大学生踊跃参加太极拳运动。将来有越来越多的大学生将太极拳精神发扬光大,把中国传统的民族体育文化传承下去。太极拳练习有利于提高我们大学生的身体素质、心理、德育、审美;改善大学生身体状况、提高身体素质以及形态发育;提高中国大学生社会群体积极主动参与的幸福感和主观锻炼的学生体验;降低心理烦恼与疲劳。太极拳锻炼对促进大学生身心健康有很大的作用(漆桐林,2012)。中国民族传统体育项目都注重身体的柔韧性、协调性和力量的训练,能够有效地提高人体的身体素质。通过这些传统体育项目的学习和实践,学生可以增强肌肉力量、提高灵敏度和反应能力,同时也可以改善心肺功能,增强身体的抵抗力。这对促进学生身体身体健康有积极作用。

2. 太极拳在体育教育中对大学生身体的影响

2.1 太极拳在体育教育中可以改善身体状况

太极拳在很多方面对大学生的身体有影响。通过长期的练习,可以有效地提高心肺功能、神经系统调节能力和物质代谢水平等身体机能;同时还可以提高力量素质、柔韧素质和抗疲劳能力等身体素质;此外还可以矫正体姿、增强身体协调性和改善身体比例等身体形态。因此中国民族传统体育在体育教育中对大学生身心的影响具有一

定的实践意义和价值。

太极拳的动作需要用到的肌肉很多,长期练习可以增强肌肉的力量和耐力,提高力量素质。太极拳的动作缓慢而连贯,需要身体的各个关节和肌肉协调配合,长期坚持锻炼,能增强身体的协调性。使身体更加灵活和自然。太极拳的动作涉及到全身各个部位的肌肉和关节,长期练习可以促进身体各个部位的协调发展,使身体比例更加完美。太极拳的动作要求身体的各个部位协调配合,长期练习可以矫正不良的体姿,改善身体的姿势和形象。太极拳的动作缓慢而持久,需要身体的各个器官和肌肉持续工作,长期练习可以增强身体的抗疲劳能力,提高身体的耐力水平。太极拳的动作柔和而自然,需要身体的各个关节和肌肉协调配合,长时间的练习能够增强身体的柔韧性,提高身体以及身体的协调性。

增强神经系统的调节能力,太极拳强调意念控制和身心合一,通过长时间的练习,能使神经系统的调节能力得到加强。提高身体的反应速度和灵敏度。太极拳的呼吸方式是深呼吸,通过长期的练习,能起到增强肺活量、提高心肺功能的作用。同时,太极拳动作缓慢连贯,一气呵成。需要肌肉持续收缩和放松,这有助于增加心脏的泵血能力,提高血液的循环效率。太极拳的动作柔和而自然,需要身体的各个部位协调配合,长期练习可以改善身体形态。太极拳动作柔顺自然,没有给身体造成过多负担。长期练习可以改善体内物质代谢水平,促进身体健康。

太极拳的金鸡独立招式,每天做 1 分钟,对高血压,高血糖,颈椎,腰椎疾病有帮助,闭眼做金鸡独立有利于提高平衡能力。太极拳连贯,柔和。太极拳的练习要求手、足、头、眼能配合一气,上下保持一致,节节贯通,连续圆活,把我们的动作做得轻柔自然。在转换过程中每一个动作不能有停止、不连贯的感觉。似停的一刹那,动作表现得极为缓慢,但仍要求学生保持所有动作都能不断发展进行。这对我们身体的平衡能力、神经系统、骨骼肌都有一个极大的益处。通过持续练习后学生将得到极大改善,变得非常敏感。野马分鬃拳动作舒展,贵在入身,劲在腰腰间蓄力,双手有力。对膝关节活动也有一个良好的改善作用,持续不间断练习太极拳的人将变得不容易摔跤、跌坏(武英满与张洁,2015)。

"云手"是典型的动作,对身体的促进调节作用是很大的。主要表现在:神经系统,消化系统,内分泌系统,循环系统等等。"云手"是太极拳招式中一个浅显和直白的一招,它是实现四两拨千斤的经典招式,依据中医中经络经筋的原理,颈部的筋肉起于四肢部的手足末端,尤其是对于手部。"云手"是通过不断缓解颈部肌肉紧张和酸痛,加强气体的内部循环。通过腰脊的活动,不断发展刺激脊椎、督脉,接续督脉气血,可以壮腰补虚,温补脾肾。学生通常或多或少是由于缺乏活动并久坐,而引起颈肩腰背部的疼痛,太极拳可以缓解疼痛,练习太极拳变得尤为重要。

太极拳的习练,其动作也相应于经脉、五行。劲力与整套太极拳之间的配合也很讲究,整套练习劲力均匀。动作与速度必须保持基本相等,不可任意发力。要快都快,要慢都慢。初练者开始练习的速度要减慢,经过反复的练习和熟悉,才能逐渐加快速度。使轻重、快慢变的得心应手,动作和速度能体现出自如、柔和、优美。人体生命活动的中心是心脏和肺,因此,进行太极拳练习能有效地保证了内脏器官的正常功能。太极拳技术动作柔和,能够使学生的血管松弛,血流通畅,改善血压水平(武英满与张洁,2015)。

2.2 身体素质提高

大学生的身体素质对社会的建设起着至关重要的作用,然而大学生身体素质总体呈下降趋势,大学生改善体质,已成为迫在眉睫的大事。太极拳对促进大学生身体机能(张亚蒙 2012)。"拳不离手,曲不离口"武术又叫"功夫"。"要想功夫深,

铁杵磨成针。"学习太极拳时,要进行基本功的学习。如踢腿、拉韧带等基本技能,增加腰部和腿部的力量。学生通过这些基本功的练习,可从而改善我们大学生的平衡、协调、柔韧、下肢力量等,对提高我国大学生的身体健康素质有很显著的效果(李勇、韩秀华与边疆,2001)。太极拳大多通过慢走圆和弧,连同屈腿半蹲运动,以及重心交替变换,增加肌肉耐力,使人的腰腿部每个关节灵活性增强。太极拳的练习是人体各系统整体进行的运动,使头颈腰及四肢的活动具有柔美,体态优美,使练习者的全身肌肉得到充分的发展锻炼,练就良好的体形。通过练习太极拳动作对坐位体前屈、闭眼单脚站立这些动作有着非常显着的效果(孙耀,花蕊,2003)。太极拳改善大学生神经系统的灵敏度和功能(张志成,2008)。太极拳是一门内家功法的运动,肌肤的膨缩和汗毛孔的张闭根据身体运动状态改变,保持肌肤的纯洁度与渗透力。充分有效改善我们大学生的内分泌系统。

太极拳运动是预防心血管疾病的主要手段之一,以"用意不用力"是太极拳的核心内容。长时间练习太极拳的人,心率比不练习太极拳的人心率慢一些,由于锻炼形成的心率减慢,使心肌充分得到休整,促使心肌的收缩力增强,促进了心脏的工作能力。太极拳练习充分提高了我们学生的心血管系统功能(李诗妍,2015(2007)(王向阳)(王建民)。2008)。

大学生不仅有学习任务,还有各种考试的准备,最终才能步入社会。压力大容易出现头晕,心悸,思维迟钝等。练习太极拳时,要求周身放松,使身体的循环功能加强,练习太极拳的人呼吸深,长,细,匀,大学生练习太极拳能使肺活量增大,使血液循环加快,充分提高大学生呼吸系统功能(朱晓东,2017)。

大学生练习太极拳使肌肉力量增加、骨骼的血液供应充分改善,太极拳具有弧形动作,螺旋运动使骨骼及周围肌肉受到充分锻炼,在练习过程中对大学生的肌肉力量和骨骼强健有明显地提高(张红,2017)(王正良,2012)。

太极拳对身体的帮助,不单单在于增加肌肉、筋腱和骨骼的强劲,更在于可以补充我们人体的气血和疏通经络。许多疾病和人体的劳损,都是由于人体气血和经络不通畅造成的。太极拳练习要使学生身心得到放松,用用力,以意领气气运身,心心相印。我们要做到身心放松,让我们的血液循环顺畅并到达四肢末梢,以帮助促进毛细血管循环。人体的气血充足,更是可以有助于通过经络的通畅,顺带着就帮助我们人体组织开展了肌体健康保健,解除人体的疾病和隐患的排除。这充分提高了大学生的身体机能。

3. 太极拳在体育教育中对大学生心理的影响

太极拳强调呼吸与动作的协调和意念的控制,强调身心合一,它的动作连贯、柔和,需要呼吸与意念的配合。这种身心并重的运动方式,对大学生心理健康的正面影响是显而易见的。这对于调节大学生的心理心理发育是有帮助的。

3.1 意志品质

当代大学生,大多来自独生子女家庭,娇生惯养由于家庭环境中成长,将饭来张口,衣来伸手的生活当成了一种习惯,奠定了怕吃苦,怕受累、抗挫折能力弱的品质。随着社会日常生活发展水平越来越高,生活方式越来越丰富,大学生们容易缺乏吃苦耐劳的精神以及坚韧的意志力,从而引发出心理健康问题。太极拳是一种武术形式,是我国民族传统体育项目。不但是实战对抗,或者在坚持练太极拳的时候,为了不断提高自己的等级?用坚持不懈,持之以恒的意志品质加以练习。不但练就了吃苦耐劳、坚持不懈、持之以恒的意志品质,而且更好地改善了身体健康。我们大学生应坚持进

行太极拳练习,吸收由心灵到身体的太极拳武术文化精髓,提高学生自己的意志品质(李兴汉、李刚、朱宝峰、李双玲、冯春娣,2014)(聂华,2003)。

3.2 人际交往和社会适应能力

太极搂膝拗步拳式的前进步,是所有活步的基础,是拳势、掌势、臂势、身势、腰势的基础,它是非常重要的。大学生进行太极拳练习应从基本功方面做起,太极拳千变万化都是以扎实的基本功作为根本。拳架作为太极拳的本如力量、意念力、灵敏、耐力等,同时对自己的综合素质能力也能有所锻炼。推手的练习的方式是双方互相学习,各种互相掣肘的功夫。盖高耸的高楼大厦,要打坚实的地基当作基础。同理,我们大学生在学校学习发展过程中应扎实学习专业课知识,打好基础为踏入社会做准备,参与学校的学生会、社团活动组织可以培养大学生的组织管理能力、协调能力,人际关系交往能力和社会环境适应能力(赵双印,2005)。

3.3 自我意识

大学生的自我意识正在逐步形成当中。只有健全的自我意识才能正确认识自己,提高学生自己的心理健康水平,从而有适应经济社会的能力和良好的人际关系。学生们一直坚持练习太极拳具有非常多好处,太极内功练习有意念力、丹田呼吸、丹田力三个重要组成部分,贯穿于各种外功。在练习时平静下来倾听自我内心以及身体状态,更清晰地认识自我。经过多次积极的信息反馈后,形成一种积极的条件反射。通过太极拳对自我认识的训练后,使大学生实现正确积极的自我意识(韩相伟,2013)。练习太极拳需要个体了解和接纳自己的身体和思想。在这个过程中,学生可以更深入地了解自己,增强自我意识。这有助于他们更好地认识自己,从而在日常生活中作出更明智的选择。

3.4 焦虑

太极拳的十字手拳式,是以防为攻的典型动作招式。普遍解释是: 当敌人攻击时,你可以先保护自己,同时阻止攻击,然后将敌人的力量转换回去。然而,焦虑是年轻人容易出现的,特别是学生在考试紧张,就业压力中,渴望得到理想的工作时,当会出现或多或少的焦虑、紧张、恐慌、不安等,运动能有效地改善这些症状。太极拳运动是通过意念训练可以促使我们人体中枢神经系统协调,对焦虑者有较好的防治作用,并且学会转化焦虑的情绪。学生练习太极拳可以达到心理平静,注意力集中,加强大脑对学生减轻焦虑能力的调控(李钢与尹剑春,2008)。

3.5 抑郁

太极拳的双峰贯耳拳式,在实战中是双拳同时由下而上兜打,方向是对手的正胸而最有效的击打目标是对手的肋下。同样出现长期的抑郁症,不合群,睡眠障碍等表现被认为是轻度抑郁症,如果学生状况得不到改善将会成为一个重度抑郁症患者,甚至可能会出现自杀。大多数大学生情绪不稳定,日常生活中不良情绪的长期积累容易引起轻度抑郁。大学生练习太极拳有一定积极预防的作用。运动过程是调节心理,转换情绪的过程(秦延河,2003)。能解除神经系统的高度紧张,缓解压力。对调整心理状态和转化情绪有显著的促进作用(毛红妮、袁丽与罗名花,2008)。

练习太极拳可以帮助学生放松心情,缓解焦虑、抑郁等负面情绪。同时,深呼吸和柔和的动作也可以激发积极的情绪体验,让学生更加乐观和自信。太极拳讲究的是呼吸和动作的协调。这有助于学生学会调整自己的呼吸和节奏。这种能力同样可以应用到日常生活中,帮助同学们更好的管理管理压力。通过练习太极拳,学生可以体会到自己的身体和思想是如何相互作用的。这种体验可以增强他们的自信心,让他们对自己的能力和潜力有更深刻的认识。

太极拳强调"以柔克刚",通过柔和的动作和深呼吸来应对压力。这种压力管

理技巧对大学生来说非常实用。太极拳强调在应对攻击时要保持冷静,这种态度同样可以应用到日常生活中。面对困难和挑战时,学生可以学会冷静思考,寻找解决问题的方法。学生可以学会在不同的情绪状态下保持平衡。这种情绪稳定性可以在未来的生活和工作中帮助他们更好地应对变化和挑战。通过练习太极拳,学生可以学会在不同的情况下保持冷静和专注。这种适应能力可以帮助他们在未来的生活和工作中更好地应对变化和挑战。太极拳讲究的是呼吸和动作的协调。这有助于学生学会控制自己的情绪。在面对挫折和困难时,学生可以学会冷静思考,控制情绪的反应,这样才能更好的应对挑战。

3.6简单、被动反应、记忆力、注意力

太极拳的文化是博大精深的,它不仅是以柔克刚,后发制人等还是以一种以养生为主的拳种。充分体现了其哲学高度和武术的至高无上地位。他们通过两人推手动作的练习和个人练习等其他形式的活动,不断提高学生的简单、被动反应、记忆力、注意力等。对提高我们大学生的心理有很显著的效果。

4. 太极拳在体育教育中对大学生德育的影响

在练习太极拳的过程中,大学生能够深入了解太极拳所代表的民族文化和思想,从而使中华文化更好地传承和弘扬。这些思想体现了中华民族的智慧和哲学。习练太极拳能陶冶大学生的民族气魄。使他们对中华民族的优秀传统文化更加认同和传承。太极拳是中国武术的一项重要内容。通过学习太极拳,大学生可以了解和传承中华武术的文化内涵和精神。这有助于弘扬中华文化,增强大学生对中华文化的认同感和热爱。

太极拳蕴含了丰富的德育思想。在体育教育中,太极拳对大学生德育有着积极的影响。太极拳强调修身养性,注重道德修养。在练习太极拳的过程中,大学生可以培养良好的思想道德品质。中国传统文化发展受到西方国家文化带来的思想、文化、道德、价值的冲击与变化,使得大部分大学生的思想教育以及道德观念发生了转变(赵连保,2006)。因此,想要让学生有一个对中国传统文化的更深层次的理解,应使高校学生通过练习太极拳,对中国的传统文化有更深入地了解。大学生接受武德教育,树立优良的品德(刘凤勇,2006)。太极拳教学,重视育人的根本价值,是心性的磨练与生命的维护,太极拳运动对学生可以参与的学习目标的实现具有不同程度的效果:身体健康、社会适应目标的实现程度有一定效果;运动技能、心理健康目标的改善效果甚微,受制约于功夫与心性增长需要时间。以武入道,改善练习者的形体与心神,重塑健全人格,是太极拳文化教学的初衷与归宿(王纳新,2018)。

武德教育是日常习武的重要内容。《武德训》中曾记载"未曾学艺先学礼,未曾习武先习德"是指"在学习技艺之前学习礼仪,学习武术之前先修养德行。"这句话要求我们在学习技艺时要达到精益求精,并长久地坚持下去;在学习技艺的同时要树立高尚的武德品质,用武术强健身体,用品德修养心灵。大学生长期练习太极拳,在练习过程中潜移默化地形成了优良的品德,为培养大学生优良品德做出贡献。对大学生思想道德修养的提高有直接的、有效的、积极的影响。太极拳运动追求自身、社会与自然的和谐,中国传统文化道德价值导向的体现。用其特有的身体锻炼与道德修养,双结合的方式对大学生德育素质培养起到了积极促进作用(马光辉、周辉、吴翀、孙金娜与周玉婷,2010)。

太极拳讲究"以德为先",通过习练太极的方式。大学生可以培养良好的道德观念和行为习惯。这种道德观念将引导他们在日常生活中更加注重礼仪、尊重他人、关

爱他人,从而成为具有高尚品德的人才。太极拳需要长时间的练习和坚持,这有助于培养大学生的坚韧毅力和意志力。在面对困难和挑战时,练习太极拳的学生可以更加坚定自己的信念和毅力,克服困难并取得成功。太极拳的练习需要注重身心合一,不能有任何欺骗和作弊的行为。通过练习太极拳,大学生可以培养诚信品质,树立正确的价值观和道德观。

5. 太极拳在体育教育中对大学生审美的影响

审美是人类社会理解这个世界的一种特殊形式,审美体验最能够充分展示人自身自由自觉的意识,审美是人类进行高级的精神活动。太极拳不仅是一种优秀的传统体育项目,也有很高的艺术价值和美学含义。在体育教育中,太极拳对大学生的审美观念和艺术修养有着积极的影响。太极拳完美地展示了体育运动美,练习中的各种拳式具备了极高的美学功能,作为我们中华传统武术中的一朵奇葩,它的形态美、神态美和哲学美,展示着中华民族东方古老文明之美。学生练习太极拳的过程中,要求做到呼吸自然,柔和缓慢的运动弧线,动作连贯协调,刚柔相济。如白鹤亮翅,听名字可以马上就会联想到白鹤展翅腾飞,伸足亮翅,翱翔碧湖绿草间一幅优雅、和谐、美丽的画面。太极拳伴随着优美,舒缓的音乐,做各种拳式、云手、白鹤亮翅、搂膝拗步、玉女穿梭、独立打虎、金鸡独立、退步跨虎、弯弓射虎、左揽雀尾等等。不仅名称美,而且姿势美,意境美,练习过程充满艺术魅力。大学生在日复一日的练习中,不断熏陶和认知,从而使我们大学生的审美意识和审美标准不断发展提高(卢艳红与马景卫、2008)。

太极拳强调内外兼修,形神兼备。在练习太极拳的过程中,大学生可以塑造自己的形体美,展现出健康和优美的体态。太极拳的动作舒展、连贯,通过练习可以消耗体内多余的脂肪,使身材更加匀称、优美。同时,长时间的练习可以增强练习者的肌肉力量和柔韧性,使身体线条更加流畅、优美。太极拳的动作要求练习者保持沉着、冷静、从容的态度,这种态度同样可以应用到日常生活中。通过练习太极拳,大学生可以培养优雅的举止和从容的气质,展现出自信和从容的美。

太极拳动作柔和,连贯,每一个动作都蕴含着丰富的内涵,蕴含着丰富的哲理。在练习太极拳的过程中,大学生可以欣赏到动作的美感和内涵。太极拳的动作缓慢、连贯,每个动作都有其特定的节奏和韵律。练习者在掌握动作的过程中,可以感受到太极拳动作的节奏美,体验到身心合一的愉悦感。太极拳的动作千变万化,每个动作都有其特定的造型和特点。练习者在掌握动作的过程中,可以感受到太极拳动作的造型美,体会身心的和谐统一。太极拳的招式,既有外在的美感,又有丰富的内涵与哲理。通过练习太极拳,大学生可以深入理解每个动作的含义和作用,感受中华传统文化的博大精深,从而培养出对传统文化的热爱和敬畏之心。

太极拳的过程中,大学生可以体验到其神韵美。这种态度体现了中华民族的智慧和哲学。在练习太极拳的过程中,大学生可以感受到追求和谐的精神风貌,培养出谦虚、宽容、忍让的品质。太极拳讲究的是呼吸和动作的协调。要求练习者达到身心合一的状态。在练习太极拳的过程中,大学生可以体验到人与自然和谐相处的境界,感受到人与自然之间的亲密联系。这种境界有助于大学生培养出热爱自然、保护环境的意识。太极拳是中国传统文化的一项重要内容。它蕴含了丰富的哲学思想、道德观念和人文精神。通过练习太极拳,大学生们可以从中领略到中国传统文化的韵味。提升对传统文化的理解与认识。这将有助于培养大学生的文化自信和国家认同感。

太极拳作为一种高雅的运动形式,还具有独特的意境美。这种意境美使练习者能够深刻体验到太极拳所特有的艺术魅力和文化底蕴。练习太极拳要求练习者心平气和,集中注意力,这种状态有助于促进内心的平静与和谐。在快节奏的现代社会中,大学生常常面临各种压力,内心容易产生焦虑和波动。通过练习太极拳,他们可以学会平静面对生活中的挑战和压力,从而更好地调整自己的心态,提高心理适应能力。太极拳追求身心合一、自然和谐,这使得它具有一种高雅的艺术气息。大学生们在习练太极拳的同时,可以感受到这种独特的艺术魅力和文化底蕴,从而培养出高雅的审美情趣。这种审美情趣不仅有助于提高大学生的艺术鉴赏能力,还可以使他们在日常生活中更加注重礼仪、文明和修养。太极拳的动作千变万化,每个动作都有其特定的含义和作用。大学生们在习练太极拳的同时,需要不断地去领悟和体会每个动作的内涵,这有助于激发他们的创造力和想象力。同时,太极拳的招式没有固定的标准答案,这使得大学生在练习过程中可以根据自己的理解和感受进行创造性的发挥,从而培养出创新意识和创造力。

6. 太极拳在体育教育中对大学生社交的影响

太极拳讲究的是"以柔克刚",讲究的是"阴阳平衡"。这些哲学思想同样可以应用到人际交往中。练习太极拳可以帮助学生提高社交技能,促进人际关系的和谐发展。

太极拳讲究的是呼吸和动作的协调。这种协调需要身心合一。这种身心并重的方式同样可以应用到人际沟通中学生在沟通时可以更加注重自己的身体语言和情绪表达这将有助于他们更好地表达自己的观点和理解他人的需求从而建立更加和谐的人际关系沟通技巧对于大学生的发展至关重要学习如何表达自己的观点和理解他人的需求是建立良好人际关系的基础通过练习太极拳学生可以更好地掌握这些技巧进而提高自己的人际交往能力。

在太极拳的练习中往往需要两人或多人共同配合来完成动作学生们在学习和练习过程中会更加注重彼此间的合作和配合从而培养出团队合作的精神 在大学生的日常生活中团队合作是不可避免的无论是在学习上还是在未来的工作中都需要具备团队合作的能力通过练习太极拳学生可以增强自己的合作精神和团队合作能力进而取得更好的成绩和发展

学习太极拳的过程中学生们会更加关注自己的身体感受和情绪变化这将有助于他们更好地理解自己和他人的情感进而促进人际关系的和谐发展 通过以上分析我们可以看到太极拳在体育教育中对于大学生的心理发展具有诸多益处它可以提高学生的心理健康水平帮助他们管理压力调节情绪并增强社交技能因此将太极拳纳入体育教育体系具有一定的实践意义和价值这不仅可以提高学生的身体健康水平还可以促进他们的心理发展进而提高整体素质。

练习太极拳需要个体了解自己的身体感受和情绪变化,并学会调整自己的呼吸和节奏。这种自我认知和情绪调节的能力可以应用到日常生活中,帮助大学生更好地应对情绪波动和压力,促进心理发展。太极拳的动作缓慢而连贯,需要练习者保持专注和耐心。通过练习太极拳,大学生可以培养专注力和耐心,提高自己的心理承受能力和抗干扰能力。

在练习太极拳的过程中,往往需要与他人配合和交流,这有助于促进人际交往能力和合作精神的发展。通过与他人合作和交流,大学生可以更好地理解他人、尊重他人,从而使人际关系更加和谐。

学习太极拳可以让大学生更加注重礼仪、尊重他人、关爱他人这些品质可以引

导他们在日常生活中更加注重人际关系的和谐发展从而建立更加良好的人际关系。通过练习太极拳大学生可以培养诚信品质和良好的道德观念这将有助于增强他人对自己的信任感和好感进而建立更加紧密的人际关系。在练习太极拳的过程中往往需要多人共同配合来完成动作这有助于培养大学生的团队合作能力和精神从而在未来的生活和工作中更好地适应团队合作的要求

结论

坚持练太极拳极大地提高了大学生的身体素质、心理、德育、审美和社交。中国民族传统体育在体育教育中对大学生身心方面可以有效地提高心肺功能、神经系统调节能力和物质代谢水平等身体机能;同时还可以提高力量素质、柔韧素质和抗疲劳能力等身体素质;此外还可以矫正体姿、增强身体协调性和改善身体比例等身体形态。

中国民族传统体育在体育教育中对大学生的心理方面有显著的积极影响,这对于调节大学生的心理心理发育是有帮助的。

中国民族传统体育在体育教育中可以培养大学生的诚信品质,树立正确的价值 观和道德观。

中国民族传统体育在体育教育中对大学生的审美具有积极地影响它可以促进大学生的形体美、动作美、神韵美和意境美从而帮助他们更好地认识自己、欣赏他人以及感受生活的美好因此将太极拳纳入体育教育体系具有一定的实践意义和价值这不仅可以提高学生的身体健康水平还可以促进他们的艺术修养和审美观念的发展进而提高整体素质.

中国民族传统体育在体育教育中对大学生在德育具有积极地影响它可以传承民族文化培养思想道德品质心理品质和人际交往能力等从而促进大学生的全面发展。

因此将中国民族传统体育纳入体育教育体系具有一定的实践意义和价值这不仅可以提高学生身心的健康水平,还可以促进他们的德育发展进而提高整体素质。

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIDEO FOR LEARNING ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SYSTEM TO IMPROVE LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS AT

SHUNDE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract: The objectives of this study were to: 1) development of video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University 2) compare the learning achievement of students between pre-test and post-test scores and 3) study the satisfaction of students who using video for learning on financial management information system. The sample of this study were 30 students, majoring in financial management in Business School of Shunde University, Guangdong Province, China, during study in year 2023. They were selected by using purposive sampling. The research instruments consisted of 1) video for learning on financial management information system 2) content and media quality questionnaire 3) learning achievement questionnaire and 4) questionnaire of students' satisfaction. The research results revealed that: 1) the efficiency of video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University (E1/E2) were 84.13/89.00 which according to criteria of 80/80. The evaluation of content video for learning on financial management information system by the content experts were totally appropriate at the excellent level (\bar{X} = 4.83, SD = 0.23) and the evaluation of media by the experts were totally appropriate at the excellent level (\overline{X} = 4.30, SD = 0.69), 2) the post-test scores were higher than the pre-test scores with statistically significant difference at the .05 level and 3) the student's satisfaction who learned with video for learning on financial management information system was at the strongly agree (\bar{X} = 4.55, SD = 0.64).

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Keywords: Video for learning, financial, learning achievement

1. Introduction

The 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Outline of Long-term Goals for 2035 (hereinafter referred to as the "14th Five-Year Plan") are the main goals for economic and social development during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period. New achievements have been made in economic development, new steps have been taken in reform and opening up, new progress has been made in promoting social civilization, and new progress has been made in promoting ecological civilization. Democracy and people's livelihood have reached a new level, and the effectiveness of national governance has been further improved. The goals and measures of the 14th Five-Year Plan and Vision 2035 emphasize: accelerating digital development, building a digital China, adhering to the new development concept, accelerating the growth of the next generation of information technology industry, promoting the integration of the Internet, big data, artificial intelligence and other industries, as well as the integration of industry and education, and promoting prosperity and development in all fields (14th Five-Year Plan, 2020). Under the guidance of the new development concept, accelerate the digital transformation of accounting, support the expansion of accounting functions, and promote accounting information work to a higher level. After more than 20 years of development, accounting information construction in colleges and universities has roughly experienced two stages of "network" and "digital", and many colleges and universities have achieved phased results in the tide of information construction. With the maturity of cloud computing, mobile Internet, big data, artificial intelligence, 5G and other technologies, profound changes will be promoted in the fields of university education, teaching, scientific research, finance, management services and other fields (Xiaoxiang Morning Post, 2022). In this context, many colleges and universities began to think about the new positioning of informatization. A series of explorations have been carried out around the directions of "data-driven classroom quality improvement project", "result-oriented big Data center for student growth", and "subject development data service and detection system". It can be predicted that the university will present the characteristics of "comprehensive environmental awareness, seamless network communication, fully digital business, and whole-system connection". The factory system will become the teaching and research production environment and core support, promote fine,

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scientific and personalized education, and become the support for colleges and universities to build core competitiveness. Under the guidance of this new concept of development, Guangdong Shunde University has formulated an information construction idea that conforms to the school-running idea. Based on the Internet, teaching, science, finance and management will be fully integrated (Xue, Y., Zhang, L., & Wang, D., 2021).

With the increasing support of the state for the development of high-level universities, the training of innovative, application-oriented and skilled talents will be strengthened. The deep integration of industry, university and research, the increase of research cooperation between schools and enterprises, the increase of higher education research funds year by year, the sales volume of business reports and the amount of financial accounting, the traditional financial management and service model can no longer meet the current needs of colleges and universities. It is imperative to innovate and reform the ideas and models of financial services in universities.

Therefore, the focus of this study is to integrate video learning into the financial management information system to improve the academic performance of Shunde University students. In this way, students can build their own learning systems in terms of learning behaviour, learning outcomes and motivation, based on the concept of self-directed learning, directly influencing their knowledge and skills. In addition to contributing to students, designing video clip content allows students to adapt their style of use according to students' needs, preferences and requirements.

2. Research of Objectives

- 1. To development of the video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University.
- 2. To compare the learning achievement of students between pre-test and post-test scores using the video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University.
- 3. To study the satisfaction of students who using video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University.

3. Independent variable

Independent variable is the video of learning financial management information system to

improve the academic performance of Shunde College students. The dependent variables are (1) students' learning performance in improving the efficiency of using video clips of the financial management information system; (2) Students' satisfaction with improving the efficiency of using video clips of financial management information system.

4. Literature review

A) Video editing is the process of modifying and organizing video footage to convey information, tell a story, or create a work of art. It is also an important part of film production, television advertising, media content creation and social media. Here are some of the video edits:

Content planning, video synthesis, creating rhythm, transitions, audio processing, color and filters, story structure, visual appeal, smooth transitions, video enhancement.

Video editing is an integrated task that combines artistic and technical skills. These theoretical principles and techniques can help you create high quality and engaging video content. Through practice and constant exploration, editing skills can be further improved.

B) Financial management information system

The financial management platform takes the financial comprehensive budget management information as the source to build the financial information management system. The platform is based on the new accounting system of colleges and universities, combined with the management experience and technology of Haotian financial software. Integrated to form a domestic leading level of "financial management information" comprehensive solution, the platform covers budget management, financial accounting, cashier business, student fees, payroll income tax, scientific research financial management and other business application systems, to achieve comprehensive financial management information sharing and business collaboration.

Financial accounting fully supports the new accounting system of colleges and universities, with strong "project management" and "three-dimensional accounting system" (accounting account + economic ledger account + functional ledger account) as the core advantages, covering accounting, teller management, cashless payment (bank-school interconnection), budget control, current account management, bill management, bank adjustment, network statements and other common businesses. Seamless integration with other Tianhao financial software ensures data consistency and maximum management efficiency.

The student charging system is used to manage the whole process of charging, provide

solutions for post-charging management, inquiry, statistics, payment and other problems, and provide background management support for new payment methods such as online bank charging, unified payment, and wechat Pay. The Payroll Tax Provident Fund system is designed to provide a solution for the management and tax calculation of employee salaries, salaries, provident funds, etc. Budget management can realize the transformation from declaration project to budget project, and the one-to-one management of budget project and financial project should be one-to-many related. Bill management, tax management, automatic voucher production, scientific research final accounts, project quota control and all kinds of information statistics and inquiry functions(Shenzhou ,Co., LTD,2022).

C) Independent Learning

Independent learning is quality education, which takes learners as the subject of education and learners as the master of learning. Therefore, when implementing quality education, we should pay attention to cultivating learners' awareness of independent learning and encourage learners to explore and think independently in learning activities, so as to achieve the best teaching effect.

D) The ADDIE model is one of the most commonly used models in the field of instructional design and is a guide for producing effective design. This model is a way to help instructional designers, developers of any content, and even teachers, create an efficient and effective instructional design by applying the process of the ADDIE model to any instructional product. In fact, elements made following the ADDIE model can be used in any environment, whether online or in person. In addition, the process of this system is represented by the acronym ADDIE, which represents the important components in the process of creating instructional design, namely analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation. Each stage in the ADDIE model is interrelated and interacting (Nada Aldoobie, 2015).

E) Learning efficiency and the importance of video learning

Textbooks are considered powerful strategies for effective teaching and learning. In the classroom teaching, through the effective use of teaching materials, can reflect the importance of teaching materials in teaching. The teaching materials here include all the tools that teachers can use to make learning more interesting and memorable. According to Farombi, (1998), instructional materials include books, audiovisual, software and hardware of educational technology. He further believes that the availability, adequacy and relevance of classroom teaching materials can

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influence the quality of teaching, thereby positively impacting student learning and academic achievement. Farombi's insights on linking teaching resources to student learning outcomes are critical to providing quality education. Oni(1992) believes that teaching resources are a strategic factor for teachers to organize and deliver education. This is because they help to illustrate a concept in a way that teachers cannot do without teaching materials. This can make it easier for students to study, which can have a positive impact on their academic performance.

F) Review of relevant research literature

(A) Ding Xiaoyan, Li Xiaodong, Dai Yuling (2017) conducted teaching research and teaching exploration on financial management information system based on video clips to improve students' learning interest and participation. (B) Huang Guoqiang, Zhao Lihua, Liu Min (2018) Research on the cultivation model of financial management information system based on video clips. The integration of video editing technology can improve the learning efficiency and practical application ability of Chinese students' financial management information system. (C) Chen Xiuwen, Wang Cuibin; (2019). This study evaluates the effectiveness of case teaching of financial management information system based on video clips in Chinese students. It is found that video clip case teaching is helpful to improve students' practical operation ability and problem-solving ability of financial management information system. (D) Yang Minglin, Xie Jianyong (2020). Research on teaching methods of financial management information system based on video clips. The use of video clips can improve students' learning effect and the efficiency of using information systems and promote students' comprehensive ability in the field of financial management.

5. Research Methods

- 1. The research methods of this paper include literature analysis, observation, interview and field investigation. Through article analysis and practical work experience, this paper discusses the value and significance of video learning of financial management information system in Shunde College to improve students' academic performance.
- 2. Study design: Researchers used quantitative methods to design experiments. Pre-test and post-test designs were adopted.
- 3. This study takes 95 students majoring in financial management at the Business School of Shunde University, Guangdong Province as the research objects. This study is based on a sample of 30 working students in 2023 majoring in financial management at the Business

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School of Shunde University, Guangdong Province, China. They were selected by purposeful sampling.

4. Research tools include: (A) Financial management information system learning videos to improve the academic performance of Shunde College students. The video financial management information system is designed according to the ADDIE model, including the analysis stage, the design stage, the development stage, the implementation stage and the evaluation stage. (B) Financial management information system video clips of content and media quality questionnaires to improve the efficiency of Chinese students using financial management information system. (C) Students using the financial management information system video clips between the pre-test and post-test scores of the learning performance questionnaire, in order to improve the efficiency of Chinese students using the financial management information system video clips. (D) Satisfaction questionnaire to evaluate students' efficiency in using video clips of the financial management information system.

6. Research process

Step 1: The researchers developed all the tools according to the research objectives. For the design process of financial management information system video clips, the design process based on ADDIE model is adopted, which is a popular teaching and learning system model for the design and development of educational media.

Step 2: Pilot study to analyze the effectiveness of teaching in the production of video clips of financial management information system, including front-end, post-test and questionnaire survey.

Step 3: Before starting to learn crafting, assess the participants' crafting skills by using the front.

- Step 4: Study, practice, and make videos.
- Step 5: After the completion of the teaching method, the video production skills learned by the participants were assessed through the post-test.

Step 6: Participants complete a post-test and a student satisfaction questionnaire. Through learning, participants gained a great understanding, interest and satisfaction in video production.

7. Results

1. Study the efficiency of the video for learning on financial management information

system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University.

Table 1 Results of the efficiency of the video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University.

item	n	X	Standard	E1/E2	
Continuous	100	84.13	80	84.13	
score	100	04.10	00	04.10	
Post-test score	20	17.80	80	89	

As can be seen from Table 1, the average score in the process is 84.13 points, and the average score in the post-test is 17.8 points, which indicates that the development of financial management information system video clips in Shunde University has substantially improved students' academic performance. The results show that the efficiency of E1/E2 is 84.13/89. In short, this development of video clips based on the financial management information system of Shunde University to improve students' academic performance is formulated in accordance with the Chinese 80/80 standard (Yanling, M., 2022).

Table 2 The results of the content quality assessment of the financial management information System learning achievement

Evaluation item	X	S.D.	Consequence
			understanding
1.Consistency of video content and learning	5.00	0.00	Excellent
objectives			
2.The video content is sound, colored and	5.00	0.00	Excellent
interesting			
3.The content is true, illustrated and suitable	5.00	0.00	Excellent
for learners			
4.The length and content of each video is	4.67	0.58	Excellent
appropriate			
5.Master the details of content with proper	4.33	0.58	Good
ordering			
6.The video content is accurate and complete	4.67	0.58	Excellent
7.Language is used in the content, and the	4.67	0.58	Excellent
writing is standardized to suit the learner			

8.The video is consistent with the content	5.00	0.00	Excellent
9.The method of shooting video can stimulate	5.00	0.00	Excellent
the interest of learners			
10. Video content overview complete	5.00	0.00	Excellent
Total	4.83	0.23	Excellent

As can be seen from Table 2, three content experts evaluated the results of the content quality assessment of the financial management information System learning achievement. The overall quality is excellent (X=4.83, S.D.=0.23) o When considering the project, it was found that the video content was consistent with the learning objective, that the video content was sound, colored, interesting, true, illustrated and suitable for learners, that the video content was consistent with the content, and that the method of shooting the video could stimulate learners' interest, and that the overall overview of the video content reached an excellent level (X=5.00,S.D.=0.00) o

Table 3 The results of the media quality assessment of the financial management information System learning achievement

Evaluation item		S.D	Consequence
			understanding
1.Video clip learning easy to understand	4.33	0.58	Good
2.The required instruments and equipment are suitable	4.67	0.58	Excellent
for the content of the video			
3.Easy to operate, not complicated	4.33	0.58	Good
4.Make pictures that match the content	4.67	0.58	Excellent
5.The graphics are clear and integrated with the voice	4.33	0.58	Good
acting			
6.Create videos to promote creativity and innovation	4.67	0.58	Good
7.The video is from an image, not content	3.00	1.73	Average
8.Learning video production comes from interest	4.33	0.58	Good
9.Make everyone understand the content more deeply	4.33	0.58	Good
10.Clear and easy to understand details	4.33	0.58	Good
Total	4.30	0.69	Good

As can be seen from Table 3, the three media experts' evaluation results on the media

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quality of Shunde University's financial management information system learning video to improve students' academic performance. The overall quality was good (X=4.30, S.D.=0.69). When considering each project, it was found that the required instruments and equipment were suitable for the video content, the production of pictures matching the content, and the production of videos promoting exploration and innovation were all excellent (X=4.67, S.D=0.58).

2. Compare the learning achievement of students between pre-test and post-test scores using the video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University.

Table 4 Compare the learning achievement of students between pre-test and post-test scores

item	n	X	S.D.	df	t-test	Sig.(2-tailed)	
Pre-test	30	10.77	1.56	29	18.41	.41 .000	
Post-test	30	17.80	1.96		29	29	10.41

^{**}p<.05

As can be seen in Table 4, the mean score for the pre-test was 10.77 and the standard deviation (S.D.) score was 1.56. After studying the development of Shunde University financial management information system video learning to improve students' academic performance, students' performance has been substantially improved, translated into 17.80 post-high school exams. The standard deviation (S.D.) of 1.96 and the T-test analysis of 18.41 before and after treatment showed significant differences, which were statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

3. Study the satisfaction of students who using video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde University.

Table 5 Resulf of the satisfaction of 30 students

Item		S.D.	Result Interpretation
1.Overall satisfaction is improved by learning video clips.		0.50	Strongly Agree
2. The content is clear and easy to understand, which helps to better understand financial	4.43	0.77	Agree

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management knowledge.			
3. After watching the learning video, you can easily apply.	4.60	0.67	Strongly Agree
4. Study videos have improved academic performance.	4.57	0.57	Strongly Agree
5. The production quality and technical level of learning videos need to be improved.	4.47	0.73	Agree
6. The text interspersed in the video arouses interest.	4.47	0.63	Agree
7. Learning video length is appropriate, will make people's concentration of learning fatigue.	4.67	0.61	Strongly Agree
8. Watch learning videos that you can't recommend to other students.	4.63	0.61	Strongly Agree
9. The combination of learning video and traditional classroom teaching can achieve the best learning effect.	4.53	0.63	Strongly Agree
10. Video clips can meet the demand for financial management information learning resources.	4.33	0.71	Agree
total	4.55	0.64	Strongly Agree

As can be seen from Table 5, the evaluation results of 30 students' satisfaction with the improvement of academic performance by video learning of financial management information system in Shunde University. The overall satisfaction of students is strong and consistent(X=4.55, S.D.=0.64). When considering projects, we found that learning video clips increased overall satisfaction at a strongly consistent level (X=4.77, S.D.=0.50), Learning video length is appropriate, will make people's attention and learning fatigue degree are strong consistent level (X=4.67, S.D.=0.61).

8. Conclusion

1. Study the efficiency for video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university by E1/E2 and evaluation of video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement

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of students at Shunde university from three content experts and three media experts by mean and standard deviation.

The average mean score of ongoing score was 84.13, and the mean score of post-tests was 89.00, which indicated a substantial improvement upon the video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university. The result revealed that the value of efficiency of E1/E2 as 84.13/89.00. To summarize, video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university is developed according to the standard criteria 80/80 defined.

The results of the content quality assessment of the video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university evaluated by three content experts. The overall quality was excellent level. When considering each item, it was found that consistency between video content and learning objectives, the video content is sound, colored and interesting, the content is true, illustrated and suitable for learners, the video is consistent with the content, the method of shooting video can stimulate learners' interest and complete overview of video content were excellent level, respectively. The results of the media quality assessment of the video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university evaluated by three media experts. The overall quality was good level. When considering each item, it was found that the required instruments and equipment are suitable for the content of the video, make pictures that match the content and make videos to promote exploration and innovation were excellent level, respectively.

- 2. Compare the learning achievement of students between pre-test and post-test scores using video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university by t-test. The mean score of pre-test was 10.77, and the score of standard deviation (S.D.) was 1.56. The result pre-test score for using the video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university constituted a substantial improvement in students which translated into a high post-test was 17.80 and standard deviation (S.D.) was 1.96 and t-test analysis before and after the treatment was 18.41 which demonstrated a considerable difference was statistically significant at the .05 level.
 - 3. Study the satisfaction of students who using video for learning on financial

management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university by mean and standard deviation.

The results of evaluation of students' satisfaction with video for learning on financial management information system to improve learning achievement of students at Shunde university by 30 students. The overall students' satisfaction was strongly agree level. When considering each item, it was found that overall satisfaction is improved through learning video clips was strongly agree level and the length of the learning video is appropriate, which will make people's concentration and learning fatigue was strongly agree level, respectively.

9. Recommend and Suggestions for Further Research

In this study, the researchers suggest applying the findings as follows:

- 1. The development of video applications of financial management information systems should be progressive in accordance with best practices in the field, as this will enable researchers to achieve the goal of building financial management application courses, resulting in greater efficiency and more successful results.
- 2. The development of the financial management information video clip application can be designed through the combination of graphics and colors, recorded sound, to make it more interesting, which will help attract students to learn online.
- 3. Video editing of financial management information system is a subject of research, and it has been found that the use of video editing can successfully learn the discipline of financial management, so this technology will be further studied in the learning and teaching of other disciplines.

Recommendations for further research:

Based on the summary and discussion of the study, the researchers put forward the following suggestions for further research:

- 1. New technologies should be introduced into the curriculum to stimulate students' interest in learning.
 - 2. Guide students to use video clips to learn financial management knowledge.
- 3. The application of financial management information system should be further studied in combination with cognitive skills and other teaching methods.

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Impact of organisational culture on enterprise innovation: An empirical study of small and

medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Guangxi province, China

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate how organisational culture influences enterprise innovation. It developed a theoretical framework based on the theory of open system, theory of organisational culture, and organisational culture model, respectively. A questionnaire survey was conducted with 100 managers of the innovative small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Guangxi province, using a multi-step sampling approach that included purposive and convenience sampling. Multiple linear regression analysis (MLR) was used to analyse the relationship between organisational culture and enterprise innovation. The results indicated that communication, strategy, support mechanisms, and behaviour that encourages innovation significantly impact on enterprise innovation. Structure, however, did not significantly affect enterprise innovation. To enhance the quality of SMEs' innovation, attention should be directed towards improving communication, strategy, support mechanisms, and fostering a culture that encourages innovation.

Keywords: Small and medium-sized enterprises, Organisational culture, Enterprise innovation

Introduction

The lack of innovation within enterprises is attributed to poorly constructed organisational culture, hindering internal supports for innovation and external collaborations (Martins & Terblanche, 2003). Organisational culture plays a pivotal role in fostering innovation by cultivating an atmosphere of creativity, risk-taking, and accountability. A conducive organisational culture allows for the development of creative ideas within the team, leading to innovative outcomes that positively impact the company's performance (Cruz & Morales, 2017). The innovation level of SMEs in Guangxi Province, China, is ranked below the national average, and SMEs are actively seeking ways to enhance their innovation capabilities (Xie, 2019). These SMEs are crucial to the local economy but face challenges due to low independent innovation capabilities, limited R&D investment, and risk management issues (Zhu & Lao, 2018; Li, 2021; Liang, 2021).

In China, scholars have conducted substantive research on the innovation of (SMEs). Li (2021) conducted a study on SMEs in Guangxi Province, identifying internal and external factors affecting their innovation capability. She proposed eight indicators for assessing innovation capability, including factors like innovation systems, financing, and market effects. Liang (2021) explored how to enhance the independent innovation capability of SMEs in Guangxi province. The study offers recommendations for enterprises, government, and society to promote innovation, highlighting the need for government support and a conducive societal environment. Wang et al. (2021) analyzed data from Chinese listed companies to examine the impact of corporate culture on innovation. They found that corporate culture plays a critical role in driving innovation within companies, leading to enhanced corporate innovation. Chen and Xie (2021) explored factors influencing the innovation vitality of technology-based SMEs. Their study identified factors such as resource utilization, organizational innovation, and profitability, as well as organizational culture and social service environment, as crucial for innovation vitality. Tang et al. (2020) investigated factors influencing the performance of Chinese SMEs, focusing on innovation culture, technological capability, and organizational size. Their results suggest that technological capability and organizational size positively affect SME performance, with differences observed between manufacturing and service sectors.

While previous studies have discussed reasons and recommendations, they often lack quantitative data and overlook the role of organisational culture in driving innovation (Cruz & Morales, 2017; Scupola & Nicolajsen, 2021). Therefore, this study aims to quantitatively

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investigate the relationship between organisational culture and enterprise innovation among Guangxi SMEs. It seeks to identify specific aspects of organisational culture that influence innovation and address the gap in existing literature, which has primarily relied on qualitative summaries. Given the intense market competition and challenges faced by these SMEs, understanding the relationship between organisational culture and innovation is crucial for their survival and development (Li, 2021). Through this study, it hopes to provide valuable insights for future research on organizational culture and innovation in SMEs. It seeks to examine how factors influencing organizational culture impact innovation in Guangxi province's SMEs. By doing so, the study aims to help Guangxi SMEs cultivate innovative organizational cultures, enhance their innovation capabilities, improve economic efficiency, and narrow the economic gap between Guangxi and more developed regions in China.

Objective

This study aims to investigate the impact of organisational culture on enterprise innovation.

Research hypothesis

The theoretical bases of this study mainly include Theory of Open System by Von Bertalanffy (1950), Theory of Organisational Culture by Schein (1985) and Theory of Organisational Culture Model by Martins and Terblanche (2003). The conceptual framework of this study is constructed based on Martins and Terblanche (2003).

Martins and Terblanche (2003) summarised the five determinants of organisational culture on creativity and innovation by investigating dimensions measured to describe organisation culture including Strategic vision and mission; Customer focus (External environment); Means to achieve objectives; Management processes; Employee needs and objectives; Interpersonal relationships Leadership determinants. The five determinants are strategy, structure, support mechanisms, behaviour that encourages innovation and communication. These factors are important elements in stimulating creativity and innovation in organisations (Karczewska, 2021).

Strategy (SA)

Strategy refers to the vision and mission of pursuing customers and the market, which enables enterprises to focus on solving customers' problems (Martins & Terblanche, 2003). Celtekligil and Adiguzel (2019) elucidated the significantly positive effect on corporate innovation strategy on corporate innovation. Li (2021) stated that corporate strategy is the important

determinant to drive corporate. Therefore, this study proposed the following hypothesis:

H₁: Strategy has a significant impact on Enterprise Innovation.

Structure (ST)

According to Kenton (2023), structure is a system that delineates the direction of specific activities aimed at achieving an organization's goals. These activities encompass the establishment of rules, roles, and responsibilities within the organization. Dedahanov et al. (2017) has found that different organisational structure can promote or hinder organisational innovation performance. According to Moradi et al. (2021), small organisations with flexible structures tend to compete better in terms of innovation than large organisations with relatively fixed structures. Based on the above, the following hypothesis is:

H₂: Structure has a significant impact on Enterprise Innovation.

Support mechanisms (SM)

Martins and Terblanche (2003) believed that the support mechanism is the supply of resources for innovation and the incentive for innovation behaviour. Scupola and Nicolajsen (2021) suggested that organisations need specific support mechanisms such as monetary incentives and time support, to help increase the level of innovation. Pallas et al. (2019) argued that support mechanisms should be extracted as a separate dimension to be explored in relation to innovation. Based on the above studies, this study made the following hypothesis:

H₃: Support mechanism has a significant impact on enterprise innovation.

Behaviours that encourage innovation (BEI)

Martins and Terblanche (2003) believed that the behaviour that encourages innovation is the specific behaviour forms and norms adopted by organisations to promote collective and individual creativity and innovation. Innovation requires the organisation to take certain risks, and encouraging employees to take risks is also a way to stimulate innovative behaviour (Jaakson et al., 2019). Vanhala and Ritala (2016) proposed that staff training and development is also a way to promote enterprise innovation as behaviour that encourages innovation. Therefore, the behaviour that encourages innovation has various influences on innovation, so it can make the following assumptions:

 ${\rm H_4}$: Behaviour that encourages innovation has a significant impact on Enterprise Innovation.

Communication (CM)

According to Martins and Terblanche (2003), communication refers to the open and transparent communication among organisation members based on mutual trust, which has a positive impact on an organisational innovation. Wang et al. (2022) believed that communication could promote knowledge dissemination and more interaction among organisation members, thus promoting organisational innovation. Jorgensen et al. (2022) stated that communication is the most important variable to predict enterprise innovation.

H_s: Communication has a significant impact on Enterprise Innovation.

Conceptual framework

This study used the organisational culture model constructed by Martins and Terblanche (2003) as the conceptual framework, which is shown in Figure 1 with strategy, structure, support mechanisms, behaviour that encourages innovation and communication as independent variables and enterprise innovation as the dependent variable.

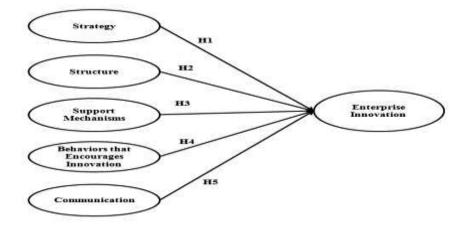


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Research methodology

The research focused on the topic of "Enterprise Innovation" and aimed to investigate the impact of organisational culture on enterprise innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Guangxi province.

Population

The target population for the study consists of 3,800 managers from the innovative SMEs in Guangxi province, based on the 2022 data from the Ministry of Industry and Information

Technology of Guangxi Autonomous Region (2022) and national selection criteria (Xian & He, 2022). Managers are selected since they are presumed to possess a more holistic view of their enterprises' innovation activities and understand various aspects of this study's conceptual framework (Barnsbee et al., 2018).

Sample group

Soper's (2019) calculator suggests a minimum sample size of 70 for multiple linear regression analysis. To enhance data validity and minimise sample bias, this study plans to gather 100 managers of innovative SMEs in Guangxi province. The sampling process consists of two steps: initially, purposive sampling identifies the 3,800 SMEs already recognised as innovative SMEs in 2022, followed by convenience sampling to distribute questionnaires to 100 managers of selected innovative enterprises.

Data collection

This study used quantitative methods and the target population was given questionnaires. The design of questionnaire has been divided down into two sections: demographic and factors influencing enterprise innovation. A five-point Likert's (1932) scale ranging from (1) "strongly disagree" to (5) "strongly agree" was used to measure the variables. The index of Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) test and pilot test were further examined to assess the content validity and reliability of the study, respectively, prior to sending the questionnaires to the target population (Cronbach, 1951; Rovinelli & Hambleton, 1977).

Data analysis

Frequency and percentage were used to analyse demographic data. The study employed descriptive statistical methods, specifically the mean and standard deviation, to gauge the level of respondents' attitudes towards each variable. Furthermore, to evaluate the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable, multiple linear regression analysis was utilised.

Research results

In terms of gender, 62% of the respondents were male, while 38% were female. The majority of respondents fall within the 31-50 years old age range. Specifically, 37% and 33% of respondents were in the 41-50 and 31-40 age ranges, respectively. An additional 15% of

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respondents were in the 20-30 age range, and 13% fell into the 51-60 age bracket. In contrast, only 2% of respondents were aged over 60. In terms of occupation, 47% of respondents were middle-level managers, with 30% and 23% holding positions as first- and top-level managers, respectively. The largest industries represented in the sample were electronic information technology and service, each accounting for 13% of respondents. Other industries in the sample included biomedical (5%), new materials (6%), environmental protection (9%), cultural and creative (5%), new energy (11%), advanced manufacturing (7%), agriculture and rural economy (9%), education and training (11%), and various other industries (11%). This wide range of industries represented in the study ensures a diverse perspective.

Table 1: Demographic profile

Demographic categories	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	62	62.00
Female	38	38.00
Age		
20-30 years old	15	15.00
31-40 years old	33	33.00
41-50 years old	37	37.00
51-60 years old	13	13.00
61 years old and above	2	2.00
Management level in the enterprise		
First-level	30	30.00
Middle-level	47	47.00
Top-level	23	23.00
The industry in which the company operates		
Electronic Information technology	13	13.00
Biomedical	5	5.00
New materials	6	6.00

Table 1: Demographic profile (Cont.)

Environmental protection	9	9.00
Cultural and creative	5	5.00
New energy	11	11.00
Advanced manufacturing	7	7.00
Agriculture and rural economy	9	9.00
Service	13	13.00
Education and Training	11	11.00
Other industries (e.g., Al or health technology)	11	11.00
Total	100	100.00

Based on Table 2, the respondents rated the different variables on 5 point-Likert scale, with higher scores indicating a stronger agreement. The mean for strategy (SA), support mechanisms (SM), behaviour that encourages innovation (BEI), and communication (CM) were all above four, indicating that respondents strongly agreed with these factors. The mean for structure (ST) was lower at 3.68, indicating a lower level of agreement than other variables. The mean for enterprise innovation (EI) was 4.15, indicating that overall, respondents had a strong agreement on enterprise innovation. However, standard deviation of all variables was between 0.714 and 0.879, indicated that there may be some variation in how respondents perceived these variables.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of all variables

Variables	Mean	S.D.	Interpretation
Strategy (SA)	4.23	0.714	Strongly agreed
Structure (ST)	3.68	0.879	Agree
Support mechanisms (SM)	4.09	0.741	Strongly agreed
Behaviour that encourages innovation (BEI)	4.26	0.711	Strongly agreed
Communication (CM)	4.38	0.743	Strongly agreed
Enterprise innovation (EI)	4.15	0.781	Strongly agreed

Based on Table 3, there is a significant linear relationship between the dependent variable (EI) and the independent variables (SA, ST, SM, BEI, and CM), as indicated by the significant Pearson Correlation Coefficients.

Table 3: Pearson correlation coefficients between independent and dependent variables

		SA	ST	SM	BEI	СМ
EI	Pearson correlation	0.436**	0.233*	0.474**	0.325**	0.612**
	N	100	100	100	100	100

Note: ** and * indicate the significant correlation at the 0.01 and 0.05 level (two-tailed); SA= Strategy; ST= Structure; SM= Support mechanism; BEI= Behaviours that encourages innovation; CM= Communication; EI= Enterprise innovation.

The normality of the residuals in the multivariate linear regression model was evaluated using the Shapiro-Wilk test. The results of the test indicated that the residuals were normally

distributed, as evidenced by a test statistic of 0.957 and a p-value of 0.245 in Table 4. The p-value was higher than 0.05, which indicating that residuals were distributed normally. Therefore, the assumption of normality was met.

Table 4: Shapiro-Wilk test for normality of residuals

Test for normality	Shapiro-Wilk
Residuals	0.957
p-value	0.245
Interpretation	The residuals are normally distributed.

In this study, Levene's test was conducted to assess the homogeneity of variance (also known as homoscedasticity). According to Table 5, the results indicated that the assumption of homoscedasticity was met for all independent variables, as evidenced by p-values that were greater than 0.05.

Table 5: The results of homogeneity of variance

	Levene's test		Homogeneity
Independent variables	statistic	statistic p-value	
Table 5: The results of homogeneity of variance	ce (Cont.)		
Structure	2.269	0.054	met
Support mechanisms	1.663	0.151	met
Behaviour that encourages innovation	1.211	0.311	met
Communication	2.404	0.055	met

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Table 6 indicated the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for each independent variable included in the multiple linear regression model. All independent variables have a VIF less than 2, which suggested that multicollinearity is not a significant issue in the model according to Belsley et al. (2005). Specifically, the VIF values for Strategy, Structure, Support mechanisms, Behaviour that encourages innovation, and Communication are 1.244, 1.120, 1.228, 1.117, and 1.140, respectively.

Overall, the low VIF values indicate that the independent variables are not highly correlated with each other, and therefore support the validity of the multiple linear regression model.

Table 6: Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values for multiple linear regression model

Independent variables	Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)
Strategy	1.244
Structure	1.120
Support mechanisms	1.228
Table 6: Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values for I	multiple linear regression model (Cont.)
Behaviour that encourages innovation	1.117
Communication	1.140

Table 7 displayed the correlations among variables. It has a significantly positive correlations between certain variables, such as 0.474 between Support mechanism (SM) and Enterprise innovation (EI), and 0.612 between Communication (CM) and Enterprise innovation (EI), while other variables exhibit weaker or non-significant correlations.

Table 7: Correlation analysis

	SA	ST	SM	BEI	СМ	EI
SA	1					
ST	-0.001	1				
SM	0.392**	0.125	1			
BEI	0.145*	0.268**	0.082	1		
CM	0.245*	0.184	0.238*	0.185	1	
EI	0.436**	0.233*	0.474**	0.325**	0.612**	1

Note: ** and * indicate the significant correlation at the 0.01 and 0.05 level (two-tailed).

From Table 8, the Adjusted R-Squared value indicated that 53.9% of variation in the dependent variable can be explained by independent variables. The F-statistic tested the overall significance of the model, and the p-value indicated that the model was statistically significant (p < 0.001).

Table 8 also presented the coefficients of independent variables, which are Strategy (SA), Structure (ST), Support mechanisms (SM), Behaviour that encourages innovation (BEI), and Communication (CM). The constant term has a coefficient of -1.250, indicating the value of dependent variable when all independent variables are equal to zero. The coefficient values of SA, ST, SM, BEI, and CM are 0.195, 0.070, 0.267, 0.172, and 0.456, respectively.

Most independent variables, moreover, had p-values less than 0.05, indicating that they were statistically significant predictors of EI, except for ST. Therefore, Hypotheses 1, 3, 4, and 5 were accepted, while Hypothesis 2 was rejected. According to the results of coefficients, the multiple linear regression formula should be: EI = -1.250 + 0.195 SA + 0.070 ST + 0.267 SM + 0.172 BEI + 0.456 CM

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Table 8: Coefficients from multiple linear regression model

	Standard			
Independent variables	Coefficient	error	<i>t</i> -value	p-value
Constant	-1.250	0.541	-2.311	0.023
Strategy (SA)	0.195	0.089	2.556	0.012
Table 8: Coefficients from multiple linear regression model (Cont.)				
Structure (ST)	0.070	0.082	0.973	0.333
Support mechanisms (SM)	0.267	0.090	3.526	0.001
Behaviour that encourages innovation (BEI)	0.172	0.083	2.383	0.019
Communication (CM)	0.456	0.075	6.254	0.000
R-Squared 0.562				
F-statistic 24.147	<i>p</i> -value 0.000			000

Note: Dependent variable is enterprise innovation (EI)

Conclusion

This study aimed to investigate the impact of organisational culture on enterprise innovation. The conceptual framework is based on the organisational culture model developed by Martins and Terblanche (2003) and explores the relationships between various factors and enterprise innovation. The results indicated that communication, support mechanisms, strategy, and behaviour that encourages innovation had significant impact on enterprise innovation, while structure was not a significant predictor. These findings contribute to the literature on innovation and provide important insights for managers seeking to enhance innovation in their organisations. However, this study has several limitations, including possible bias from self-report questionnaires,

a limited number of variables, and doing in a specific geographical area.

Future research

Future research could employ more diverse samples, incorporating additional variables, utilising different research methods, and conducting the research in other regions or cultures. Overall, the results of this study indicated that to promote enterprise innovation, it was necessary to cultivate innovation organisational culture from all aspects.

The findings indicated that robust communication is paramount for fostering innovation in enterprises. It is imperative for organisations to create channels that enable transparent and dynamic dialogue among departments and personnel, thus catalysing the flow of information, creativity, and expertise (Padilha & Gomes, 2016; Protogerou et al., 2017). Enterprises should establish supportive mechanisms that incentivise innovation, which includes not only recognising and compensating employees who participate innovative activities but also supplying requisite resources, such as time, capital, technology, and staff. Moreover, enhancing the prominence of innovative endeavours within the organisational structure and initiating training programs centred on innovation could provide employees with the competencies and insights necessary to drive and maintain innovative processes (Pallas et al., 2019; Scupola & Nicolajsen, 2021).

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新能源汽车顾客购买意愿的文献统计 ——基于 VOSviewer 的可视化分析

Literature Statistics on Purchasing Intention of New Energy Vehicles

—— Visual Analysis Based on VOSviewer

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摘要

本研究采用系统文献网络分析法,在了解新能源汽车消费市场的情况下,对新能源汽车购买意愿研究领域的相关文献进行统计分析,明确该领域研究尚存在的问题,以期为研究人员对新能源汽车消费策略的制定和购买者提供参考依据。目前有三个研究问题,其一,新能源汽车消费市场的最新研究;其二,关于新能源汽车消费影响因素研究中主要的研究者、文献和来源等是哪些;其三,现有的研究结果是否可以指导后续的研究。采用的方法:在系统文献回顾的基础上,以 Scopus 数据库为资料来源,运用 VOSviewer 文献计量学方法。结果:对 Scopus数据库中 2011年1月至2023年9月中关于新能源汽车购买因素相关的812篇论文,进行知识图谱分析。结论:文献数量呈现整体波动上升趋势,2011——2015年为初始阶段,2015——2020年为缓慢增长阶段,2020年以来为快速发展阶段。通过文献计量分析,表明针对于消费者购买新能源汽车影响因素方面的研究尚有提升的空间。

关键引 新能源汽车,购买意愿,影响因素,VOSviewer

Abstract

Probing into the New Energy Vehicles consumer market, this study applies the Systematic Literature Network Analysis to conduct statistical analysis on literature in the field of NEVs purchase intention. It aims to identify the existing research gaps and provide reference for

researchers in formulating NEV consumption strategies and for buyers in making better decisions. There are currently three research questions: firstly, what are the latest researches on the NEVs consumer market; secondly, what are the main researchers, literature and sources; thirdly, whether the existing research results can guide subsequent studies. The research reviews systematic literature from the Scopus database, adopting the VOSviewer bibliometric analysis. Results: A knowledge map analysis was performed on 812 papers related to the factors influencing the purchase of NEVs, which were published between January 2011 and September 2023 in the Scopus database. Conclusion: The journal volume shows an overall fluctuating upward trend. An initial stage was set up from 2011 to 2015, a slow growth stage from 2015 to 2020, and a rapid development stage since 2020. The bibliometric analysis indicates that there is still room for improvement in research on factors influencing consumers' purchase of NEVs.

Keywords: new energy vehicle, purchase intention, influencing factors, VOSviewer

1 引言

实现碳达峰与碳中和是中国应对气候变化的郑重承诺,也是进行全球气候治 理的重大战略布局,更是一场广泛而深刻的经济社会变革。能源消费是决定碳排放的关键因素,交通领域作为第二大能源消费领域,是碳排放的重要来源。新能源汽车作为七大战略新兴产业之一,是解决环境污染和能源紧缺问题的重要方向,也是我国推动绿色发展和实现"双碳"目标的中坚力量。根据 2022 年中国汽车市场年鉴的统计资料显示,2021 年,在产业各界共同努力下,借助消费环境持续向好契机,中国新能源汽车市场化进程进一步加速,全年销量再创新高,达到 352.1 万辆,连续七年居世界首位,市场渗透率大幅提升至 13.4%,电动化、智能化技术交替提升,加速融合,自动驾驶技术商业化实现多点落地开花,并吸引更多业外企业跨界加入竞争。如何提高新能源汽车的保有量,消费者的购买意愿是其占有市场的关键因素,在这一背景下,进一步了解消费者对新能源汽车的认知程度及其购买决策的影响因素是非常必要的。基于此,本文运用 VOSviewer,对 2019-2023 年 Scopus 数据库收录的 812 篇英文文献进行计量可视化分析,对新能源汽车购买意愿研究领域的相关文献进行统计分析,明确该领域研究尚存在的问题,以期为研究人员对新能源汽车消费策略的制定和购买者提供参考依据。

2 数据来源和方法

本文数据来源为 Scopus 数据库,检索日期均为 2011 年 1 月至 2023 年 9 月 30 日。外文文献检索以"electric vehicle purchase decision"、"new energy vehicle adoption"、"factors influencing EV purchase"、"consumer behavior in electric vehicle market"、"EV adoption determinants"和"electric vehicle demand analysis"为检索的主题词、关键词,文献类型为"Article",,学科类别"Social Sciences"最终选定有效文献 812 篇。将筛选后的文献进行格式转换,导入文献分析工具VOSviewer 中进行可视化分析(Van Eck & Waltman, 2010)。本文主要运用文献计量的方法,借助 VOSviewer 软件,对新能源汽车购买因素的相关研究成果进行计量分析,具体包括:①作者发文量可视化统计,分析新能源汽车购买因素研究领域论文产出情况;②国家或地区分列情况及合著者文献计量分析,发现各国关于新能源汽车的研究情况;③主题关键词可视化共现,通过对新能源汽车购买因素研究文献中共现词词频较高的关键词进行分类整理,探究该领域的研究热点;

④关键突现词可视化分析,利用词频的探测技术,通过考察词频的时间分布,探测频次变化率高的突现词,以探索该领域研究前沿。

3 计量结果分析

3.1 年度发文量可视化分析

伴随着新能源汽车市场的快速发展,从新能源汽车购买因素研究的发文量来看,与之相关的文献也呈现迅速上升的趋势(图 1)。在 2011-2015 年间,发文量都低于 25 篇,这一阶段是新能源汽车市场发展初始阶段,研究者对新能源汽车与购买因素、消费者影响因素的相关性进行研究的文献也较少; 2015-2020 年间,是缓慢增长阶段,2020 年是新能源汽车领域发展的转折点,国内外有关新能源汽车与购买因素、消费者影响因素的相关研究成果大幅增长,反映出新能原汽车的研究领域新趋势成熟。

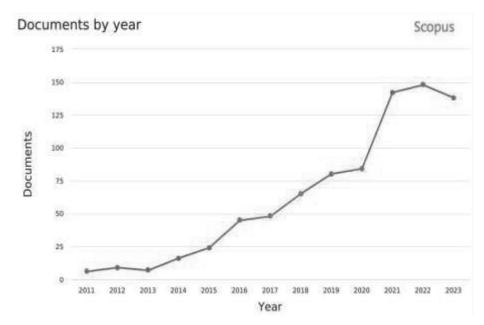


图 1 新能源汽车购买因素研究发文量统计图

3.2 论文作者及合作情况统计分析

首先,通过对文献信息进行归并处理,得到论文发表数量排在前 15 的研究作者的名单如(图 2),统计发现,812 篇文章中,作者人数达 801 人,说明作者分布广泛,其中发表数量最多的是(Axsen,J)共计 10 篇,其余研究者发表数量在 4-6 篇之间。

Documents by author

Compare the document counts for up to 15 authors.

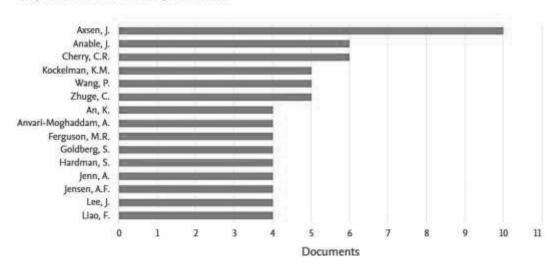


图 2 新能源汽车购买因素领域研究核心作者分布情况

其次,分析了作者之间的合作关系,如图 3 所示。812 篇文章中,作者人数达801 人,说明作者分布广泛。可视化图谱中,仅显示有 11 组合作情况,学术交流与合作并不密切。圆形节点表示作者,节点的大小表示作者的发文量,节点越大说明发文量越多。



图 3 新能源汽车购买因素领域研究核心作者合作情况图谱

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3.3 按国家或地区分列情况及合著者文献计量分析

对数据库中检索的 2011 年至 2023 年的 812 篇文献进行统计分析,发现关于新能源汽车购买因素相关的研究,主要集中在 United States、China 两个国家,当然 United Kingdom、Germany等也有一定的发文量。从市场的角度分区域来看,也彰显了以东亚、欧洲、北美为主的全球新能源汽车销售区域发展格局,也印证了这三个区域新能源汽车销量占比多年维持在 95%以上的市场份额。

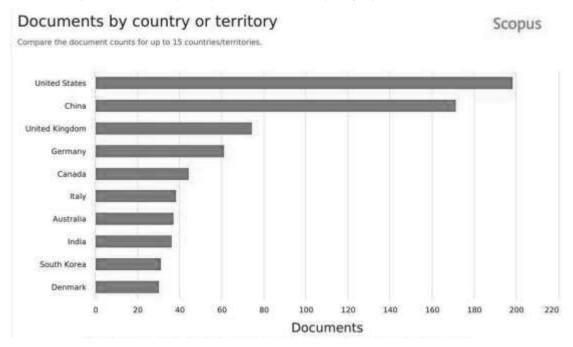


图 4 新能源汽车购买因素领域研究国家分布情况

3.3.1

而根据对一个国家或地区的共同作者评估,一个国家的最低出版物数量是 12 种出版物之一。21 个国家或地区达到了阈值,如图 5 所示。第一个集群以United States 为中心(198 documents with 17 links and 86 TLS); 第二类以 China 为主要的研究国家(174 documents with 14 links and 81 TLS); 第三类集中在 United Kingdom(74 documents with 17 links and 44 TLS); 第四类集中在 Germany(61 documents with 13 links and 32 TLS)。在图 5 中可视化显示,跨国家和地区之间关于新能源汽车购买因素的相关文献研究从 2019 年开始,明显呈现上升趋势。随着新能源汽车从以电动化为核心的技术竞争,转变为电动化、网联化、智能化三者融合发展的竞争,智能电动汽车顺应市场需求,有望迎来快速增长阶段,这也有望成为研究者们寻找新能源汽车购买因素的一个新方向。

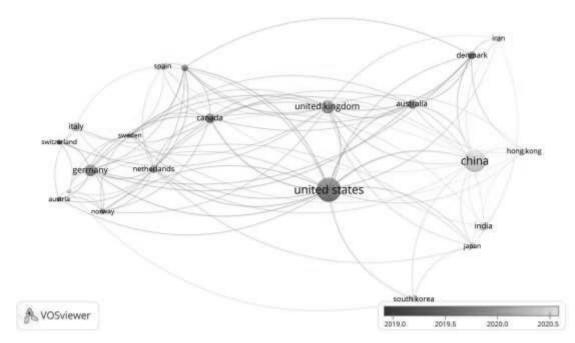


图 5 新能源汽车购买因素领域研究按国家或地区合著者情况图谱

3.4 领域研究关键词可视化分析

3.4.1 关键词词频分析

根据对关键字共现的评估,采用 VOSviewer 文献统计计量工具,对关键词词频进行聚类可视化分析,设置作者关键字最少出现的次数为 5 次,在 2584 个关键词中,有 97 个符合门槛,得到了四大集群,如图 6 所示。进一步结合词频,归纳为 4 个聚类主题,这些主题词体现了消费者购买新能源汽车影响因素的研究热点与方向,具体包括智能化电动汽车、消费者购买意愿、电池及智能充电、节能环保低碳的影响等。这些关键字在蓝色集群中被突出显示。换句话说,这些关键词强调了正在进行的研究领域,这些关键词将用于未来对新能源汽车购买因素的研究。

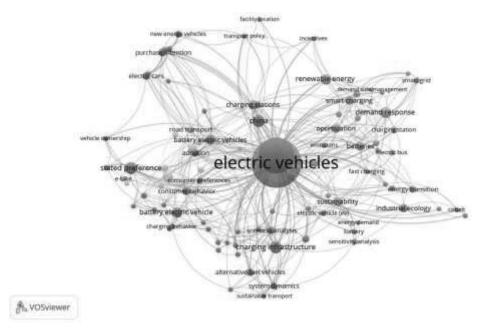


图 6 新能源汽车领域研究关键词网络图谱

3.4.2 关键词热点演进分析

运用 VOSviewer 对相关文献数据进行分析,得到新能源汽车领域的关键词时区可视化图谱(图 7)。根据该领域关键节点的时间分布情况,本文将 2011年至 2023年新能源汽车领域的发展趋势总结如下:新能源汽车购买因素领域的研究最早出现在 2011年,相关文献的关键词间连线较少,这一阶段是新能源汽车市场发展初始阶段,研究者对新能源汽车与购买因素、消费者影响因素的相关性进行研究的文献也较少。自 2020年新能源汽车研究进入爆发期,主要包含四大集群,智能化电动汽车、消费者购买意愿、电池及智能充电、碳排放四个部分,这表明在产业各界共同努力下,借助消费环境持续向好契机,新能源汽车市场已进入规模化快速发展新阶段,伴随着企业加速电动化、智能化转型的战略规划,先进电池技术的不断涌现,充电等基础设施建设的进一步加快,消费者也进一步认识到智能化及碳排放的重要性,并且新能源汽车逐渐从单纯的电动化转向智能化促进智慧城市、智能交通跨界融合发展的角度。

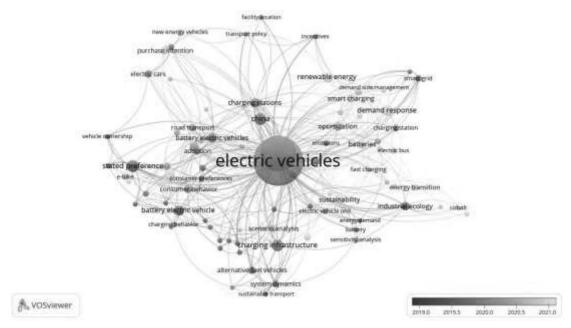


图 7 新能源汽车领域研究关键词时区图谱

4 讨论

结合可视化分析的具体内容,本文将新能源汽车顾客购买意愿的相关研究情况归纳为概念、购买意愿研究、国内外消费市场的对比研究、异质性研究四方面。

4.1 新能源汽车概念研究

"新能源汽车(New energy vehicle)"的概念源于最初美国经济学家Boulding 在 1966 年提出的"循环经济"概念。"循环经济"的核心是建立一种在资源回收和循环再利用基础上的经济发展模式,该经济模式的生产特征就是低消耗、低排放、高效率。"新能源汽车"顾名思义,是利用"新能源"为能源驱动的汽车,"新能源"是区别于煤炭、石油、天然气等传统化石能源的新型能源,例如电能、太阳能、风能、地 热能、生物质能等都被认为是"新能源"。学者刘博文认为:新能源汽车是依靠非传统化石能源作为驱动能量来源,并且在驱动结构与结构方面都有别于传统化石能源汽车。新能源汽车包括四大类型混合动力 电动汽车(HEV)、纯电动汽车(BEV,包括太阳能汽车)、燃料电池电动汽车(FCEV)、其他新能源(如超级电容器、飞轮等高效储能器)汽车等。新能源汽车比传统型汽车废气排放量更低,有利于保护大气环境,改善空气质量,对促进可持续发展做出重大贡献。

4.2 新能源汽车购买意愿的研究

国内对新能源汽车购买意愿的研究大约是在 21 世纪初开始的,诸多学者分别从不同角度对新能源汽车购买意愿进展开研究。从已有的研究来看,学者对新能源汽车购买意愿的切入视角大致可以分为消费者自身、产品战略、外部政策以及环境保护这四个方面,且从消费者自身开展的研究较多,基于环境保护视角的研究最少。消费者自身视角立足于消费者自身的实际情况,更多的关注新能源汽车的性能,徐国虎和许芳(2010)从消费者购置时决策因素的角度进行了调研,研究表明性价比高、性能好的产品会增强消费者的购买意愿;产品战略视角立足于我国汽车产业可持续发展展开研究,张晓宇、赵海斌、周小柯(2011)指出新能源汽车技术标准的完善与否,是推广新能源汽车关键问题;楼梦琦、殷正远和莫伟艳(2012)则从消费者类别选择、价格选择、性能选择、商业模式选择和市场推广切入,发现消费者更倾向于混合动力、价格低廉、性能和售后服务优良、充电便捷的产品。外部政策视角立足于政府对新能源汽车的优惠补贴政策,杨婕

(2012)选择了政府产业政策角度,研究发现政府对于新能源汽车产业无论从研发阶段还是购买时税费优惠补贴抑或配套设施建设都会对消费者购买意愿产生显著影响。环境保护视角则立足于绿色发展与可持续发展的理念,学者多基于环境质量对新能源汽车购买意愿的影响,研究发现空气污染水平更高公众对新能源汽车的关注度更高;环境意识更强和对能源安全担忧的消费者对新能源汽车的购买意愿更高。

4.3 新能源汽车国内外消费市场的对比研究

中国和美国是新能源汽车的两个最大市场,现有文献大多数对于新能源汽车行业的补贴政策、竞争格局作出分析。然而,这两个国家在市场发展、政策环境等方面有所不同。根据 2022 年的新能源汽车销售数据显示,中国新能源汽车整体销量为 688.7 万量,渗透率达 25.6%。美国市场相较于中国市场整体销售规模还相对较小,2022 年销量 99.2 万辆,渗透率 6.9%。从销量和渗透率可以看出,当前新能源领域中,中国处于绝对销量领先地位,研究中国新能源汽车市场非常有意义。

在中国,受到国内积极发展新能源汽车的一系列优惠政策的扶持,虽然市场销量较高,但个体主动都买新能源汽车的意愿不够强劲,而与中国不同的是,张政、 赵飞(2014)在《中美能源汽车发展战略比较研究》中提到了美国民众对于 高质量空气环境的严苛要求,因此空气、生活质量的要求以及新能源汽车"零排放"、绿色无污染等概念推动了美国民众主动购买新能源汽车的积极性,新能源汽车在美国呈现出主动、迫切的市场需求,并在各届政府相关政策的扶持下不断发展。

但是,随着新能源汽车技术的不断进步,例如续航里程的增加、安全系数的提高、绿色低碳环保观念的盛行,能源费用的提高,消费者购买新能源汽车的意愿在不断地增强,这无疑促进了新能源汽车市场的壮大,因此研究消费者对新能源汽车的购买决定因素非常有必要。

4.4 新能源汽车购买意愿的异质性研究

国外对新能源汽车的调查研究要远早于中国,对中国有很大的借鉴意义。对于年龄与新能源汽车购买意向之间的联系,研究得出了混合的结果: Carley 等人研究发现,购买意向随着年龄的增长而下降; 而 Moons 和 Pelsmacker 的研究表明,购买意向随着年龄的增长而增加。而郭梦丹(2021)对于国产新能源汽车基于不同年龄的消费人群进行了偏好分析,得出的结论是,30—39 岁消费者更偏向于空间属性,40—49 岁消费者对空间有偏好,50 岁以上的偏好舒适性。对于性别与新能源汽车购买意向的联系,Shen 和 Saijo 等人指出女性对新能源汽车有更高的购买意愿; 而 Buhner 等人研究发现,男性的购买意愿更高,或者根本不与性别相关。而郭梦丹(2021)对于国产新能源汽车基于不同性别的消费人群进行了偏好分析,得出的结论是,男性消费者对于国产新能源汽车不同属性情感波动较大而女性较小。男性对于新能源汽车的首要偏好选择是动力,电耗、舒适性、操控及附加服务等更加敏感,而女性对汽车的外观评分最高,空间、舒适性、操控、内饰也是重要的因素。因此,给后续关于新能源汽车市场异质性性分析提供指引。

以往的实证研究也发现,产品水平和技术因素对塑造个人的新能源汽车使用意图起着关键作用。最重要的决定因素包括购买成本、汽车性能、新能源汽车的巡航范围和电池寿命。Bunce等人指出新能源汽车充电基础设施的可用性(即基础设施的效率和可达性)是解释购买新能源汽车意愿的一个特别常见且显著的变量。 通过研究财政利益和其他与政策相关的激励措施,发现政府政策激励措施,如补贴、财政回扣和政策对购买意图有积极影响。

5 主要结论

本研究对 2011 年 1 月至 2023 年 9 月有关新能源汽车购买因素的相关文献进行计量分析。分析分为两个步骤,第一步是从 Scopus 数据库中收缩相关文献;第二阶段是利用 VOSviewer 软件对 Scopus 数据库中 2011 年 1 月至 2023 年 9 月期间812 篇人文社科类的英文文献数据进行可视化分析和评估。正如 VOSviewer的调查结果所显示的那样,每个聚类都与其他聚类相关。此外,集群还包括进行比较分析的对象(作者、国家或地区、关键字)。得分对象默认为最低为蓝色,最高为黄色。该集群的球体宽度表明这些项目之间的 TLS。通过计量统计分析,探索该领域研究的发展现状、研究热点以及前沿趋势,得出如下结论。

第一,新能源汽车领域研究现状。根据对该领域的文献数量、作者合作情况的分析可以看出,全球新能源汽车领域的研究起步较晚,文献数量相对于其他较成熟领域还有很大差距,说明当前加强对新能源汽车领域的研究非常有意义,并有很大研究空间,值得后续学者努力探索。跨国家和地区之间关于该领域研究作者之间合作率较低,通过图谱显示仅 11 组,这将导致新能源汽车领域难以形成体系化、创新性的研究成果。因此,未来研究可以使用对新能源汽车购买因素进行异质性分析时,纳入不同国家和地区,并可以进一步通过文献计量的方法分析新能源汽车领域学术共同体的建构以及不同国家、不同地区、不同时期的作者合作情况。

第二,新能源汽车购买因素领域研究热点。通过对该领域关键词的研究发现, "汽车价格、补贴政策、电池及充电、维护费用、安全性、智能化、碳排放"等是该领域研究频次较高的关键词。统计发现,学者对众多购买因素的研究中更趋向关注自动化、智能化、电池、低碳,而这些因素多来自于一手数据的调查,并采用了多元线性回归的方式进行研究。未来研究应该扩宽购买影响因素的范围,探索新能源汽车购买多因素的组合对消费消费者购买决策的影响。

第三,新能汽车购买因素的异质性分析。通过对文献的梳理和回顾发现,可以从不同等级城市的消费者新能源汽车采用意愿分析其差异;也可以从社会人口统计学的特征上来分析不同性别、年龄、学历、职业、收入家庭住房类型、家庭成员数量等分析其差异;还可以加入情境因素干扰后在进行以上分析,得出前后

的不同。这是未来可研究的有趣方向,研究结果能够为新能源汽车因地制宜提供 "靶向性"建议。

目前研究取得了较为丰富的成果,具有较高的科学价值,为以后学者研究新能源汽车提供了较强的借鉴意义,未来研究的主要内容包括以下几个方面:

- 一是结合多学科视角,综合考量研究维度。国内外学者在研究新能源汽车购买 意愿时多从某一特定角度出发,多学科视角综合较少。
- 二是基于区域背景,开展购买意愿研究。国内学者在新能源汽车购买意愿影响 因素的理论建模研究中,多基于西方理论模型进行相关补充,缺少对各国政治、文化、 经济背景的综合考量。
- 三是获取一手资料,加强相关研究。问卷调查能反映公众的心理认知,具有较高的针对性和研究价值,但在研究方法中将定性和定量相结合来进行研究的较少。

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LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF ISLAMIC CORPORATION; ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL CONCEPT UNDER COMMON LAW AND SHARIA

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Introduction

Modern corporation (company) is a recent business organization phenomenon. The company is also viewed as a business entity model that operates businesses benefitting social and environmental impacts. Embodied from the common law, corporation is a body corporate and a separate artificial legal person distinct from its members and directors. With the existence of this modern business vehicle and the rapid trend of Sharia compliant business sector worldwide nowadays, the majority contemporary Muslim scholars had discussed and recognized this corporation under the Sharia by referring to the concept of *sharikah* (Islamic partnership) in a seeming similarity.²

Nonetheless, such reference to the latter's concept is untenable as *sharikah* is a contractual business entity inseparable from its partners. Furthermore, accepting this corporation under the *sharikah* concept without fully scrutinizing its legal attributes and the implications of employing such business entity contravenes the legal principles of corporation and the Islamic principles of *sharikah* respectively. This leads to questioning the legitimacy of a Sharia compliant business registered under this legal concept.

Corporation Under the Common Law and Malaysia Law

Under the common law, corporation is governed by the doctrine of corporate personality.³ The doctrine fundamentally articulates that the corporation is regarded as a legal (juristic) person despite its nature as a non-human entity.⁴ In other words, the concept of legal person that had long been established to beings other than natural person is legally entrenched to the corporation.⁵ The artificial nature of a corporation is indeed ignored to the extent that upon incorporation under the legal statute, a registered corporation is a body corporate, a separate legal entity that possesses rights and owe duties alike a natural person.⁶ As a result, the law recognizes two kinds persons; natural person and legal person that typically refers to corporation.⁷

The above doctrine is affirmed in the precedent case of Salomon v. A Salomon & Co. Ltd [1897] AC 22. The House of Lords held that the company created by Mr Salomon is a separate

- Carsten Gerner Beuerle and Michael Anderson Schillig, *Comparative Company Law* (Oxford University Press, 2019), 3.
- Mas Nooraini Mohiddin, Zuhairah Ariff Abdul Ghadas, and Nazri Ramli, "Developing Shariah Compliant Corporation: An Appraisal on The Rights and Liabilities of Members under The Malaysia Law and Shariah," *Journal of Nusantara Studies* 6, no. 1 (2021): 66–67, https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24200/jonus.vol6iss1pp59-72.
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- ⁴ Zuhairah Ariff Abd Ghadas, Nasarudin Abdul Rahman and Halyani Hassan, "'Shari'ah Corporation': The Legal Entity of Corporation from the Malaysian Law and Shari'ah Perspective," *International Journal of Liability and Scientific Enquiry* 6, no. 4 (2013): 234.
- Elvia Arcelia Quintana Adriano, "The Natural Person, Legal Entity or Juridical Person and Juridical Personality," *Penn State Journal of Law & International Affairs* 4, no. 1 (2015): 363.
- ⁶ Stephen Griffin, Company Law Fundamental Principles, 4th edn (Pearson Longman, 2006).
- Zuhairah Arif Abd Ghadas and Hartinie Abd Aziz, "Legal Framework of Shari'ah Corporations in Malaysia: Special Reference to Waqf Corporation," *Journal of Modern Accounting and Auditing* 13, no. 3 (2017): 121–27, https://doi.org/10.17265/1548-6583/2017.03.004.

legal entity distinct from its members including him and hence he is not liable for the company's debts pursued by the unsecured creditors though he factually controlled it. This precedent case introduced the bedrock legal principle of corporation that recognizes the separateness of corporation as a legal person from its members as two distinct entities. In fact, this case shifted and replaced the idea of corporation as an association of individuals (regulated by partnership principles) with the entity concept which completely separate both the corporation and its members and such concept is not ever challenged by the judges since then.

The legal principle in the Salomon case is firmly applied in Sunrise Sdn Bhd v First Profile (M) Sdn Bhd [1996] 3 MLJ 533 where Chong Siew Fai CJ of the Federal Court held that:

"We are in complete agreement with the basic principle of the fundamental attribute of corporate personality, i.e. that the corporation is a legal entity distinct from its members, be they individuals or corporate bodies, a principle firmly established since Aron Salomon v Salomon & Co Ltd [1897] AC 22"10

In addition, Murali asserts that corporation is also assigned with other legal attributes such as ability to continue its existence until removed from registrar, right to sue and to be sued, right to own assets, property under its own name, owing its own liabilities, right to enter transaction with other parties and others.¹¹ These legal attributes are also regulated in the CA 2016.

Perpetual Succession

The perpetual succession of a company is envisaged under Section 20(b) as highlighted above. It means that the company persists to survive under the law while maintaining its personality despite changes of its shareholding membership. Lim Chong Fong J in Zamri Bin Arshad & 20 Others v. Misc Intergrated Logistics Sdn Bhd [2018] 1 LNS 1103 (unreported) held that the change in shareholding of the company gives no effect to its business but for the case of sole-proprietorship and partnership.

Capacity to sue and to be sued.

A corporation can take a legal action against any party for a wrong committed against it.¹³ Section 21(1)(a) of the CA 2016 states that a company shall have capacity to sue and to be sued. The court in *Foss v Harbottle* (1843) 2 Hare 461 held that a company as a separate legal entity is the right party to enforce its rights or to sue the wrongdoers because it is the one who suffered from such wrongdoing not its individual shareholders.¹⁴ This implies that any wrong suffered by the company cannot be associate with its members. Similarly, it may also be sued by other parties for dispute matters.

Capacity to own assets and property

Section 21(1)(b) of the CA 2016 conveys that a company shall have capacity to acquire, own, develop or dispose of any property. This may include land, money, goods, goodwill, and any valuable things, as well as obligations. This legal attribute results into the legal and equitable ownership of the assets is confined to the corporation itself and its members have no proprietary

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⁸ Ben Pettet, *Company Law*, *The Law Teacher*, 2nd edn, vol. 17 (Pearson Longman, 2005), https://doi.org/10.1080/03069400.1983.9992603.

⁹ Beuerle and Schillig, *Comparative Company Law*.

¹⁰ [1996] 3 MLJ 533, 543.

Keerthan M Murali and Arya R, "A Study on The Concept of Juristic Personality," *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics* 120, no. 5 (2018): 99.

Hassan, Ghadas, and Rahman, "The Myth of Corporate Personality": A Comparative Legal Analysis of the Doctrine of Corporate Personality of Malaysian and Islamic Laws." 193.

Chan Wai Meng, Essential Company Law in Malaysia, Navigating The Companies Act 2016 (Malaysia: Thomson Reuters, 2017).

¹⁴ Meng. 65.

interest on them at all, thus no ownership rights. In Abdul Aziz bin Atan & Ors v Ladang Rengo Malay Estate Sdn Bhd [1985] 2 MLJ 165, it applied the legal principle in Macaura v Northern Assurance Co Ltd (1925) AC 619 that the legal personality of a company and its ownership of properties as the main core of its business are not affected by the ownership transfer of all its shares to a new member. In Public Bank Bhd v. New Age Digital Print Sdn Bhd & Anor [2019] 5 CLJ 1, Rohana Yusuf FCJ dismissed the wife's claim over her spouse deceased's assets as part of his estate despite he owned all the shares in the company. Such a decision is premised on the principle of separate legal entity that the assets of a company are not owned by its shareholders legally nor equitably.

Limited Liability

This legal feature entails that a company incurs its own debts or liabilities separated from its members. ¹⁶ In other words, the corporation's debts are not of its members and hence they are not liable for it. ¹⁷ This principle also forms a 'corporate veil' between the two which limits the liability of its members. ¹⁸ This feature has a strong connection with limited liability which is provided in Section 192(1) that 'a member shall not be liable for an obligation of a company by reason of only being a member of the company'.

The Court of Appeal in the above case of *Zamri* affirmed the principle established in *Abdul Aziz* case that the whole purpose of forming a limited company is to enable the shareholders vested their hands in the management of the company without bearing the risk of unlimited liability for the company's debts. ¹⁹ This legal principle is reflected in the *Salomon* case whereby the unsecured creditors were unable to claim the debts against Mr Salomon due to limited liability principle.

The Concept of Sharikah

According to Saleem, sharikah literally means 'mingling of two properties in a manner that they could not be distinguished from each other'. Technically, it is 'a contract between two or more partners in the capital and profit'.²⁰

The definitions of *sharikah* according to classical Muslim scholars of four *madzhab* (Islamic school of thought) are various. The Hanafis define it as 'a contract between two parties in relation to capital and profit'. The Malikis define sharikah as 'a permission by one partner to another to tasarruf (transact) with partnership property and retain his right to transact with the said property as well'. The Shafi'es define it as 'the confirmation of the rights of two persons or more over a common property'. Lastly, the Hanbalis define sharikah as 'istihqaq (the amalgamation) of rights and or freedom to transact'. Abd Ghadas and Engku Ali list out three essential elements of a valid sharikah from these definitions. Firstly, sharikah is essentially a contract between -at least- two or

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Paddy Ireland, "Company Law and the Myth of Shareholder Ownership," *The Modern Law Review* 62, no. 1 (1999): 32–57.

John Lowry and Arad Reisberg, *Pettet's Company Law: Company Law & Corporate Finance*, 4th edn (Pearson Longman, 2012).

Meng, Essential Company Law in Malaysia, Navigating The Companies Act 2016.

Aiman Nariman Mohd Sulaiman and Effendy Othman, *Malaysia Company Law: Principles and Practices*, 2nd edn (Malaysia: Wolters Kluwer, 2018).

¹⁹ [2018] 1 LNS 1103 (unreported), 8-9.

Muhammad Yusuf Saleem, *Islamic Commercial Law* (John Wiley & Sons Singapore, 2013).

Muhammad Abd Al-Rahman Sadique, Essentials of Musharakah and Mudarabah: Islamic Texts on Theory of Partnership (Kuala Lumpur: IIUM Press, 2009).

²² Sadique. 5-6.

²³ Sadique. 6.

²⁴ Sadique. 7.

more individual partners. Secondly, it authorizes the partners to transact with the capital or partnership property. Thirdly, there exists the element of profit sharing among the partners.²⁵

Authority of sharikah

There are several Islamic authorities that support the permissibility of *sharikah*. Firstly, Allah says in the Our'ān:

"...And certainly many partners wrong each other, except those who believe and do good—but how few are they..."²⁶

The word "partners" (*khulata*' in Arabic term) mentioned in this verse connotes a partnership in property.²⁷ Next, in a Hadith Qudsi, it is stated that Allah (swt) says:

"I make a third with two partners as long as one of them does not cheat the other, but when he cheats him, I depart from them". 28

'Ali Haidar explained that this hadith shows the permissibility of *sharikah*. He also asserted that in terms of logical reasoning, *sharikah* is a way to gain sustenance between two parties who do *sharikah* and gain benefit from one who provides the capital and his co-partner who conducts the business.²⁹

Types of sharikah

Sharikah is divided into two categories: sharikah al-milk (co-ownership) and sharikah al-`aqd (contractual partnership). Briefly, sharikah al-milk refers to co-ownership by number of persons of an `ayn (ascertained property) or debt arising through inheritance, sale or other means.³⁰ The word `ayn here refers to joint and exclusive ownership of two or more persons resulting from one of the causes of ownership, or by khalt (mixing) of their property in a manner that does not accept distinction or separation.³¹ Sharikah al-`aqd refers to a contract between two or more partners in the capital and profit.³² Despite differences between sharikah al-milk and sharikah al-aqd, Nyazee asserts that the classical scholars do not dispute of the fact that co-ownership is a consequence of sharikah al-aqd.³³

Sharikah al-`aqd consists of three main types which are sharikah al-amwal (partnership of capital), sharikah al-abdan (partnership of services) and sharikah al-wujuh (partnership of reputation or creditworthiness). For sharikah al-amwal, the classical Muslim scholars further categorize it into two kinds; sharikah al`inan (limited partnership) and sharikah al-mufawadhah (equal partnership). The former refers to 'a partnership in which two or more partners contribute different amounts of capital and share the profit and loss in different proportions'. Meanwhile, the latter connotes 'a partnership in which two or more persons become partners in a venture on the condition that they equally contribute to the capital and management and equally share profits or losses'.³⁴

- Zuhairah Ariff Abd Ghadas and Engku Rabiah Adawiyah Engku Ali, "The Development of Partnership Based Structure In Comparison To the Concept of Musharakah (Sharikah) with Special Reference to Malaysia," *Journal of Islam in Asia* 8(2) (2012): 293–315.
- ²⁶ Qur'ān, Surah al-Saad, 38:24.
- ²⁷ I'la' Al-Din Al-Za'tari, *Mawsua'h Fiqh Al-Mua'malat Al-Maliyyah Al-Muqoron* (Damascus, Syria: Dar Al-Usoma', 2012).
- Abu Dawud Al-Sijistani, "Sunan Abi Dawud, Kitab Al-Buyu', hadith 3833, accessed 26 April 2022, https://sunnah.com/abudawud:3383.
- ²⁹ `Ali Haidar, *Durar Al-Hukkam Sharh Majallah Al-Ahkam* (Dar Al-`Alim Al-Kutub, 2003).
- Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, *Islamic Law of Business Organization: Partnerships* (Malaysia: The Other Press, 2006).
- ³¹ Nyazee. 17.
- ³² Saleem, *Islamic Commercial Law*.
- Nyazee, *Islamic Law of Business Organization: Corporations*.
- 34 Saleem, Islamic Commercial Law.

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Another form of *sharikah* according to several classical Muslim scholars is *mudharabah*. It refers to a partnership of profit between a *rabbul mal* and a *mudharib*. The former is a capital provider who provides capital to the latter, while the latter is also an entrepreneur who runs the business using such capital on his behalf. *Mudharabah* is unique as only *rabbul mal* who invests his capital into the *mudharabah* business while *mudharib* is the one who only manages it.³⁵

Fundamental principles of sharikah

There are several rules and conditions that must be observed for *sharikah al-`inan*, under Sharia. First, the partners must exist, have capacity to enter into contract and the capital or subject matter of *sharikah* must be present. Second, the partners have capacity to transact on their behalf under the principle of *wakalah* (agency). On this basis, they have right to participate in the business affairs of *sharikah*. Third, all the partners must share profits and losses respectively. This principle is in line with the *athar* (narration) of Sayyidina 'Ali (Allah bless upon him), the companion of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) who says: "*Profit is upon their agreement and losses are distributed in accord to their capital contribution*". The contribution of the distributed in accord to their capital contribution".

Additionally, the contemporary scholars also discuss the principle of *sharikah* under the Sharia. For instance, Ramadhan contends that a valid *sharikah* under the Sharia is built upon its compliance with Sharia principles or Islamic legal maxims which are among others as follows:

- i. Al-ghunm bi al-ghurm (One is entitled to a gain if one agrees to bear the responsibility for the loss)
 - Ramadhan articuled that this maxim is also known as *al-kharaj bi al-dhaman* which carries the same meaning. He argues that this maxim has a relation with the principle that '*sharikah* is built upon the concept of '*adalah* (justice) among the partners'. While receiving profits (based on their agreement), they must also bear the losses according to their capital contribution. As such Islam forbids kinds of *sharikah* that contradicts this principle.³⁸ Al-Baqmi contends that all the scholars agree that losses are borne in accordance with their capital ratio and any condition imposed by one partner to another that he incurs liabilities less or more than his capital ratio is impermissible under the Sharia. Otherwise, such condition is *fasid* (voidable) according to Hanafi and Hanbali scholars. This is opposed to Shafie and Maliki scholars who considered it as *batil* (void).³⁹
- ii. Partnerships are based on agency and trust
 Ramadhan clarified that all types of *sharikah* are based on two fundamental contracts:

 wakalah and amanah. The reason why sharikah built upon these two lies on the fact that each partner delegates the capital to each other and consents to transact it on behalf of each other. Among the rulings arisen from this maxim is that the partner's act of tasarruf is alike a wakil in terms of the nature and limitations of such tasarruf that binds each other based on their co-ownership in their capital.⁴⁰
- iii. All transactions prohibited on a single partner constitute a prohibition towards the entity of partnership. All prohibited transactions under the Sharia apply to the entity or body of partnership as similar as it applies to a partner individually. Ramadhan argued that

Mohiddin, Abdul Ghadas, and Ramli, "Developing Shariah Compliant Corporation: An Appraisal on The Rights and Liabilities of Members under The Malaysia Law and Shariah." 65.

³⁶ Al-Za'tari, Mawsua'h Fiqh Al-Mua'malat Al-Maliyyah Al-Muqoron.

Muhammad Ahmad Kalib, *Al-Khorasoh Mafhumuha Wa Ma'ayiru Ihtisabiha Wa Tadbiqotuha Fi Al-Fiqh Al-Islami* (Dar Al-Nafais, 2010).

³⁸ A'thiyyah Abdullah A'thiyyah Ramadhan, *Mawsua'h Al-Qawai'd Al-Fiqhiyyah Al-Munazdamah Li Al-Mua'malat Al-Maliyyah Al-Islamiyyah Wa Dawruha Fi Tawjih Al-Nudzm Al-Mua'sirah* (Dar Al-Iman, Iskandairyah, 2007).

³⁹ Salih Zabin Al-Marzuqi Al-Baqmi, *Sharikat Al-Musahamah Fi Al-Nidzam Al-Saudi Dirasat Muqabalah Bi Al-Fiqh Al-Islami*, 1st edn (Obeikan, 2019).

⁴⁰ A'thiyyah Ramadhan, Mawsua'h Al-Qawai'd Al-Fiqhiyyah Al-Munazdamah Li Al-Mua'malat Al-Maliyyah Al-Islamiyyah Wa Dawruha Fi Tawjih Al-Nudzm Al-Mua'sirah.

this principle gives no effect to the separate legal entity principle as *sharikah* is based on *wakalah* among its partners. Since the *tasarruf* of each of the partners is considered as collective *tasarruf*, they share rights and liabilities arising from the *sharikah*.⁴¹

Sharikah Al-Musahamah (Joint-Stock Company)

According to Ahmed, corporate law is a contemporary issue that is lacking in the traditional *fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence) literatures.⁴² Kuran strongly stressed the non-existence of corporation in the history of Islamic civilisation.⁴³ Despite such contention, the contemporary Muslim scholars have different views on the permissibility of *sharikah al-musahamah* under the Sharia after taking into cognizance of its peculiarity to the classical *sharikah* in terms of its nature and legal features.⁴⁴

Al-Zuhaili clarified that the definition of company in the companies laws of Arab countries is derived from the Ottoman Mejelle which equates the definition of *sharikah* under the Sharia. He further elaborated that the legal scholars categorise corporation in the companies laws of Arab countries into *sharikah al-ashkhas* (association of individuals) and *sharikah al-amwal* (association of capital) by which the *sharikah al-musahamah* falls under the second category. Al-Zahrani depicts that *sharikah al-musahamah*, in the Saudi Companies Law resembles the current legal corporation under the common law by sharing several legal attributes such as legal personality and limited liability.

Opinions of contemporary Muslim scholars on sharikah al-musahamah from Sharia perspective

The contemporary Muslim scholars discussed the ruling of *sharikah al-musahamah* and its related matters from Sharia perspective as follows:

i. Permissibility of sharikah al-musahamah as a form of sharikah

In general, the contemporary Muslim scholars differed this issue into two groups. First, the minority group such as 'Isa Abduh and Taqi Al-Din Al-Nabhani opposed it entirely because its structures contradict with the *sharikah* principles.⁴⁹ Their main arguments are that it is not an agreement between two or more parties which requires '*sighah* (offer and acceptance) alike the classical *sharikah*. In addition, as opposite to *sharikah*, *sharikah al-musahamah* represents as both *al-shakhsiyyah al-`itibariyyah* and the fund who will do transaction with others, not the shareholders since they have no right to involve in the former. In addition, the board is the agent of the fund itself not the shareholders.⁵⁰

Second, the majority group such as Al-Khafif, Al-Zuhaili, Al-Khayyat and other contemporary scholars accept *sharikah al-musahamah* under the purview of *sharikah al-*

⁴¹ A'thiyyah Ramadhan. 489-490.

Habib Ahmed, "Islamic Law, Investors' Rights and Corporate Finance," *Journal of Corporate Law Studies* 12(2) (2012): 367–92, https://doi.org/10.5235/jcls.12.2.367.

Timur Kuran, "The Absence of the Corporation in Islamic Law: Origins and Persistence," *The American Journal of Comparative Law* 53, no. 4 (2005).

Muhammad Barak Al-Fawzan, *Al-Ahkam Al-`Ammah Li Al-Sharikah Dirasat Muqaranah Thibqan Li Nidzam Al-Sharikah Al-Saudi `Am 1437 Hijri*, 2nd edn. (Maktabah Al Qanun wa Al-Iqtisad, 2018).

Wahbah Al-Zuhaili, Al-`Uqud Al-Musammah Fi Qanun Al-Mu`amalat Al-Madaniyah Al-Imarati Wa Al-Qanun Al-Madani Al-Urduni (Damascus, Syria: Dar Al-Fikr, 2014).

Wahbah Al-Zuhaili, Al-Mua'malat Al-Maliyyah Al-Mua'sirah (Damascus, Syria: Dar Al-Fikr, 2002). 129.

In the preceding of this article, the term *sharikah al-musahamah* or corporation will be used interchangeably to connote the same meaning.

⁴⁸ Youseif Al-Qassam. M. Al-Zahrani, "Rights of Shareholders under Saudi Company Law 1965" (Brunei University, 2013).

⁴⁹ Abdul Aziz Al-Khayyat, *Al-Sharikat Fi Al-Shariah Al-Islamiyyah Wa Al-Qanun Al-Wadi'e*, 4th edn (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: Muassasah Al-Risalah, 1994).

Ahmad Muhammad Al-Khalil, *Al-Ashum Wa Al-Sanadat Wa Ahkamuha Fi Al-Fiqh Al-Islami*, 1st edn (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia: Dar Ibn Al-Jawzi, 2002).

inan or mudharabah and directly apply all these principles into the former. They refuted the minority group's view by arguing that sharikah al-musahamah is permissible alike sharikah al-'inan which is contracted upon the consent of the parties. In fact, the board of directors manage the affairs of sharikah al-musahamah on behalf of the shareholders.⁵¹ In addition, Al-Khafif argued that sharikah al-tadhamun (unlimited liability company) takes the ruling of *mudharabah* where the shareholders provide the capital and the company represented by the board will manage it.⁵² It is observed from Al-Khafif's view that this opinion also applies to sharikah al-musahamah which also shares this similar legal structure. Al-Khalil also views that in terms of the nature of shares and the way they participate in the corporation using these shares, sharikah al-musahamah resembles mudharabah. The capital comes from the members and the work comes from the legal entity which is sharikah al-musahamah itself.⁵³ Such sentence indicates that sharikah almusahamah is the agent of the shareholders. Al-Qarahdaghi views that the legal features sharikah al-musahamah such as separate legal personality and limited liability do not affect its relation with sharikah al-'inan since these features fall under the agreement between the partners and within the administrative matters.⁵⁴

Nevertheless, several contemporary scholars have significantly pointed out the dissimilarities between sharikah al-musahamah and sharikah upon scrutiny to the former's structures. For example, El-Gari stressed that corporation is fundamentally different from sharikah in term of definition in that the former is a separate legal entity distinct from its members while the latter is an association between individuals in view of capital and work. In addition, he contended that corporation does not entail the element of ishtirak (participation/sharing) between individuals. Assuming this element of sharing exists, it is not however a requirement for the valid formulation of corporation. The introduction of separation of ownership and control in the corporation also dilutes the agency relationship between the board of directors and the shareholders as assumed by many contemporary scholars. 55 In addition, Al-Shubaili emphasized that the law treats the corporation as *nidham* (institution) not a contract. The former governs the relationship between majority and minority shareholders while the latter is based on the agreement of all partners equally. The shareholders cannot simply alter its constitution and are bound by any amendment to it although such amendment is not in their agreement or conflicts with their interest. Meanwhile, under the contract, any amendment must be subjected to other partners' consultation and agreement respectively.⁵⁶ As such, corporation is rather a statutory institution that is understood by numerous legal theories compared to a sharikah that is contractually built upon a *wakalah* recognized by the Sharia.⁵⁷

ii. The concept of al-dhimmah for al-shakhsiyyah al-`itibariyyah (artificial personality) of sharikah al-musahamah

Majority of the contemporary scholars recognized the concept of al-shakhsiyyah alitibariyyah akin to other Islamic traditional institutions such as waqf (endowment), masjid

⁵¹ Al-Khalil.

⁵² A'li Al-Khafif, *Al-Sharikat Fi Al-Figh Al-Islami: Buhuth Muqaranah* (Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 2009).

⁵³ Al-Khalil, *Al-Ashum Wa Al-Sanadat Wa Ahkamuha Fi Al-Fiqh Al-Islami*.

⁵⁴ A'li Mahyuddin Ali Al-Qarahdaghi, *Buhuth Fi Fiqh Al-Bunuk Al-Islamiyyah*, 1st edn, (Isdarat Wazarah Al-Awqaf wa Al-Shuun Al-Islamiyyah Qatar, 2010), 215-216.

Muhammad Ali El-Gari, "Al-Takyif Al-Fiqhi Li Ashum Sharikat Al-Musahamah," in *6th Shura Fiqh Conference* 2015 (Kuwait, 2015), 197, http://shura.com.kw/conferenceDesc.asp?pageID=21&confID=27.

⁵⁶ Yusuf Abdullah Al-Shubaili, "Al-Sharikat Al-Maliyah Al-Islamiyah Fi Amirika," n.d.

⁵⁷ 'Ali Muhammad Nur, "Al-Takyif Al-Fiqhi Li Sharikah Al-Musahamah Wa Ashumiha," in 8th Shura Fiqh Conference 2019 (Kuwait, 2019).

(mosque), *bait al-mal* (public treasury) and others by having their distinct rights and liabilities.⁵⁸

In addition, they also discussed this concept under the *fiqh* principle of *al-dhimmah* (*dhimmah*). Literally, *dhimmah* means guarantee or accountable. In technical, it signifies anything which has attributes of human beings that denotes to its *huquq* (rights) and *iltizamat* (responsibilities). In fact, *dhimmah* is related with the term *ahliyyah* (legal capacity) which demonstrates an entity having rights and bearing responsibilities or obligations.⁵⁹ While it is clear that the classical Muslims scholars strictly confine *dhimmah* to human beings, the question arises as to whether such concept could be extended to non-human beings like corporation as a legal person.⁶⁰ Many contemporary scholars such as Uthmani, Al-Zarqa' and others argue that such concept could be extensively applied to the corporation.⁶¹ According to Al-Zarqa', *dhimmah* is rather an assumed thing and a container of rights and obligations which is itself artificial under the Sharia.⁶²

On the contrary, several scholars are of the view that the application of *dhimmah* to *sharikah al-musahamah* must be restricted. For instance, Nyazee observed that many contemporary scholars recognize the applicability of *dhimmah* to a corporation in an absolute manner without any reservations. By this reason, He contended that the religious duties such as zakat, waqf etc should not be imputed to the corporation as *dhimmah* is exclusively confined to natural human beings. ⁶³ This is supported by Saleh's view that the Sharia differs with secular law in that it never envisages *dhimmah* bestowed to a non-human being as a device intended to provide a shield against liability or as a 'corporate veil' meant to protect members from liability. ⁶⁴

Al-Qarahdaghi also affirms that *dhimmah* cannot be applied in isolation from its members counterpart that may result into incompatibility with other Sharia principles. Basyuni argues that Sharia, as opposed to civil law, does not make the corporation as al*shakhsiyyah al-`itibariyyah* distinct from its partners' *dhimmah* (liabilities). Certainly, the Sharia recognizes its personality in a certain limit that it represents the partners in managing the activities and aims to avoid from their internal disputes (by having such legal personality). They in fact remain as the actual *dhimmah* that attach with rights and liabilities. In this regard, Ghadas and Abdul Aziz asserted that *sharikah* as a business entity is not separated from its partners since all of them are eventually the same entity.

iii. Limited liability as the legal feature of sharikah al-musahamah

- Luqman Abdullah, Muhammad Ikhlas Rosele, and Wan Marhaini Wan Ahmad, "The Concept of Legal Entity from the Islamic Law Perspectives," *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 28(4) (2020): 3207–21, https://doi.org/10.47836/PJSSH.28.4.39.
- ⁵⁹ Zainal A Zuryati, Mohamed Yusoff, and Ahmad N Azrae, "Separate Legal Entity under Syariah Law and Its Application on Islamic Banking in Malaysia: A Note," *International Journal of Banking and Finance* 6, no. 2 (2008): 139.
- ⁶⁰ A'li Mahyuddin Ali Al-Qarahdaghi, *Mabda' Al-Redha Fi Al-Uqud, Dirasat Muqoronah Fi Al-Fiqh Al-Islami*, 2nd edn (Beirut, Lebanon: Vol 2, Dar Al-Bashair Al-Islamiyyah, 2002).
- Hassan, Ghadas, and Rahman, "The Myth of Corporate Personality': A Comparative Legal Analysis of the Doctrine of Corporate Personality of Malaysian and Islamic Laws." 194-195.
- Mustafa Ahmad Al-Zarqa', *Al-Madkhal Ila Nadzariyyah Al-Iltizam Al-A'mah Fi Al-Fiqh Al-Islami*, 1st edn (Damascus, Syria: Dar Al-Qalam, 1999).
- 63 Nyazee, Islamic Law of Business Organization: Corporations.
- 64 Nabil Saleh, "Arab International Corporations: The Impact of the Shari'a," Arab Law Quarterly 8, no. 3 (1993).
- 65 Al-Qarahdaghi, Mabda' Al-Redha Fi Al-Uqud, Dirasat Muqoronah Fi Al-Fiqh Al-Islami.
- Abd Al-Awwal `Abidin Muhammad Basyuni, *Mabda' Hurriyyat Tadawul Al-Ashum Fi Sharikat Al-Musahamah* (Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jamii'e, 2008).
- Ghadas and Abd Aziz, "Legal Framework of Corporation and Shirkah Al-Inan: A Comparison."

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The feature of limited liability is also discussed by the contemporary scholars. For example, Al-Zuhaili asserted that this concept is equivalent to the principle of *mudharabah* whereby the *rabbul mal* is not liable for any debts incurred by the *mudharabah* fund above his capital contribution. Hafeez also further argued that the incorporation of company as a legal person with limited liability of its members is not against the injunctions of Islam. This is because this modern corporation is structured based on mutual consent of the contracting parties similar to those in partnership. Helps El-Gari on the other hand argued that the analogy of the concept of limited liability can be made with the limited liability of master of *al`abd al-ma'dzun* (authorized slave) to do business using his master's capital. The income gained from the business will be given to his master. When he incurs debts that cannot be settled, the creditors can sell him to recover the unsettled debts. If such recovery is still insufficient, they cannot go against his master for such claims. In this case, the master owns the slave but not the assets gained in latter's course of business since they are owned by the slave. Yet, his liability toward the debts of the slave incurred in the business is still limited.

However, several scholars are against the practice of limited liability. For instance, Al-Baqmi argued that under Sharia, the shareholders are liable for the corporation's debts owed to the creditors because such debts are attached to their liability. In addition, the transfer of property by the shareholders to the corporation as legal entity does not change their status as the actual owners of such property because the recognition of corporation as *dhimmah* under the Sharia cannot be treated equally (in isolation) with human beings since the corporation represents the members in managing their affairs in the corporation.⁷¹ Similarly, Fahmi argued that invoking limited liability in *sharikah al-musahamah* is incompatible with the general principles of *sharikah* that all partners are liable for any losses and obligations arising from *sharikah* and their liabilities are unlimited, and surely gives harm to creditors in claiming their rights against the corporation.⁷² Basyuni also viewed that since the partners are the actual *dhimmah* of the corporation, they are liable for debts incurred by the corporation in accordance with their respective capital ratio if it fails to satisfy for the creditors.⁷³

Besides that, Al-Haqil views that *mudharabah* does not in any way support limited liability. Undeniably, in the normal course of business, the *rabbul mal* is not liable for any liability arising from the *mudharabah* beyond his capital investment in two situations: when it is duly caused by the *mudharib*'s negligence or misconduct; or when it is done below or within the capital invested. In contrast, if the *mudharib* conducted any transactions that incur more capital exceeding its initial capital investment and the rabbul mal has consented to it, he will therein be liable for any losses arising from such transactions.⁷⁴ Having said this, although he prefers the permissibility of limited liability under the Sharia, he proposed that such permissibility must be restricted with two conditions; it must be free from any fraud committed by the shareholders in avoidance of liability; or all the shareholders equally bear

Wahbah Al-Zuhaili, Al-Fiqh Al-Islami Wa Adillatuhu, Vol. 3 (Damascus, Syria: Dar Al-Fikr, 2004).

Malik M. Hafeez, "An Analysis of Corporate Entity and Limited Liability in Islamic and Western Perspectives of Corporate Governance," *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law* 2, no. 3 (2013).

Muhammad Ali El-Gari, "Athar Al-Ikhtilaf Baina Al-Shakhsiyyah Al-Tabi'iyyah Wa Al-I'tibariyyah Fi Al-Ahkam Al-Fiqhiyyah Li Mustajiddat Al-Masrafiyyah Al-Islamiyyah," in *5th Shura Fiqh Conference 2013* (Kuwait, 2013), 278.

⁷¹ Salih Zabin Al-Marzuqi Al-Baqmi, *Sharikat Al-Musahamah Fi Al-Nidzam Al-Saudi* (Saudi Arabia: Jamia'h Umm Al-Qura, 1987).

Husain Kamal Fahmi, "Al-Sharikat Al-Hadithah Wa Al-Sharikat Al-Qabidhah," in *Majallat Majma' Al-Fiqh Al-Islami Li Mu'tamar Majma' Al-Fiqh Al-Islami*, 14th Sess. (Saudi Arabia: Munadzamah Al-Mu'tamar Al-Islami, 2003).

⁷³ Basyuni, *Mabda' Hurriyyat Tadawul Al-Ashum Fi Sharikat Al-Musahamah*.

Abdullah Muhammad Al-Haqil, "Al-Masuliyyah Al-Mahdudah Fi Al-Sharikat Dirasah Ta'siliyyah Tatdbiqiyyah," Majallah Al-`Adl 25 (2019).

the losses in the corporation in proportion to their capital contribution.⁷⁵ His proposal for these two conditions indicates that piercing corporate veil may be invoked by proving fraud or adopting joint and several liability principles in sharikah. This is parallel to Cizakca's opinion that being different from the element of risk-shifting, *sharikah* under the Sharia connotes a risk-sharing among the partners in profits and losses.⁷⁶

As far as the argument of *al-`abd al-ma'dzun* is concerned, Al-Qarahdaghi rebutted El-Gari's argument that the slave owns the assets is disputed among the classical scholars whereby majority of them view that a slave does not own the property as he is also owned by his master. In addition, all the classical scholars agree that the master owns the slave's assets. Nyazee argued that the authorized slave is acting as an agent of the master. In fact, the capital possessed by him to do business is owned by the master. The liability of the master for the debts of the business is unlimited when the slave's transactions involving credit purchases are lawful in a sense that it is authorized by the master. The liability of the master is limited only when such transactions are unlawful.

Nothwithstanding the above discussions, the contemporary scholars agree that incorporating a company with unlimited liability is permissible.⁷⁹ For Al-Bashir, this feature complies with the general principle of sharikah.⁸⁰

iv. The concept of shares in sharikah al-musahamah

The contemporary scholars also disputed on the concept of shares in a *sharikah al-musahamah*. Majority of them viewed that under the Sharia, a share represents an *hissah shai`ah* (undivided share) in the capital of a corporation, just as it represents an undivided share in its assets and the rights associated with it upon conversion of the capital into tangible things, benefits, debts and so on. This view is premised on that fact the *sharikah al-musahamah* resembles *sharikah al-inan*.⁸¹

In contrast, El-Gari refutes their opinion and argues that such concept contradicts the correct concept of shares under the law. In reality, share is a property right which represents the holder's ownership in the *sharikah al-musahamah* and no more. His view is based on the fact that *sharikah al-musahamah* is not similar to *sharikah al-inan* and any attempt to equate the two will lead to misleading ruling under the Sharia.⁸²

For Al-Shubaili, share represents undivided shares of the *sharikah al-musahamah*'s assets through subordinate level. He argued that this view takes a moderate approach in between the above two views.⁸³ Despite this, he highlighted that this divergence of views on the concept of shares from Sharia perspective result into different Sharia rulings in certain aspects such as zakat obligation on the shares, investment in mixed companies with Sharia compliant and non-Sharia compliant business activities etc.⁸⁴

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- ⁷⁵ Al-Haqil. 355-356.
- Murat Çizakça, "Risk Sharing and Risk Shifting: An Historical Perspective," Borsa Istanbul Review 14, no. 4 (2014).
- ⁷⁷ Al-Qarahdaghi, Buhuth Fi Fiqh Al-Bunuk Al-Islamiyyah.
- Nyazee, Islamic Law of Business Organization: Corporations.
- ⁷⁹ Islamic Fiqh Academy, *Resolutions and Recommendations of The Council of the Islamic Fiqh Academy 1985-2000*, 1st edn (Islamic Development Bank, 2000). 130.
- Ahmad Al-Saidq Al-Bashir, "Al-Sharikah Fi Al-Fiqh Wa Al-Qanun" (Jami'ah Al-Quran Al-Karim wa Al'Ulum Al-Insaniyah Sudan, 1999). 207-208.
- 81 Al-Qarahdaghi, Buhuth Fi Fiqh Al-Bunuk Al-Islamiyyah.
- 82 El-Gari, "Al-Takyif Al-Fiqhi Li Ashum Sharikat Al-Musahamah." 198.
- Yusuf Abdullah Al-Shubaili, "Qadhaya Mua'sirah Fi Al-Zakat, Zakat Al-Duyun Al-Tijariyyah Wa Al-Ashum Al-Mamlukah Li Al-Sharikat Al-Qabidhah," in *Buhuth Nadwah Al-Barakah Al-Hadiyah Wa Al-Thalathin Li Al-Iqtisod Al-Islami*, 1st edn (Majmua'h Al-Barakah Al-Masrafiyyah, 2010).
- Yusuf Abdullah Al-Shubaili, *Abhath Fi Qadhaya Maliyyah Mu`asirah* (Dar Al-Maiman Li Al-Nashr Wa Al-Tawzi', 2020).

From the earlier discussion, it is clear that the concept of corporation under Sharia is not totally similar with the conventional corporation, albeit there is a similar recognition that company is a legal person.

i) Legal Status

The recognition of a company as a legal person under Sharia is justified by the jurisprudential discussion on the doctrine of shaksiyah i'tibariyah (الشخصية الاعتبارية). As discussed earlier, two different views have been addressed on artificial person by the Muslim jurists (shaksiyah i'tibariah). The difference of opinion lies on the application of dhimmah on entities other than human beings. It can be concluded that a corporation under Sharia can adopt the status of a body corporate as the status under the common law, and can be recognised as a legal entity, although with some modifications on the attributes.

ii) Attributes

Attributes is a something that will differentiate between the common law corporation and Sharia corporation. Under the common law, a company is a body corporate having separate legal entity from the members and having a limited liability. The company has also a right to acquire property as well as right to sue and being sued under the name of the company. Being a body corporate, a company will only cease to exist when it is deregistered under the act and is removed from the Register. A deregistration is only happened after the company is wound up.

The proposed attributes of Sharia Corporation are:

Legal Status	The basic attributes of sharikah in Islam is there is no absolute separation of legal entity since a sharikah means a mixing of shares (khalat) until it could not be distinguished from the other. Thus, it is proposed that Sharia Compliant Corporation to have a Quasi separate legal entity as discussed in Chapter 3.
Limited Liability	Sharia Compliant Corporation shall apply a Quasi Limited Liability as discussed in Chapter 3.
Perpetual	Sharia Compliant Corporation can have perpetual sucession
Succession	but subjected to the Maqasid Sharia and certain limitation depending on the Maslahah.
Right to Acquire	Sharia Compliant Corporation has a right to acquire
Property	property under its own name. However, the Sharia
	Compliant Corporation is holding the property on behalf of
	the partners as a result of the mixing capitals in the
	business.
Right to sue and	Sharia Compliant Corporation has the right to sue and being
being sued	sued under its own name due to the attributes of al-
	dhimmah attached upon it.

iii) Sharia Governance Framework

Corporate governance under a Sharia framework is different from conventional corporate governance because the former has to adhere to the rules stated in the holy Qur'an, and the

businesses cannot be involved in *riba* (interest) and *gharar* (uncertainties). It is proposed that the existing Sharia governance framework of IFI be extended to Sharia corporations with certain modifications to suit the nature of business of the companies, which are related to Islamic finance businesses. As discussed above, this Sharia governance framework was developed solely to govern the IFI. It is proposed that the existing Sharia Governance Framework of IFI be modified and adopted. The modified Sharia governance framework of the IFI could be introduced as a Corporate Goverance Code for Sharia corporations. The code shall include maqasid al-Sharia as the basis of the companies' businesses, an independepent Sharia committee to monitor and supervise the Sharia-complying aspindependentusinesses, Shura as the decision-making organ, implementation of Sharia audit, and auditing of the standard audit practices and integration of CSR as one of the company objectives.

iv) Shura as mechanism of decision making

In a corporate structure, two organs have the power to decide for a company, namely the members who decide via the general meeting and the board of directors who decide in the board of directors meeting. The power of management is mainly delegated to the board of directors via the company's articles of association. A company, having no physical personality, is not able to decide on its own. Under the Islamic law, this decision-making structure is called *Shura*. Mahmud al-Khalidi⁸⁵ defines Shura as "the meeting over something or issue as to ensure every person to ask another from such meeting for opinion of the concerned issue and to deduce a result from."

According to Al-Shawi⁸⁶, shura is a process of social participation in the opinion or the resolution, and it is a term referred as a way which is labeled by our sharia to ensure the ummah eases with it through the Sharia's pure purposes in order to reach its objectives, whereas the capability and strength which ease it along with these purposes are the true belief (aqidah) and the sharia law. Thus, shura is a consultation which comes within the thoughts of ummah and opinions of its individuals in the society, whereas the sharia, which includes shura as among its values and principles, The application of shura is clearly stated in the al-Quran, in the as-Sunnah of the prophet Muhamamad s.aw, and in the consensus of Islamic scholars. Two leading verses in Al-Quran which highlighted shura are:

"..And those who have responded to their lord and established prayer and whose affair is [determined by] consultation among themselves, and from what We have provided them, they spend.⁸⁷

"So by mercy from Allah, [O Muhammad], you were lenient with them. And if you had been rude [in speech] and harsh in heart, they would have disbanded from about you. So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him].⁸⁸

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⁸⁵ Dr. Mahmud Al-Khalidi, Nidzham Al-Shura Fi Al-Islam (1st Editio, Maktabah Al-Risalah Al-Hadithah 1986).

⁸⁶ Dr Tawfig Al-Shawi, Figh Al-Shura Wa Al-Istisharah (Dar Al-Wafa' 1990).

⁸⁷ Al-Quran, Surah Al-Shura:38

⁸⁸ Al-Quran, Surah Ali Imran:159

Abu Hurairah reported: "I never saw anyone consult his companions more often than the Messenger of Allah" and it was reported by Abdul Rahman ibn Ghanam that the Prophet said to Abu Bakr and Umar: "If you two are agree upon an opinion I would not oppose you" .

v) Sharia Audit

Many definitions have been given by the previous researchers for auditing, which can be summarised as a process of examination by an independent party using specific methods to ensure the compliance of local procedures and practices.

In light of Islamic teaching, the role of an auditor would assimilate some different approaches and objectives; upholding Sharia principles. A Sharia audit might be simply defined as an audit attestation for Sharia compliance⁹¹. The practices of auditing and accounting have been guided by the principles in the Al-Quran;

"We shall set up justice scales for the Day of Judgment, not a soul will be dealt unjustly in the least. And if there be (no more than) the weight of mustard seed, we will bring it (to account) and enough are We to take account ⁹²

The development of Islamic auditing can be seen during the time of the Prophet Muhammad s.a.w in the establishment of an institution called Hisbah⁹³. The main function of *Hisbah* is to safeguard the public interest and to ensure that Islamic principles are adhered. A special committee known as 'muhtasib' is appointed to undertake the duties of a *Hisbah*.

In Malaysia, Islamic banks are required by the Sharia Governance Framework (SGF) to establish a Sharia audit function to provide the assurances for Sharia compliance in Islamic banking operations (Bank Negara Malaysia 2011). However, this framework focuses only on Islamic financial institutions, necessitating thus a framework of Sharia auditing for Sharia corporations.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that to develop a Sharia-compliant corporation, modifications must be made to the legal attributes of the company. A Sharia Corporation shall have to be a body corporate but with quasi separate legal entity, quasi limited liability, and perpetual succession which depended upon *maslahah*.

Apart from that, there is a need to develop a Sharia Governance framework which includes the appointment of Sharia committee, the application of Shura in decision making and Sharia auditing as well as the practice of corporate social responsibility. This can be done by adopting an existing Sharia Governance framework of IFI with certain modification to include all business without limited to a financial area.

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⁸⁹ Sunan Al-Tirmidzi

⁹⁰ Dr. Mahmud Al-Khalidi (n 413).

⁹¹ Yahya and Mahzan (n 358).

⁹² Al-Quran, Surah al-Anbiya':47

⁹³ Yahya and Mahzan (n 358).

ปัจจัยส่วนผสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่ง อาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวครี่

Marketing mix factors affecting the decision-making behavior of online food ordering through delivery

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บทคัดย่อ

การดำเนินชีวิตประจำวันของมนุษย์ ที่มีภาวะะการเร่งรีบและข้อจำกัดด้านเวลาที่เกิดขึ้นในแต่ละ

อาจจะส่งผลทำให้ไม่มีเวลาในการซื้อสินค้าบริโภค การเติบโตของตลาดบริการจัดส่งอาหาร (Delivery) ผ่านแอปพลิเคชั่น ที่บริการรับส่งอาหาร (Food Delivery) ด้วยปัจจุบันธุรกิจบริการส่งอาหารที่ยังมีการ แข่งขันกันด้านส่วนแบ่งตลาดกันสูง งานวิจัยครั้งนี้มีจุดประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาพฤติกรรมในการตัดสินใจสั่ง อาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ เพื่อเปรียบเทียบเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ จำแนกตาม เพศ อายุ สถานภาพ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพและรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน แตกต่างกัน และเพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ศึกษาจากประชากรในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ที่มีพฤติกรรมในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ โดยใช้แบบสอบถามในการเก็บข้อมูล จากกลุ่มตัวอย่างจำนวน 400 สำหรับสถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้แก่ ค่าความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน ทำการทดสอบสมมติฐานด้วยสถิติ One-way ANOVA, การวิเคราะห์การ ถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple linear regression analysis: MRA)

ผลการวิจัยพบว่าปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่ง อาหารออนไลน์ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุมเทพมหานคร อยู่ในระดับมากทุกด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้าน ราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคคล ด้านกายภาพ และด้าน กระบวนการ ตามลำดับ จากการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่าปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อ พฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร คือด้านกระบวนการ และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ส่วนเพศที่ต่างกันไม่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหาร ออนไลน์ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุมเทพมหานคร ในขณะที่อายุ สถานภาพ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ ต่างกัน ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครที่แตกต่างกันอย่างมี นัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ ระดับ 0.5

คำสำคัญ: ปัจจัยส่วนผสมทางการตลาดพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจ อาหารดิลิเวอร์รี่

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Abstract

Human daily life with the rush and time constraints that occur each day It may result in not having time to buy consumer products. Growth of the food delivery service market (Food Delivery) through applications At the food delivery service (Food Delivery), at present the food delivery service business still has high competition for market share. The purpose of this research is to study the behavior of people in deciding to order food online via delivery in order to compare the decision to order food online, classified by gender, age, status, and educational level. Occupations and average monthly income are different, and it is important to study marketing mix factors that affect the decision to order food online. Study the population in Bangkok who have the behavior of deciding to order food online. Using a questionnaire to collect data from a sample of 400, statistics used in data analysis include frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Perform hypothesis testing with one-way ANOVA and multiple linear regression analysis (MRA).

The results of the research found that marketing mix factors affect decision-making behavior when ordering food online through delivery. In the Bangkok area, it is at a high level in every aspect, including products, prices, and distribution channels. marketing promotion aspect, human aspect, physical aspect, and process aspect, respectively, from the hypothesis testing It was found that marketing mix factors affect the decision-making behavior of ordering food online through delivery. In Bangkok, namely the process side and the marketing promotion side, As for different genders, it does not affect the decision-making behavior of ordering food online via delivery. In the Bangkok area, age, status, education level, occupation, and income are different. Affects decision-making behavior in ordering food delivery in Bangkok that is significantly different at the 0.5 level.

Keywords: Marketing mix factors and decision behavior Food Delivery

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บทนำ

การดำเนินชีวิตประจำวันของมนุษย์ ที่มีภาวะะการเร่งรีบและข้อจำกัดด้านเวลาที่เกิดขึ้นในแต่ละ วันอาจจะส่งผลทำให้ไม่มีเวลาในการซื้อสินค้าบริโภคจากสถานที่ ร้านค้า ห้างร้าน และเมื่อมีการพัฒนา แอปพลิเคชันอย่างมากมายที่ใช้ในการดำเนินชีวิตของมนุษย์ อาทิ การเติบโตของตลาดบริการจัดส่งอาหาร (Delivery) ผ่านแอปพลิเคชัน ซึ่งมีผู้ประกอบการ ที่พัฒนาแอปพลิเคชันต่าง ๆ ที่บริการรับส่งอาหาร (Food Delivery) ด้วยปัจจุบันธุรกิจบริการส่งอาหารที่ยังมีการแข่งขันกันด้านส่วนแบ่งตลาดกันสูงมีหลาย ๆ บริษัท เข้ามา เช่น LINE MAN, Uber Eats, Grab และ Food Panda (SCB SME, 2560) และด้วยเทคโนโลยีได้ เข้ามามีบทบาทต่อมนุษย์เรามากขึ้นเรื่อยๆ ด้วยความก้าวหน้าและการเติบโตของระบบเครือข่าย อินเตอร์เน็ต (Internet) และเทคโนโลยีการสื่อสาร ทำให้การติดต่อสื่อสารเป็นไปอย่างก้าวกระโดดและได้ เปลี่ยนวิถีการสื่อสารของคนในสังคม การดำเนินชีวิต รวมถึงการดำเนินธุรกิจอีกด้วย

และด้วยพฤติกรรม Hybrid Work และความคุ้นชิน ประกอบกับการกระตุ้นตลาดโดยใช้โปรโมชั่น ของผู้ประกอบการ น่าจะทำให้ลูกค้าผู้ใช้บริการที่เคยใช้อยู่แล้ว ซึ่งส่วนใหญ่เป็นกลุ่มวัยทำงาน Gen Y และกลุ่มวัยรุ่น Gen Z ยังคงใช้บริการต่อเนื่อง ขณะเดียวกัน ผู้ประกอบการธุรกิจร้านอาหาร ในกลุ่ม Fast Food ให้ความสำคัญกับการทำตลาด Food Delivery การปรับรูปแบบธุรกิจร้านอาหาร มายัง Cloud kitchen และ Ghost kitchen ของผู้ประกอบการรายใหญ่ รวมถึงผู้ให้บริการแพลตฟอร์ม จัดส่งอาหารไปยังที่พัก ที่เน้นเจาะไปยังชุมชน ชานเมืองและในต่างจังหวัด เพื่อให้เข้าถึงกลุ่มลูกค้าใหม่ได้ มากขึ้น ก็น่าจะช่วยเพิ่มฐานผู้ใช้ทั้งฝั่งผู้บริโภคและร้านอาหารที่มีคุณภาพให้เข้ามาในระบบมากขึ้น

ด้วยเหตุนี้ผู้วิจัยจึงได้จัดทำงานวิจัยเพื่อทำการศึกษา ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อ พฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในส่วนปัจจัยประชากรศาสตร์ และปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ซึ่งจะนำไปสู่พฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิ เวอรี่ โดยจากการวิจัยที่ได้รับจะเป็นประโยชน์แก่ผู้ประกอบการธุรกิจในด้านของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจร้านอาหาร และผู้ประกอบการส่งอาหารเพื่อนำเอาไปพัฒนา และปรับปรุงเสริมสร้างองค์กรเพื่อตอบสนองความ ต้องการของลูกค้าได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ และเพิ่มความสามารถของผู้ประกอบการให้ใช้ในการแข่งขัน และยังเป็นการสร้างธุรกิจแก่ผู้ที่สนใจในธุรกิจบริการส่งอาหารเพื่อที่จะนำไปพัฒนา ก่อตั้ง เป็นจุด ศูนย์กลางในการดำเนินธุรกิจได้อย่างสมบูรณ์และมีปริสิทธิภาพ

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับของปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่

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- 2. เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบปัจจัยด้านประชากรศาสตร์ที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหาร ออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบปัจจัยด้านส่วนผสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมในสั่งอาหาร คอนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่

แนวคิด ทฤษฎีและงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

2.1 แนวคิดและทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับด้านประชากรศาสตร์

Hanna and Wozniak (2001), Shiffman and Kanuk (2003) (อ้างใน สุวนันท์ สุขเจริญ 2564) ได้ ให้ความหมายของลักษณะ ทางประชากรศาสตร์ไว้คล้ายคลึงกัน โดยกล่าวว่า ลักษณะทาง ประชากรศาสตร์หมายถึง ข้อมูล 9 อย่าง เกี่ยวกับตัวบุคคล เช่น อายุ เพศ การศึกษา อาชีพ รายได้ศาสนา และเชื้อชาติซึ่งมีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภค ซึ่งโดยทั่ว ไปแล้วใช้เป็นลักษณะพื้นฐานที่นักการตลาด มักจะนำ มาพิจารณา สำหรับการแบ่งส่วนตลาด (Market Segmentation) โดยนำมาเชื่อมโยงกับความ ต้องการความชอบ และอัตราการใช้สินค้าของผู้บริโภค

2.1 ทฤษฎีและแนวคิดเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)

Kotler (1997, p. 92) ได้กล่าวไว้ว่า ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (Marketing Mix) หมายถึง ตัวแปรหรือเครื่องมือทางการตลาดที่สามารถควบคุมได้ บริษัทมักจะนำมาใช้ร่วมกันเพื่อตอบสนอง ความพึงพอใจ และความต้องการของลูกค้าที่เป็นกลุ่มเป้าหมาย แต่เดิมส่วนประสมการทางตลาดจะมี เ พี ย ง แ ค่ 4 ตัวแปรเท่านั้น (4Ps) ได้แก่ ผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) ราคา (Price) สถานที่หรือช่องทางการ จัดจำหน่าย ผลิตภัณฑ์ (Place) การส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion) ต่อมามีการคิดตัวแปรเพิ่มเติมขึ้นมา อีก 3 ตัวแปร ได้แก่ บุคคล (People) ด้านกายภาพ (Physical Evidence) และกระบวนการ (Process) เพื่อให้สอดคล้อง กับแนวคิดที่สำคัญทางการตลาดสมัยใหม่ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งกับธุรกิจ ทางด้านการบริการ ดังนั้นจึงรวม เรียกได้ว่าเป็นส่วนประสมทางการตลาดแบบ 7Ps

2.2 ทฤษฎีและแนวคิดเกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมของผู้บริโภคในการตัดสินใจซื้อ

ฉัตรยาพร เสมอใจ (2550) การตัดสินใจการซื้อการใช้ และการประเมินผลการใช้สินคา หรือ บริการของบุคคลซึ่งจะมีความสำคัญต่อความอยู่รอดขององค์การทั้งในปัจจุบัน และอนาคต ดังนั้น การตลาดจึงควรศึกษาถึงพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคโดยเริ่มต้นการศึกษาจากการทำความเข้าใจ ความหมาย และ บทบาทของบุคคล ได้แก่ลูกค้า ผู้บริโภค ผู้คาดหวัง และผู้ซื้อ ซึ่งบทบาทของ ผู้บริโภคจะแบ่งออกเป็น 5 บทบาท คือ

- 1. ผู้ริเริ่ม (Initiator) บุคคลที่รับรู้ถึงความจำเป็นหรือความต้องการ ริเริ่มซื้อ และเสนอความคิด
 กี่ ย ว กั บ
 ความต้องการผลิตภัณฑ์ชนิดใดชนิดหนึ่ง
- 2. ผู้มีอิทธิพล(Influence) บุคคลที่ใช้คำพูดหรือการกระทำตั้งใจหรือไม่ได้ตั้งใจ ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการ ตัดสินใจซื้อการซื้อ และการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์ หรือบริการ
- 3. ผู้ตัดสินใจ (Decision) บุคคลผู้ตัดสินใจหรือมีส่วนในการตัดสินใจว่าจะซื้อหรือไม่ซื้ออะไร ซื้อ อย่างไร หรือซื้อที่ไหน
 - 4.ผู้ซื้อ (Buyer) บุคคลที่ซื้อสินค้าจริง
 - 5.ผู้ใช้(User) บุคคลที่เกี่ยวข้องโดยตรงกับการบริโภคการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์ หรือบริการ

เสรี วงษ์มณฑา (2552) ได้กล่าวว่า พฤติกรรมผู้บริ โภค (Consumer Behavior) เป็นการศึกษา เรื่องการ ตอบสนองความต้องการและความจำเป็ น (Needs) ของผู้บริโภคให้เกิดความพอใจ (Satisfaction) นักการตลาดจะ สามารถตอบสนองผู้บริโภคให้เกิดความพอใจได้นั้น จึงจำเป็นต้องทำความ เข้าใจผู้บริโภค เพราะถ้าไม่เข้าใจว่า ผู้บริโภคคือใคร ไม่เข้าใจว่าเขาต้องการอะไร ชอบสิ่งใด ไม่ชอบสิ่งใด ก็ ไม่สามารถตอบสนองความต้องการของเขาได้

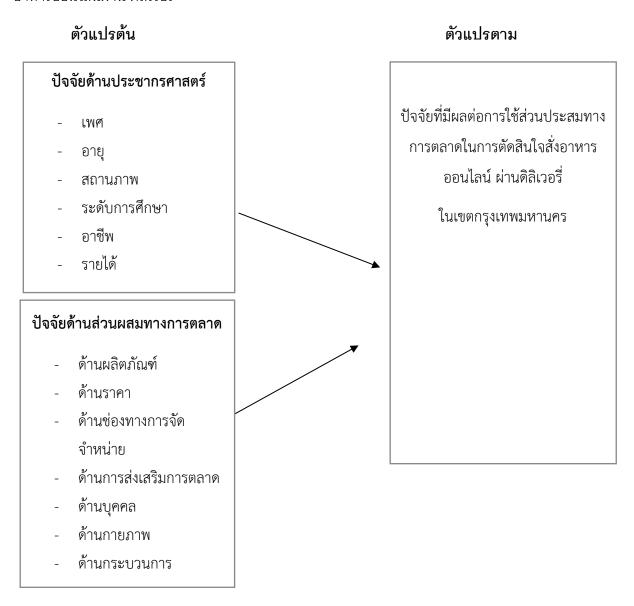
ณัฐพล ใยไพโรจน์ม,(2560:49-54) พฤติกรรมผู้บริโภค หมายถึง การตัดสินใจและการกระทำของ ผู้บริโภค เกี่ยวกับการซื้อและการใช้สินค้าหรือบริการ เพื่อตอบสนองต่อความต้องการและความพึงพอใจ ของตน ประกอบด้วย 6W 1Hดังนี้

- 1. Who ใครคือกลุ่มเป้าหมาย
- 2. What ผู้บริโภคต้องการอะไร
- 3. Where ผู้บริโภคซื้อที่ใหน
- 4. When ผู้บริโภคซื้อเมื่อไหร่
- 5. Why ทำไมผู้บริโภคจึงตัดสินใจซื้อ
- 6. Whom ใครมีส่วนร่วมในการ ตัดสินใจซื้อ
- 7. How ผู้บริโภคซื้ออย่างไร

กรอบแนวคิดในการวิจัย

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จากการศึกษาแนวคิดและทฤษฎีต่าง ๆ รวมทั้งงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องข้างต้น ผู้วิจัยได้นำ แนวคิด และทฤษฎีต่าง ๆ ที่ได้จากการทบทวนวรรณกรรม มากำหนดเป็นกรอบแนวคิดของงานวิจัย เพื่อใช้เป็น แนวทางในการดำเนินงานวิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนผสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่ง คาหารคอนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่



ระเบียบวิถีวิจัย

การศึกษาค้นคว้าครั้งนี้ เป็นปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจ เลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ โดยมีวิธีวิจัยในรูปแบบของการสำรวจ (Survey Research) ซึ่งการ เก็บข้อมูลจะใช้การเก็บ รวบรวมข้อมูล โดยทำการแจกแบบสอบถามออนไลน์ Google form เครื่องมือที่ เรียกว่า แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire) ประกอบกับการใช้โปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปสำหรับสรุปผลการวิจัย เพื่อ ทำการวิเคราะห์ ข้อมูลทางสถิติที่ได้จากการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากกลุ่มตัวอย่างซึ่งผู้วิจัยทดสอบ แบบสอบถามโดยตรวจสอบความเชื่อมั่น พบว่าในภาพรวมมีค่า Cronbach's Alpha = 95 ถือว่า แบบสอบถามมีความเหมาะสมเพื่อใช้ในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล โดยใช้ สถิติเชิงพรรณนา ได้แก่ ค่าความถี่ ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และทำการทดสอบ สมมติฐานด้วยสถิติ One-way ANOVA และ วิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis : MRA) ในการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ผู้วิจัย ได้ ตระหนักถึงเรื่องจริยธรรมการวิจัยเป็นสำคัญ ก่อนการเก็บข้อมูลได้แจ้งรายละเอียดวัตถุประสงค์ให้ ผู้ตอบ แบบสอบถามทราบ และให้ตอบแบบสอบถามด้วยความสมัครใจ รวมถึงได้เก็บรักษาข้อมูลส่วน บุคคลไว้ เป็นความลับ

ผลการวิจัย

จากผลการวิจัยเรื่องปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่ง อาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ จากจำนวนกลุ่มตัวอย่างทั้งสิ้น 400 คน สามารถสรุปผลตามวัตถุประสงค์การ วิจัยได้ ดังนี้

1 จากการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลระดับปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ที่ส่งผลต่อปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการใช้ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดในการ ตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุดทุกด้าน (\overline{X} = 4.32 , SD = 0.62) เมื่อ พิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน เรียงลำดับจากค่าเฉลี่ยมากไปหาน้อย พบว่าที่มีผลต่อ พฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจมากที่สุดคือ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์อยู่ในระดับมาก (\overline{X} = 4.37 , SD = 0.67) ด้านการ ส่งเสริมการตลาดมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจอยู่ในระดับมาก (\overline{X} = 4.34 , SD = 0.67), ด้านกระบวนการ(\overline{X} = 4.34 , SD = 0.67) ด้านข่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย (\overline{X} = 4.33 , SD = 0.68) ด้านกายภาพ(\overline{X} = 4.32 , SD = 0.67) ด้านบุคคล (\overline{X} = 4.31 , SD = 0.69) และสุดท้ายด้านราคา(\overline{X} = 4.33 , SD = 0.68) ตามลำดับ เมื่อพิจารณาในแต่ละด้าน ดังนี้ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์อันดับแรก เป็นรายละเอียดของร้านอาหารและเมนูแยก ขัดเจน มีเมนูที่หลากหลาย ค้นหาง่าย มากที่สุด อยู่ที่ (\overline{X} = 4.42 , SD = 0.78) รองลงมา ร้านค้าที่ฝากขาย มีรูปแบบที่หลากหลาย และประเภทสินค้าที่สั่งขัดเจนมีความสวยงามน่ารับประทานอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด อยู่ที่ (\overline{X} = 4.40 , SD = 0.79) ความมีชื่อเสียงของดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ผู้ให้บริการมากที่สุด (\overline{X} = 4.36 , SD = 0.80) รูปแบบการจัดวางสินค้าบนแอปพิเคชั่นมีความน่าสนใจและการบรรจุวัตถุดิบของสินค้ามี เอกลักษณ์ที่น่าจดจำมีความเหมาะสม มากที่สุด (\overline{X} = 4.35 , SD = 0.80) และเป็นดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ที่

สร้างความเชื่อมั่นให้กับผู้บริโภคในเรื่องการจัดส่งผลิตภัณฑ์มากที่สุด ($m{X}$ =4.33 , SD = 0.78) ด้านราคา อันดับแรก เป็นรายละเอียดของร้านอาหารและเมนูแยกซัดเจน มีเมนูที่หลากหลาย ค้นหาง่าย มากที่สุด อยู่ ที่ (X=4.42 , SD = 0.78) รองลงมา ร้านค้าที่ฝากขายมีรูปแบบที่หลากหลาย และประเภทสินค้าที่สั่ง ชัดเจนมีความสวยงามน่ารับประทานอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด อยู่ที่ ($m{X}$ =4.40 , SD = 0.79) ความมีชื่อเสียง ของดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ผู้ให้บริการมากที่สุด (X =4.36 , SD = 0.80) รูปแบบการจัดวางสินค้าบน แอปพิเคชั่นมีความน่าสนใจและการบรรจุวัตถุดิบของสินค้ามีเอกลักษณ์ที่น่าจดจำมีความเหมาะสม มาก ที่สุด (X=4.35 , SD = 0.80) และเป็นดิลิเวอรี่(Delivery) ที่สร้างความเชื่อมั่นให้กับผู้บริโภคในเรื่องการ จัดส่งผลิตภัณฑ์มากที่สุด (X =4.33 , SD = 0.78) ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย) อันดับแรก เป็น รายละเอียดของผู้บริโภคสามารถกดสั่งแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery)ได้ง่ายสะดวกไม่ซับซ้อน มาก ที่สุด อยู่ที่ (X =4.37 , SD = 0.75) รองลงมา แอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มีร้านค้าที่เข้ามาวางจัด จำหน่ายสินค้าโดยมีทำเลที่ตั้งใกล้ ๆ กับสถานที่บ้าน / ทำงานอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด อยู่ที่ ($m{X}$ =4.34 , SD = 0.79) ช่องทางในการใช้งานผ่านแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มีการแจ้งขั้นตอน กระบวนการ และ สามารถติดตามคำสั่งซื้อได้ชัดเจน เข้าใจง่ายมากที่สุด($m{X}$ =4.34 , SD = 0.77) ท่านสามารถสั่งซื้อสินค้า เมื่อใดก็ได้ตามต้องการผ่านแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) เนื่องจากมีช่องทางในการจำหน่ายในเวลาที่ เหมาะสมมากที่สุด (X =4.33 , SD = 0.77) และการจัดส่งของแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) สั่ง อาหารในแต่ละครั้งมีความรวดเร็วประหยัดเวลามากที่สุด ($m{X}$ =4.31 , SD = 0.80) ด้านการส่งเสริม การตลาด อันดับแรก เป็นมีการจัดโปรโมชั่นอย่างต่อเนื่อง เช่น การให้ส่วนลด ค่าอาหารและส่วนลดค่า จัดส่ง การแจกผลิตภัณฑ์ในช่วงเทศกาล มากที่สุด อยู่ที่ ($m{X}$ =4.37 , SD = 0.74) รองลงมา มีการโฆษณา ตามสื่อออนไลน์อื่นๆ เช่น Facebook , IG , Youtube เพื่อให้เข้าถึงผู้ใช้บริการมากขึ้นอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด อยู่ที่ ($m{X}$ =4.36 , SD = 0.789) มีคูปองส่วนลดในการสะสมแต้ม จูงใจต่อการใช้บริการ มากที่สุด ($m{X}$ =4.34 , SD = 0.789) มีการจัดโปรโมชั้นร่วมกับร้านอาหารในดิลิเวอรี่ มากที่สุด (X =4.33 , SD = 0.75) และการลงประชาสัมพันธ์อย่างต่อเนื่องของแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ทำให้เห็นบ่อยกว่าตัวเลือก ที่ า ก X SD = 0.81) ด้านบุคคล อันดับแรก พนักงานส่งอาหารมีการบริการที่ดี พูดจาสุภาพและมี อัธยาศัยที่ดีต่อ การบริการ มากที่สุด อยู่ที่ (X =4.37 , SD = 0.76) เมื่อพนักงานส่งของแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มาถึงลูกค้าสามารถสร้างความประทับใจได้จากการบริการและเอาใจใส่กับผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ส่งไม่เกิดความ เสียหายในระหว่างการขนส่งอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด อยู่ที่ (X =4.34 , SD = 0.76) พนักงานส่งอาหารมี ทักษะในการให้บริการรู้รายละเอียด ของร้านอาหารที่สั่งและพื้นที่จัดส่งได้ชัดเจนถูกต้องรวมไปถึง สามารถ

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แก้ไขสถานการณ์เฉพาะหน้าได้ มากที่สุด ($m{X}$ =4.30 , SD = 0.79) และเมื่อเกิดปัญหาทีมสนับสนุนฝ่าย Call center สามารถให้ ความช่วยเหลือและช่วยแก้ปัญหาได้ทันสถานการณ์ มากที่สุด (X =4.25 , SD = 0.84) ด้านกายภาพ อันดับแรก เป็นแอปพิเคชั่นในดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) เข้าถึงทุกเฟตฟอร์มสามารถดาว โหลดได้ง่าย มากที่สุด อยู่ที่ ($m{X}$ =4.38, SD = 0.75) รองลงมา คุณภาพของสินค้าที่ลงบนแอปพิเคชั่นดิลิ เวอรี่ (Delivery) ตรงตามหน้าเพจที่แจ้งอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด อยู่ที่ (X=4.33 , SD = 0.75) แอปพิเคชั่น ในดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มีความแตกต่างจากคู่แข่งขัน ซัดเจนมากที่สุด ($m{X}$ =4.30 , SD = 0.78) และการ จัดรูปแบบหน้าเพจ สวยงาม มีระบบที่ทันสมัยเข้าถึงง่ายมากที่สุด ($m{X}$ =4.30 , SD = 0.78) และด้าน กระบวนการ อันดับแรก โดยภาพรวมท่านรู้สึกพึ่งพอใจจากการใช้บริการสั่งอาหารผ่านแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิ เวอรี่ (Delivery) มากที่สุด อยู่ที่ (X =4.38, SD = 0.76) รองลงมา มีขั้นตอนในการสั่งซื้อสินค้าผ่าน แอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ไม่ซับซ้อน ชัดเจน ง่ายต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อสินค้ามากที่สุด อยู่ที่ ($m{X}$ =4.36 , SD = 0.78) ท่านมีความคิดว่าท่านจะแนะนำเพื่อน คนในครอบครัวให้สั่งอาหารผ่านแอปพิเคชั่น บนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด อยู่ที่ ($m{X}$ =4.36 , SD = 0.75) มีกระบวนการบริการหลังการ ขายของแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ที่สื่อถึงการมีความมากที่สุด ($m{X}$ =4.31 , SD = 0.78) จาก ประสบการณ์ในการสั่งสินค้าผ่านแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ท่านมีความรู้สึกที่ดีและคิดว่าจะ กลับมาซื้อซ้ำอีก มากที่สุด (X =4.31 , SD = 0.77) ช่วงเวลาตั้งแต่เริ่มต้นกดสั่งอาหารจนพนักงานจัดส่ง อาหาร เรียบร้อยแล้ว ใช้เวลาในการดำเนินการที่เหมาะสม มากที่สุด ($m{X}$ =4.31 , SD = 0.76) และการ ติดต่อประสานงานไม่ว่าจะเป็นเจ้าของร้านหรือทีมดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ประสานงานกันเป็นอย่างดี มาก ที่สด (X = 4.29 , SD = 0.78)

2.เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบปัจจัยด้านประชากรศาสตร์ที่ส่งผลต่อปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการใช้ส่วนประสม ทางการตลาดในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ผลการวิจัยพบว่า เพศที่ต่างกัน ส่งผลต่อปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการใช้ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่แตกต่างกัน โดยเพศชายมีการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑลมากกว่าเพศหญิง อายุต่างกัน ส่งผลต่อปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการใช้ส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครที่ไม่แตกต่าง กัน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 เมื่อเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างด้วยวิธี พบว่าประชากรช่วงอายุ มากกว่า 50 ปีขึ้นไปมีพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล มากกว่าทุกช่วงอายุ ที่แตกต่างกันสถานะภาพต่างกัน ส่งผลต่อปัจจัยที่มี ผลต่อการใช้ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ในเขต

กรุงเทพมหานครอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 เมื่อเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างกัน พบว่าข้อมูล สถานะในภาพรวมมีพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล ที่ไม่แตกต่างกัน การศึกษาที่ต่างกันส่งผลต่อปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการใช้ส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครที่ไม่แตกต่าง กัน อย่างมี โดยการศึกษาต่ำกว่า ปริญญาตรีจะมีการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑลมากที่สุด อาชีพที่ต่างกันส่งผลต่อปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการใช้ส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครไม่แตกต่างกัน อย่างมี นัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 นักเรียนนักศึกษามีการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑลมากที่สุด รายได้ที่ต่างกันส่งผลต่อปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการใช้ ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดในการตัดสินใจสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ผ่านดิลิเวอรี่ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครไม่ แตกต่างกัน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 เมื่อเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่าง รายได้ที่ 45,001 - 60,000 บาท มีความแตกต่างมากกว่ารายได้อื่นๆ

อภิปรายผล

จากผลการวิจัยเรื่องปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่ง อาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ สามารถนำประเด็นมาอภิปรายผล ดังนี้

บ้าจัยส่วนประชากรศาสตร์ที่แตกต่างกันส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ ผ่า นิดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน ด้านเพศที่แตกต่างกันส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือก สั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่านผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่ไม่แตกต่างกัน ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า ค่า Sig. ในภาพรวมน้อยกว่ากว่า 0.05 โดยเพศหญิงมีพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหาร อ อ น ไ ล น์ ผ่ า นิดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มากกว่าเพศชาย ด้านอายุที่แตกต่างส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่านผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่แตกต่างกัน ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า พบว่า ค่า Sig. ในภาพรวมน้อยกว่ากว่า 0.05 พบว่าประชากรช่วงอายุต่ำกว่า 20 ปี มีพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มากกว่า ทุกช่วงอายุ ด้าน สถานภาพแตกต่างส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ในเขต กรุง เทพ ม ห า น ค ร ที่ แ ต ก ต่ า ง กั น ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า พบว่า ค่า Sig. ในภาพรวมน้อยกว่ากว่า 0.05 พบว่าสถานะภาพสมรสมี

พฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่แตกต่าง กับ สถานโสตหย่าร้างและแยกกันอยู่ ซึ่งสถานโสตมีการสั่งอาหารมากกว่า ด้านการศึกษาแตกต่างส่งผลต่อ ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่านผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่ แตกต่างกัน ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า พบว่า ค่า Sig. ในภาพรวมน้อยกว่ากว่า 0.05 โดยการศึกษา ต่ำกว่าปริญญาตรีจะมีการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครมากที่สุด ด้าน อาชีพแตกต่างส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่านผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ที่แตกต่างกัน ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า ค่า พบว่า ค่า Sig. ในภาพรวมน้อยกว่า กว่า 0.05 อาชีพนักเรียนนักศึกษามีการพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มากที่สุด ด้านรายได้ที่แตกต่างส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกสั่งอาหาร ออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มากที่สุด ด้านรายได้ที่ 45,001 - 60,000 บาท มีความแตกต่างมากกว่ารายได้ อื่นๆ และรายได้ต่ำกว่า 15,000 บาท มีพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานครมากที่สุด

บ้จจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหาร ออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุดทุกด้าน (\overline{X} =4.32 , SD = 0.62) เมื่อ พิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน เรียงลำดับจากค่าเฉลี่ยมากไปหาน้อย พบว่าที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจมาก ที่สุดคือ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์อยู่ในระดับมาก (\overline{X} = 4.37 , SD = 0.67) ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาดมีผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจอยู่ในระดับมาก (\overline{X} =4.34 , SD = 0.67), ด้านกระบวนการ(\overline{X} = 4.34 , SD = 0.67) ด้านช่องทาง การจัดจำหน่าย (\overline{X} = 4.33 , SD = 0.68) ด้านกายภาพ(\overline{X} = 4.32 , SD = 0.67) ด้านบุคคล (\overline{X} = 4.31 , SD = 0.69) และสุดท้ายด้านราคา(\overline{X} = 4.33 , SD = 0.68) ตามลำดับ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ อันดับแรกจะเป็น รายละเอียดของร้านอาหารและเมนูแยกชัดเจน มีเมนูที่หลากหลาย ค้นหาง่ายรองลงมาร้านค้าที่ฝากขายมี รูปแบบที่หลากหลาย และประเภทสินค้าที่ส่งชัดเจนมีความสวยงามน่ารับประทาน ด้านการส่งเสริม การตลาด อันดับแรก เป็นมีการจัดโปรโมชั่นอย่างต่อเนื่อง เช่น การให้ส่วนลด ค่าอาหารและส่วนลดค่า จัดส่ง การแจกผลิตภัณฑ์ในช่วงเทศกาล มากที่สุด รองลงมา มีการโฆษณาตามสื่อออนไลน์อื่นๆ เช่น Facebook , IG , Youtube เพื่อให้เข้าถึงผู้ใช้บริการมากขึ้นอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ด้านกระบวนการ อันดับ แรก โดยภาพรวมท่านรู้สึกพึงพอใจจากการใช้บริการล้งอาหารผ่านแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มาก ที่สุด รองลงมา มีขั้นตอนในการสั่งซื้อสินค้าผ่านแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) ไม่ขับซ้อน ขัดเจน ง่าย ต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อสินค้ามากที่สุด ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย อันดับแรก เป็นรายละเอียดของ

ผู้บริโภคสามารถกดสั่งแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery)ได้ง่ายสะดวกไม่ซับซ้อน มากที่สุด รองลงมา
แอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มีร้านค้าที่เข้ามาวางจัดจำหน่ายสินค้าโดยมีทำเลที่ตั้งใกล้ ๆ กับสถานที่
บ้าน / ทำงานอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ด้านกายภาพ อันดับแรก เป็นแอปพิเคชั่นในดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) เข้าถึง
ทุกเฟตฟอร์มสามารถดาวโหลดได้ง่าย มากที่สุด รองลงมา คุณภาพของสินค้าที่ลงบนแอปพิเคชั่นดิลิเวอรี่
(Delivery) ตรงตามหน้าเพจที่แจ้งอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ด้านบุคคล อันดับแรก พนักงานส่งของแอปพิเคชั่น
บนิดลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มาถึงลูกค้าสามารถสร้างความประทับใจได้จากการบริการและเอาใจใส่กับ
ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ส่งไม่เกิดความเสียหายในระหว่างการขนส่งอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุดและสุดท้ายด้านราคา อันดับ
แรกสินค้าที่ขายผ่านแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มีการแจ้งราคาซัดเจนที่เป็นมาตรฐาน รองลงมา
ราคาของสินค้าที่ขายผ่านแอปพิเคชั่นบนดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) มีหลากหลายราคาสามารถเข้าถึงได้ง่ายและ
ชำระได้หลายวิธีสะดวกรวดเร็ว แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อ
พฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร คือด้าน
กระบอนการและด้านการส่งเลริมการส่งอาหารออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร คือด้าน

5.3.1 ข้อเสนอแนะผลจากการวิจัย

- ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ควรมีโปรโมชั่นที่จัดมีความดึงดูดให้เข้าร่วมกิจกรรม จัดโปรโมชั่น และโฆษณาประชาสัมพันธ์อย่างต่อเนื่องเหมาะสม โดยการจัดโปรโมชั่น ส่วนลดใน การจัดส่งการสะสม แต้มเหมาะสม ด้านบุคคล ควรมีการจัดอบรมมาตรฐานการให้บริการ พนักงานพูดจาสุภาพ และมีความ กระตือรือรันในการให้บริการ ด้านกายภาพ ควรมีการจัดภาพถ่ายที่สวยงามมีความดึงดูดใจผู้ซื้อ ด้านกระบวนการ ควรมีการจัดระยะเวลาในการรอรับออเดอร์และการจัดส่งและการขนส่งที่รวดเร็วใสใจ รายละเอียดในการับและส่งสินค้าถึงผู้บริโภค

5.3.2 ข้อเสนอแนะเพื่อการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งต่อไป

ข้อเสนอแนะผลจากการวิจัย

- ควรศึกษาปัจจัยด้านอื่น ๆ เพิ่มเติม เช่น ปัจจัยด้านการกดรับออเดอร์ของพนักงานดิลิเวอร์รี่ ปัจจัยด้านกระบวนการตอบรับข้อความของพนักงานขนส่งสินค้า ปัจจัยด้านการเลือกลงแอปพิเคชั่นบน มือถือาเป็นต้นควรมีการศึกษาถึงแนวทางการพัฒนาความพึงพอใจของการตัดสินใจใช้บริการสั่งอาหาร

ออนไลน์ผ่าน ดิลิเวอรี่ (Delivery) และทำการวิจัยมุมกว้างไม่เจาะจงในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล เพื่อเบรียบเทียบผลที่ได้จากการศึกษาว่าเหมือนหรือต่างกันอย่างไร

- -ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับสถานประกอบการ
- ควรจะมีการควบคุมการรับออเดอร์จากไรน์แมนให้มีการครอบคลุมพื้นที่และมีมาตราการสำหรับ การปฏิเสธลูกค้าทำให้เสียเวลาในการสั่งวื้อและรอเวลานาน ควรมีมาตราการจากสถานประกอบการ
- การจดบันทึกในการรับออเดอร์ควรมีข้อความตอบกลับอย่างรวดเร็วเพื่อง่ายต่อการตัดสินใจของ ผู้บริโภคและมีสันยานที่สามารถติดต่อได้หลายช่องทางในการตอบกลับ

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มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์

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ศิลปะลายกำมะลอกับการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ตามแนวคิดของเดวิด โคล์บ

Kammalor Art and David Kolb's Experiential Learning Style

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บทคัดย่อ

บทความนี้เป็นการนำเสนอแนวคิดการจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ในการเรียนลาย กำมะลอ เพื่อให้ผู้เรียนเกิดความรู้ ความเข้าใจ มีทักษะในการสร้างสรรค์ และเจตคติที่ดีในการสร้างสรรค์ ศิลปะลายกำมะลออันเป็นการอนุรักษ์ศิลปะของไทยแขนงนี้ให้คงอยู่เป็นมรดกของชาติไทยสืบต่อไป

ศิลปะลายกำมะลอ หรือ งานเขียนสีกำมะลอ เป็นศิลปะแขนงหนึ่งของศิลปะไทยในรูปแบบของ จิตรกรรมไทยแบบพหุรงค์ เป็นการผสมผสานเทคนิคทางศิลปะสองแขนงเข้าด้วยกัน คือ การระบายสีฝุ่น ตามแบบอย่างของจีนกับการเขียนศิลปะลายรดน้ำของไทย การเรียนรู้การสร้างสรรค์ศิลปะลายกำมะลอ ต้องอาศัยประสบการณ์ และทักษะที่มีความชำนาญเป็นอย่างมาก การส่งเสริมผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนของ ผู้เรียนนั้นต้องอาศัยการจัดการเรียนรู้ที่หลากหลายในบางรูปแบบเป็นการบูรณาการการจัดการเรียนการ สอนศิลปะและทางด้านวิชาการอื่นเข้าด้วยกันประกอบกับการนำแนวคิดและทฤษฎีด้านนวัตกรรม และ เทคโนโลยีการสอนมาใช้กับการจัดการเรียนรู้ด้านศิลปะเป็นการเรียนรู้ที่ต้องมีการฝึกปฏิบัติ ซึ่งมีแนวคิด และทฤษฎีในการจัดการเรียนรู้วิธีการหนึ่งที่สามารถพัฒนาผู้เรียนโดยการเปิดโอกาสให้ผู้เรียนมี ประสบการณ์ทางการเรียนมากยิ่งขึ้น คือ "การจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์"

คำสำคัญ : ศิลปะไทย, ศิลปะลายกำมะลอ, การเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์

Abstracts

This article proposes an experiential learning approach for the study of Kammalor Art, aiming to cultivate knowledge, understanding, creative skills, and a positive attitude towards the creation of Kammalor Art. This article serves the dual purpose of preserving this particular Thai art form and fostering its continued legacy as a national heritage.

Kammalor Art is a distinct genre of Thai art characterized by polychromatic Thai painting. It involves the amalgamation of artistic techniques from two realms: the dusting technique derived from Chinese traditions and the Thai lacquer work painting. In fact, the creation of Kammalor Art demands experiential learning and a high level of skills. Effectively promoting the learning outcomes of individuals engaging in Kammalor Art necessitates diverse experiential learning

approaches, which involve integrating art education and other academic disciplines, along with applying innovative teaching methodologies and technology. Learning Kammalor Art requires practical training, grounded in a pedagogical framework and theory that opens opportunities for students to enhance their learning experiences through "experiential learning".

Keywords: Thai art, Kammalor Art, Experiential learning

บทนำ

ศิลปะเป็นสิ่งที่สะท้อนถึงอารมณ์ความรู้สึกนึกคิดของบุคคล สังคมและวัฒนธรรม ศิลปะไทยเป็น ผลงานที่สะท้อนรากเหง้าของความเป็นไทยซึ่งได้รับอิทธิพลในการสร้างสรรค์จากความเชื่อทางศาสนา สังคม ประเพณี และวัฒนธรรม แสดงถึงองค์ความรู้ จินตนาการ อารมณ์ ความงามของสภาพแวดล้อมใน ท้องถิ่นที่รวบรวมผ่านภูมิปัญญาทางวัฒนธรรมและสังคม รวมถึงคุณค่าทางศิลปะ ภูมิปัญญา วัฒนธรรม และวิถีชีวิตที่สืบทอดกันมาจากรุ่นสู่รุ่นจนเกิดเป็นอัตลักษณ์ประจำชาติไทย ศิลปะไทยเป็นศิลปะและ วัฒนธรรมอันดีที่มีค่าของชาติ เป็นที่เชิดหน้าชูตาที่ได้รับความชื่นชมจากนานาประเทศ เป็นศิลปะที่วิจิตร สวยงามไม่แพ้ชาติใดในโลก กำเนิดขึ้นด้วยสติปัญญา ความคิด และฝีมือของศิลปินที่ชาญฉลาด มีจังหวะ ที่เป็นระเบียบเรียบร้อยนำไปประกอบกับสถานที่อันสูงศักดิ์ได้ทุกที่ ซึ่งจะเห็นได้จากสถาปัตยกรรมทาง ศาสนา เช่น โบสถ์ วิหาร ปราสาท ราชวัง ฯลฯ ซึ่งทำให้สถาปัตยกรรมนั้นสวยงามมากยิ่งขึ้น แม้แต่ผ้าไหม ผ้ายก ก็ยังมีลวดลายพราวไปหมด เพราะสิ่งเหล่านี้ได้ฝังอยู่จิตใจของคนไทย (อาภรณ์ อินฟ้าแสง , 2527 : 1) ในอดีตนั้นหากผู้ใดที่สนใจศึกษาศิลปะไทยต้องฝากตัวเป็นลูกศิษย์กับครูช่างเป็นเวลานานหลายปี เพื่อ ทดสอบความอดทน ความมุ่งมั่นตั้งใจ เมื่อเห็นครูช่างได้เล็งเห็นความมุ่งมั่นตั้งใจแล้ว ครูช่างจึงจะหัดให้ เขียนลวดลายไทยที่ละเล็กละน้อย เมื่อมีความชำนาญมากขึ้นก็จะสอนลวดลายที่ยากขึ้นเรื่อย ๆ ตามลำดับ การเรียนศิลปะไทยจะไม่มีตำราที่ใช้สำหรับในการเรียนการสอนโดยตรง แต่จะเป็นการเรียนในลักษะแบบ ตัวต่อตัว ศิษย์ต้องอาศัยการสังเกตรู้พักลักจำและฝึกฝนอย่างสม่ำเสมอจึงจะมีความชำนาญในงานศิลปะ ไทย ศิลปะไทยสามารถแบ่งรูปแบบตามลักษณะของการสร้างสรรค์ผลงานทางศิลปกรรม ได้แก่ จิตรกรรม ไทย ประติมากรรมไทย สถาปัตยกรรมไทย ศิลปะพื้นบ้านหรือหัตถกรรมในแต่ละท้องถิ่นไทย (ประเสริฐ ศีล รัตนา, 2542 : 118-119) ศิลปะลายกำมะลอ หรือ งานเขียนสีกำมะลอ คือ งานศิลปะไทยโบราณแขนงหนึ่ง ที่มีความวิจิตรงดงามทรงคุณค่า เป็นมรดกทางวัฒนธรรมที่แสดงให้เห็นถึงความรุ่งเรืองทางภูมิปัญญาของ บรรพบุรษ คำว่า "กำมะลอ" โดยความหมายแปลว่า ของทำเทียม ของที่ไม่ทนทาน แต่ค่าว่า "กำมะลอ" หรือ "สีกำมะลอ" มีความหมาย ในทางช่างเขียนว่า "งานเขียนสีผสมน้ำรัก" ซึ่งทำเทียม "งานเขียนระบายสี น้ำกาว" แต่มิใช่เป็นงานเขียนระบายสีน้ำกาวตามขนบนิยมที่มีมาแต่ก่อนจึงถูกเรียกว่า "งานเขียนสี กำมะลอ" ศิลปะลายกำมะลอถือได้ว่าเป็นจิตรกรรมแบบพหุรงค์ มีการสันนิษฐานว่าแต่เดิมเป็นของจีนเพื่อ เขียนตกแต่งเครื่องเรือนชนิดต่าง ๆ เช่น ฉาก พับ ลับแล ฝาหีบ ฝาตู้ แต่ครูช่างไทยได้พลิกแพลงเทคนิคทาง

ศิลปะ โดยนำเอาเทคนิควิธีการระบายสีด้วยสีฝุ่นผสมอย่างละตามแบบอย่างของจีนมาผสมกับเทคนิค วิธีการเขียนลายรดน้ำซึ่งเป็นเอกลักษณ์ของงานช่างไทย ทำให้เกิดบรรยากาศที่แปลกตาไปกว่าการเขียน ลายรดน้ำแต่เพียงอย่างเดียว การเรียนศิลปะลายกำมะลอเป็นการเรียนรู้ที่ต้องฝึกปฏิบัติจนเกิดความ ชำนาญ และมีประสบการณ์เช่นเดียวกับการเรียนศิลปะแขนงอื่น

การจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ (Experiential Learning) เป็นการเรียนรู้ที่เน้นผู้เรียนรู้เป็น สำคัญ โดยผู้สอนเปิดโอกาสให้ผู้เรียน ได้รับประสบการณ์ (Experience) ที่จำเป็นต่อการเรียนรู้ในเรื่องที่ เรียนรู้ก่อน และให้ผู้เรียนสังเกต ทบทวนสิ่งที่เกิดขึ้น และนำมาพิจารณาไตร่ตรองร่วมกันจนกระทั่งผู้เรียน สามารถสร้างความคิดรวบยอด หรือสมมติฐานต่าง ๆ ในเรื่องที่เรียนรู้แล้วจึงนำความคิด หรือสมมติฐาน เหล่านั้นไปทดลอง หรือประยุกต์ใช้ในสถานการณ์ใหม่ ๆ ต่อไป (ทิศนา แขมมณี, 2561 : 131) สอดคล้อง กับวิธีการเรียนการสอนศิลปะ ซึ่งเป็นการจัดการเรียนรู้วิธีการหนึ่งที่สามารถพัฒนาทักษะ ความเข้าใจ และ ช่วยสร้างทัศนคติที่ดีต่อกระบวนการทำงานของผู้เรียน โดยการเปิดโอกาสให้ผู้เรียนมีประสบการณ์ทางการ เรียนมากยิ่งขึ้น (โสมฉาย บุญญานันต์, 2560 : 222)

ดังที่กล่าวมาข้างต้นบทความนี้เป็นการนำเสนอแนวคิดการจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ ตามแนวคิดของเดวิด โคล์บในการจัดการเรียนรู้ เรื่องลายกำมะลอ เพื่อให้ผู้เรียนเกิดความเข้าใจ ทักษะ และเจตคติที่ดีในการสร้างสรรค์ผลงาน ซึ่งเป็นการอนุรักษ์ศิลปะของไทยแขนงนี้ให้เป็นมรดกของชาติไทย สืบไป

วัตถุประสงค์

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาคุณค่า ความสำคัญและขั้นตอนการเขียนลายกำมะลอ
- 2. เพื่อเสนอวิธีการจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ เรื่องลายกำมะลอ

ประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ

- 1. ได้ตระหนักถึงคุณค่า ความสำคัญ และขั้นตอนการเขียนลายกำมะลอ
- 2. ได้ทราบวิธีการจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ เรื่องลายกำมะลอ

ความหมายของลายกำมะลอ

ศิลปะลายกำมะลอ หรือ งานเขียนสีกำมะลอ เป็นศิลปะไทยแขนงหนึ่งที่มีรูปแบบ เทคนิคและสีสัน งดงามแปลกตา โดยมีหน่วยงานและผู้เชี่ยวชาญทางด้านศิลปะไทยได้ให้ความหมายศิลปะลายกำมะลอไว้ ดังนี้ ราชบัณฑิตยสถาน (2554) กล่าวว่า คำว่า กำมะลอ เป็นคำนามใช้เรียกลายที่เขียนที่เครื่องกำมะลอ เป็นลายสี ลายทอง หรือลายทองแทรกสี หรือเขียนบนผ้าขาวหรือแพรขาว ว่าลายกำมะลอ ช่างสิบหมู่ (2561) กล่าวว่า ลายกำมะลอ เป็นงานเขียนวาดเส้น และ ระบายทำให้เกิดลวดลาย หรือ รูปภาพด้วย วิธีการอย่างโบราณวิธีหนึ่งที่เขียนเป็นลวดลาย และ เขียนเป็นรูปภาพต่าง ๆ เขียนระบายด้วยสีหม่น ๆ บน พื้น ซึ่งทาด้วยยางรักเป็นสีดำสนิท แสดงเส้นล้อมเป็นขอบรูปภาพ หรือ ลวดลายด้วยเส้นสีทองสดใส เพิ่ม ความชัดเจน และ น่าสนใจชมขึ้นบนพื้นสีดำ นอกจากนี้ สนั่น รัตนะ (2549:19-20) กล่าวว่า ศิลปะลาย

กำมะลอ หรือ งานเขียนสีกำมะลอ เป็นงานศิลปะที่สืบทอดกันมาตั้งแต่กรุงศรีอยุธยาได้รับอิทธิพลมาจาก จิตรกรรมของจีนกับเทคนิคลายรดน้ำของไทยผสมผสานเข้าด้วยกัน คำว่า "กำมะลอ" ในความหมายที่ เข้าใจกันโดยทั่วไปหมายถึง ของปลอม หรือ ความหมายจริง ๆ คือ ไม่ใช่ของจริง จิตรกรรมกำมะลอมี กรรมวิธีการสร้างสรรค์โดยการเขียนลายรดน้ำผสมกับการเขียนด้วยสีฝุ่นผสมยางรัก ทำให้ภาพผลงานที่ ออกมามีบรรยากาศ เกิดมิติภายในภาพ และมีความน่าสนใจกว่างานรดน้ำเพียงอย่างเดียว รวมไปถึงอาจ มีการตัดเส้นสีทองและระบายสีรายละเอียดของภาพร่วมด้วย ซึ่งผลงานที่เสร็จสมบูรณ์แล้วนั้นยังไม่ สามารถสรุปได้แน่ชัดว่าเป็นงานลายรดน้ำ หรือ งานจิตรกรรมไทย อย่างที่กล่าวมานั้นจึงเป็นที่มาของ เทคนิคลายกำมะลอ

จากความหมายของลายกำมะลอแสดงให้ถึงภูมิปัญญาของครูช่างไทยที่นำเอารูปแบบ เทคนิค ของการผสมผสานระหว่างศิลปะไทยกับศิลปะจีนได้อย่างลงตัวแนบเนียนอันเป็นเอกลักษณ์ที่ทรงคุณค่า และสำคัญของไทย

คุณค่าและความสำคัญของลายกำมะลอ

ลายกำมะลอมีคุณค่าและความสำคัญในทางศิลปะต่าง ๆ มากมาย โดยบัณฑิต อินทร์คง (2556 : 176-182) กล่าวถึงคุณค่าและความสำคัญของลายกำมะลอไว้ดังนี้

ด้านสุนทรียศาสตร์ ศิลปะลายรดน้ำและลายกำมะลอเป็นศิลปะที่มีจุดมุ่งหมายเดียวกันกับ จิตรกรรมฝาผนัง คือ การประดับตกแต่งสถาปัตยกรรมให้เกิดความสวยงามกับพุทธสถาน พร้อมเป็นสื่อใน การเรียนรู้ซึ่งมีความหมายโดยนัยแฝงอยู่เพราะศิลปะ คือ ภาพชนิดหนึ่งที่ใช้บรรยายเล่าเรื่องเหตุการณ์ให้ ผู้รับชมรับฟังเกิดความเข้าใจในภาพนั้น

ด้านเรื่องราว ภาพจิตรกรรมลายรดน้ำและลายกำมะลอมีคุณค่าและความสำคัญในด้านเรื่องราว ไม่น้อยไปกว่าด้านอื่น ศิลปะแขนงนี้นอกเหนือจากการแสดงคุณภาพด้านลวดลายแล้ว เนื้อหาของภาพที่ เขียนประกอบลวดลายและเล่าเรื่องราวตามลักษณะจิตรกรรมฝาผนังทั่วไป ยังมีความสำคัญที่ทำให้ผู้ดู เข้าใจอย่างลึกซึ้งในเรื่องราวอีกด้วย ทั้งนี้รายละเอียดของเรื่องราวจำเป็นต้องออกแบบให้สัมพันธ์กับ เรื่องราวของภาพถือได้ว่าเป็นความสามารถของศิลปินผู้ที่สร้างสรรค์งานเหล่านั้น

ด้านประวัติศาสตร์ ในแง่ของทางประวัติศาสตร์นั้นถือได้ว่าเป็นร่องรอยของอดีต เป็นหลักฐาน สำคัญในการบันทึกเหตุการณ์ทางประวัติศาสตร์ และยังแสดงความเจริญรุ่งเรืองในการสืบทอด พระพุทธศาสนา ถือได้ว่าเป็นมรดกของมนุษยชาติชิ้นสำคัญที่ตกทอดมาเป็นสมบัติของชาวไทยทุกคน

จะเห็นได้ว่าลายกำมะลอมีคุณค่าและความสำคัญทางสุนทรียศาสตร์ที่สะท้อนถึงความงามทาง
ศิลปะของไทย โดยมีเรื่องราวความเชื่อ วิถีชีวิต สังคมและวัฒนธรรม ซึ่งแสดงถึงประวัติศาสตร์ของชาติไทย
การเขียนลายกำมะลอเป็นการสร้างสรรค์ผลงานที่มีขั้นตอนการเขียนตามแบบแผนที่สืบทอดกันมา ดังนี้
ขั้นตอนของการเขียนลายกำมะลอ

ในขั้นตอนของการเขียนลายกำมะลอ เป็นเทคนิคที่นำเอาลายรดน้ำและการเขียนสีผสมยางรัก เน้น การให้ความสำคัญกับภาพที่แสดงเรื่องราวต่างๆของเรื่องซึ่งปรากฏเป็นตัวภาพ (สนั่น รัตนะ, 2549 : 84-85) ได้อธิบายเกี่ยวกับขั้นตอนของการเขียนลายกำมะลอว่า การระบายสีกำมะลอภายหลัง จากการเขียน ภาพในเทคนิคลายรดน้ำเรียบร้อยแล้วมีข้อปฏิบัติดังนี้ดังนี้



1. ขั้นทำความสะอาดพื้น เป็นการทำความสะอาดเพื่อเช็ด เอาหรดาลหรือคาบความมันที่อาจจะติดอยู่บนพื้นงานออก



2. ขั้นปรุแบบที่เตรียมไว้เพื่อโรยแบบ เป็นของการโรยแบบ ในส่วนที่เป็นรักสีให้ทั่วภาพ



3. ขั้นการเขียนกันลาย ใช้น้ำยาหรดาลระบายตาม ลวดลายลายที่ปรากฏ โดยบริเวณที่ระบายน้ำยาหรดาลจะ ทำให้ทองคำเปลวไม่ติดบริเวณนั้น



- 4. ข*ั้นการลงรัก* การใช้ยางรักลงบริเวณที่ต้องการจะปิด ทองจากนั้นทำการเช็ดรักออกให้ยังเหลือความเหนียว
- 5. ขั้นปิดทอง นำทองคำเปลวทำการปิดลงพื้นที่ลวดลายที่ ต้องการ โดยการปิดทองเปลวจะปิดทับกัน ซึ่งมีระยะที่ปิด ทองทับกันเพียงหนึ่งก้านไม้ขีด



6. ขั้นรดน้ำ เมื่อปิดทองคำเปลวเต็มลวดลายที่ต้องการแล้ว นำน้ำสะอาดค่อย ๆ ล้างน้ำยาหรดาลออก ส่วนที่ระบาย น้ำยาหรดาลไว้ทองคำเปลวจะไม่ติดในส่วนนั้น



7. ขั้นระบายสี งานเขียนสีกำมะลอมักใช้สีไม่เกิน 5 สีใน การระบาย และไม่นิยมระบายสีให้เป็นแสง-เงาในรูปแบบ หากต้องการประสานสีระหว่างสี 2 สี มักจะระบายสีเข้มลง ไว้ก่อนจึงระบายสีอ่อนเกลี่ยให้ประสานกัน



- 8. ขั้นเขียนเส้นตัดทอง ขั้นการลงเส้นทองเป็นการเพิ่ม รายละเอียดให้แก่รูปหรือลวดลายให้ชัดเจนและสวยงาม มี วิธีการเขียนด้วยกัน 2 วิธีคือ
- 8.1 *การเขียนโรยเส้นฝุ่นทอง* คือ การเขียนด้วยรัก น้ำเกลี้ยงตามเส้นตัดทอง แล้วโรยฝุ่นทองลงไปบนเส้น
- 8.2 การเขียนลงเส้นปิดทอง คือ เป็นการตัดเส้นด้วย
 วิธีการของลายรดน้ำ โดยทำตามขั้นตอนกระบวนการของ
 ลายรดน้ำ โดยเขียนเส้นน้ำยาหรดาลเป็นเส้นคู่แล้วถม
 หรดาลลงพื้นที่รอบนอกที่ไม่ต้องการ แล้วลงรัก เช็ดรัก และ
 ปิดทอง

งานเขียนสีกำมะลอตามกระบวนการเขียนลายที่เป็นขนบนิยมอย่างโบราณวิธี ประกอบด้วยวัสดุที่ สำคัญ ได้แก่

สี ลักษณะเป็นสีฝุ่น ชนิดสีดินใช้เพียงสองหรือสามสี คือ สีดินแดง สีดินขาว สีดินเขียว และพบว่ามี การใช้สีครามอยู่บ้างซึ่งเป็นชนิดครามหม้อ

ผุ้นทอง หรือ ทองผง ลักษณะเป็นฝุ่น หรือ ผงสีทอง ที่ทำมาแต่เมืองจีน เมื่อใช้ไปนาน ๆ ฝุ่นทองนั้น มักเปลี่ยนสีเป็นสีทองค่อนไปทางแดง ซึ่งคุณภาพของฝุ่นทองจะสู้ทองคำเปลวไม่ได้แต่ก็เป็นวัสดุที่ช่าง เขียนระบายสีกำมะลอนิยมใช้

ทองคำเปลว เป็นทองคำเปลวชนิดหน้าเต็ม และ มีคุณภาพร้อยเปอร์เซ็นต์

รัก ใช้ทั้งชนิดรักน้ำเกลี้ยง และ รักน้ำใส มีคุณภาพบริสุทธิ์ปราศจากสิ่งอื่น เช่น น้ำมันยาง น้ำมัน พืชเจือปน สมุก ใช้สมุกชนิดผงถ่านใบหญ้าคา หรือ ผงถ่านใบตองแห้ง ซึ่งผ่านการบด และ แร่งให้เป็นผง ละเอียดเตรียมไว้

ยางมะเดื่อชุมพร เป็นน้ำยางสดจากต้นมะเดื่อชุมพร มีลักษณะเป็นน้ำสีขาวค่อนข้างข้น และ เหนียวใช้สำหรับปิดทองคำเปลว หรือ กันเส้นเพื่อโรยฝุ่นทองทับ

อุปกรณ์ สำหรับงานเขียนระบายสีกำมะลอ ประกอบด้วยอุปกรณ์ที่จำเป็นใช้ คือ กระดาษเนื้อเรียบ เนียน ดินสอพองป่น ผ้าขาวบางใช้สำหรับห่อผงดินสอพองเพื่อทำเป็นลูกประคบ

เครื่องมือ สำหรับใช้ปฏิบัติงานเขียนระบายสีกำมะลอ ประกอบด้วย พู่กัน พายทาสมุก กระดาน รองสมุก สี หินฟองน้ำใช้สำหรับขัดปราบหน้าสมุก แร่ง ดินสอขาว เข็ม และ สะพานรองมือ

ดังนั้นจะเห็นว่า ศิลปะลายกำมะลอ มีขนบนิยมในการสร้างสรรค์ผลงานที่เป็นขั้นเป็นตอน มีการใช้ เทคนิค ลักษณะการใช้วัสดุอุปกรณ์ที่มีความเฉพาะเจาะจง และต้องใช้ระยะเวลาในเรียนรู้ รวมถึงการฝึก ปฏิบัติที่ต้องอาศัยประสบการณ์ เพื่อให้เกิดเป็นเอกลักษณ์เฉพาะตน

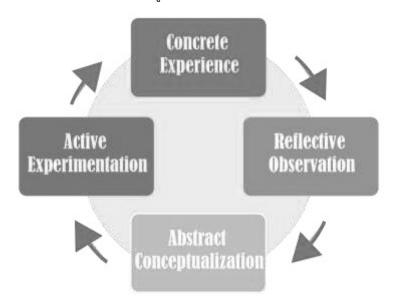
ความสัมพันธ์ที่เชื่อมโยงระหว่างศิลปะ (ทักษะที่ต้องปฏิบัติ) กับการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์

ในช่วงระหว่างทศวรรษที่ผ่านมา มีการใช้รูปแบบการจัดการเรียนรู้ศิลปะหลายรูปแบบในการ จัดการเรียนการสอนทุกระดับชั้นไม่ว่าจะเป็นระดับปฐมวัย ระดับประถมศึกษา ระดับมัธยมศึกษา และ ระดับอุดมศึกษา รูปแบบการจัดการเรียนรู้ที่หลากหลาย ในบางรูปแบบเป็นการบุรณาการการจัดการเรียน การสอนศิลปะและทางด้านวิชาการอื่นเข้าด้วยกัน เพื่อส่งเสริมผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนของผู้เรียน หรือมี การนำแนวคิดและทฤษฎีด้านนวัตกรรมและเทคโนโลยีการสอนมาใช้ในการจัดการเรียนรู้ศิลปะ โดยเป็น การเรียนรู้ที่ต้องสั่งสมประสบการณ์ผ่านการฝึกปฏิบัติ ซึ่งมีแนวคิดและทฤษฎีในการจัดการเรียนรู้วิธีการ หนึ่งที่สามารถพัฒนาผู้เรียนโดยการเปิดโอกาสให้ผู้เรียนมีประสบการณ์ทางการเรียนมากยิ่งขึ้น คือ "*การ* จัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์" ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับ โสมฉาย บุญญานันต์ (2560 : 222) กล่าวว่า การ สอนแบบเน้นประสบการณ์ (Art Approached Experimentally) ประกอบด้วยขั้นตอนในการเรียนรู้ใน รูปแบบวงจร เริ่มตั้งแต่ การสำรวจ การแสวงหาความเป็นไปได้ต่าง ๆ การสรุปเป็นสมมุติฐาน และการ ทดสอบสมมุติฐานเพื่อการยอมรับหรือปฏิเสธสมมุติฐาน โดยวงจรการเรียนนั้นจะต่อเนื่องกันไป ไม่มีวันจบ สิ้น คุณค่าของการสอนลักษณะนี้จะช่วยพัฒนาทักษะ และความเช้าใจ รวมทั้งช่วยสร้างทัศนคติที่ดีต่อ กระบวนการทำงาน เพราะผลลัพธ์ของการเรียนรู้เปิดกว้างและไม่มีการกำหนดคำตอบ หรือผลลัพธ์ที่ ตายตัวไว้ล่วงหน้า ทำให้รู้สึกว่าการเรียนการสอนเป็นการท้าทาย ทำให้เกิดความตื่นตัวอยู่เสมอ ส่งเสริม ความคิดริเริ่มสร้างสรรค์ ทำให้นักเรียนกล้าเสียงในการตัดสินใจ การยอมรับข้อจำกัดต่าง ๆ ตลอดจนการ ยอมรับความล้มเหลว หรือความผิดพลาด โดยมองว่าเป็นเพียงขั้นตอนหนึ่งในขบวนการเรียนรู้ที่จะพัฒนา ตนเอง

การเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ ซึ่ง เดวิด เอ.โคล์บ (David A. Kolb) นักทฤษฎีการศึกษา ได้ทำ การพัฒนาและนำเสนอออกมาเป็น ทฤษฎีการเรียนรู้จากประสบการณ์ (Experiential Learning Theory :

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ELT) หรือ การเรียนรู้จากประสบการณ์ (Experiential Learning) คือ กระบวนการสร้างความรู้ ทักษะ และ เจตคติด้วยการนำเอาประสบการณ์เดิมของผู้เรียนมาบูรณาการ เพื่อสร้างการเรียนรู้ใหม่ ๆ ขึ้น โดยมี จุดเด่นที่เพิ่มขึ้นมา คือ การทบทวนประสบการณ์ หรือ นำสิ่งที่ลงมือทำมาตกผลึกความคิด เพื่อให้ได้รับรู้ถึง ความรู้ใหม่ที่ได้รับ เป็นการนำไปต่อยอดความรู้เดิม หรือ สามารถนำไปปรับใช้ในบริบทอื่น ๆ สำหรับตัวเอง



แผนภาพมโนทัศน์วงจรการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ ตามแนวคิดของ เดวิด เอ. โคล์บ (David A. Kolb)

จากภาพแสดงให้เห็นถึงขั้นตอนการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ ตามแนวคิดของ เดวิด เอ. โคล์บ (David A. Kolb, 2007 : 7-8) ดังนี้

- 1. Concrete experience เป็นขั้นตอนแรกของการเรียนรู้ คือ การทดลองปฏิบัติ เช่น การฝึกวาด ภาพเหมือน คนเราแม้จะอ่านหนังสือเกี่ยวกับการวาดภาพเหมือนมามากมายแค่ไหน อย่างไรก็ตาม Kolb ก็ ไม่ถือว่าการเรียนรู้เรื่องการวาดภาพเหมือนได้เริ่มต้นขึ้น เนื่องจากการวาดภาพเหมือนเป็นทักษะที่ต้อง เรียนรู้ด้วยการปฏิบัติ Kolb จึงถือว่า การเรียนรู้ที่แท้จริงจะเริ่มขึ้นเมื่อผู้เรียนได้ลงมือปฏิบัติ โดยการได้ลง มือปฏิบัติ จะทำให้ผู้เรียนได้สัมผัส "ธรรมชาติที่แท้จริงขององค์ความรู้นั้น" ในส่วนความรู้ที่เป็น cognitive นั้น การฟังครูบรรยายหรือการอ่านมาก่อนอาจจะเป็นการปูพื้นความรู้ให้ผู้เรียนได้จริง แต่ Kolb จะถือว่า การเริ่มลงมือวาดภาพ เป็นการเริ่มต้นที่แท้จริงของการเรียนรู้แบบ Experiential learning
- 2. Reflective observation ขั้นตอนนี้เป็นขั้นตอนที่ผู้เรียนจะมีการสะท้อนคิด (Reflection) กระบวนการเรียนรู้จะต้องมีการจัดสรรเวลาให้ขั้นตอนนี้อย่างเหมาะสม เนื่องจากเป็นธรรมชาติของผู้เรียนที่ จะต้องมีการสะท้อนคิดอยู่ตลอดเวลา หากกระบวนการเรียนรู้ไม่ได้จัดสรรเวลาไว้ให้แล้ว จะเป็นการทำลาย วงจรอีก 2 ขั้นตอนที่จะตามมาของการเรียนรู้ ทำให้การเรียนรู้ไม่บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์ที่วางเอาไว้ กระบวนการ reflection นี้ยังหมายรวมถึงการ discussion การได้แลกเปลี่ยนกับเพื่อน และ การรับ feedback ด้วย การ เรียนรู้เรื่องการวาดภาพ จำเป็นจะต้องมีการวิพากษ์และรับ feedback จากทั้งตนเองและผู้อื่น เพื่อให้รู้ว่า

ขั้นตอนการวาดภาพ การลงสีที่ก่อให้เกิดความงาม กระบวนการเหล่านี้จัดอยู่ในขั้นตอนที่ 2 ของ Experiential learning ทั้งสิ้น

- 3. Abstract conceptualization ขั้นตอนที่ 3 เป็นขั้นตอนที่เรียกว่า higher order thinking เป็น ขั้นตอนที่ผู้เรียนจะพยายามจับจุด จับหลักขององค์ความรู้ เพื่อให้ได้แนวทางปฏิบัติเพื่อตนเองจะได้ นำไปใช้ ขั้นตอนนี้จะใช้ทักษะ ที่เป็น analytical และ problem solving skill เพื่อที่ผู้เรียนจะได้ทำ conceptualization ได้ ขั้นตอนนี้ไม่เหมือนขั้นตอนที่ 1 และ 2 ที่อาจจะต้องการครูอยู่เป็น facilitator ช่วย แต่ขั้นตอนที่ 3 นี้ เป็นขั้นตอนที่ มนุษย์ทุกคนจะต้องดำเนินการจัดวางองค์ความรู้ใหม่ ให้ถูกที่ถูกทางบน องค์ความรู้เก่าด้วยตนเอง สำหรับบางคนขั้นตอนนี้อาจใช้เวลานาน หรืออาจไม่สามารถสรุป concept ได้ บางคนสามารถทำได้อย่างรวดเร็ว ทั้งนี้ส่วนหนึ่งขึ้นอยู่กับ การได้ลงมือปฏิบัติ และทักษะการทำ reflection ใน 2 ขั้นตอนแรกด้วย
- 4. Active experimentation ขั้นตอนที่ 4 คือ ขั้นตอนที่ผู้เรียนจะลงมือปฏิบัติอีกครั้ง เพื่อพิสูจน์การ เรียนรู้ของตนเองว่าเข้าใจได้ถูกต้องหรือไม่ มีทักษะที่ว่านั้นแล้วหรือยัง หากเป็นเรื่องการวาดภาพเหมือน ก็ คือ การเพิ่มเทคนิคในการวาดภาพเหมือน หรือการวาดภาพเหมือนชิ้นใหม่ตามความรู้ความเข้าใจของตนที่ สรุปได้จากขั้นตอนที่ 2 และ 3 การฝึกปฏิบัติในขั้นตอนที่ 4 นี้ มีความสำคัญเนื่องจาก เป็นการที่ผู้เรียนได้มี การทำ formative assessment ด้วยตนเอง เป็นการสร้างความมั่นใจในการเรียนให้ถึงขั้น conscious competence ซึ่งจะทำให้นำพาผู้เรียนเข้าสู่ วงจร Experiential learning phase ต่อไปได้

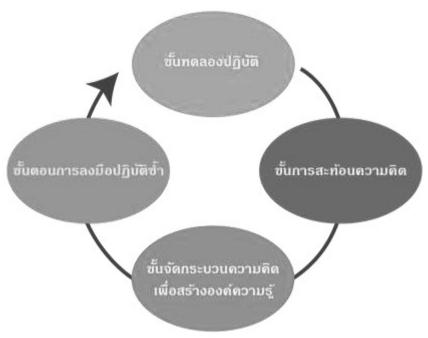
(Kolb, 2007) ได้เน้นย้ำว่า การเรียนแบบ Experiential learning สามารถเป็นได้ทั้งการเรียนแบบมี ครูเป็นผู้ช่วย facilitate และ เป็นการเรียนรู้ด้วยตนเอง เนื่องจาก กระบวนการทั้ง 4 ขั้นตอนนี้ เป็น กระบวนการโดยธรรมชาติที่มนุษย์สามารถทำได้เองตั้งแต่สมัยดึกดำบรรพ์อยู่แล้ว เพียงแต่ในปัจจุบัน เมื่อ องค์ความรู้ที่จะเรียนนั้นซับซ้อนขึ้น การมีครูเป็นผู้ช่วยในขั้นตอนที่ 1 และ 2 จึงมีความจำเป็นมากขึ้น

นอกจากนี้ทิศนา แขมมณี (2561: 131-132) ได้กล่าวถึงบทบาทของผู้เรียนและผู้สอนในการ จัดการเรียนรู้เชิงประสบการณ์ไว้ว่า 1) ผู้สอนมีการจัดประสบการณ์เรียนรู้ (Reaming experience) ที่เป็น รูปธรรมในเรื่องที่เรียนรู้ ให้ผู้เรียนได้ลงไปประสบด้วยตนเอง 2) ผู้เรียนมีการสะท้อนความคิด (Reflect) และอภิปรายร่วมกัน เกี่ยวกับสิ่งที่ได้ประสบมา หรือเกิดขึ้นในสถานการณ์การเรียนรู้นั้น 3) ผู้เรียนมีการ สร้างความคิดรวบยอด หลักการ หรือสมมติฐานจากประสบการณ์ที่ได้รับ 4) ผู้เรียนนำความคิดรวบยอด หลักการ หรือสมมติฐานจากประสบการณ์ที่ได้รับ 4) ผู้เรียนนำความคิดรวบยอด หลักการ หรือสมมติฐานที่สร้างขึ้น ไปทดลองหรือประยุกต์ใช้ในสถานการณ์ใหม่ ๆ 5) ผู้สอนมีการติดตาม ผล และเปิดโอกาสให้ผู้เรียนแลกเปลี่ยนผลการทดลองประยุกต์ใช้ความรู้ เพื่อขยายขอบเขตของการเรียนรู้ หรือปรับเปลี่ยนความคิด หลักการ หรือสมมติฐานตามความเหมาะสม 6) ผู้สอนมีการวัดและประเมินผลโดยใช้การประเมินผลการเรียนรู้ของตนเองของผู้เรียนประกอบกับการประเมินผลของผู้สอนด้วย

การจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์มีผู้นำมาใช้ในเพื่อพัฒนาความรู้ความเข้าใจ ทักษะและ เจตคติดังเช่น ฤกษ์ชัย ศรีสมบัติ (2564 : 18-19) ได้ใช้กระบวนการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ในการจัด

การพลังงานไฟฟ้าสำหรับนักศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี หลักสูตรเทคโนโลยีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาเทคโนโลยีไฟฟ้า พบว่า เมื่อใช้กระบวนการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ทำให้ผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนหลังเรียนการจัด การพลังงานไฟฟ้าสูงกว่าเกณฑ์ร้อยละ 70 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 โดยมีกระบวนการให้ ผู้เรียนได้ลงมือปฏิบัติ สำรวจและรวบรวมประสบการณ์จากแหล่งเรียนรู้ ปฏิบัติการแสวงหาความรู้เป็น รายบุคคลจากนั้นนำแสนอความรู้ ความคิด และวิธีการเรียนรู้ขั้นสะท้อนความคิด อภิปรายสะท้อน ความคิดเป็นกลุ่มหรือรายบุคคล จนสรุปเป็นความรู้ใหม่ร่วมกันโดยใช้แผนผังความคิดเพื่อประยุกต์ความรู้ ใหม่ให้เกิดประโยชน์เพิ่มสูงขึ้น การีมะห์ และหีม (2564 : 32) ศึกษาผลของการจัดกิจกรรมแบบเน้น ประสบการณ์ต่อการป้องกันการรังแกบนโลกไซเบอร์ของนักเรียนมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 1 พบว่า นักเรียนมีความรู้ และรับรู้ผลกระทบทางลบจากการรังแกบนโลกไซเบอร์ หลังร่วมกิจกรรมสูงกว่าก่อนร่วมกิจกรรมอย่างมี นัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ .05 และนักเรียนมีทัศนคติเชิงบวกต่อการรังแกบนโลกไซเบอร์และมีพฤติกรรม การรังแกบนโลกไซเบอร์ หลังร่วมกิจกรรมต่ำกว่าก่อนร่วมกิจกรรม อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ .05 โดยมีขั้นตอนการจัดกิจกรรมโดยเน้นประสบการณ์ 5 ขั้น ได้แก่ 5 ขั้น ได้แก่ ขั้นนำเข้าสู่บทเรียน ขั้นจัด ประสบการณ์ขั้นสะท้อนความคิด ขั้นสรุปความคิดรวบยอดและขั้นประยุกต์ใช้ความรู้ และปุณยนุช สมคิด, สิราวรรณ จรัสรวีวัฒน์ และสุกัลยา สุเฌอ (2565 : 68) ได้ศึกษาผลการจัดกิจกรรมการเรียนรู้แบบเน้น ประสบการณ์ร่วมกับการใช้คำถามที่มีต่อผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนวิทยาศาสตร์และความสามารถในการคิด วิเคราะห์ของนักเรียนชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 1 พบว่า ผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนวิทยาศาสตร์ของนักเรียนชั้น ประถมศึกษาปีที่ 1 หลังเรียนสูงกว่าก่อนเรียนอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ .05 โดยนักเรียนได้เรียนรู้ จากการลงมือปฏิบัติจริงโดยใช้ประสาทสัมผัสทั้ง 5 ร่วมกับการใช้คำถามเพื่อนักเรียนเกิดความสนใจในการ ทำกิจกรรมเป็นอย่างดี ทำให้นักเรียนเกิดการเรียนรู้ได้ดี ช่วยเสริมสร้างความสามารถในการคิดสามารถ เรียนรู้ด้วยตนเอง แลกเปลี่ยน แนะนำเรียนรู้ซึ่งกันและกัน และสรุปเนื้อหาร่วมกันเพื่อนำไปสู่ผลสัมฤทธิ์ที่ สูงขึ้นไปพร้อมกัน ดังนั้นจะเห็นได้ว่าการจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์สามารถใช้พัฒนาความรู้ ทักษะและเจตคติได้เป็นอย่างดี และยังสามารถใช้ได้กับผู้เรียนในทุกระดับชั้น แต่ยังไม่มีการนำการจัดการ เรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์มาใช้ในการสอนศิลปะไทย ดังนั้นบทความนี้จึงต้องการนำเสนอแนวคิดการ จัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ร่วมกับศิลปะไทย คือการเขียนลายกำมะลอ เพื่อให้ผู้เรียนทุกระดับมี ความรู้ความเข้าใจ สามารถเขียนลายกำมะลอ และอนุรักษ์สืบสานศิลปะไทยต่อไป

จากการศึกษาการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ ตามแนวคิดของ เดวิด เอ. โคล์บและงานวิจัยที่ เกี่ยวข้อง เมื่อนำมาจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ เรื่อง ลายกำมะลอ จะมีลักษณะดังนี้



แผนภาพวงจรการจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ เรื่องลายกำมะลอ

- 1. Concrete experience ขั้นทดลองปฏิบัติ คือ ผู้สอนจัดประสบการณ์เรียนรู้ที่เป็นรูปธรรม โดย การอธิบายขั้นตอนให้ผู้เรียนทราบก่อนการลงมือปฏิบัติการเขียนลายกำมะลอ ผู้เรียนจะลงมือปฏิบัติการ เขียนลายกำมะลอตามขั้นตอน ซึ่งประกอบด้วย 1) ขั้นทำความสะอาดพื้น 2) ขั้นปรุแบบที่เตรียมไว้เพื่อโรย แบบ 3) ขั้นการเขียนกันลาย 4) ขั้นการลงรัก 5) ขั้นปิดทอง 6) ขั้นรดน้ำ 7) ขั้นระบายสี และ 8) ขั้นเขียนเส้น ตัดทอง ทำให้ผู้เรียนได้เรียนรู้ธรรมชาติของวัสดุ ขั้นตอน วิธีการ หรือได้เรียนรู้ถึงปัญหาในการปฏิบัติงาน ตลอดจนแก้ไขปัญหาจากการทดลองปฏิบัติของผู้เรียน เพื่อให้ผู้เรียนเกิดประสบการณ์ตรง
- 2. Reflective observation ขั้นการสะท้อนความคิด ผู้สอนจัดให้มีการสะท้อนแลกเปลี่ยนคิดเห็น ของผู้เรียนเกี่ยวกับการเขียนลายกำมะลอ และปัญหาที่พบในการเขียนลายกำมะลอ โดยมีการวิพากษ์และ สะท้อนคิดจากทั้งของผู้เรียนกับเพื่อนร่วมชั้น เพื่อให้รู้ถึงขั้นตอนการเขียนลายกำมะลอ ที่ถ่ายทอดออกมา ว่ามีความสวยงามหรือมีข้อบกพร่องและควรแก้ปัญหาอย่างไร
- 3. Abstract conceptualization ขั้นจัดกระบวนความคิดเพื่อสร้างองค์ความรู้ ผู้สอนให้ผู้เรียนสรุป สิ่งที่ได้จากการลงมือปฏิบัติการเขียนลายกำมะลอ หรือ สิ่งทำให้เกิดความรู้ใหม่จากการลงมือปฏิบัติการ เขียนลายกำมะลอ ลงบนสมุดบันทึกของผู้เรียน เพื่อติดตามประเมินผลและขยายขอบเขตของการเรียนรู้ รวมทั้งให้ผู้เรียนประเมินตนเอง
- 4. Active experimentation ขั้นตอนการลงมือปฏิบัติซ้ำ ผู้สอนให้ผู้เรียนได้ลงมือปฏิบัติการเขียน ลายกำมะลออีกครั้ง โดยปราศจากการควบคุมของผู้สอน เพื่อพิสูจน์การเรียนรู้ของผู้เรียนว่ามีความรู้ ความ เข้าใจ และมีทักษะการปฏิบัติการเขียนลายกำมะลอที่ถูกต้อง

โดยการจัดการเรียนรู้แบบเน้นประสบการณ์ เรื่องลายกำมะลอ มีลักษณะเป็นวงจรที่ต้องมีการ ปฏิบัติซ้ำ ๆ จนเกิดความเชี่ยวชาญ ดังนั้นการจัดการเรียนรู้นี้จะต้องปฏิบัติตามขั้น 1-4 โดยจัดซ้ำมากกว่า หนึ่งรอบ

สรุป

ศิลปะลายกำมะลอ หรือ งานเขียนสีกำมะลอ เป็นศิลปะแขนงหนึ่งของศิลปะไทยในรูปแบบของ จิตรกรรมไทยแบบพหุรงค์ เป็นการผสมผสานเทคนิคทางศิลปะสองแขนงเข้าด้วยกัน คือ การระบายสีฝุ่น ตามแบบอย่างของจีนกับการเขียนศิลปะลายรดน้ำของไทย มีคุณค่าและความสำคัญทางสุนทรียศาสตร์ที่ สะท้อนถึงความงามทางศิลปะของไทย โดยมีเรื่องราวความเชื่อ วิถีชีวิต สังคมและวัฒนธรรม ซึ่งแสดงถึง ประวัติศาสตร์ของชาติไทย เป็นศิลปะไทยที่ควรค่าแก่การอนุรักษ์สืบต่อไป ลายกำมะลอมีขั้นตอนการเขียน ดังนี้ 1) ขั้นทำความสะอาดพื้น 2) ขั้นปรุแบบที่เตรียมไว้เพื่อโรยแบบ 3) ขั้นการเขียนกันลาย 4) ขั้นการลง รัก 5) ขั้นปิดทอง 6) ขั้นรดน้ำ 7) ขั้นระบายสี และ 8) ขั้นเขียนเส้นตัดทอง

การจัดการเรียนรู้ที่เน้นประสบการณ์ เรื่องลายกำมะลอ เป็นการนำแนวคิดของ Kolb มาบูรณาการ ร่วมกับขั้นตอนการเขียนลายกำมะลอ เพื่อจัดการเรียนรู้ในรูปแบบวงจรประกอบด้วย 4 ขั้นตอน คือ ขั้นทดลองปฏิบัติ ขั้นการสะท้อนความคิด ขั้นจัดกระบวนความคิดเพื่อสร้างองค์ความรู้ และขั้นตอนการลง มือปฏิบัติซ้ำอีกครั้ง เพื่อเป็นการตอกย้ำความรู้ความเข้าใจให้แก่ผู้เรียน ผลจากการสอนรูปแบบนี้จะช่วย พัฒนาผู้เรียนทั้งด้านทักษะ ความเข้าใจ ความคิดสร้างสรรค์ และสร้างทัศนคติที่ดีในการสร้างสรรค์ผลงาน ลายกำมะลอได้

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ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อ ธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

The factors influencing the decision-making process regarding the selection of personal credit services among users of commercial bank credit services in the Bangkok metropolitan area

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บทคัดย่อ

สินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลเป็นหนึ่งในผลิตภัณฑ์ของสถาบันการเงินที่มีผลต่อสภาพคล่องทางการเงินที่มี ความจำเป็นต่อการดำรงชีพหรือการประกอบอาชีพ การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์คือ 1)เพื่อศึกษาระดับ ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร 2)เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบปัจจัยทางด้านประชากรศาสตร์ที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร 3)เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัย ด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการ สินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

ผู้วิจัยวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถามจำนวน 405 ชุด โดยใช้สถิติวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวน (One-way ANOVA) และวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis) ระหว่างตัวแปร ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผล ต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร มีทั้งหมด 7 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการ ส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคลากร ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ และด้านกระบวนการ โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ มาก มีหนึ่งด้านที่อยู่ในระดับปานกลาง คือ ด้านกระบวนการ จากผลการวิจัยสรุปได้ว่า อาชีพ ของ ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครที่แตกต่างกันตัดสินใจ เลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วน บุคคลธนาคารพาณิชย์แตกต่างกัน นอกจากนี้พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีด้วยกัน 2 ด้าน คือ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านกระบวนการ

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คำสำคัญ: การตัดสินใจ, สินเชื่อส่วนบุคคล, สินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์

Abstract

Personal credit is one of the products of financial institutions that affects financial liquidity that is necessary for living or a profession. 1) A study of key factors that affect the decision to use the personal loan of commercial banks in Bangkok 2) The study compares the demographic factors that affect the decision to use the personal loan of commercial banks in Bangkok. 3) Analyst: The marketing factor affects the decision to use the personal loan of commercial banks in Bangkok.

Investigators answered 405 questions using the analytics of one-way ANOVA and multiple regression analysis among market equations. The findings found that the 7Ps of market anchoring factors that affect the decision to make use of personal loans for commercial banks in Bangkok were 7 aspects of the product: price, distribution channel, marketing promotion, physical characteristics, and processes. As a result of the research concluded, different professions of commercial banks' credit services in Bangkok decided to select different types of personal loans. Furthermore, the marketing factor 7Ps affected the decision to make use of personal loans by users in Bangkok. There are two sides: the product and the process.

Keywords: Decision-making, Personal Loans, Commercial Banks

บทนำ

ตลาดสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลโตไม่หยุด 3 ปี ยอดบัญชีเงินกู้บุคคลเพิ่ม 4.18 ล้านบัญชี ยอดสินเชื่อคง ค้างทะลุ 6.01 แสนล้านบาท "แบงก์-น็อนแบงก์" รุมทึ้งผลตอบแทนสูง "เคทีซี" ประเมินปี 66 ขยายตัว10-12% สัญญาณตลาดแข่งเดือด ยอมหั่นเรตดอกเบี้ย 0% ชิงลูกค้า "กรุงศรีเฟิร์สซ้อยส์" ชี้เกมแย่งกลุ่มลูกค้า เสี่ยงต่ำ "ชีไอเอ็มปี ไทย" ลุ้น ธปท.ออกเกณฑ์คุมวงเงินปล่อยกู้แก้หนี้ครัวเรือนผู้สื่อข่าวรายงานว่าจาก รายงานสถิติสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลภายใต้การกำกับ (ไม่รวมที่มีทะเบียนรถเป็นประกัน) ของธนาคารแห่ง ประเทศไทย (ธปท.)พบว่ามีอัตราการเติบโตต่อเนื่องและเพิ่มขึ้นทั้งในแง่จำนวนบัญชีและยอดสินเชื่อคง ค้าง ทั้งในส่วนของธนาคารพาณิชย์และผู้ให้บริการที่ไม่ใช่สถาบันการเงิน (น็อนแบงก์) ทั้งนี้ศูนย์วิจัยฯ ประเมินการเติบโตของสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลปี 2566 จะขยายตัวในกรอบ 5.5-8.5% จากปี 2565 เติบโตอยู่ที่ 4.3% ส่วนหนึ่งที่ขยายตัวต่ำเป็นผลมาจากมีการโอนขายพอร์ตธุรกิจของสถาบันการเงินเมื่อเทียบกับปี 2564 ที่มีอัตราการเติบโตสูงถึง 37.7% เนื่องจากตั้งแต่งวดเดือนกรกฎาคม 2564 ธนาคารพาณิชย์บางแห่ง ปรับการรายงานข้อมูลสินเชื่อธุรกิจบางประเภทมารายงานในแบบรายงานสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคล จึงทำให้ สินเชื่อเติบโตสูง"ตลาดสินเชื่อบุคคลปีนี้ยังเป็นตลาดที่แบงก์ยังคงให้ความสนใจและตั้งเป้าการเติบโตแต่ใน

ภาวะเศรษฐกิจทยอยฟื้นตัวการหาลูกค้าความเสี่ยงต่ำอาจไม่ง่าย ดังนั้นแม้ว่าลูกค้ากลุ่มนี้ให้ผลตอบแทน สูงแต่ธนาคารก็ต้องระวังเรื่องของหนี้ที่ไม่ก่อให้เกิดรายได้ (เอ็นพีแอล) ซึ่งเราให้กรอบโตที่สูง เพราะส่วน หนึ่งมาจากฐานที่ต่ำของปีก่อนด้วย"(ประชาชาติธุรกิจ<u>WWW.PRACHACHAT.NET</u>ออนไลน์)

วัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการ สินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบปัจจัยทางด้านประชากรศาสตร์ที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ สินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ ส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

ทฤษฎีและแนวคิดส่วนประสมทางการตลาด7Ps

Kotler (2009, p. 92) ได้กล่าวไว้ว่า ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (Marketing Mix) หมายถึง ตัวแปร หรือเครื่องมือทางการตลาดที่สามารถควบคุมได้ บริษัทมักจะนำมาใช้ร่วมกันเพื่อตอบสนองความพึงพอใจ และความต้องการของลูกค้าที่เป็นกลุ่มเป้าหมาย แต่เดิมส่วนประสมทางการตลาดจะมีเพียงแค่ 4 ตัวแปร เท่านั้น (4Ps) ได้แก่ ผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) ราคา (Price) สถานที่หรือช่องทางการจัดจำหน่ายผลิตภัณฑ์ (Place) การส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion) ต่อมาในปี 2006Kotler, Philip; Armstrong; & Grey ได้มีการ คิดตัวแปรเพิ่มเติมขึ้นมาอีก 3 ตัวแปร ได้แก่ บุคคล (People) ลักษณะทางกายภาพ (Physical Evidence) และกระบวนการ (Process) เพื่อให้สอดคล้องกับแนวคิดที่สำคัญทางการตลาดสมัยใหม่ โดยเฉพาะอย่าง ยิ่งกับธุรกิจทางด้านการบริการ โดยได้นำเสนอแนวคิดของธุรกิจที่ให้บริการจะใช้ส่วนประสมการตลาดแบบ 7Ps ซึ่งประกอบไปด้วย 1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) 2. ด้านราคา (Price) 3. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย (Place) 4. ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion) 5. ด้านบคคล (People) หรือพนักงาน (Employee) 6. ด้านการสร้างและนำเสนอลักษณะทางกายภาพ (Physical Evidence and Presentation) และ 7. ด้าน กระบวนการ (Process) ดังนั้นจึงรวมเรียกได้ว่าเป็นส่วนประสมทางการตลาดแบบ 7Ps ซึ่ง Kotler, Philip; Keller & Kevin Lane (2012) ได้ให้แนวคิดเกี่ยวกับส่วนประสมการตลาด (Marketing Mix) 7Ps ในธุรกิจ อุตสาหกรรมบริการ (Service Industry) โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งธุรกิจที่มีการต้อนรับขับสู้ (Hospitality) ว่าส่วน ประสมการตลาด (Marketing Mix) 7Ps เป็นหัวใจหลักในการทำธุรกิจบริการ (Service Marketing Mix) ซึ่งเป็นธุรกิจที่แตกต่างสินค้าอุปโภคและบริโภคทั่วไป ประกอบด้วย 1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) 2. ด้าน ราคา (Price) 3. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย (Place) 4. ด้านการส่งเสริม (Promotions) 5. ด้านบคคล

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(People) 6. ด้านกายภาพและการนำเสนอ (Physical Evidence and Presentation) และ 7. ด้าน กระบวนการ (Process)

ทฤษฎีและแนวคิดเกี่ยวกับประชากรศาสตร์

ศิริวรรณ เสรีรัตน์ และคณะ (2538 : 41-42) (อ้างอิงใน ปิยนัท อาภาสกุลเดช 2554) กล่าวว่า ลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ประกอบด้วย อายุ เพศ ขนาดครอบครัว สถานภาพครอบครัว รายได้ อาชีพ การศึกษา เหล่านี้เป็นเกณฑ์ที่นิยมใช้ในการแบ่งส่วนตลาด ลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ เป็นลักษณะที่ สำคัญและสถิติที่วัดได้ของประชากรที่ช่วยกำหนดตลาดเป้าหมาย รวมทั้งง่ายต่อการวัดมากกว่าตัวแปรอื่น ตัวแปรด้าน ทางประชากรศาสตร์ที่สำคัญดังนี้

- 1. อายุ (Age) เนื่องจากผลิตภัณฑ์จะสามารถตอบสนองความต้องการของกลุ่มผู้บริโภคที่มีอายุ แตกต่างกัน นักการตลาดจึงใช้ประโยชน์จากอายุเป็นตัวแปรด้านทางประชากรศาสตร์ที่แตกต่างของส่วน ตลาด นักการตลาดได้ค้นคว้าความต้องการของส่วนตลาดส่วนเล็ก(Niche Market) โดยมุ่งความสำคัญที่ ตลาดอายุส่วนนั้น
- 2. เพศ (Sex) เป็นตัวแปรในการแบ่งส่วนตลาดที่สำคัญเช่นกัน นักการตลาดต้องศึกษาตัวแปรตัวนี้ อย่างรอบคอบ เพราะในปัจจุบันนี้ตัวแปรด้านเพศมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงในพฤติกรรมการบริโภคการ เปลี่ยนแปลงดังกล่าวอาจมีสาเหตุจากการที่สตรีทำงานมากขึ้น
- 3. ลักษณะครอบครัว (Marital Status) ในอดีตจนถึงปัจจุบันลักษณะครอบครัวเป็นเป้าหมายที่ สำคัญของการใช้ความพยายามทางการตลาดมาโดยตลอด และมีความสำคัญยิ่งขึ้นในส่วนที่เกี่ยวกับ หน่วยผู้บริโภค นักการตลาดจะสนใจจำนวนและลักษณะของบุคคลในครัวเรือนที่ใช้สินค้าใดสินค้าหนึ่ง และยังสนใจในการพิจารณาลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ และโครงสร้างด้านสื่อที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้ตัดสินใจ ในครัวเรือนเพื่อช่วยในการพัฒนากลยุทธ์การตลาดให้เหมาะสม
- 4. รายได้ การศึกษาและอาชีพ (Income, Education and Occupation) เป็นตัวแปรสำคัญ ในการกำหนดส่วนของตลาด โดยทั่วไปนักการตลาดจะสนใจผู้บริโภคที่มีความร่ำรวย แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม ครอบครัวที่มีรายได้ต่ำจะเป็นตลาดที่มีขนาดใหญ่ ปัญหาสำคัญในการแบ่งส่วนตลาดโดยถือเกณฑ์รายได้ อย่างเดียวก็คือ รายได้จะเป็นตัวขี้การมีหรือไม่มีความสามารถในการจ่ายสินค้า ในขณะเดียวกันการเลือก ซื้อสินค้าที่แท้จริงอาจถือเกณฑ์รูปแบบการดำรงชีวิต รสนิยม อาชีพ การศึกษา ฯลฯ แม้ว่ารายได้จะเป็นตัว แปรที่ใช้บ่อยมาก นักการตลาดส่วนใหญ่จะโยงเกณฑ์รายได้รวมกับตัวแปรด้านประชากรศาสตร์หรืออื่นๆ เพื่อให้กำหนดตลาดเป้าหมายได้ชัดเจนยิ่งขึ้น เช่น กลุ่มรายได้อาจจะเกี่ยวข้องกับเกณฑ์อายุและอาชีพ ร่วมกัน ทั้งนี้ การศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ มีแนว โน้มความสัมพันธ์กันอย่างใกล้ชิดในความสัมพันธ์เชิงเหตุ และผล ในแต่ละระดับจะสามารถผลิตในราคาสูงและส่วนใหญ่เป็นกลุ่มที่มีการศึกษาสูงด้วย บุคคลที่มี

การศึกษาต่ำโอกาสที่จะหางานระดับสูงยาก จึงทำให้มีรายได้ต่ำเนื่องจากความสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง 3 ลักษณะ คือ รายได้ การศึกษาและอาชีพ

ทฤษฎีและแนวคิดเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจ

ทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจ McGrew & Wilson (1982) (อ้างอิงใน ศิริประภา บรรจงช่วย และ รวิ ดา วิริยกิจจา2562) กระบวนการตัดสินใจซื้อหรือใช้บริการเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคไม่ว่าจะเป็น การตัดสินใจซื้อสินค้าอุปโภคบริโภค ทั่วไปหรือเป็นการบริโภคสินค้าและบริการทางธนาคารกระบวนการ ตัดสินใจซื้อหรือใช้บริการ ประกอบไปด้วย 5 ขั้นตอน อันได้แก่

- 1. การรับรู้ความต้องการ (ปัญหา) (Need Recognition) หรือการรับรู้ปัญหาจุดเริ่มต้นของ กระบวนการซื้อคือการที่ผู้บริโภคตระหนักถึงปัญหาหรือการถูกกระตุ้นให้เกิดความต้องการ ดังนั้น นักการ ตลาดจะต้องรู้ถึงการใช้ตัวกระตุ้นในบางครั้งความต้องการที่ได้รับการกระตุ้นอาจจะอยู่เป็น เวลานานหรือ อาจจะคงอยู่ในช่วงเวลาสั้นๆ ก็ได้
- 2. การค้นหาข้อมูล (Information Search) เมื่อผู้บริโภคมีความต้องการแล้วก็จะมีการแสวงหา ข้อมูลที่สำคัญเกี่ยวกับประเภทที่ตนอยากได้ราคาสินค้าและบริการและสถานที่จัดจำหน่าย พร้อมข้อเสนอ พิเศษต่างๆ และอิทธิพลของแหล่งข้อมูลที่จะมีผล โดยแบ่งออกเป็นดังนี้แหล่งบุคคลได้แก่ เพื่อนสนิท ครอบครัว แหล่งสาธารณะ ได้แก่ สื่อมวลชนต่างๆ แหล่งการค้า ได้แก่ โฆษณาต่างๆ แหล่งทดลอง ได้แก่ ผู้ ที่เคยใช้บริการสินค้านั้นๆ มาแล้ว
- 3. การประเมินผลทางเลือก (Evaluation of Alternatives) เมื่อผู้บริโภคได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารก็จะ นำมาใช้เป็นประโยชน์ในการประเมินทางเลือกโดยจะกำหนดความต้องการของตนเองขึ้นแล้วพิจารณา ลักษณะของผลิตภัณฑ์นำมาเปรียบเทียบกันแล้วจะเลือกสินค้าหรือบริการที่ตรงกับความต้องการของ ตัวเองมากที่สุด
 - 4. การตัดสินใจซื้อ (Decision- Making of Purchase) การที่ผู้บริโภคจ่ายเงินเพื่อแลกกับสินค้า
- 5. พฤติกรรมภายหลังการซื้อ (Post Purchase Behaviour) หลังจากที่ผู้บริโภคได้ซื้อสินค้าไปแล้ว นั้นถ้าเกิดความพึงพอใจก็จะกลับมาซื้อสินค้านั้นๆ อีกแต่ถ้าหากผู้ซื้อไม่เกิดความพึงพอใจก็อาจจะไม่ซื้อ สินค้านั้น

งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

ณัชวิชา สามบุญเที่ยง (2562) ศึกษาเรื่องส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บัตร เครดิตของลูกค้าธนาคารออมสิน สาขาบางเลน จังหวัดนครปฐม พบว่าผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็น เพศหญิง มีอายุระหว่าง 31-40 ปี มีการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี มีอาชีพข้าราชการหรือพนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานพบว่า เพศ อายุ และอาชีพที่แตกต่างกันของลูกค้ามีผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บัตร

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เครดิตของลูกค้าธนาคารออมสินที่แตกต่างกัน ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้ บัตรเครดิตของลูกค้าธนาคารออมสิน ได้แก่ ผลิตภัณฑ์กระบวนการและลักษณะทางกายภาพ

มณฑิรา น้อยจีน (2562) ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้ บริการ Krungthai NEXT ของลูกค้าธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) จังหวัดนครปฐมผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามที่ใช้บริการ Krungthai NEXT ธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) จังหวัดนครปฐม ส่วน ใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 289 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 72.25 โดยส่วนใหญ่มีอายุ 20-30 ปีมีการศึกษาระดับ ปริญญาตรี มีอาชีพพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน และส่วนใหญ่มีระดับรายได้ 20,001-30,000 บาท ซึ่งมาจาก การวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ต่อเดือนมีผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจใช้บริการ Krungthai NEXT ของลูกค้าธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด(มหาชน) จังหวัดนครปฐมและปัจจัย ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บริการ Krungthai NEXT ของลูกค้าธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ

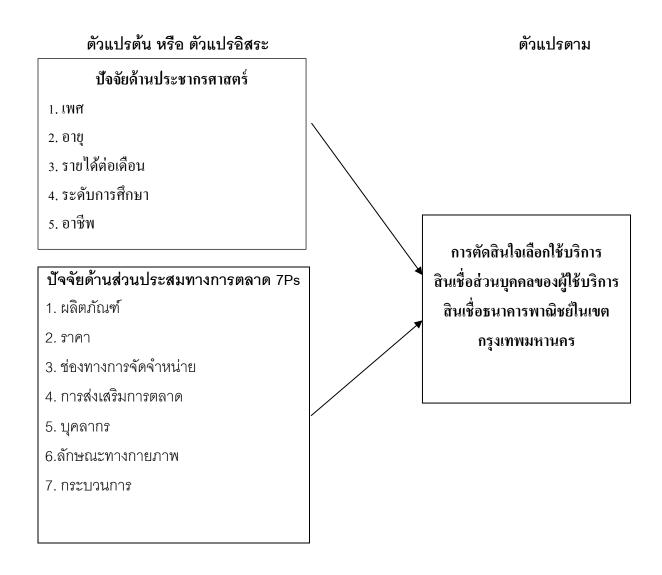
นนฑพร ปิ่นวิเศษ(2561) ศึกษาวิจัยเรื่องพฤติกรรมการใช้บริการบัตรเครดิตของคนไทย เจเนอ เรชั่นวายในกรุงเทพมหานครการศึกษาครั้งนี้ได้ศึกษาเกี่ยวปัจจัยทางด้านลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ รวมทั้งปัจจัยทางด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ประกอบด้วย ผลิตภัณฑ์ ราคา ช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และการส่งเสริมการตลาดที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการใช้บริการบัตรเครดิตของคนไทย เจเนอเรชั่นวายใน กรุงเทพมหานครผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลปัจจัยลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ของผู้ใช้บัตรเครดิตของคนไทย เจเนอเรชั่นวาย พบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างในครั้งนี้ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิงมีอายุระหว่าง 26-31 ปีระดับการศึกษา ปริญญาตรีหรือเทียบเท่า มีสถานภาพโสด ประกอบอาชีพเป็นพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน มีรายได้เฉลี่ยส่วน ใหญ่อยู่ที่ 25,001-35,000 บาทต่อเดือนปัจจัยลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ ด้านเพศ ด้านอายุ ด้านรายได้ เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน ด้านระดับการศึกษา ด้านสถานภาพ ด้านอาชีพ ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการใช้บริการบัตร เครดิตของคนไทยเจเนอเรชันวาย ในกรุงเทพมหานคร ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดประกอบด้วยด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจาหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด มีความสัมพันธ์ที่ส่งผลต่อ พฤติกรรมการใช้บริการบัตรเครดิตทั้งสิ้น

จันจิรา สุรเสริมพงษ์ (2564) ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัยกำหนดการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บัตรเครดิต KTC และ รูปแบบบัตรเครดิตที่ลูกค้าต้องการ ผลการศึกษาพบว่า 1) ลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ที่แตกต่างกันส่งผล ต่อกระบวนการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บัตรเครดิต KTC ไม่แตกต่างกันที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05 2) ปัจจัย ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านบุคลากร และด้าน กระบวนการส่งผลต่อกระบวนการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บัตรเครดิต KTC ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05 3) ปัจจัยทัศนคติ ด้านความรู้ความเข้าใจ ด้านความรู้สึก และด้านพฤติกรรม ส่งผลต่อกระบวนการตัดสินใจ

เลือกใช้บัตรเครดิต KTC ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05 4) รูปแบบบัตรเครดิตที่ต้องการ ได้แก่ บัตรเครดิต ที่ไม่มีค่าธรรมเนียมแรกเข้าและค่าธรรมเนียมรายปี ซึ่งผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญมากที่สุด

กรอบแนวคิดในการวิจัย

จากการศึกษาทฤษฎีและแนวคิดต่างๆ รวมถึงงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องในข้างต้นทางผู้วิจัยได้นำทฤษฎี และแนวคิดต่างๆที่ได้จากการทบทวนวรรณกรรมมาสรุปโดยใช้ความถี่ของตัวแปรที่ได้จากการทบทวน งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องและพบว่าปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการ สินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ประกอบด้วย ปัจจัยด้านประชากรศาสตร์ ได้แก่ ด้านเพศ ด้านอายุ ด้านรายได้ต่อเดือน ด้านระดับการศึกษา ด้านอาชีพ นอกจากนี้ยังพบปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทาง การตลาด 7Ps ได้แก่ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคลากร ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ด้านกระบวนการ โดยตัวแปรทั้งหมดนำมาสร้างเป็นกรอบแนวคิด ในการวิจัย ดังนี้



ระเบียบวิธีการวิจัย

การวิจัยในครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ ประชากรที่ศึกษาได้แก่ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลซึ่ง ทำงานและพักอาศัยในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ผู้วิจัยใช้การสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบตามความสะดวก (Convenience Sampling) โดยใช้เทคนิคการส่งต่อ (Snowball) ใช้แบบสอบถามออนไลน์เป็นเครื่องมือใน การเก็บรวมรวบข้อมูล ผู้วิจัยเก็บข้อมูลโดยคำนึงถึงจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์

โดยสอบถามความยินยอมในการให้ข้อมูล ไม่มีการเก็บข้อมูลที่สามารถระบุตัวตนผู้ให้ข้อมูลและ ลบข้อมูลหลังจากวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเสร็จสิ้น ก่อนเก็บข้อมูลผู้วิจัยได้ทดสอบคุณภาพแบบสอบถามโดย ตรวจสอบความตรงเชิงเนื้อหา พบว่าข้อคำถามทุกข้อมีค่า IOC เกิน 0.6 และตรวจสอบความเชื่อมั่นได้ค่า Cronbach's alpha = 0.9 ถือว่าแบบสอบถามมีความเหมาะสมสำหรับใช้เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล ผู้วิจัยเก็บ ข้อมูลระหว่าง วันที่ 1 มีนาคม 2566 ถึง วันที่ 31 กรกฎาคม 2566 ได้จำนวนตัวอย่างทั้งสิ้น 405 ชุด ซึ่งมี จำนวนเพียงพอต่อการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล การวิจัยในครั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยใช้สถิตเชิงพรรณนาเพื่ออธิบายลักษณะของ ข้อมูล และใช้สถิติเชิงอนุมาน (Inferential Statistics) ทำการทดสอบสมมติฐานด้วยสถิติ (one-way ANOVA) เพื่อเพื่อทดสอบความแตกต่างในด้านคุณลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ และ วิเคราะห์การ ถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis : MRA) สำหรับการทดสอบสมมติฐานในการศึกษา ความสัมพันธ์ของตัวแปรในปัจจัยต่างๆ ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บริการ

ผลการวิจัย

จากแบบสอบถามที่สมบูรณ์จำนวน 405 ชุด พบว่าผู้แบบสอบถามเป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 296 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 73.08 และเป็นผู้ชาย จำนวน 109 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 26.91 มีอายุ 31-40 ปี จำนวน 175 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 43.20 สำเร็จการศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรี จำนวน 247 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 60.98 ประกอบอาชีพลูกจ้างหรือพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน จำนวน 247 คนคิดเป็นร้อยละ 60.98 ส่วนใหญ่มีรายได้ 40,001 บาทขึ้นไป จำนวน 138 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 34.07 ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่ใช้บริการธนาคาร ไทยพาณิชย์ จำนวน 135 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 33.33

บัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วน บุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีทั้งหมด 7 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคลากร ด้านลักษณะ ทางกายภาพ และด้านกระบวนการ นำมาคำนวณเพื่อหาค่าเฉลี่ยจากการให้ความสำคัญและส่วนเบี่ยงเบน มาตรฐานมีผล ดังนี้

ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด	$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	S.D	ระดับการให้ ความสำคัญ
1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์	4.15	0.110	มาก
2. ด้านราคา	3.94	0.059	มาก
3. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย	3.10	0.105	ปานกลาง

4. ด้านการส่งเสริมทางการตลาด	3.95	0.066	มาก
5. ด้านบุคลากร	4.04	0.085	มาก
6. ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ	4.08	0.103	มาก
7. ด้านกระบวนการ	4.03	0.064	มาก
รวม	3.90	0.022	มาก

ทดสอบสมมติฐาน โดยใช้สถิติวิเคราะห์เชิงอนุมาน (Inference Statistics) ทดสอบส่วนประสม ทางการตลาด (7Ps) ที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ด้วยการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis) ระหว่างตัวแปร ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)

Model Summary ^b					
			Adjusted R	Std. Error of the	
Model	R	R Square	Square	Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.793ª	.629	.622	.553	1.930

a. Predictors: (Constant)ด้านกระบวนการ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคลากร

b. Dependent Variable: การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ

ANOVA ^a						
		Sum of				
Model		Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	194.315	7	27.759	90.828	.000 ^b
	Residual	114.609	375	.306		
	Total	308.924	382			

a. Dependent Variable: การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ

b. Predictors: (Constant) ด้านกระบวนการ ด้านราคาด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านสภาพแวดล้อมทางกายภาพ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาดด้านบุคลากร

	Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients		
Model		В	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.174	.234		5.019	.901
	ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์	.185	.048	.276	3.823	.001*
	ด้านราคา	.144	.053	.107	2.709	.507
	ด้านช่องทาง	.034	.063	024	8.549	.583
	การจัดจำหน่าย					
	ด้านการส่งเสริม	.126	.052	.113	2.416	.816
	การตลาด					
	ด้านบุคลากร	.114	.055	.101	2.063	.640
	ด้านลักษณะ	.414	.066	.016	6.291	.847
	ทางกายภาพ					
	ด้านกระบวนการ	.268	.058	.236	4.594	.003*
a. Dependent Variable: การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ						

ผลการวิเคราะห์บัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ ส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า บัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผล ต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร โดยมีค่า Significance อยู่ที่ .001 และ .003 ซึ่งน้อยกว่าค่าสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05 หมายความว่า บัจจัยด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านกระบวนการ มีความสัมพันธ์ทางสถิติอย่างมีนัยสำคัญต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ส่วนบัจจัยด้านราคา บัจจัยด้านช่อง ทางการจัดจำหน่าย บัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด บัจจัยด้านบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร โดยมีค่า Significance อยู่ที่ .507 .583 .816 .640 และ .847 ซึ่งมากกว่าค่าสำคัญทาง สถิติที่ที่ 0.05 หมายความว่า บัจจัยด้านราคา บัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย บัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริม การตลาด บัจจัยด้านบุคลากร และบัจจัยด้านสภาพแวดล้อมทางกายภาพ ไม่มีความสัมพันธ์ทางสถิติ อย่างมีนัยสำคัญต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร จากผลการวิเคราะห์เมื่อพิจารณาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์การถดถอยในรูปคะแนนมาตรฐานหรือ ค่า ของ Beta ของบัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วน

บุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า บัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อ การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีน้ำหนักมาก ที่สุด ซึ่งมีค่า Beta = .276 แสดงว่าบัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์มีความสำคัญต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครมากที่สุด โดยมีปัจจัยด้านกระบวนการ รองลงมา มีค่า Beta = .236

สรุปได้ว่าปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านกระบวนการ ปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผล ต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมี นัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 และปัจจัยด้านราคา ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ปัจจัยด้านการ ส่งเสริมการตลาด ปัจจัยด้านบุคลากร และปัจจัยด้านสภาพแวดล้อมทางกายภาพ ไม่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจ เลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ ระดับ 0.05

ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1 ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ที่มีเพศที่แตกต่างกันส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจ เลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครแตกต่างกันจำแนกตามเพศ โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของ ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครไม่แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05

สมมติฐานที่ 2 ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ที่อายุแตกต่างกันส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครแตกต่างกันจำแนก ตามอายุ โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า บัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของ ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครไม่แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05

สมมติฐานที่ 3 ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ที่มีรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือนที่แตกต่างกันส่งผลต่อ การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครแตกต่างกันจำแนกตามรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีผล ต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครไม่แตกต่าง กัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05

สมมติฐานที่ 4 ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ที่มีการศึกษาที่แตกต่างกันส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจ เลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครแตกต่างกัน จำแนกตามการศึกษา โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ ส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครไม่แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05

สมมติฐานที่ 5 ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ที่มีอาชีพที่แตกต่างกันส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจ เลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครแตกต่างกัน จำแนกตามอาชีพ โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วน บุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีด้วยกัน 1 ข้อ ที่แตกต่างกัน คือ จากการใช้บริการ สินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลที่ผ่านมาท่านคิดว่าจะกลับมาใช้บริการอีกหรือไม่

สมมติฐานที่ 6 ผู้วิจัยได้ใช้การวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis) ระหว่างตัวแปรปัจจัยสนับสนุนที่มีผลต่อปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาด(7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร มีด้วยกัน 2 ด้าน คือ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านกระบวนการ ส่วนด้านด้านราคา ด้าน ช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคลากร และด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ไม่มีผล ต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

สรุปและอภิปรายผล

จากผลการวิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการ สินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ผู้วิจัยขออภิปลายผล ดังนี้

จากการทดสอบสมมติฐาน ข้อมูลปัจจัยด้านประชากรศาสตร์ จำแนกตามเพศ อายุ รายได้เฉลี่ย ต่อเดือน และการศึกษา มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครไม่แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05 ส่วนอาชีพมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทาง สถิติ .05 ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ ณัชวิชา สามบุญเที่ยง (2562) ศึกษาเรื่องส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บัตรเครดิตของลูกค้าธนาคารออมสิน สาขาบางเลน จังหวัดนครปฐม พบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มีอายุระหว่าง 31-40 ปี มีการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี มีอาชีพ ข้าราชการหรือพนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานพบว่า เพศ อายุ และอาชีพที่แตกต่างกันของ ลูกค้ามีผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บัตรเครดิตของลูกค้าธนาคารออมสินที่แตกต่างกัน สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ นนฑพร ปิ่นวิเศษ(2561) ศึกษาวิจัยเรื่องพฤติกรรมการใช้บริการบัตรเครดิตของคนไทย เจเนอเรชั่นวาย ในกรุงเทพมหานครการศึกษาครั้งนี้ได้ศึกษาเกี่ยวปัจจัยทางด้านลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์พบว่า กลุ่ม ตัวอย่างในครั้งนี้ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิงมีอายุระหว่าง 26-31 ปีระดับการศึกษาปริญญาตรีหรือเทียบเท่า มี สถานภาพโสด ประกอบอาชีพเป็นพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน มีรายได้เฉลี่ยส่วนใหญ่อยู่ที่ 25,001-35,000 บาทต่อเดือนปัจจัยลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ ด้านเพศ ด้านอายุ ด้านรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน ด้านระดับ การศึกษา ด้านสถานภาพ ด้านอาชีพ ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการใช้บริการบัตรเครดิตของคนไทยเจเนอเรชัน วาย ในกรุงเทพมหานคร สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ มณทิรา น้อยจีน (2562) ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสม ทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บริการ Krungthai NEXT ของลูกค้าธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด

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(มหาชน) จังหวัดนครปฐมผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามที่ใช้บริการ Krungthai NEXT ธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) จังหวัดนครปฐม ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 289 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 72.25 โดยส่วนใหญ่มีอายุ 20-30 ปีมีการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี มีอาชีพพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน และส่วน ใหญ่มีระดับรายได้ 20,001-30,000 บาท ซึ่งมาจากการวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ ระดับ การศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ต่อเดือนมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บริการ Krungthai NEXT ของลูกค้า ธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด(มหาชน) จังหวัดนครปฐม

จากการทดสอบสมมติฐาน ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจ เลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีทั้งหมด 7 ด้าน ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านกระบวนการ ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วน บุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 และปัจจัยด้าน ราคา ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ปัจจัยด้านบุคลากร และปัจจัย ด้านสภาพแวดล้อมทางกายภาพ ไม่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการ สินเชื่อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ ณัช วิชา สามบุญเที่ยง (2562) ศึกษาเรื่องส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บัตรเครดิตของ ลูกค้าธนาคารออมสิน สาขาบางเลน จังหวัดนครปฐม พบว่าผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มี อายุระหว่าง 31-40 ปี มีการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี มีอาชีพข้าราชการหรือพนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ ผลการ ทดสอบ ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้บัตรเครดิตของลูกค้าธนาคารออมสิน ได้แก่ ผลิตภัณฑ์กระบวนการและลักษณะทางกายภาพ สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ จันจิรา สุรเสริมพงษ์ (2564) ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัยกำหนดการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บัตรเครดิต KTC และรูปแบบบัตรเครดิตที่ลูกค้า ต้องการ ผลการศึกษาพบว่าปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัด จำหน่าย ด้านบุคลากร และด้านกระบวนการส่งผลต่อกระบวนการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บัตรเครดิต KTC ที่ ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05

ข้อเสนอแนะงานวิจัยครั้งนี้

จากผลการวิจัยผู้วิจัยมีข้อเสนอแนะในการดำเนินการวางแผนปรับปรุงการให้บริการเพื่อเกิด ประโยชน์สูงสุดในการตอบสนองความต้องการของกลุ่มตัวอย่างและสามารถนำไปเป็นแนวทางในการ วางแผนกลยุทธ์ทางการตลาดเพื่อตอบสนองความต้องการของผู้ใช้บริการได้ดังนี้

1.ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ จากผลการศึกษาพบว่า ธนาคารพาณิชย์ควรมีการพัฒนารูปแบบผลิตภัณฑ์ ทางการเงินให้หลากหลาย น่าสนใจ ตรงตามความต้องการของผู้ใช้สินเชื่อ และ ควรมีการนำเทคโนโลยีที่ ทันสมัยมาใช้ในการให้บริการด้านสินเชื่อทำให้การขอสินเชื่อรวดเร็วทันต่อความต้องการ เพื่อสร้างความ โดดเด่นในการดึงดูดผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อมาใช้บริการมากขึ้นและสร้างความแตกต่างจากคู่แข่งขัน

2.ด้านกระบวนการ จากผลการศึกษาพบว่า ธนาคารพาณิชย์ควรมีการออกแบบกระบวนการ อย่างชัดเจนเข้าใจง่าย และมีขั้นตอนที่ไม่ยุ่งยากซับซ้อนจึงควรสร้างมาตรฐานการทำงานที่รวดเร็ว ถูกต้อง มีการจัดการอย่างเป็นระบบมีกระบวนการในการอนุมัติสินเชื่อที่รวดเร็วและมีการอธิบายรายละเอียดต้อง แต่เริ่มต้นการขอสินเชื่อจนถึงการอนุมัติสินเชื่อและควรมีการพัฒนาระบบกระบวนการให้บริการด้านสินเชื่อ ผ่านทางออนไลน์ที่สะดวกรวดเร็วรวมไปถึงการตรวจสอบผลการอนุมัติหรือไม่อนุมัติที่มีความปลอดภัยและ เข้าใจง่าย

ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับวิจัยครั้งถัดไป

1.ควรมีการศึกษาข้อมูลเชิงคุณภาพในด้านปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) ที่ส่งผลต่อ การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตพื้นที่อื่น เนื่องจากจะได้มีการเปรียบเทียบในกรุงเทพมหานครและพื้นที่อื่นๆ เพื่อใช้เป็นแนวทางในการกำหนดกล ยุทธ์ให้เหมาะสมกับผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในแต่ละพื้นที่

2.ควรมีการเก็บรวมรวมข้อมูลผ่านช่องทางอื่น นอกเหนือจากการกระจายแบบสอบถามทาง ออนไลน์ผ่านทาง google from เพื่อให้ได้ข้อมูลจากกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่มีความหลากหลายหรืออยู่ใน สภาพแวดล้อมที่แตกต่างกันเพื่อให้สามารถนำไปขยายผลมาอธิบายปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครได้ดียิ่งขึ้น

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การยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยว ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

Acceptance of technology in the work of employees of the Department of Tourism in Bangkok

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าเทคัดย่อ

การยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาระดับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยว ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร และเพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงาน กรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร จำแนกตาม เพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา ตำแหน่งงาน รายได้ต่อเดือน และประสบการณ์ทำงาน ใช้แบบสอบถามเป็นเครื่องมือในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากพนักงาน กรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร จำนวน 287 คน โดยใช้วิธีการแจกแจงความถี่ การหาค่าร้อยละ และค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และสถิติ t-test และค่าสถิติ F-test

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่ ได้แก่ เพศหญิง มีอายุระหว่าง 30 แต่ไม่เกิน 40 ปี จบการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี มีสถานภาพสมรส มีตำแหน่งงานอื่นๆ ซึ่งได้แก่ ลูกจ้างประจำ มีประสบการณ์ทำงานมากกว่า 5-10 ปี และมีรายได้ต่อเดือนไม่เกิน 30,001 บาท และการศึกษาการยอมรับ เทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า พนักงานมีระดับ การยอมรับความคิดเห็นในภาพรวมในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ได้แก่ ด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ในการใช้งาน รองลงมา ได้แก่ ด้านความคาดหวังในประสิทธิภาพ ด้านความง่าย ต่อการใช้งาน และ ด้านความตั้งใจในการใช้งาน ตามลำดับ และผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า พนักงาน กรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครที่มีเพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา ตำแหน่งงานและรายได้ต่างกัน มีการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานไม่ต่างกัน ส่วนพนักงานที่มีประสบการณ์ทำงานต่างกันมีการ ยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานต่างกัน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.05

คำสำคัญ: การยอมรับเทคโนโลยี กรมการท่องเที่ยว

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¹ นักศึกษาปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

^{2,3}อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาประจำ หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

Abstract

Acceptance of technology in the work of employees of the Department of Tourism in Bangkok. The purpose of this study was to study the level of technology acceptance in the work of employees of the Department of Tourism in Bangkok and to study and compare the acceptance of technology in the operation of Department of Tourism employees in Bangkok classified by gender, age, education level. Position income and work experience. A questionnaire was used as a tool to collect data from 287 employees of the Department of Tourism in Bangkok by using a frequency distribution method. Finding Percentages and the standard deviation and the t-test and the F-test.

The results showed that most of the samples were female, aged between 30 but not over 40 years old, graduated with a bachelor's degree. having marital status There are other positions, which are permanent employees with more than 5-10 years of work experience and monthly income not exceeding 30,001 baht. Overall opinion at a high level. When considering each side, it was found that the highest level was the aspect of perceived usefulness in use, followed by the aspect of efficiency expectations. Ease of use and intention to use, respectively. And the results of the hypothesis test found that the employees of the Department of Tourism in Bangkok with gender, age, education level. Different jobs and income There is no difference in the acceptance of technology in operation. Employees with different work experiences accepted different technologies for their work. Significantly at the 0.05 level.

Keywords: technology acceptance, Department of Tourism

บทนำ

การเปลี่ยนแปลงของโลกในปัจจุบันได้ก้าวเข้าสู่ยุคดิจิทัลอย่างรวดเร็ว เป็นการเชื่อมโยงเครือข่าย ทั้งโลกเข้าด้วยกัน และสามารถเปลี่ยนแปลงองค์กรจากเดิมนำไปสู่การเป็นองค์กรดิจิทัล เทคโนโลยีจึงเข้า มามีบทบาทสำคัญทำให้ทุกองค์กรไม่สามารถหลีกเลี่ยงได้ จากเดิมเป็นยุคอนาล็อก (Analog) ก้าวไปสู่ยุค ดิจิทัล (Digital) และยุคโรโบทิค (Robotic) อาจกล่าวได้ว่าเป็นยุคของการสื่อสารที่รวดเร็วไร้พรมแดน เป็นการเพิ่มขีดความสามารถขององค์กรในการแข่งขันในทุกสังคมทุกองค์กรต่างได้รับผลกระทบในการ เผชิญกับปัญหาที่ท้าทายเพื่อก้าวกระโดดให้ทันกับกระแสโลกาภิวัตน์ ดังนั้นเพื่อให้เกิดการพัฒนาประเทศ อย่างยั่งยืน จึงจำเป็นต้องมีนวัตกรรม กลไกทางเทคโนโลยีรองรับเพื่อเสริมสร้างศักยภาพของประเทศ ให้พร้อมรับต่อบริบทของการเปลี่ยนแปลงที่จะทวีความรุนแรงและซับซ้อนเพิ่มมากขึ้น (วิโรจน์ ก่อสกุล, 2561) โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งการปฏิบัติงานด้วยกลไกของเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศต่าง ๆ ที่ถูกสร้างขึ้นก็เพื่อ

สนับสนุนการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงาน ซึ่งจัดได้ว่าเป็นพันเพื่องขับเคลื่อนองค์กร ดังนั้นในการเปลี่ยนแปลง และความก้าวหน้าของเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศจึงกลายเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของผลกระทบที่เกิดขึ้นกับสังคมโลก สังคมไทย และเป็นเครื่องมือที่ช่วยผลักดันองค์กรและธุรกิจต่างๆ ในการปฏิบัติงานให้เกิดประสิทธิภาพ เป็นการส่งผลทำให้ระบบเศรษฐกิจของประเทศได้รับการพัฒนา หรือสามารถกล่าวได้ว่าเทคโนโลยีที่มี ความก้าวหน้าสามารถเปลี่ยนโลก (Disruptive Technologies) ได้และเข้ามาเปลี่ยนรูปแบบวิถีการ ดำเนินชีวิต การประกอบธุรกิจ จนเกิดการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจโลก (นภสร สุดทั่วม, 2560) มีรายงาน จากสถาบัน McKinsey เป็นการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงลึกจาก McKinsey Global Institute ระบุไว้ว่านวัตกรรม ด้านเทคโนโลยีเข้ามามีอิทธิพลต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลง อาทิ อินเตอร์เน็ตไร้สาย เทคโนโลยีอัตโนมัติในด้าน การวิเคราะห์ Internet of Thing Cloud Computing เทคโนโลยีการพิมพ์สามมิติ เทคโนโลยีสำรวจและขุด เจาะน้ำมัน เทคโนโลยีพลังงานทดแทน เป็นต้น การนำเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศเข้ามาช่วยบริหารจัดการธุรกิจ และการปฏิบัติงานต่างๆ จึงมีบทบาทสำคัญที่จะช่วยผลักดันองค์กรให้พร้อมรับมือและปรับตัวได้ทันในยุค ดิจิทัล และส่งเสริมภาพลักษณ์ขององค์กรให้มีความทันสมัย สร้างประสิทธิภาพในการปฏิบัติงานกับ พนักงานให้มีศักยภาพลูงสูงสุดได้

กรมการท่องเที่ยว (Department of Tourism) เป็นส่วนราชการระดับกรมในสังกัด กระทรวงการท่องเที่ยวและกีฬา มีหน้าที่เกี่ยวกับการพัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวในด้านบริการท่องเที่ยว แหล่งท่องเที่ยว ธุรกิจนำเที่ยว มัคคุเทศก์และผู้นำเที่ยว มาตรฐานอุตสาหกรรมการท่องเที่ยว การรักษา ความปลอดภัยทางการท่องเที่ยว รวมถึงการสร้างภาพยนตร์ต่างประเทศในราชอาณาจักร ซึ่งนำเทคโนโลยี มาปรับใช้กับการทำงานทั้งในด้านการสื่อสารภายในองค์กรระหว่างบุคลากรในแต่ละแผนกและในแต่ละ กองงาน ทำให้มีการส่งข้อมูลที่รวดเร็ว เช่น ในการค้นหาแหล่งท่องเที่ยว ธุรกิจนำเที่ยวต่างๆ มาตรฐาน อุตสาหกรรมการท่องเที่ยว การรักษาความปลอดภัยทางการท่องเที่ยว เพื่อนำข้อมูลสารสนเทศมา ประกอบการพิจารณาในการวางแผนการริหารจัดการและกลยุทธ์ในการและการประชาสัมพันธ์การ ท่องเที่ยว เป็นต้น แต่ในการใช้เทคโนโลยี พบว่ายังเกิดปัญหาในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานส่งผลให้การ ทำงานขาดประสิทธิภาพ มีความล่าช้า อาทิเช่น 1) การเลือกใช้เทคโนโลยีที่ไม่เหมาะสมมาใช้งาน อาจเนื่องจากการขาดความเข้าใจในระบบสารสนเทศ การไม่รู้จักดึงข้อมูลที่ถูกต้องมาใช้ซึ่งไม่ตรงกับความต้องการ ขององค์กร 2) ขาดการจัดการหรือสนับสนุนจากผู้บริหารระดับสูงในการชี้แนะถึงความจำเป็นของการ ใช้เทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงาน 3) พนักงานมีความกลัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลง กลัวที่จะเรียนรู้การใช้ เทคโนโลยี รวมทั้งกลัวว่าเทคโนโลยีจะเข้ามาลดบทบาทและความสำคัญในหน้าที่การงานที่รับผิดชอบ ของตนให้ลดน้อยลง ส่งผลให้ต่อต้านการใช้เทคโนโลยี 4) การไม่ติดตามข่าวสารความรู้ด้านเทคโนโลยี อย่างสม่ำเสมอ เนื่องจากเทคโนโลยีมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงรวดเร็ว และ 5) คนรุ่นเก่าไม่เปิดใจรับรู้สิ่งใหม่ๆ เป็นต้น

จากที่กล่าวมาทำให้ผู้วิจัยตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของนวัตกรรมที่เกี่ยวกับเทคโนโลยีต่างๆ ที่นำมาใช้ในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานให้เกิดประสิทธิภาพ พนักงานมีความจำเป็นต้องยอมรับและเรียนรู้ เทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆ อยู่เสมอ ดังนั้นเพื่อก่อให้ประโยชน์ในการขับเคลื่อนองค์กรให้ประสบความสำเร็จและ บรรลุเป้าหมาย ผู้ค้นคว้าจึงสนใจศึกษาการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงาน กรมการท่องเที่ยว เพื่อนำผลการค้นคว้าไปเป็นข้อมูลในการวางแนวทางในการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการ ปฏิบัติงานให้กับพนักงานต่อไป

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยว ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร จำแนกตาม เพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา ตำแหน่งงาน ประสบการณ์ทำงาน และรายได้ต่อเดือน

แนวคิดทฤษฎีและงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

แนวคิดเกี่ยวกับลักษณะประชากรศาสตร์

ลักษณะทางด้านประชากรศาสตร์ เป็นความหลากหลายด้านภูมิหลังของบุคคล ซึ่งได้แก่ เพศ อายุ สถานภาพ ลักษณะโครงสร้างของร่างกาย ความอาวุโสในการทำงาน เป็นต้น โดยแสดงถึงความเป็นมาของ แต่ละบุคคลจากอดีตถึงปัจจุบัน ในหน่วยงานหรือในองค์กรต่างๆ ซึ่งประกอบด้วยพนักงานหรือบุคลากรใน ระดับต่างๆ ซึ่งมีลักษณะพฤติกรรมการแสดงออกที่ต่างกันมีสาเหตุมาจากความแตกต่างทางด้าน ประชากรศาสตร์หรือภูมิหลังของบุคคลนั่นเอง (วชิรวัชร งามละม่อม, 2558) ประชากรศาสตร์หมายถึง การ วิเคราะห์ประชากรในเรื่องขนาดโครงสร้างการกระจายตัว และการเปลี่ยนแปลงประชากรในเชิงที่สัมพันธ์ กับปัจจัยทางเศรษฐกิจ สังคม และวัฒนธรรมอื่นๆ ปัจจัยทางประชากรอาจเป็นได้ทั้งสาเหตุและผลของ ปรากฏการณ์ทางเศรษฐกิจ สังคมและวัฒนธรรม (พรพิณ ประกายสันติสุข, 2550)

ความหมายเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ

เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ (Information Technology) เกิดจากการรวมคำสองคำ ได้แก่ เทคโนโลยี (Technology) หมายถึง การนำความรู้ทางวิทยาศาสตร์มาประยุกต์ใช้ให้เกิดประสิทธิภาพสูงสุดนั่นคือใช้ ประโยชน์ได้อย่างสูงสุด โดยเป็นการการคิดค้นของมนุษย์ และพัฒนาเพื่อช่วยให้การปฏิบัติงานต่างๆ ทำได้ ง่าย สะดวกและรวดเร็ว รวมทั้งยังสามารถแก้ปัญหาต่างๆ ได้ เช่น การลดกระบวนการทำงาน เป็นต้น

ความสำคัญของเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ

พนิดา พานิชกุล (2552) กล่าวว่า เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศเป็นเครื่องมือสำคัญในการดำเนินงานขององค์กร ช่วยประมวลผลข้อมูลที่เกิดขึ้นให้กลายเป็นสารสนเทศที่ถูกต้องและสามารถนำไปใช้ประโยชน์ ตามความต้องการได้ เช่น การเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในการผลิตสารสนเทศ การจัดระบบอัตโนมัติ เพื่อการจัดเก็บ ประมวลผล และช่วยในการเข้าถึงและใช้งานสารสนเทศได้อย่างสะดวก สื่อสารรวดเร็ว ลดระยะเวลา ระยะทาง และงบประมาณในการดำเนินงาน

ความหมายระบบสารสนเทศ

ธลินท์ท ธรรมธาดา (2562) กล่าวว่า ระบบสารสนเทศ เป็นระบบงานที่ประกอบด้วย 5 ส่วนได้แก่ ซอฟท์แวร์ ระบบเครือข่าย ฐานข้อมูล ผู้พัฒนาระบบ และบุคลากรที่จะต้องทำงานสอดคล้องกันในการ จัดเก็บข้อมูล (Input) เข้าสู่กระบวนการ วิเคราะห์และสรุปผล (Process) จากนั้นทำการเผยแพร่ข้อมูลเพื่อ ช่วยในการตัดสินใจ (Output) และหลังจากกระบวนการทั้งหมดยังจะต้องมีการปรับปรุงกระบวนการ ทำงาน (Feedback) อย่างต่อเนื่องเพื่อให้ระบบมีการพัฒนา

การจัดระบบสารสนเทศในองค์กร

การเปลี่ยนแปลงที่รวดเร็วในปัจจุบัน การตัดสินใจของผู้บริหารต้องทำในเวลาที่จำกัดภายใต้เงื่อนไขต่างๆ มากมาย ทำให้บทบาทของสารสนเทศในองค์กรมีมากขึ้นในแง่ของการให้สารสนเทศแก่ผู้บริหารในการช่วย การตัดสินใจทางธุรกิจ จึงทำให้องค์กรตัดสินใจ นำระบบสารสนเทศหรือเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศมาช่วยใน องค์กร นำเทคโนโลยีต่างๆ มาใช้ทำให้เกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงต่างๆ ในองค์กร เช่น การเปลี่ยนแปลงการ ปฏิบัติงาน การเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการทำงาน และการสร้างความต้องการในด้านอื่นๆ นอกจากนี้ ลักษณะการดำเนินการ และวัฒนธรรมองค์กร มีบทบาทต่อระบบสารสนเทศในองค์กร

การยอมรับเทคในโลยีด้วยนวัตกรรม

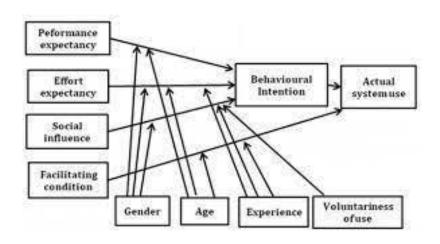
การยอมรับการใช้เทคโนโลยีไม่สามารถตัดเรื่องของนวัตกรรมออกไปได้ เนื่องจากเป็นสิ่งใหม่หรือ เทคโนโลยีใหม่ที่องค์กรนำมาปรับใช้ และองค์กรพยายามให้บุคคลเกิดการยอมรับ พิจารณาตัดสินใจในสิ่ง ที่ต้องรับรู้ เรียนรู้ในการใช้งาน และสามารถนำมาใช้ปฏิบัติงานเพื่อให้เกิดประโยชน์ ซึ่งการยอมรับและรับรู้ นั้นจะใช้ระยะเวลาที่แตกต่างกันของแต่ละบุคคล โดยขึ้นอยู่กับลักษณะตัวบุคคลและลักษณะความสำคัญ ของเทคโนโลยีกับการทำงาน แนวคิดทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับการยอมรับนวัตกรรมและเทคโนโลยี

แบบจำลองการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี

Davis (1989) ได้สร้างแบบจำลองการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีของผู้ใช้งาน ได้แก่ Technology Acceptance Model : TAM ซึ่งเป็นทฤษฎีที่กล่าวถึงการยอมรับของผู้ใช้เทคโนโลยีถูกพัฒนามาจากทฤษฎี การกระทำด้วยเหตุผล (Theory of Reasoned Action: TRA) ทฤษฎีพฤติกรรมตามแผน (Theory of Planned Behavior: TPB) ทฤษฎีการแพร่กระจายนวัตกรรม (Innovation Diffusion Theory: IDT) ทฤษฎี ปัญญาทางสังคม (Social Cognitive Theory: SOT) แบบจำลองการจูงใจ (Motivational Model) และ ทฤษฎี Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) เป็นต้น ที่มุ่งเน้นศึกษาความ ตั้งใจของผู้ใช้ที่จะใช้ระบบสารสนเทศและพฤติกรรมการใช้งานที่จะเกิดขึ้นตามมา มีหลายองค์กรได้นำ

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เทคโนโลยีมาใช้อย่างแพร่หลายทางอินเตอร์เน็ต เป็นการให้บริการแก่ลูกค้าเรียกว่าการให้บริการ อิเล็กทรอนิกส์ (Electronic Service: E-Service) และการนำเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศมาใช้ให้เกิดประโยชน์ และคุณค่านั้น ต้องได้รับการยอมรับจากผู้ใช้บริการ



รูปแบบจำลองทฤษฎีรวมการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี
ท**ี่มา**: Viswanath Venkatesh. (2003)

งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

วันรวี จันทร์แต่งผล (2561) การสำรวจการยอมรับของพนักงานในการนำเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ มาใช้ในงานบริหารทรัพยากรบุคคล กรณีศึกษา ธนาคารกรุงเทพ จำกัด (มหาชน) เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงการยอมรับของพนักงานในการนำเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศมาใช้ในงานบริหาร ทรัพยากรบุคคล และปัจจัยที่มีความสัมพันธ์เชิงบวกกับการยอมรับของพนักงานในการนำเทคโนโลยี สารสนเทศมาใช้ในงานบริหารทรัพยากรบุคคล กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้คือ พนักงาน สายทรัพยากรบุคคล ธนาคารกรุงเทพ จำกัด (มหาชน) โดยมีกลุ่ม ตัวอย่างจำนวน 156 คน โดยใช้ แบบสอบถามเป็นเครื่องมือวิจัย ผลการศึกษาจากผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามจำนวน 126 คน ผลการศึกษาพบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 78 คน มีช่วงอายุ 21 - 30 ปี จำนวน 64 คน ศึกษาระดับ ปริญญาตรี จำนวน 87 คน มีช่วงอายุงาน 10 ปีขึ้นไป จำนวน 38 คน และปฏิบัติงานอยู่ในหน่วยงานบริหาร แรงงานสัมพันธ์ จำนวน 27 คนการประเมินค่าเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ และการทดลองใช้เทคโนโลยี สารสนเทศมีความสัมพันธ์เชิงบวกกับการยอมรับของพนักงาน

สุพัตรา วังเย็น (2562) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ใช้สำหรับ ประมวลผลข้อมูลทางบัญชี กรณีศึกษาเจ้าหน้าที่สภาอุตสาหกรรมแห่งประเทศไทย การวิจัยครั้งนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ใช้สำหรับประมาลผลข้อมูลทางบัญชี ของสภาอุตสาหกรรมจังทวัด เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาน (Quantitative Rescrub) โดยใช้วิธีเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล

จากเจ้าหน้าที่พนักงานที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องในการจัดทำบัญชีและการเงิน ที่ปฏิบัติงานอยู่ที่สภาอุดสาหกรรม จังหวัด ทั้งหมด 77 จังหวัด จำนวน 350 คน ผลการวิจัยพบว่า เจ้าหน้าที่ พนักงานที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องในการ จัดทำบัญชีและการเงินที่ปฏิบัติงานอยู่ที่สภาอุตสาหกรรมจังหวัด ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มีอายุต่ำกว่า 30 ปี ปฏิบัติงานอยู่ในตำแหน่งเจ้าหน้าที่ประจำ มีรายได้เฉลี่ยระหว่าง 10,000-20,000 มีอายุการทำงานต่ำกว่า มีจำนวนครั้งในการเข้ารับการฝึกอบรมหลักสูตรด้านคอมพิวเตอร์ระหว่าง 3-4 ครั้ง และเทคโนโลยีที่ใช้ สำหรับประมวลผลข้อมูลทางบัญชีอยู่ในระดับยอมรับมากที่สุด ทั้งนี้มีการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ โดยภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับเห็นด้วยมากที่สุด ทั้งในด้านความง่ายต่อการใช้งาน และด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ (Perceive Usefulness) จากผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า ความคิดเห็นต่อการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี ด้านความง่ายต่อการใช้งาน (Perceived Ease Use มีความส้มพันธ์กับความคิดเห็นต่อการขอมรับ เทคโนโลยี ด้านความจับรู้ประโยชน์ (Perceive Usefulness) อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 สำหรับ ความคิดเห็นต่อการขอมรับเทคโนโลยี ด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ (Perceive Usefulness) ส่งผลต่อการใช้งาน(Perceived Ease Use) และด้านการ รับรู้ประ โยชน์ (Perceive Usefulness) ส่งผลต่อการขอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ใช้สำหรับประมวลผลข้อมูล ทางบัญชี อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 และ 0.01 ส่วนด้านความตั้งใจใช้ (Intention to Use) ไม่ส่งผลต่อการขอมรับเทคโนโลยี ที่ใช้สำหรับประมวลผลข้อมูล

ชุติมา สอนดี (2563) ได้ศึกษาเรื่องการนำเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศมาใช้ในการปฏิบัติงาน เพื่อเป็นธนาคารดิจิทัลที่ส่งผลต่อคุณภาพชีวิตการทำงานและประสิทธิภาพในการปฏิบัติงาน (กรณีศึกษา พนักงานประจำสาขา ธนาคารกรุงเทพ) มีวัตถุประสงค์ 1. เพื่อศึกษาการใช้งานเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ ในการปฏิบัติงาน 2. เพื่อศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ในการใช้งานเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศที่ส่งต่อคุณภาพชีวิต ในการทำงาน และประสิทธิภาพในการปฏิบัติงานโดยมีอิทธิพลจากเจเนอเรชั่น กลุ่มตัวอย่างคือ พนักงาน ประจำสาขา ธนาคารกรุงเทพ จำนวน 400 คน ทำการวิเคราะห์ด้วยโปรแกรมทางสถิติ SPSS ใช้สถิติ ในการวิเคราะห์สถิติเชิงพรรณนา ประกอบด้วย ค่าเฉลี่ย ค่าร้อยละ ค่าความถี่ และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และสถิติเชิงอ้างอิงสำหรับทดสอบสมมติฐาน เป็นการวิเคราะห์ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์ สหสัมพันธ์และการถอย เชิงพหุคูณ ผลการศึกษาวิจัย พบว่า ข้อมูลทั่วไปของผู้ทำการตอบแบบสอบถามจำนวน 400 คน พบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามมากที่สุดได้แก่ เพศหญิง จำนวน 345 คน มีช่วงอายุ ระหว่าง 23 - 40 ปี เป็นพนักงาน ในตำแหน่งเจ้าหน้าที่การตลาดมากที่สุด และมีอายุงานตั้งแต่ 10 ปี ขึ้นไป ส่วนการนำเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ มาใช้ในการปฏิบัติงานนั้น ได้แก่ด้านประสิทธิภาพของระบบงาน แรงกดดันจากเพื่อนร่วมงาน/อิทธิพล ทางสังคม – สภาพสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกในการใช้งานมีความสัมพันธ์ในเชิงบวกกับทั้งคุณภาพชีวิต การทำงานและประสิทธิภาพในการทำงานอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 เมื่อนำเจเนอเรชั่น ที่แตกต่างกันมาพิจารณาในอิทธิพลตัวแปรกำกับ พบว่าเจเนอเรชั่นที่แตกต่างกันเป็นตัวแปรกำกับการใช้งาน เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศที่ส่งผลต่อคุณภาพชีวิตการทำงานและประสิทธิภาพในการปฏิบัติ โดยพบอิทธิพล ในเชิงบวกกับเจเนอเรชั่น X และเจเนอเรชั่น Y ต่อคุณภาพชีวิต ในทางกลับกันความสัมพันธ์เรื่อง

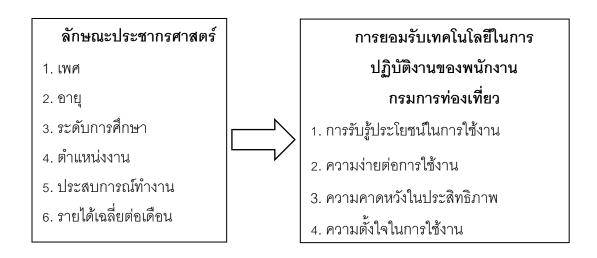
ประสิทธิภาพในการปฏิบัติงานจะ 2) พบอิทธิพลในเชิงบวกกับเจเนอเรชั่น Y และเจเนอเรชั่น Z ทำให้เห็นถึง การเป็นตัวแปรกำกับของเจเนอเรชั่นที่แตกต่างกัน

จุฑามาศ นิ่มจิตต์ (2564) ได้ศึกษาเรื่องประสิทธิภาพการปฏิบัติงานของบุคลากรของสำนักงาน อัยการจังหวัดนนทบุรี ที่มีผลมาจากการปรับใช้เทคโนโลยีดิจิทัล มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาประสิทธิภาพ การปฏิบัติงานเทคโนโลยีดิจิทัลของบุคลากรสำนักงานอัยการ จังหวัดนนทบุรีที่เป็นผลมาจากการปรับใช้ เทคโนโลยีในยุคดิจิทัล ผู้วิจัยนำข้อมูลที่ได้จากการสัมภาษณ์กลุ่มตัวอย่างมาแยกประเด็นตามข้อคำถาม จากนั้นจึงวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลในแต่ละประเด็นโดยใช้วิธีการตีความ การหาข้อสรุป ผลการวิจัยพบว่า 1. ประสิทธิภาพการปฏิบัติงานด้านนวัตกรรมและเทคโนโลยีในยุคดิจิทัลของบุคลากรสำนักงานอัยการ จังหวัดนนทบุรี คือ 1) ด้านคุณภาพของงาน ความพึ่งพอใจผลการทำงานมีความถูกต้อง มาตรฐาน และรวดเร็ว บุคลากรในสำนักงานอัยการจังหวัดนนทบุรี มีทักษะในการนำเครื่องมืออุปกรณ์ และเทคโนโลยี ดิจิทัลที่มีอยู่ให้เกิดประโยชน์ในการปฏิบัติงาน 2) ด้านปริมาณงานเป็นไปตามความคาดหวังของหน่วยงาน เป็นไปตามแผนและเป้าหมายที่วางไว้จากการนำเทคโนโลยีมาใช้ในการปฏิบัติงานสามารถปฏิบัติงานได้ ในปริมาณที่มากขึ้นและใช้เวลาน้อยลง นำเทคโนโลยีมาใช้แก้ปัญหาได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพสามารถ ปฏิบัติงานได้มากขึ้น 3) ด้านเวลาที่ใช้ในการดำเนินงานมีความถูกต้องตามหลักการเหมาะสมกับงาน และทันสมัย มีการพัฒนาเทคนิคการทำงานให้สะดวกรวดเร็วขึ้น สามารถบริหารจัดการเวลาได้ดีมากขึ้น กระบวนการทำงานของหน่วยงานมีความกระชับคล่องตัวขึ้น 4) ด้านค่าใช้จ่ายในการดำเนินการ ด้านเทคโนโลยีมี ความเหมาะสมกับงานและวิธีการ การใช้ทรัพยากรด้านการเงิน คน วัสดุ ที่มีอยู่อย่าง คุ้มค่าประหยัด เกิดการสูญเสียน้อยที่สุด 2. ปัญหา อุปสรรค และข้อเสนอแนะในการปฏิบัติงาน ด้านเทคโนโลยีในยุคดิจิทัลของบุคลากรสำนักงานจังหวัดนนทบุรี คือ 1) การจัดสรรงบประมาณที่ไม่เพียงพอ ทำให้หน่วยงานไม่สามารถจัดหาเทคโนโลยีระดับสูง และเพียงพอได้ 2) การไม่ได้นำทักษะมา ช่วยในการ ยกระดับการปฏิบัติงานในหน่วยงานให้เกิดความมีประสิทธิภาพเท่าที่ควรทำให้คุณภาพของงานยังไม่มี ความพึงพอใจเท่าที่ควรในด้านความรวดเร็วและถูกต้อง 3) ขาดบุคลากรที่มีความรู้ความสามารถทาง ด้านเทคโนโลยี 3. แนวทางการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในการปฏิบัติงานด้านเทคโนโลยีในยุคดิจิทัลของบุคลากร สำนักงานอัยการจังหวัดนนทบุรี คือ 1) ปรับปรุง Hardware และ Software ให้มีความทันสมัยรองรับ เทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆตลอดเวลา 2) จัดอบรมข้าราชการในหน่วยงานสำนักงานอัยการจังหวัดนนทบุรีเกี่ยวกับ เทคโนโลยี 3) มีปรับปรุงโครงสร้างงานบริหารงานภายในเพื่อแก้ปัญหาได้รวดเร็วทันต่อสถานการณ์ 4) รวบรวมองค์เกี่ยวกับเทคโนโลยีของสำนักงานอัยการจังหวัดนนทบุรีอย่างเป็นระบบ หรือที่เรียกว่า การจัดตั้งองค์การแห่งการเรียนรู้ เพื่อให้ผู้ที่ปฏิบัติงานใหม่สามารถศึกษาและเรียนรู้ด้วยตนเองได้

สมชาย สันทาลุนัย (2564) ได้ศึกษาเรื่องการใช้เทคโนโลยีทางอิเล็กทรอนิกส์กับประสิทธิภาพ การปฏิบัติงานของบุคลากร ศาลยุติธรรมในจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ ซึ่งประกอบด้วย 3 ปัจจัยได้แก่ ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ด้านการใช้เทคโนโลยี การยอมรับและการใช้เทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานและความตั้งใจในการใช้งาน โดยศึกษาประชากรซึ่งเป็นบุคลากรสังกัดสำนักงานศาลยุติธรรมในจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ 3 หน่วยงาน ได้แก่ ศาลจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ ศาลเยาวชนและครอบครัวจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ ศาลจังหวัดกันทรลักษณ์ 118 คน โดยใช้ แบบสอบถามเป็นเครื่องมือในการวิจัย ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มีอายุระหว่าง 21–30 ปี มีรายได้หรืออัตราเงินเดือนระหว่าง 10,000–20,000 บาท ประสบการณ์การใช้คอมพิวเตอร์ในการทำงาน 4–6 ปี ผลการศึกษาพบว่า การยอมรับและการใช้เทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของบุคลากร มีค่าเฉลี่ย ระดับมาก และความตั้งใจในการใช้งาน มีค่าเฉลี่ยระดับมากเช่นกัน เมื่อวิเคราะห์ระดับประสิทธิภาพ การปฏิบัติงานของบุคลากรสังกัดสำนักงานศาลยุติธรรม ในจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ พบว่า มีค่าเฉลี่ยระดับมาก และผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานแสดงว่า ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลด้านประสบการณ์ในการใช้คอมพิวเตอร์ที่แตกต่างกัน ไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการปฏิบัติงานของบุคลากร ในสำนักงานประจำศาลยุติธรรมในจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ และปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลด้านการเข้าอบรมแตกต่างกันไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการปฏิบัติงานของบุคลากร ในสำนักงานประจำศาลยุติธรรมในจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ และยังพบว่าการยอมรับและการใช้เทคโนโลยี ในการปฏิบัติงาน และความตั้งใจในการใช้งานมีอิทธิพลต่อประสิทธิภาพการปฏิบัติงานของบุคลากร ในสำนักงาน

กรดาแนวคิดในการวิจัย

จากแนวคิดทฤษฎีผู้ค้นคว้าอิสระศึกษาปัจจัยด้านลักษณะประชากรศาสตร์จากการสังเคราะห์ งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร มีกรอบแนวคิดการวิจัย ดังนี้



ระเบียบวิธีวิจัย

การศึกษาวิจัยเรื่องการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยว ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณผู้ค้นคว้าอิสระได้กำหนดขั้นตอนและวิธีการดำเนินการวิจัย โดยกำหนดประชากร (Population) และกลุ่มตัวอย่างในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ ได้แก่ พนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยว จำนวน 287 คน และใช้ประชากรกลุ่มตัวอย่างแบบเฉพาะเจาะจง (Purposive sampling)

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัย ได้แก่ แบบสอบถามการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงาน กรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร สร้างขึ้นจากกรอบแนวคิดจากการศึกษาทฤษฎีจากนักวิชาการ และเอกสารการวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง เพื่อเป็นเครื่องมือในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล ลักษณะของการสร้าง แบบสอบถามแบ่งออกเป็น 2 ตอน ดังนี้

ตอนที่ 1 สอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลทั่วไปของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ ระดับ
การศึกษา ตำแหน่งงาน ประสบการณ์ทำงานและรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน ใช้คำถามแบบเลือกตอบ (Check list)
ตอนที่ 2 สอบถามเกี่ยวกับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี ได้แก่ การรับรู้ประโยชน์ในการใช้งาน
ความง่ายต่อการใช้งาน ความคาดหวังในประสิทธิภาพ และความตั้งใจในการใช้งาน โดยใช้คำถามแบบ
มาตราส่วนประมาณค่า (Rating Scales) 5 ระดับ ได้แก่ มากที่สุด มาก ปานกลาง น้อย และน้อยที่สุด
ตามลำดับ ซึ่งการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลในครั้งนี้รวบรวมได้จากแบบสอบถามโดยเลือกกลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ตรงตาม
คุณสมบัติตามที่กำหนด อธิบายวัตถุประสงค์ของการตอบแบบสอบถามกับกลุ่มตัวอย่างเพื่อขอความ
อนุเคราะห์ในการเก็บข้อมูล แจกแบบสอบถามกับกลุ่มตัวอย่าง และผู้วิจัยรับแบบสอบถามคืนจากกลุ่ม

การประมวลผลข้อมูลและวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปทางสถิติด้วยสถิติ ดังต่อไปนี้ การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลสถิติเชิงพรรณนา (Descriptive Statistics)

ตัวอย่างด้วยตนเอง นำแบบสอบถามกลับมาตรวจทานความถูกต้องก่อนจะนำมาลงรหัสเพื่อประมวลผล

และวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลและเก็บรวบรวมจากหนังสือ จากวารสาร บทความ งานวิจัยและเอกสารที่เกี่ยวข้อง

เพื่อนำมาใช้ประกอบในการศึกษาค้นคว้ากำหนดเป็นแนวคิดและใช้อ้างอิงในการเขียนรายงานผลการศึกษา

- 1) สถิติพื้นฐาน ค่าความถี่ (Frequency) และค่าร้อยละ (Percentage) ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ และอธิบายข้อมูลทั่วไปของพนักงาน ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา ตำแหน่งงานประสบการณ์ทำงาน และรายได้ต่อเดือน
- 2) ค่าเฉลี่ย (Mean) และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (Standard Deviation: SD) ใช้ในการ วิเคราะห์ระดับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร

การวิเคราะห์ด้วยสถิติเชิงอนุมาน (Inferential Statistics) ในการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐาน ดังนี้

- 1) ค่า t-test independent ใช้ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานเพื่อเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่าง ระหว่างเพศกับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร
- 2) ค่า One Way Anova (F-test) ใช้ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานเพื่อเปรียบเทียบความ แตกต่างระหว่าง อายุ ระดับการศึกษา ตำแหน่งงาน ประสบการณ์ทำงานและรายได้ต่อเดือนกับการ

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ยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เมื่อพบความแตกต่างของค่าเฉลี่ยอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 ทำการทดสอบความแตกต่างเป็น รายคู่ด้วยวิธี Fisher's Least Significance Difference: LSD

ผลการวิจัย

1. ผลการศึกษาปัจจัยด้านข้อมูลทั่วไป

ผลการศึกษา พบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่ ได้แก่ เพศหญิง มีอายุระหว่าง 30 แต่ไม่เกิน 40 ปี จบ การศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี มีสถานภาพสมรส มีตำแหน่งงานอื่นๆ ซึ่งได้แก่ ลูกจ้างประจำ มีประสบการณ์ทำงานมากกว่า 5-10 ปี และมีรายได้ต่อเดือนไม่เกิน 30.001 บาท

2. ผลการศึกษาปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการ ท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

การศึกษาข้อมูลปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยว ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร จากการหาค่าคะแนนเฉลี่ย ค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน พบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีระดับ ความคิดเห็นในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ได้แก่ ด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ในการใช้งาน และอยู่ในระดับมาก 3 ด้าน โดยเรียงลำดับจากมากไปหาน้อย อันดับ แรก ได้แก่ ด้านความคาดหวังในประสิทธิภาพ ด้านความง่ายต่อการใช้งาน และด้านความตั้งใจในการใช้ งาน ตามลำดับ ซึ่งมีรายละเอียดในแต่ละด้าน ดังนี้

- 2.1 ด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ในการใช้งาน พบว่า มีระดับความคิดเห็นในภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ อันดับแรก ได้แก่ เทคโนโลยีที่กรมการท่องเที่ยวนำมาใช้นั้น ทำให้ท่านได้ข้อมูลและข่าวสารในการปฏิบัติงานที่น่าเชื่อถือและนำมาตัดสินใจใช้งานได้อย่างมี ประสิทธิภาพ และเทคโนโลยีที่กรมการท่องเที่ยวนำมาใช้ ช่วยให้ท่านทำงานรวดเร็วมากยิ่งขึ้นและทันต่อ ความต้องการของกองงานอื่นๆ รองลงมา ได้แก่ เทคโนโลยีที่กรมการท่องเที่ยวนำมาใช้ช่วยให้ท่านปรับปรุง วิธีการทำงานให้มีความทันสมัย และอันดับสุดท้าย ได้แก่ การใช้เทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานทำให้มีเวลาให้ การปฏิบัติงานหรือช่วยเหลือกิจกรรมของกรมการท่องเที่ยวมาก ตามลำดับ
- 2.2 ด้านความง่ายต่อการใช้งาน พบว่า มีระดับความคิดเห็นในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อ พิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ อันดับแรก ได้แก่ เทคโนโลยีของกรมการท่องเที่ยว สามารถช่วยลดขั้นตอนในการ ปฏิบัติงานของท่านได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ รองลงมา ได้แก่ การออกแบบระบบเทคโนโลยี ของกรมการท่องเที่ยวมีระบบงานที่เข้าใจง่ายในการปฏิบัติงาน และอันดับสุดท้ายได้แก่ เทคโนโลยี ที่กรมการท่องเที่ยวนำมาใช้มีกระบวนการไม่ซับซ้อน ตามลำดับ
- 2.3 ด้านความคาดหวังในประสิทธิภาพ พบว่า มีระดับความคิดเห็นในภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ อันดับแรก ได้แก่ งานของท่านสามารถนำเทคโนโลยีมาใช้เพื่อ เพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในการปฏิบัติงานได้ รองลงมา ได้แก่ ผู้บริหารกรมการท่องเที่ยวมีแนวโน้มที่จะพิจารณา

การใช้ระบบเทคโนโลยี เป็นกลไกที่สำคัญในการปฏิบัติงาน และอันดับสุดท้าย ได้แก่ เทคโนโลยีทำให้ท่าน ประมวลผลงานได้รวดเร็วทันกับความต้องการใช้งานทั้งในหน้าที่และงานอื่นๆ ตามลำดับ

2.4 ด้านความตั้งใจใช้งาน พบว่า มีระดับความคิดเห็นในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ อันดับแรก ได้แก่ ท่านจะใช้ระบบสารสนเทศของกรมการท่องเที่ยวในการ ปฏิบัติงานทุกครั้ง รองลงมา ได้แก่ ท่านยินดีที่จะฝึกฝนตนเองให้มีความทันสมัยต่อการใช้งานในระบบ เทคโนโลยีอยู่สมอ และอันดับสุดท้าย ได้แก่ ท่านพร้อมและสนใจจะเรียนรู้เมื่อมีระบบสารสนเทศใหม่ๆ ที่ กรมการท่องเที่ยวนำมาใช้หรือปรับปรุงใหม่สมอ และท่านมีความรู้สึกตื่นตัวต่อการนำเทคโนโลยีใช้ในการ ปฏิบัติงานของท่าน ตามลำดับ

อภิปราย

จากผลการศึกษาระดับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานสามารถอภิปรายผลได้ดังนี้

1. การศึกษาระดับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยว ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า พนักงานมีระดับความคิดเห็นในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก และรายด้าน ด้านการ รับรู้ประโยชน์ในการใช้งานระดับมากที่สุด ส่วนด้านความง่ายต่อการใช้งาน ด้านความคาดหวังใน ประสิทธิภาพ และด้านความตั้งใจ อยู่ในระดับมาก

การรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์ที่เกิดจากการใช้งาน อยู่ในระดับที่มากที่สุด ทั้งนี้อาจเป็นเพราะเทคโนโลยีที่ กรมการท่องเที่ยวนำมาใช้นั้นทำให้ท่านได้ข้อมูลและข่าวสารในการปฏิบัติงานที่น่าเชื่อถือและนำมา ตัดสินใจใช้งานได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ ช่วยให้ท่านปรับปรุงวิธีการทำงานให้มีความทันสมัย อีกทั้งช่วยให้ ท่านทำงานรวดเร็วมากยิ่งขึ้นและทันต่อความต้องการของกองงานอื่นๆ

2. จากการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า พนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครที่มีเพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา ตำแหน่งงานและรายได้ต่างกันมีการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานไม่แตกต่าง กัน อาจเป็นเพราะนโยบาย กฎเกณฑ์ วิธีการปฏิบัติงานของกรมการท่องเที่ยวถูกกำหนดไว้ให้ปฏิบัติใน แนวทางเดียวกัน มีวิธีการใช้ชีวิตและสภาพแวดล้อมในการดำเนินงานเหมือนกัน ไม่ว่าเพศหญิงหรือเพศ ชาย อายุในทุกช่วง ทุกระดับการศึกษา ทุกตำแหน่งงานและทุกช่วงรายได้ต่างกันจึงมีความคิดเห็นและการ ยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ไม่แตกต่างกัน ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับ พัชรนันท์ รัตนบุรี (2560) ได้ศึกษาเรื่องการยอมรับ นวัตกรรมระบบสารสนเทศเพื่อการบริหารและประสิทธิผลในการปฏิบัติงานของบุคลากร: กรณีศึกษา มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสงขลา การวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างของปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล กับการยอมรับนวัดกรรมระบบสารสนเทศเพื่อการบริหารและประสิทธิผลในการปฏิบัติงาน จากการศึกษา พบว่า บุคลากรที่มี เพศ อายุ วุฒิการศึกษา และตำแหน่งงานต่างกันมีการยอมรับนวัตกรรมระบบ สารสนเทศเพื่อการบริหารโดยรวมไม่แตกต่างกัน

ข้อเสนอแนะ

ข้อเสนอแนะจากผลการวิจั**ย**

- 1) การยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ผู้บริหารสามารถนำผลการศึกษาไปพัฒนาแนวทางการบริหารจัดการให้พนักงานเกิดการยอมรับใน เทคโนโลยีที่นำมาใช้ในการปฏิบัติงาน เพื่อให้งานเกิดคุณภาพและมีประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น
- 2) ปัจจัยด้านลักษณะประชากรศาสตร์พบว่ามีระดับความคิดเห็นการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีใน ภาพรวมไม่แตกต่างกัน กรมการท่องเที่ยวควรเปิดโอกาสให้พนักงานทุกคน ได้แสดงความคิดเห็นและมี ส่วนร่วมในการวางแผนงาน การตัดสินใจในด้านต่างๆ ไม่ว่าจะเป็นทางเลือกในการเรียนรู้ที่จะเพิ่มศักยภาพ ด้านเทคโนโลยีหรือการแก้ไขปัญหาเมื่อเกิดสถานการณ์วิกฤติต่างๆ
- 3) ปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ด้านความง่ายต่อการใช้งาน อาจต้องสร้างคู่มือที่สามารถทำความเข้าใจได้ง่ายขึ้นจาก เดิมที่มีอยู่ หรือใช้สื่อสอนการใช้งาน เช่น คลิปวิดีโอ เป็นต้น
- 4) ปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขตกรุ งเทพม หานคร ด้านความตั้งใจใช้งาน อาจต้องสร้างแรงจูงใจในความพร้อมที่จะเรียนรู้เทคโนโลยีใหม่ ให้พนักงาน ตื่นตัวและฝึกฝนตนเองอยู่เสมอ เช่น การจัดกิจกรรมการทำสื่อออนไลน์ การแข่งขันด้านผลงาน เป็นต้น
- 5) ปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยวในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก กรมการท่องเที่ยว ต้องพยายามหาแนวทางในการพัฒนาให้เกิด ประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น เช่น การฝึกอบรม การมีพี่เลี้ยงในการสอนงานในการใช้ระบบเทคโนโลยี เป็นต้น

ข้อเสนอแนะในการวิจัยครั้งต่อไป

- 1) ควรศึกษาเปรียบเทียบการยอมรับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกับ องค์กรอื่นๆ
- 2) ควรศึกษากลยุทธ์หรือกระบวนการในการสร้างการยอมรับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการ ปฏิบัติงานของพนักงานกรมการท่องเที่ยว
 - 3) ควรศึกษาปัจจัยด้านอื่นๆ ที่ส่งผลต่อการยอมรับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในการปฏิบัติงานของพนักงาน

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การใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี

The use of marketing mix factors in making a decision to buy coffee drinks at THE BARISTRO

AT SRIRACHA shop in Sriracha District, Chonburi Province.

นาย คุณัชญ์ วิหครัตน์¹ MR.KHUNAT VIHOKRAT

บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาเรื่อง การใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี มีวัตถุประสงค์1) เพื่อศึกษาระดับของปัจจัย ส่วนประสมการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี และ2) เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)ในการตัดสินใจใช้ บริการ ร้านTHE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี จำแนกตามปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล เครื่องมือในการวิจัยได้แก่ แบบสอบถาม กลุ่มตัวอย่างได้แก่ ผู้บริโภคในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี และ จำนวน 400 คน และใช้สถิติการวิเคราะห์เชิงพรรณนา ประกอบไปด้วย ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบน มาตรฐาน และสถิติเชิงอนุมาน ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานการวิจัย ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05 เพื่อ ทดสอบเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างระหว่างตัวแปร โดยใช้สถิติ One way ANOVA (F-test)

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า

- 1) ระดับของปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการร้านTHE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี พบว่าระดับการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจ เลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ในภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด รองลงมาคือ ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และด้านราคา ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ด้านลักษณะกายภาพ
- 2) ผลการเปรียบเทียบการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)ในการตัดสินใจใช้บริการ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี จำแนกตามปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล พบว่า ประชาชนที่มีเพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ต่อเดือนแตกต่างกันให้ระดับความสำคัญต่อการ ใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี โดยภาพรวมไม่แตกต่างกัน

คำสำคัญ: ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด, การตัดสินใจ, เครื่องดื่มกาแฟ

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to:

1) To study the level of marketing mix factors affecting the choice of service at THE

BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA shop in Sriracha District. Chonburi Province

2) To study and compare the use of marketing mix factors. (7Ps) in deciding to use the

service at THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA shop in Sriracha district. Chonburi Province Classified

by individual factors This research is quantitativeresearch, collected data

questionnaires. The sample consisted of 400 people. The statistics used were frequency,

percentage, mean, standard deviation,

The results of the research showed that.

1) The level of use of marketing ingredients factors in making a decision to buy coffee

drinks at THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA in Sriracha District. Chonburi Province as a whole is at

the highest level. When considering each side, it was found that the first was marketing promotion,

followed by distribution channels and price. physical aspect

2) Comparison of the use of marketing mix factors (7Ps) in deciding to use the service at

THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA shop in Sriracha district. Chonburi Province Classified by personal

factors, it was found that people with different sex, age, education level, occupation and monthly

income gave importance to the use of marketing mix factors in making a decision to buy coffee

drinks at THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA in the district. Sriracha Chonburi Province Overall, there

is no difference.

Keyword: Marketing mix, Decision, Coffee Drinks.

บทนำ

กาแฟเป็นเครื่องดื่มที่มีกลิ่นและรสเป็นเอกลักษณ์ เป็นที่ชื่นชอบของคนทั่วโลกจำนวนมากมาช้า

นาน ถึงแม้ว่ากาแฟจะไม่ได้เป็นเครื่องดื่ม ที่มีถิ่นกำเนิดในประเทศไทย แต่กาแฟก็เป็นเครื่องดื่มที่คนไทย

รู้จักและบริโภคมาเป็นเวลาซ้านานไม่ต่ำกว่าหนึ่งร้อยห้าสืบปีแล้ว โดยในประเทศไทยมีการปลูกกาแฟ

หลายพัน หรือการพัฒนาวิธีการนำกาแฟมาผลิตเป็นเครื่องดื่มในลักษณะต่างๆ และมีรสนิยมการบริโภค

กาแฟที่มีเอกลักษณ์เฉพาะตัว ซึ่งแตกต่างไปจากรสนิยมของต่างชาติที่อย่างสหรัฐอเมริกาหรือยุโรป

เป็นต้น (ศูนย์วิจัยกสิกรไทยจำกัด, 2557)

บัจจุบัน ร้านกาแฟเป็นหนึ่งในธุรกิจที่ได้รับความสนในจากผู้ประกอบการตั้งแต่รายเล็ก ไปจนถึง รายใหญ่ เห็นได้จากรายงานของ Euromonitor ที่แสดงตัวเลขของตลาดร้านกาแฟในประเทศไทยโดยมี มูลค่าสูงถึง 21,220 ล้านบาท ในปี 2565 หรือขยายตัวกว่าร้อยละ 10 เทียบกับปีที่ผ่านมา นอกเหนือจากนี้ ปริมาณการบริโภคกาแฟในประเทศที่เพิ่มขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่องประมาณร้อยละ 5-6 โดยเฉลี่ยตั้งแต่ปี 2562-2565 รวมถึงปริมาณเมล็ดกาแฟซนิดที่ยังไม่ได้คั่วที่ถูกนำเข้ามาจากต่างประเทศในปี 2565 ซึ่งมีปริมาณ เพิ่มขึ้นจากปี 2560 ถึงร้อยละ 93 ในระยะวลาเพียงแค่ 5 ปี โดยตัวเลขเหล่านี้สะท้อนให้เห็นถึงปริมาณการ บริโภคกาแฟของชาวไทยที่เพิ่มขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่อง นอกเหนือจากปริมาณการบริโภคกาแฟของชาวไทยที่ เพิ่มขึ้นแล้ว ยังมีปัจจัยบางอย่างที่อาจส่งผลให้ตลาดร้านกาแฟขยายตัวขึ้น ได้แก่ รายได้และจำนวนชนชั้น กลางที่เพิ่มขึ้น โดยอาจมีผลให้ผู้บริโภคมีอำนาจการใช้จ่ายเพิ่มขึ้น ในส่วนของผู้ประกอบการก็ได้มีการ ตอบสนองกับจำนวนอุปสงศ์ที่มีแนวใน้มเพิ่มขึ้น โดยมีการเพิ่มจำนวนสาขา ร้านกาแฟที่จะเปิดตัวจากแผน ธุรกิจในหลาย ๆ แฟรนไซส์ ซึ่งเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ร้อยละ 13 ต่อปี โดยปัจจัยเหล่านี้สะท้อนให้เห็นถึงการคาดการณ์ ในเชิงบวกของผู้ประกอบการทั้งชาวไทยและชาวต่างชาติที่ลงทุนในธุรกิจกาแฟในประเทศไทย

อย่างไรก็ตาม แม้ว่าธุรกิจร้านกาแฟจะมีแรงสนับสนุนจากทั้งทางฝั่งอุปสงค์และอุปทาน แต่การ ลงทุนในธุรกิจชนิดนี้ก็ยังมีความท้าทายทั้งทางด้านการเงินและทางด้านธุรกิจอยู่ไม่น้อย โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง การแข่งขันที่สูงมากในร้านกาแฟกลุ่ม Non-Franchise ทำให้ผู้ประกอบการที่สนใจควรที่จะศึกษาและ พิจารณาให้รอบคอบถึงโอกาสและความท้าทายต่าง ๆ เพื่อที่จะวิเคราะห์ถึงกลยุทธ์ในการจัดการด้านต่าง ๆ ให้สอดคล้องกับสถานการณ์ของธุรกิจร้านกาแฟที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไป ดังนั้น กาแฟ จึงถูกยกให้เป็นพืช เศรษฐกิจอันดับต้นๆ ที่สร้างรายได้ให้กับโลกมนุษย์แบบไม่มีที่สิ้นสุดและไม่มีวันหมด และนับวันจะสำคัญ มากขึ้นเรื่อยๆตามสมัยนิยมของคนรุ่นใหม่ ที่มีการนำกาแฟไปประยุกต์เป็นรูปแบบต่างๆออกไป เพื่อ พัฒนาการให้สอดคล้องกับยุคสมัยใหม่ ความนิยมในกาแฟนับวันมีแต่จะเพิ่มขึ้นเรื่อยๆจากอดีตสู่ปัจจุบัน และในอนาคตต่อไป

จากข้อมูลที่กล่าวมาข้างต้น การศึกษาครั้งนี้จึงต้องการที่จะศึกษาเรื่อง การใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสม การตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรี ราชาจังหวัดชลบุรี การศึกษาสามารถนำมาเป็นแนวทางในการกำหนดกลยุทธ์เพื่อการปรับปรุงพัฒนาการ สั่งให้บริการอย่างเหมาะสมและสอดคล้องกับความต้องการต่อผู้บริโภคให้มีประสิทธิภาพอย่างสูงสุดต่อไป

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

- 1) เพื่อศึกษาระดับของปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี
- 2) เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)ในการตัดสินใจใช้บริการ ร้านTHE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี จำแนกตามปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล

ขอบเขตการวิจัย

1) ขอบเขตด้านเนื้อหา

ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ทำการศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจ ใช้บริการ ร้าน
THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ทั้งหมด 7 ด้านด้วยกัน ประกอบด้วย
ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านสถานที่/ทำเลที่ตั้ง ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคลากร ด้าน
กระบวนการให้บริการ และด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ

2) ขอบเขตด้านพื้นที่ กำหนดพื้นที่การศึกษา การใช้บริการร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชาจังหวัดชลบุรี

3) ขอบเขตด้านประชากร

ประชากรที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ คือ ประชาชนที่มาใช้บริการ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ใน อำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ทั้งหมด 400 ราย

4) ขอบเขตด้านระยะเวลา

การวิจัยครั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยกำหนดระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการทำวิจัยตั้งแต่เดือน มิถุนายน – สิงหาคม 2565

ประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ

- 1) ทำให้ทราบถึงปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี
- 2) ผู้ประกอบการร้านกาแฟสามารถนำข้อมูลจากการศึกษามาเป็นแนวทางในปรับ กล ยุทธ์ทางการตลาดที่เหมาะสมกับธุรกิจและผู้บริโภคได้อย่างเหมาะสม

3) ข้อมูลที่ได้จากการศึกษาถึงปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA สามารถนำมาเป็นแนวทางในการพัฒนาปรับปรุงให้มีประสิทธิภาพ มากยิ่งขึ้นและตรงต่อความต้องการของผู้ใช้บริการต่อไป

กรอบแนวคิดในการวิจัย(Conceptual Framework)

ตัวแปรอิสระ(Independent Variables) ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล 1.เพศ 2.อายุ 3.ระดับการศึกษา 4.อาชีพ 5.รายได้ต่อเดือน

ตัวแปรตาม (Dependent Variables)

ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด
1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์
2. ด้านราคา
3. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย
4. ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด
5. ด้านบุคคล
6. ด้านลักษณะกายภาพ
7. ด้านกระบวนการ

แผนภาพที่ 1 กรอบแนวคิดในการวิจัย เรื่อง การใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อ เครื่องดื่มกาแฟ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชาจังหวัดชลบุรี

สมมติฐานในการวิจัย

ผู้วิจัยได้นำแนวคิดและงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องมากำหนดสมมติฐานมาใช้การวิจัยดังนี้

สมมติฐานที่ 1 ผู้บริโภคมีเพศที่แตกต่างกัน ให้ความสำคัญกับการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดใน การตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มร้านกาแฟ ที่แตกต่างกัน

สมมติฐานที่ 2 ผู้บริโภคมีอายุที่แตกต่างกัน ให้ความสำคัญกับการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดใน การตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มร้านกาแฟ ที่แตกต่างกัน

สมมติฐานที่ 3 ผู้บริโภคมีสถานภาพที่แตกต่างกัน ให้ความสำคัญกับการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสม การตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มร้านกาแฟ ที่แตกต่างกัน

สมมติฐานที่ 4 ผู้บริโภคมีระดับการศึกษาและความเข้าใจที่แตกต่างกัน ให้ความสำคัญกับการใช้ ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มร้านกาแฟ ที่แตกต่างกัน สมมติฐานที่ 5 ผู้บริโภคมีรายได้ต่อเดือนที่แตกต่างกัน ให้ความสำคัญกับการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสม การตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มร้านกาแฟ ที่แตกต่างกัน

วิธีดำเนินการวิจัย

เป็นการศึกษาเชิงสำรวจ (Survey Research) และเป็นการวิจัยเชิงพรรณนา (Descriptive Statistic) ประชากรคือ ผู้ที่เคยใช้บริการร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชาจังหวัด ชลบุรี กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการวิจัยในครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยได้เลือกวิธีการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบเจาะจง (Purposive sampling) โดยเลือกศึกษาจากประชาชนที่เคยใช้บริการร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอ ศรีราชาจังหวัดชลบุรี เนื่องจากไม่ทราบจำนวนประชากรที่แน่นอนไม่สามารถนับจำนวนได้ (Infinite Population) ใช้สูตรคำนวณกรณีไม่ทราบจำนวนประชากร กำหนดค่าความเชื่อมั่น 95% ความผิดพลาดที่ ยอมรับได้ไม่เกิน 5% ได้ขนาดกลุ่มตัวอย่างจำนวน 384 คน (ธานินทร์ ศิลป์จารุ, 2555) และใช้สถิติการ วิเคราะห์เชิงพรรณนา ประกอบไปด้วย ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และสถิติเชิงอนุมาน ใน การทดสอบสมมติฐานการวิจัย ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05 เพื่อทดสอบเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่าง ระหว่างตัวแปร โดยใช้สถิติ One way ANOVA (F-test)

สรุปผลการวิจัย

จากการศึกษาการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ผู้วิจัยวิเคราะห์ระดับการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชาจังหวัดชลบุรี มีทั้งหมด 7 ด้าน ประกอบด้วย ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคคล ด้านลักษณะกายภาพ และด้านกระบวนการ แล้วนำวิเคราะห์โดยการหาค่าเฉลี่ย (Mean) และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (Standard Deviation) ซึ่งผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลปรากฏในตาราง ดังต่อไปนี้

ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อ	ระดับการใช้ปัจจัย			
เครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT	\overline{X}	S.D.	แปลผล	อันดับ
SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี				

1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์	4.18	.483	มาก	5
2. ด้านราคา	4.24	.448	มากที่สุด	3
3. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย	4.29	.415	มากที่สุด	2
4. ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด	4.35	.410	มากที่สุด	1
5. ด้านบุคคล	4.12	.373	มาก	6
6. ด้านลักษณะกายภาพ	4.04	.512	มาก	7
7. ด้านกระบวนการ	4.23	.478	มากที่สุด	4
ภาพรวม	4.21	.279	มากที่สุด	

จากตารางที่ 1 พบว่า ผู้ใช้บริการเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ในภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ($\overline{X}=4.21$, S.D. = .279) เมื่อ พิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด คือ ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด ($\overline{X}=4.35$, S.D. = .410) รองลงมา คือ ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ($\overline{X}=4.29$, S.D. = .415) ด้านราคา ($\overline{X}=4.24$, S.D. = .448) และด้านกระบวนการ ($\overline{X}=4.23$, S.D. = .478) อยู่ในระดับมาก คือ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ($\overline{X}=4.18$, S.D. = .412) ด้านบุคคล ($\overline{X}=4.12$, S.D. = .373) และ ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ($\overline{X}=4.04$, S.D. = .512)

วัตถุประสงค์ข้อที่ 1 ผลการวิเคราะห์การใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือก ซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี พบว่า ระดับการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ในภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า

- 1. ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุดเมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า มีการให้ความรู้ เกี่ยวกับกาแฟแต่ละชนิด รองลงมาคือ มีการสมัครสมาชิกพร้อมรับส่วนลด และมีการมอบคูปองส่วนลด บัตรกำนัล จับรางวัล ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ โฆษณา ประชาสัมพันธ์ผ่านสื่อต่าง ๆ
- 2. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ สามารถสั่งซื้อผ่านแอบพลิเคชั่นออนไลน์ รองลงมาคือ ทำเลที่ตั้งของร้านสะดวกต่อการเดินทาง และ สถานที่จอดรถสะดวก ปลอดภัย ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ทำเลที่ตั้งของร้านตั้งอยู่ใกล้กับที่พัก หรือที่ทำงาน
- 3. ด้านราคา อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ ราคามีความ เหมาะสมกับคุณภาพ รองลงมาคือ มีราคาตามส่วนผสมของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่เพิ่มขึ้น และมีป้ายแจ้งราคาสินค้า ชัดเจน ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ราคาเหมาะสมกับขนาดและจำนวนของสินค้า

- 4. ด้านกระบวนการ อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ มีความ รวดเร็วในการให้บริการ รองลงมาคือ มีความถูกต้องแม่นยำ ในการให้บริการ และการชำระเงินมี หลากหลายช่องทาง ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ขั้นตอนการสั่งไม่ยุ่งยาก ซับซ้อน
- 5. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ ร้านมีชื่อเสียง เป็นที่รู้จักแพร่หลาย รองลงมาคือ อาหารและเครื่องดื่มมีขนาดที่หลากหลายรูปแบบ และมีเมนูอาหารและ เครื่องดื่มหลากหลาย และมีเครื่องมือในการชงกาแฟที่ทันสมัย ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ความสม่ำเสมอของ รสชาติอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม
- 6. ด้านบุคคล อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ พนักงานมีความรู้ และทักษะในการให้บริการ รองลงมาคือ พนักงานมีมารยาทและมนุษยสัมพันธ์ที่ดี และมีจำนวนพนักงาน ให้บริการเพียงพอส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ พนักงานมีการแต่งกายด้วยยูนิฟอร์มของร้านสวยงาม และ พนักงานยิ้มแย้ม แจ่มใสพร้อมให้บริการ
- 7. ด้านลักษณะกายภาพ อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายช้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ ป้าย หน้าร้านสวยงาม เห็นได้ชัดเจน รองลงมาคือ มีที่นั่งเพียงพอสะดวกสบาย เรียบง่าย ผ่อนคลาย และการ ตกแต่งร้านสไตล์มินิมอลโทนสีขาวสวยงาม สบายตา ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ มีบริการฟรี Internet Wifi

วัตถุประสงค์ข้อที่ 2 ผลการเปรียบเทียบการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)ใน การตัดสินใจใช้บริการ ร้านTHE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี จำแนกตามปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล

การใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)	Sig
เพศ	.724
อายุ	0.28*
ระดับการศึกษา	.693
อาชีพ	.741
รายได้ต่อเดือน	.317

จากตารางที่ 2 ผลการเปรียบเทียบการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)ในการตัดสินใจ ใช้บริการ ร้านTHE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี จำแนกตามปัจจัยส่วน บุคคล พบว่า ประชาชนที่มีเพศต่างกันให้ระดับความสำคัญต่อการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการ ตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี

โดยภาพรวม ไม่แตกต่างกัน เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า ไม่แตกต่างกัน เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า

- 1. เพศ ประชาชนที่มีเพศต่างกัน ให้ระดับความสำคัญต่อการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการ ตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ไม่แตกต่างกัน
- 2. อายุ ประชาชนที่มีอายุต่างกัน ให้ระดับความสำคัญต่อการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดใน การตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัด ชลบุรี ไม่แตกต่างกัน
- 3. ระดับการศึกษา ประชาชนที่มี ระดับการศึกษาต่างกัน ให้ระดับความสำคัญต่อการใช้ปัจจัย ส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ใน อำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ไม่แตกต่างกัน
- 1. อาชีพ ประชาชนที่มีอาชีพต่างกัน ให้ระดับความสำคัญต่อการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดใน การตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัด ชลบุรี ไม่แตกต่างกัน
- 2. รายได้ต่อเดือน ประชาชนที่มีรายได้ต่อเดือนต่างกัน ให้ระดับความสำคัญต่อการใช้ปัจจัย ส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ใน อำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ไม่แตกต่างกัน

อภิปรายผลการวิจัย

ระดับของปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการร้านTHE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี พบว่าระดับการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจ เลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี ในภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า

1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ ร้านมีชื่อเสียง เป็นที่รู้จักแพร่หลาย รองลงมาคือ อาหารและเครื่องดื่มมีขนาดที่หลากหลายรูปแบบ และมีเมนูอาหารและ เครื่องดื่มหลากหลาย และมีเครื่องมือในการชงกาแฟที่ทันสมัย ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ความสม่ำเสมอของ รสชาติอาหารและเครื่องดื่มสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของฐาริดา สมแก้ว (2561) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง "ปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดบริการที่ส่งผลต่อความภักดีต่อตราสินค้าร้านกาคาเฟ่ อเมซอน ในอำเภอหาดใหญ่ จังหวัดสงขลา" ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ผู้บริโภคมีระดับความสำคัญของปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด บริการที่ส่งผลต่อตราสินค้าร้านคาเฟ่ อเมซอน ในอำเภอหาดใหญ่ จังหวัดสงขลา ในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ มาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า ผู้บริโภคมีระดับความสำคัญของปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด

บริการที่ส่งผลต่อตราสินค้าร้านคาเฟ่ อเมซอนในอำเภอหาดใหญ่ จังหวัดสงขลา อยู่ในระดับมากสอดคล้อง กับงานวิจัยของสุวิมล ไชยพันธ์พงษ์ (2563) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง "ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อ พฤติกรรมการซื้อกาแฟสดของผู้บริโภคบริเวณริมกว้านพะเยา อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดพะเยา" ผลการศึกษา พบว่า 1. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการซื้อกาแฟสดของผู้บริโภคบริเวณริมกว้าน พะเยา อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดพะเยา พบว่า อยู่ในระดับมากทุกด้าน เรียงลำดับจากมากไปน้อย ได้แก่ ด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์ สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของสุวัจนี เพชรรัตน์ (2563) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มี ผลต่อการเลือกใช้ Application Food Delivery ของ ประชาชนในเขตเทศบาลนครหาดใหญ่ ผลการศึกษา พบว่า 1.การให้ความสำคัญกับส่วนประสมทางการตลาดของ Application Food Delivery ในภาพรวมอยู่ ในระดับมากและเมื่อพิจารณารายด้าน พบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ความสำคัญในด้านผลิตภัณฑ์สูงที่สุด

- 2. ด้านราคา อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ ราคามีความ เหมาะสมกับคุณภาพ รองลงมาคือ มีราคาตามส่วนผสมของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่เพิ่มขึ้น และมีป้ายแจ้งราคาสินค้า ขัดเจน ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ราคาเหมาะสมกับขนาดและจำนวนของสินค้าสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ จุฑาทิพย์ สุปินะ (2560) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดและพฤติกรรมการบริโภคกาแฟสดของ ร้านสะดวกซื้อในอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดลำปาง ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ผู้บริโภคร้านกาแฟจากร้านสะดวกซื้อให้ ความสำคัญกับด้านราคาอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ทั้งนี้อาจเป็นเพราะกาแฟสดร้านสะดวกซื้อ มีป้ายแจ้งราคา ที่ชัดเจน ราคาต่อแก้วเหมาะสมและราคาไม่แพงเมื่อเทียบกับร้านอื่น
- 3. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ สามารถสั่งซื้อผ่านแอบพลิเคชั่นออนไลน์ รองลงมาคือ ทำเลที่ตั้งของร้านสะดวกต่อการเดินทาง และ สถานที่จอดรถสะดวก ปลอดภัย ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ทำเลที่ตั้งของร้านตั้งอยู่ใกล้กับที่พัก หรือที่ทำงาน สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ จุฑาทิพย์ สุปินะ (2560) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดและพฤติกรรม การบริโภคกาแฟสดของร้านสะดวกซื้อในอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดลำปาง ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ผู้บริโภคร้าน กาแฟจากร้านสะดวกซื้อให้ความสำคัญกับด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่ายอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ทั้งนี้ กาแฟ สดร้านสะดวกซื้อ มีการตกแต่งร้านเป็นเอกลักษณ์เฉพาะตัว มีที่จอดรถสะดวกสบาย ปลอดภัยและความ สะอาดของร้านดี
- 4. ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า มีการให้ความรู้ เกี่ยวกับกาแฟแต่ละชนิด รองลงมาคือ มีการสมัครสมาชิกพร้อมรับส่วนลด และมีการมอบคูปองส่วนลด บัตรกำนัล จับรางวัล ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ โฆษณา ประชาสัมพันธ์ผ่านสื่อต่าง ๆ สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัย ของจุฑาทิพย์ สุปินะ (2560) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดและพฤติกรรมการบริโภคกาแฟสด ของร้านสะดวกซื้อในอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดลำปาง ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ผู้บริโภคกาแฟสดจากร้านสะดวกซื้อ ให้ความสำคัญกับด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ทั้งอาจจะเป็นเพราะกาแฟสดจากร้าน สะดวกซื้อ มีการโฆษณา มีพนักงานคอยดูแลเอาใจใส่ และมีคูปองส่วนลด

- 5. ด้านบุคคล อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ พนักงานมีความรู้ และทักษะในการให้บริการ รองลงมาคือ พนักงานมีมารยาทและมนุษยสัมพันธ์ที่ดี และมีจำนวนพนักงาน ให้บริการเพียงพอส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ พนักงานมีการแต่งกายด้วยยูนิฟอร์มของร้านสวยงาม และ พนักงานยิ้มแย้ม แจ่มใสพร้อมให้บริการ สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของวิภาดา ทรวงชัย (2563) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง "ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการร้านคาเฟ่ อเมซอน อำเภอเดชอุดม จังหวัดอุบลราชธานี" ผลการศึกษาพบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่าง ทั้งชายและหญิง อายุ 25-40 ปี สถานภาพสมรส ระดับการศึกษาปริญญาตรี อาชีพพนักงานเอกชน และมีรายได้ต่อเดือนที่ 15,000-30,000 บาท ระดับ ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับผลการวิเคราะห์ระดับความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps) พบว่า โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการร้านคาเฟ่ อเมซอน อำเภอเดชอุดม จังหวัด อุบลราชธานีพบว่า โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก
- 6. ด้านลักษณะกายภาพ อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ ป้ายหน้า ร้านสวยงาม เห็นได้ขัดเจน รองลงมาคือ มีที่นั่งเพียงพอสะดวกสบาย เรียบง่าย ผ่อนคลาย และการตกแต่ง ร้านสไตส์มินิมอลโทนสีขาวสวยงาม สบายตา ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ มีบริการฟรี Internet Wifi สอดคล้อง กับงานวิจัยของภัทร์บรียา จันทรเดชรัตน์ (2563) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง "ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจของ ผู้ใช้บริการร้านการแฟ กรณีศึกษาร้าน Oopsnight cafe อำเภอศรีสัชนาลัย จังหวัดสุโขทัย ให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัย ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ มาเป็นอันดับแรก และสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของอธิศ กิตต์ สินธุรหัส (2561) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7P's) ของร้านกาแฟสดในอำเภอ หาดใหญ่ จังหวัดสงขลา ที่มีผลต่อความจงรักภักดีของผู้บริโภค ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ผู้บริโภคมีระดับ ความสำคัญของส่วนประสมทางการตลาด(7Ps) ของ ร้าน กาแฟสด ในอำเภอหาดใหญ่ จังหวัดสงขลา อยู่ ในระดับมากทุกด้านได้แก่ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ด้านบุคลากร ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านกระบวนการให้บริการ ด้านราคา ตามลำดับ และผู้บริโภคมีระดับความ จงรักภักดีในการใช้บริการร้านกาแฟสด นายอำเภอหาดใหญ่จังหวัดสงขลา โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ซึ่งปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลได้แก่ เพศ อายุสถานภาพ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพและรายได้ต่อเดือน
- 7. ด้านกระบวนการ อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า อันดับแรก คือ มีความ รวดเร็วในการให้บริการ รองลงมาคือ มีความถูกต้องแม่นยำ ในการให้บริการ และการชำระเงินมี หลากหลายช่องทาง ส่วนอันดับท้ายสุดคือ ขั้นตอนการสั่งไม่ยุ่งยาก ซับซ้อน สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของสุภา ภรณ์ จินดาวงษ์ (2558) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง พฤติกรรมการเลือกใช้บริการร้านกาแฟสดของผู้บริโภคในอำเภอ เมือง จังหวัดนครปฐม ศึกษากรณี ร้านบ้านไร่กาแฟ สาขาที่ 209 ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ผู้บริโภคที่เข้าใช้ บริการร้านกาแฟสด บ้านไร่กาแฟ สาขาที่ 209 ในอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครปฐม อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด

อันดับแรก คือ ความสะดวกที่ได้รับจากการบริการแต่ละขั้นตอน รองลงมามีความรวดเร็วในการให้บริการ และมีความชัดเจนในการอธิบายชี้แจง แนะนำให้กับผู้บริโภค

ผลการเปรียบเทียบการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7Ps)ในการตัดสินใจใช้บริการ ร้านTHE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี จำแนกตามปัจจัยส่วน บุคคล พบว่า ประชาชนที่มีเพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ต่อเดือนแตกต่างกันให้ระดับ ความสำคัญต่อการใช้ปัจจัยส่วนผสมการตลาดในการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี โดยภาพรวม ไม่แตกต่างกัน สอดคล้องกับ งานวิจัยของสุภาภรณ์ จินดาวงษ์ (2558) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง พฤติกรรมการเลือกใช้บริการร้านกาแฟสดของ ผู้บริโภคในอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครปฐม ศึกษากรณี ร้านบ้านไร่กาแฟ สาขาที่ 209 ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของผู้บริโภคในอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครปฐม ศึกษากรณี ร้านบ้านไร่กาแฟ สาขาที่ 209 แตกต่างกัน ให้ความสำคัญปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดไม่แตกต่างกัน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ ระดับ 0.05

ข้อเสนอแนะ

- 1. ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ผู้ประกอบการควรกำหนดตลาดตามขนาดของการใช้บริการ อาทิ เช่น การ ให้บริการกับผู้ที่มี เพศ อายุ สถานภาพโสดหรือสมรสแล้ว ระดับการศึกษา และ อาชีพของผู้ใช้บริการ ที่ สัมพันธ์กับการเลือกใช้บริการนั้น กล่าวคือ หากผู้ใช้บริการเป็นกลุ่มพนักงาน นักเรียน นักศึกษาการ เลือก ซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟ จะมีความต่อเนื่อง และมีความถี่ แต่หากผู้ใช้บริการเป็นกลุ่มบุคคลที่ประกอบอาชีพอื่นๆ จะเลือกใช้บริการเฉพาะบางครั้งคราวจำเป็นเท่านั้น ผู้ประกอบการจึงควรการนำเสนอรูปแบบการ ให้บริการที่หลากหลาย ราคาที่เหมาะสมกับผู้บริโภค เช่น การลดราคา แลก แจกของที่ระลึก แถม ฯลฯ
- 1. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ดังนั้นผู้ประกอบการจึงควรให้ ความสำคัญกับการสร้างชื่อเสียงให้เป็นที่รู้จัก ภาพลักษณ์ของธุรกิจต้องได้รับการยอมรับและการพัฒนา และปรับปรุงบริการอย่างต่อเนื่อง รวมถึงความเชี่ยวชาญเฉพาะด้านที่ผู้ประกอบการต้องมีประสบการณ์ และสามารถแก้ไขปัญหาสถานการณ์ได้อย่างตรงต่อความต้องการ เพื่อให้การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ สามารถตัดสินใจได้รวดเร็วยิ่งขึ้น และกลับมาใช้บริการซ้ำจนกลายเป็นลูกค้าที่ภักดีต่อตราสินค้าและ ต่อเนื่อง
- 2. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ด้านราคา จากการศึกษาพบว่า มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้ซื้อ เครื่องดื่มกาแฟ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ดังนั้นผู้ประกอบการจึงต้องมีการแจ้งราคาให้ลูกค้าทราบทุกครั้งที่เข้ารับบริการ และ ให้ผู้ใช้บริการชำระด้วยเงินสดและบัตรเครดิต โดยต้องเป็นราคาค่าบริการมีความเหมาะสม และมีราคา

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แสดงไว้ชัดเจน เพื่อให้ผู้ใช้บริการสามารถเลือกและตัดสินใจได้ตามวัตถุประสงค์ และมีอิสระตรงต่อความ ต้องการมากที่สุด ตัดสินใจได้อย่างรวดเร็ว

- 3. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด จากการศึกษาพบว่า มีผลต่อ การเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มกาแฟ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี อยู่ใน ระดับมากที่สุด ดังนั้นผู้ประกอบการจึงมีการโฆษณาประชาสัมพันธ์ข่าวสารการ มีส่วนลดให้กับสมาชิก จัด รายการโปรโมชั่น และต้องมีช่องทางการรับข้อมูลข่าวสารทาง Internet อย่างครอบคลุมและทั่วถึงในทุก ช่องทาง เพื่อสร้างการโน้มน้าวใจ จูงใจ ให้ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ
- 4. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ด้านสถานที่ จากการศึกษาพบว่า มีผลต่อการเลือกซื้อ เครื่องดื่มกาแฟ ร้าน THE BARISTRO AT SRIRACHA ในอำเภอศรีราชา จังหวัดชลบุรี อยู่ในระดับมาก ดังนั้น ผู้ประกอบการต้องมีการแจ้งชื่อสถานที่ให้บริการเห็นได้ชัดเจน ป้ายบอกสถานที่ชัดเจน ลูกค้า สามารถมองเห็นได้ สถานที่ กว้างขวาง และทำเลที่ตั้งสะดวก เพื่อสามารถให้ผู้ใช้บริการเกิดความเชื่อมั่นใน การเลือกใช้บริการและสามารถให้บริการได้อย่างสะดวก รวดเร็ว ซึ่งจะสามารถให้ลูกค้าสามารถตัดสินใจ ได้รวดเร็วและสะดวกยิ่งขึ้น

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แนวทางการพัฒนาหลักสูตรของสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ : กรณีการพัฒนาผู้นำ ด้านหลักสูตร

Guidelines for developing the curriculum of Islamic religious teaching institutes along with general education: the case of developing curriculum leaders

จักรกฤช มานน้อย

Jakkrit Marnnoi

าเทคัดย่อ

บทความนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อนำเสนอแนวทางการพัฒนาหลักสูตรของสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลาม
ควบคู่สามัญ: กรณีการพัฒนาผู้นำด้านหลักสูตร เพื่อให้ไปสู่การบรรลุเป้าหมายตามมาตรฐานของการจัด
การศึกษาที่กำหนดไว้ในวิสัยทัศน์ของโรงเรียน ตลอดจนพยายามที่จะพัฒนาปัจจัยหลายๆ ด้านที่ส่งผลต่อ
ความสำเร็จในการบริหารโรงเรียนจะมีประสิทธิผลหรือไม่นั้นขึ้นอยู่กับปัจจัยหลาย ๆ ด้าน ซึ่งมี
ความสัมพันธ์กับผู้บริหารการศึกษาในการบริหารงานไปสู่ความสำเร็จ ประกอบกับต้องการทราบรูปแบบ
การบริหารโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามภาคใต้เท่าที่มีอยู่เดิมนำมาพัฒนาวางแผนในการดำเนินงาน
ให้บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์ต่อไปอย่างมีคุณภาพและมีประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น โดยเฉพาะสถาบันสอนศาสนา
อิสลามควบคู่สามัญนั้นมีการจัดการศึกษาทั้งปัจจัยประการแรก คือ นโยบายของรัฐบาลที่มีจุดมุ่งหมายใน
การจัดการศึกษาของประเทศ ให้เยาวชนมีความรู้ทางด้านวิชาสามัญ เพื่อเป็นพื้นฐานในการศึกษา ใน
ระดับชั้นสูงขึ้น แต่เนื่องจากสังคมมุสลิมเป็นสังคมแบบจารีตที่มีความเคร่งครัด การที่จะให้เปลี่ยนมาศึกษา
ในรูปแบบสามัญนั้น อาจจะไม่ได้รับความร่วมมือ ดังนั้นจึงใช้วิธีการในการจัดการดำการเรียนการสอนควบคู่
กันระหว่างด้านศาสนาและด้านสามัญ ปัจจัยที่สอง คือ ความเปลี่ยนแปลงของสังคมในปัจจุบันที่ประชาชน
จะต้องมีความรู้เพื่อเป็นพื้นฐานในการเลี้ยงชีพ ดังนั้นการเรียนเฉพาะวิชาด้านศาสนาเพียงอย่างเดียว
อาจจะไม่เพียงพอต่อบริบทสังคมไทยในปัจจุบัน

คำสำคัญ: การพัฒนาหลักสูตร; สถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ; ผู้นำด้านหลักสูตร.

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to present guidelines for developing the curriculum of Islamic religious teaching institutions along with general education: the case of developing curriculum leaders. In order to achieve the goals according to the standards of educational management set out in the school's vision. as well as trying to develop many factors The aspects that affect the success of school administration, whether they are effective or not, depend on many factors which

are related to educational administrators in managing their work towards success. In addition, he wanted to know the management style of private Islamic schools in the southern region that existed in the past and use them to develop a plan for operations to achieve further objectives with more quality and efficiency. In particular, Islamic religious teaching institutes provide education for both factors. The first is government policy that aims to provide education in the country. Provide youth with knowledge in general subjects as a basis for study at the higher level But because Muslim society is a strict and traditional society. In order to change to ordinary education, May not receive cooperation Therefore, methods are used to manage teaching and learning. By enacting laws related to private Islamic schools. There must be a teaching and learning arrangement together between religious and ordinary aspects. The second factor is the change of society in the present where people must have knowledge as a basis for making a living. Therefore, study only religious subjects alone. It may not be sufficient for the current Thai social context.

Keywords: curriculum development; Islamic religious teaching institute; Curriculum leader.

บทน้ำ

การศึกษามีความสำคัญอย่างยิ่งต่อมวลมนุษยชาติเนื่องจากการศึกษาเปรียบเสมือนดวงประทีป ส่องนำชีวิตเป็นประตูของความสำเร็จและเป็นกุญแจแห่งอารยธรรม ดังนั้นจึงไม่มีประชาชาติใดในโลกนี้ที่ ปฏิเสธความสำคัญของการศึกษาเพราะต่างตระหนักดีว่าพวกเขามิอาจจะดำเนินชีวิตอยู่ได้อย่างสงบสุข หากปราศจากการศึกษา พระราชบัญญัติการศึกษาแห่งชาติ พ.ศ. 2542 อีกทั้งที่แก้ไขเพิ่มเติม (ฉบับที่ 2) พ.ศ. 2545 ได้กำหนดหลักการสำคัญประการหนึ่งของการจัดการศึกษาคือให้สังคมมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการศึกษาโดยระบุไว้ในหมวด 5 การบริหารและการจัดการศึกษาในส่วนที่ 3 เกี่ยวกับการบริหารและการจัด การศึกษาของเอกชน มาตรา 39 ได้บัญญัติให้กระทรวงกระจายอำนาจการบริหารและการจัดการศึกษา ทั้ง ด้านวิชาการ งบประมาณ บริหารบุคคล รวมทั้งบริหารทั่วไป ไปยังคณะกรรมการและสำนักงานเขตพื้นที่ การศึกษาและสถานศึกษาในเขตพื้นที่โดยตรงซึ่งโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามมีความสำคัญในการจัดการศึกษาเทียบเท่ากับโรงเรียนรัฐบาลมีจุดมุ่งหมายเดียวกับโรงเรียนทั่วไปเพื่อที่จะพัฒนาสังคมให้ เจริญยิ่งขึ้นในมาตรา 43 ให้โรงเรียนเอกชนมีอิสระในการบริหารจัดการโดยมีแนวปฏิบัติในการกำกับ ติดตาม ประเมินคุณภาพและมาตรฐานการศึกษาเช่นเดียวกับสถานศึกษาของรัฐและมาตรา 45 ให้รัฐ กำหนดนโยบายรวมทั้งมาตรการที่ชัดเจนในการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมของเอกชนในการจัดการศึกษา รวมทั้งในการกำหนดนโยบายและแผนการจัดการศึกษาของรัฐให้คำนึงถึงผลกระทบต่อการจัดการศึกษา เอกชน ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับ Private School ACT of 1982 Education Area 2 (1990) ที่กำหนดให้ผู้บริหาร

โรงเรียนเอกชนทุกประเภท ให้ผู้รับใบอนุญาต ผู้จัดการ และผู้อำนวยการ ทำหน้าที่บริหารงานโรงเรียนให้ เป็นไปตามระเบียบข้อกำหนดของกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ (ประยงค์ สวัสดีพุทรา, 2561)

สถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญเป็นสถาบันการศึกษาที่เน้นด้านศาสนาของชาวไทยมุสลิม ้ที่นับถือศาสนาอิสลามที่เรียกว่า "ปอเนาะ (Ponok)" ได้เกิดขึ้นเป็นครั้งแรกในสมัยจอมพลสฤษดิ์ ธนะรัชต์ เมื่อ พ.ศ.2504 และเปลี่ยนเป็นโรงเรียนราษฦร์สอนศาสนาอิสลาม ตามมติคณะรัฐมนตรี เมื่อวันที่ 14 มิถุนายน 2509 ตามพระราชบัญญัติโรงเรียนราษฎร์ พ.ศ. 2497 เป็นจุดเปลี่ยนที่สำคัญประการหนึ่งของ สังคมมุสลิมและนับเป็นการพัฒนาการทางการศึกษาสองสายทาง คือทั้งทางโลกและทางธรรม (Niyomjam, 2004) ข้อมูลในปีการศึกษา 2558 มีโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามภาคใต้ มีจำนวน 310 โรง มีนักเรียน จำนวน 86,509 คน (Ministry of Education, 2003) เมื่อพิจารณาด้านคุณภาพพบว่า ปัญหา การบริหารโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามส่วนใหญ่อยู่ในระดับที่ควรปรับปรุงและยังคงประสบปัญหา ในภาพรวมของด้านต่าง ๆ ได้แก่ ปัญหาด้านการบริหารจัดการที่ดี กล่าวคือผู้บริหารขาดทักษะในการ บริหารทำให้การบริหารงานขาดประสิทธิภาพ (Office of The Basic Education Commission, 2008) พบว่าโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามที่สอนวิชาสามัญในระดับการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐานในด้านการเรียน การสอนงานวิชาการ งบประมาณ ด้านบุคลากรไม่สอดคล้องกับสภาพที่ควรจะเป็นขาดรูปแบบการบริหาร จัดการทั้งด้านวิชาการ บุคลากร งบประมาณและบริหารงานทั่วไป (Wae-Useng, 2007) จะเห็นได้ว่า รูปแบบการบริหารโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามที่ผ่านมายังมีปัญหาและอุปสรรคในการบริหาร จัดการหลายด้านทำให้การบริหารงานยังไม่ประสบผลสำเร็จเท่าที่ควร (พรพรรณ โปร่งจิตร, 2562) ดังนั้นผู้เขียนตระหนักและเห็นความสำคัญจึงสนใจศึกษาแนวทางการพัฒนาหลักสูตรของสถาบันสอน ศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ : กรณีการพัฒนาผู้นำด้านหลักสูตร เพื่อต้องการทราบรูปแบบการบริหาร โรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามภาคใต้เท่าที่มีอยู่เดิมนำมาพัฒนาวางแผนในการดำเนินงานให้บรรลุ วัตถุประสงค์ต่อไปอย่างมีคุณภาพและมีประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น

วัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย

เพื่อนำเสนอแนวทางการพัฒนาหลักสูตรของสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ : กรณีการ พัฒนาผู้นำด้านหลักสูตร

สถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ

สถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญเป็นสถาบันการกุศลเพื่อการศึกษาประเภทหนึ่ง ตาม มาตรา 15(2) แห่งพระราชบัญญัติโรงเรียนเอกชน พ.ศ. 2525 สถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญเป็น ที่รู้จัดกันในนาม "โรงเรียนปอเนาะ" เนื่องจากโรงเรียนประเภทนี้ได้ถูกแปรสภาพจาก "ปอเนาะ" ซึ่งมาจาก ภาษาอาหรับว่า "pondok" แปลว่า กระท่อมเป็นสถาบันการกุศลที่สอนวิชาศาสนาอิสลามโดยเฉพาะ ส่วน ใหญ่แล้วจะตั้งอยู่ในพื้นที่จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ได้แก่ จังหวัดปัตตานี ยะลา นราธิวาส และสตูล โรงเรียน ประเภทนี้มีประวัติความเป็นมาที่น่าสนใจและแตกต่างไปจากสถานศึกษาประเภทอื่นๆ คือ โรงเรียนเอกชน สอนสาสนาอิสลาม นอกจากจะทำการสอนวิชาศาสนาอย่างเดียวแล้วยังได้เปิดสอนวิชาสามัญและวิชาชีพ เข้าในหลักสูตรอีกด้วย นอกจากนั้นยังได้รับความสนใจจากประชาชนชาวไทยมุสลิมในพื้นที่อย่างมาก เพราะว่าโรงเรียนประเภทนี้สามารถสนองเจตนารมณ์และสอดคล้องกับความต้องการ อีกทั้งยังคงรักษาไว้ ซึ่งการศึกษาวิชาสอนศาสนาด้วย นับตั้งแต่ที่รัฐบาลเข้าไปส่งเสริมและปรับปรุงให้แปรสภาพเป็นโรงเรียน สอนศาสนาอิสลาม สิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นและมองเห็นคือมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพของสังคมไปมาก ประชาชนได้รับ การศึกษามากขึ้นสภาพคว่ามเป็นอยู่ดีขึ้น (พรพรรณ โปร่งจิตร, 2562)

คณะรัฐมนตรีได้มีมติเมื่อวันที่ 24 มกราคม 2521 ซึ่งเป็นช่วงแผนพัฒนาการศึกษาแห่งชาติระยะที่ 4 (พ.ศ. 2520-2524) เกี่ยวกับนโยบายด้านสังคมจิตวิทยา เฉพาะส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้องกับโรงเรียนราษฎร์สอน ศาสนาอิสลามดังนี้ ปรับปรุงและควบคุมการดำเนินการของโรงเรียนราษฎร์สอนศาสนาอิสลาม ให้ สอดคล้องกับนโยบาย พ.ศ. 2521 ของกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ จึงได้จัดทำแผนงานหลักในโรงเรียนราษฎร์ สอนศาสนาอิสลามขึ้น ซึ่งจะเห็นว่าในแผนฉบับนี้ได้กำหนดนโยบายและโครงการที่จะพัฒนาโรงเรียน ราษฎร์สอนศาสนาอิสลาม โดยคำนึงถึงการแก้ปัญหาการศึกษาและด้านอื่น ๆ ในพื้นที่ควบคู่กันไปด้วย แผนงานหลักในการพัฒนาโรงเรียนดังกล่าวนี้ ได้รับความเห็นชอบจากคณะรัฐมนตรีเมื่อวันที่ 18 เมษายน 2521 ซึ่งมีวัตถุประสงค์และนโบบายในแผนงานหลักไว้ด้วยแล้ว ในปี พ.ศ. 2525 กระทรวงศึกษาธิการได้ เปลี่ยนชื่อโรงเรียนจากโรงเรียนราษฎร์สอนศาสนาอิสลาม เป็นโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลาม ซึ่งอยู่ ในช่วงของการใช้แผนพัฒนาการศึกษาระยะที่ 5 ในระยะนี้หลักสูตรวิชาศาสนาและวิชาสามัญหรือวิชาชีพ ยังคงใช้หลักสูตรเดิมและในระยะนี้โรงเรียนต่าง ๆ ได้ขอขยายชั้นเรียนจากมัธยมศึกษาตอนดันถึง มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย (พรพรรณ โปร่งจิตร, 2562)

ในปี พ.ศ. 2530 - 2534 กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ โดยสำนักงานคณะกรรมการการศึกษาเอกชนยังคง เน้นพัฒนาค้านการบริหารและด้านวิชาการเพื่อปรับปรุงกิจการของโรงเรียนเอกชนสามัญทั่วไป หรือ โรงเรียนสามัญของรัฐบาล จากเหตุผลดังกล่าวนี้กระทรวงศึกษาธิการจึงได้เสนอแนวทางในการพัฒนาและ อุดหนุนโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลาม ในปีงบประมาณ 2531-2534 และคณะรัฐมนตรีได้มีมติเมื่อ 24 พฤยภาคม 2531 ซึ่งมีสาระสำคัญดังนี้

เร่งพัฒนาคุณภาพการเรียนการสอนทั้ง 3 สายวิชา คือ วิชาศาสนา วิชาสามัญและวิชาชีพให้มีประ สิทธิกาพและมีคุณภาพ โดยปรับปรุงหลักสูตรวิชาศาสนาและสามัญ การพัฒนาบุคลากรที่เกี่ยวข้องกับ โรงเรียน ได้แก่ ผู้รับใบอนุญาต ผู้จัดการ ครูใหญ่และครูผู้สอน กรรมการมูลนิธิโรงเรียนให้มีความรู้ ความสามารถเกี่ยวกับการจัดการศึกษา และสนับสนุนส่งเสริมในด้านวิชาชีพระยะสั้น ให้ผู้เรียนสามารถ นำไปประกอบอาชีพได้ นอกจากนี้แล้วยังสนับสนุนและอุดหนุนในด้านงบประมาณ ด้านบุคลากร ด้านสื่อ การเรียนการสอน โคยให้มีการอุดหนุน 2 กลุ่มเป้าหมาย คือ โรงเรียนที่ตั้งอยู่ในเขตชายแคนภาดใต้ จังหวัด บัตตานี ยะลา นราธิวาส สตูล และโรงเรียนที่ตั้งอยู่ในจังหวัดพัทลุง นครศรีธรรมราช ภูเก็ต ระนอง และในปี การศึกษา 2540 มีโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนสาสนาอิสลามที่แปรสภาพเป็นโรงเรียนเอกชน มาศรา 15(1) และ เป็นมัสยิดหรือมูลนิธิรวมทั้งสิ้น 23 โรงเมื่อวันที่ 22 ตุลาคม 2539 ให้การช่วยเหลือนักเรียนในรูปบัตรค่าเล่า เรียน (อุดหนุนรายหัวนักเรียนในอัตราร้อยละ 100 เฉพาะงบดำเนินการในแต่ละระดับการศึกษา) (พรพรรณ โปร่งจิตร, 2562)

กล่าวโดยสรุป สถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ หมายถึง สถานศึกษาที่เปิดสอนวิชาสามัญ ตามหลักสูตรแกนกลางการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐานพุทธศักราช 2551 ควบคู่หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาพุทธศักราช 2551 ในระดับการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน สังกัดสำนักงานคณะกรรมการส่งเสริมการศึกษาเอกชน การศึกษาใน ระบบโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามนั้นถือได้ว่าเป็นแนวทางที่มีความเหมาะสมต่อมุสลิมในประเทศ ไทยเพราะเป็นระบบการเรียนการสอนที่มีการสอนควบคู่ทั้งวิชาศาสนาอิสลามและวิชาสามัญสำหรับการ ให้การสนับสนุนของรัฐบาลที่มีต่อสถานศึกษาปอเนาะแต่เดิมจนเปลี่ยนสภาพมาเป็น โรงเรียนเอกชนสอน ศาสนาอิสลามนั้น ส่งเสริมให้การเรียนการสอนมีการพัฒนามากขึ้น แต่ขณะเดียวกันการที่รัฐบาลมีจุดประสงค์หลักคือเพื่อความมั่นคงของประเทศและต้องการควบคุมปอเนาะ ตั้งแต่การประกาศ ใช้นโยบาย รัฐนิยมที่ส่งผลกระทบทั้งโดยตรงและโดยอ้อมต่อสถาบันปอเนาะและสังคมมุสลิม แต่การศึกษา ในปอเนาะ เป็นที่นิยมของมุสลิม จึงได้มีการประชุมหารือร่วมกันระหว่างผู้แทนจากกระทรวงศึกษาธิการสำนักจุฬาราชมนตรีดาโต๊ะยุติธรรม และผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด ในปี พ.ศ. 2533 เพื่อหาแนวทางปรับปรุง การศึกษา ในปอเนาะ โดยที่ดำเนินการจดทะเบียนแปรสภาพเป็นโรงเรียนราษฎร์สอนศาสนาอิสลามและเปลี่ยนแปลง เป็นโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลาม

การพัฒนาหลักสูตรสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ

สภาพการจัดการเรียนการสอนของปอเนาะในอดี้ตมีวัตถุประสงศ์ในการจัดการเรียนการสอนเพื่อ สืบทอดคำสอนของศาสนาเป็นหลักซึ่งเป็นหน้าที่ที่มุสลิมทุกคนต้องร่วมรับผิดชอบ การจัดการศึกษาใน ปอเนาะไม่มีหลักสูตรที่แน่นอน ไม่มีตารางเรียนและกำหนดเวลาสอนที่แน่นอน ไม่มีการวัดผลการศึกษาที่ เป็นระบบ ไม่มีชั้นเรียน อุปกรณ์การเรียนการสอน หนังสือเรียนเป็นภาษามลายูหรือภาษาอาหรับ ระยะเวลาการศึกษาอบรมในปอเนาะไม่มีกำหนดที่แน่นอน บางปอเนาะต้องใช้เวลาถึง 10 ปีหรือมากกว่า นั้นนักเรียนในปอเนาะ ส่วนใหญ่จะเป็นผู้ที่พ้นเกณฑ์บังคับตามพระราชบัญญัติประถมศึกษาแล้วมีทั้งเพศ ชายและหญิง ไม่จำกัดอายุ เนื้อหาที่ใช้ในการเรียนการสอนในปอเนาะจะสอนวิชาศาสนาอย่างเดียวและ เมื่อกระทรวงศึกษาอิการได้ออกระเบียบปรับปรุงส่งเสริมปอเนาะขึ้นในปี พ.ศ. 2504 โดยการส่งเสริมให้มี การจัดการเรียนการสอนทั้งวิชาศาสนา วิชาสามัญและวิชาชีพไปพร้อมๆ กันและในปีพ.ศ. 2508 – 2511 รัฐบาลมีนโยบายส่งเสริม ปอเนาะที่จดทะเบียนแล้วให้แปรสภาพเป็นโรงเรียนราษฎร์สอนศาสนาอิสลาม มี

การจัดการด้านกายภาพของสถานที่เรียน เวลาเรียน หลักสูตร แบบเรียนการวัดผลการศึกษาให้เป็นไปตาม ระเบียบของกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ ทำให้สามารถเรียบจบวิชาศาสนาอิสลามในระยะเวลาที่กำหนดซึ่ง หลักสูตรการเรียนการสอนช่วงปีพ.ศ. 2504-2525 มี2 หลักสูตรในช่วงเวลาที่ต่างกัน คือ

- 1. หลักสูตรปอเนาะช่วง พ.ศ. 2504 2525
- 1.หลักสูตรปอเนาะพุทธศักราช 2504 หลักสูตรวิชาการศาสนามี 3 ตอน คือ
- 1) หลักสูตรวิชาการศาสนาอิสลามตอนต้น เวลาเรียน 4 ปี
- 2) หลักสูตรวิชาการศาสนาอิสลามตอนกลาง เวลาเรียน 3 ปี
- 3) หลักสูตรวิชาการศาสนาอิสลามตอนปลายเวลาเรียน 2 ปี (กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ, 2565)
- 2. หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาพุทธศักราช 2523 โดยแบ่งออกเป็น 3 ระดับ คือ
- 1) ระดับต้น (อิบติดาอียะฮุ) เวลาเรียน 4 ปีเป็นการศึกษาชั้นอิสลามศึกษาตอนต้น ปีที่ 1 6 ที่เน้น การพัฒนาความรู้และทักษะขั้นพื้นฐานที่จำเป็นซึ่งจะเป็นเครื่องมือสาหรับการศึกษาเรียนรู้ศาสนาอิสลาม เพื่อนำไปใช้ในชีวิตประจำวันและเน้นทักษะกระบวนการพื้นฐานความเป็นมนุษย์
- 2) ระดับกลาง (มุตะวัสสีเฎาะฮุ) เวลาเรียน 3 ปีเป็นการศึกษาชั้นอิสลามศึกษาตอนกลาง ปีที่ 1-3 ที่ผู้เรียนจะได้เรียนรู้รายละเอียดในสาระเพิ่มขึ้นเน้นการพัฒนาบุคลิกภาพส่วนตนและทักษะในการดาเนิน ชีวิตตามวิถีอิสลามตลอดจนความรับผิดชอบต่อสังคมให้ผู้เรียนมีความสมดุลทั้งด้านความรู้ ความคิด ความดีงาม มีความภูมิใจในความเป็นมุสลิม
- 3) ระดับสูง (ซานะวียะฮุ) เวลาเรียน 3 ปีเป็นการศึกษาชั้นอิสลามศึกษาตอนปลาย ปีที่ 1-3 ที่ มุ่งเน้นการเพิ่มพูนความรู้และทักษะอย่างลึกซึ้งยิ่งขึ้น เพื่อเป็นประโยชน์ต่อการศึกษาต่อในระดับที่สูงขึ้น ตลอดจนการปลูกฝังความรู้ความคิด คุณธรรมจริยธรรมที่ดีงามตามวิถีอิสลามและความรับผิดชอบต่อ สังคมในการอยู่ร่วมกันอย่างสันติสุข
- 2. การจัดการศึกษาช่วง พ.ศ. 2526 ถึงปัจจุบัน หลังจากโรงเรียนราษฎร์สอนศาสนาอิสลามถูกแปร สภาพเป็นโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลาม ตั้งแต่ พ.ศ. 2526 จนถึงปัจจุบันมีการปรับปรุงหลักสูตร การ เพิ่มการเรียนการสอนวิชาศาสนาอิสลามตามความต้องการของท้องถิ่น ดังนั้นหลักสูตรการเรียนการสอน ตั้งแต่ พ.ศ. 2526 ถึงปัจจุบัน มี4 หลักสูตร คือ
- 1. หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาพุทธศักราช 2535 หรือเรียกว่า หลักสูตรบูรณาการ ซึ่งแบ่งออกเป็น 2 ระดับ คือ 1) ระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นมี3 ชั้น 2) ระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนกลางมี3 ชั้น
- 2. หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาพุทธศักราช 2540 หลักสูตรนี้ แบ่งออกเป็น 3 ตอน คือ 1) หลักสูตร อิสลามศึกษาตอนต้น (อิบติดาอียะฮุ) พุทธศักราช 2540 2) หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาตอนกลาง (มุตะวัสสิ เฎาะฮุ) พุทธศักราช 2540 3) หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาตอนปลาย (ซานะวียะฮุ) พุทธศักราช 2523
- 3. หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาพุทธศักราช 2546 ซึ่งได้กำหนดออกเป็น 4 ช่วงชั้น คือ 1) ช่วงชั้นที่ 1 ระดับอิสลามศึกษาตอนต้น ปีที่ 1-3 2) ช่วงชั้นที่ 2 ระดับอิสลามศึกษาตอนต้น ปีที่ 4-6 3) ช่วงชั้นที่ 3 ระดับ

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อิสลามศึกษาตอนกลาง ปีที่ 1-3 4) ช่วงชั้นที่ 4 ระดับอิสลามศึกษาตอนปลาย ปีที่ 4-6 (กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ , 2566)

4. หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาตามหลักสูตรแกนกลางการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐานพุทธศักราช 2551 ได้จัด ระดับการศึกษาเป็น 3 ระดับ คือ 1) ระดับอิสลามศึกษาตอนต้น (อิบติดาอียะฮุ) ปีที่ 1-6 2) ระดับอิสลาม ศึกษาตอนกลาง (มุตะวัสสิเฏาะฮุ) ปีที่ 1-3 3) ระดับอิสลามศึกษาตอนปลาย(ซานะวียะฮุ) ปีที่ 1-3 (สำนักงานคณะกรรมการการศึกษา ขั้นพื้นฐาน 2553: 27)

กล่าวโดยสรุปสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ ใช้หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษามัธยมศึกษา ตอนต้น หลักสูตรได้รับการโดยได้พัฒนาให้สอดคล้องกับหลักสูตรของมหาวิทยาลัยอัลอัซฮัร (Al-Azhar University) ประเทศอียิปต์และได้รับการรับรองวิทยฐานะเทียบเท่ามาตรฐานการศึกษาของทาง มหาวิทยาลัย โดยโรงเรียนได้คัดเลือกนักเรียนที่มีผลการเรียนดีเพื่อไปศึกษาต่อที่มหาวิทยาลัยแห่งนี้ ตาม โครงการ นักเรียนทุนรัฐบาลอียิปต์จำนวน 6 รุ่น ๆ ละ 10 คน ปัจจุบันสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่ สามัญ เปิดชั้นเรียนศาสนาอิสลามขั้นสูงสำหรับนักเรียนที่จบชั้นมัธยมศึกษา ปีที่ 6 การศึกษาแบ่งเป็นสาม ระดับ อิบติดาอีย์ 2 ปีซานาวีย์ 2 ปีและชั้นอาลีย์ 2 ปี ส่งเสริมการตะหฺฟีซ ท่องจำอัลกุรอาน เน้นตำราหลัก (กีตาบอัลตุรอส) ของแต่ละสาขาวิชาเรียนกีตาบโดยแยกระดับเป็นสามช่วงชั้น นำคำสอนอิสลามอัน ครอบคลุมทุกแง่มุมของชีวิตมาประยุกต์ใช้ในชีวิตประจำวันโดยพัฒนามนุษย์ไปพร้อมกัน ทั้งทางด้านจิตใจ สติปัญญาและร่างกาย โรงเรียนยังได้เปิดสอนเสริมวิชาชีพพิเศษศาสนาโดยการเรียนกีตาบและสอนวิชา หลักการอ่านกรุอ่านเพื่อมุ่งเน้นความรู้แก่ผู้เรียนในด้านศาสนาให้สมบูรณ์ยิ่งขึ้นและโรงเรียนได้ส่งนักเรียนที่ ผ่านการประเมิน ความรู้ด้านศาสนาออกไปสอนภาคฟัรดูอื่นย์ (ความรู้ด้านศาสนาขั้นพื้นฐาน) ตามชุมชน ต่าง ๆ ในวันหยุดเสาร์อาทิตย์เพื่อความสัมพันธ์อันดีระหว่างโรงเรียนและชุมชน และโรงเรียนถือเป็นภารกิจ สำคัญยิ่งในการส่งเสริมสนับสนุนการศึกษาแก่เยาวชน เพื่อนำไปพัฒนาและสร้างตนเองต่อไปเมื่อสำเร็จ การศึกษาด้านการประกอบอาชีพ มีการส่งเสริมให้นักเรียนฝึกวิชาชีพพึ่งพาตนเองได้ตามอัตภาพ เช่น ปลูก ผัก เลี้ยงไก่เลี้ยงปลา เพาะพันธ์ไม้ ฯลฯ ปลูกจิตสำนึกแห่งการให้การอนุรักษ์ป่าไม้และสิ่งแวดล้อม ดำรงตน เป็นประโยชน์ช่วยเหลือสังคมและผู้ตกทุกข์ได้ยากตามโอกาส หลักสูตรอิหม่ามและผู้นำศาสนา การพัฒนา บุคลิคภาพภาวะผู้นำ โดยนักเรียนระดับสูงเหล่านี้ จะเป็นมุรอบบีย์หรือพี่เลี้ยงให้การตัรบียะห์ (การอบรม และขัดเกลาจิตใจ) โดยจะดูแลนักเรียนรุ่นน้องกลุ่มย่อยกลุ่มละ 8-12 คน

หลักสูตรและการนำหลักสูตรไปใช้

ในที่นี้จะกล่าวถึง ความหมายของหลักสูตร การพัฒนาหลักสูตรและการนำหลักสูตรไปใช้ดังนี้ เปรื่อง กิจรัตนี (2562 :13 (อ้างใน ยุทธพงษ์ ไกยวรรณ 2565 : 10) ได้ให้ความหมายของหลักสูตร ไว้ 2 อย่าง คือ

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- 1. หลักสูตรความหมายอย่างแคบ คือ รายวิชาต่างๆ ที่เด็กจะต้องเรียนไปตามลำดับขั้นระหว่างอยู่ ในโรงเรียน
- 2. หลักสูตรความหมายอย่างกว้าง คือ มวลประสบการณ์ต่าง ๆ ที่ทางโรงเรียนต้องจัดให้แก่ผู้เรียน รวมถึงกิจกรรมการเรียน กิจกรรมนอกหลักสูตรสิ่งที่สังคมมุ่งหวังให้เด็กได้รับวิถีทางต่างๆ เพื่อนำเด็กไปสู่ เป้าหมายของการจัดการศึกษา

กรมวิชาการ (2561 : 4 อ้างใน ยุทธพงษ์ ไกยวรรณ 2561 : 10) ได้ให้ความหมายของหลักสูตรว่า หลักสูตร หมายถึง ประสบการณ์ทุกอย่างที่จัดให้เด็กได้ผ่านเข้าไปรับรู้ถือว่าเป็นหลักสูตรทั้งสิ้น

จากการศึกษาแนวคิดของนักการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับหลักสูตร จึงพอจะสรุปความหมายของหลักสูตรได้ ดังนี้ หลักสูตร หมายถึง มวลประสบการณ์ทั้งหมดที่ทางโรงเรียนจัดให้ผู้เรียนเพื่อให้ผู้เรียนได้รับ ประสบการณ์และเปลี่ยนแปลงพฤติกรรมของตนทั้ง 3 ด้าน คือ พุทธิพิสัย (Cognitive Domain) จิตพิสัย (Affective Domain) และทักษะพิสัย (Psycho Motor Domain) ไปในทางที่สังคมต้องการหลักสูตรจะมี ความหมายอย่างไรก็ตาม สิ่งที่ทุกคนยอมรับ คือ หลักสูตรมีความสำคัญอย่างยิ่งในการจัดการศึกษาเป็น แนวทางในการจัดการศึกษาของครูผู้สอน และครูผู้ทำหน้าที่บริการศึกษา เพราะว่าหลักสูตรจะกำหนด เนื้อหาสาระ เวลาเรียน แนวทางในการวัดผลและการประเมินผล

เกณฑ์ในการจบหลักสูตรและความรู้ความสามารถของผู้เรียนที่จบการศึกษาจึงพอจะสรุป ความหมายของหลักสูตร หมายถึง มวลกิจกรรมและประสบการณ์ทั้งหลายที่มีอยู่ในและนอกห้องเรียน ซึ่ง โรงเรียนจัดขึ้นเพื่อช่วยให้เด็กเกิดการพัฒนาทุกด้าน เพื่อนำเด็กไปสู่เป้าหมายของการจัดการศึกษา องค์ประกอบของหลักสูตรเมื่อพิจารณาหลักสูตรในส่วนประกอบแล้ว หลักสูตรมีองค์ประกอบที่สำคัญ 4 ประการ คือ

- 1. ความมุ่งหมาย (Curiculum objectives)
- 2. เนื้อหาสาระของหลักสูตร (Curriculum Contents)
- 3. การนำหลักสูตรไปใช้ (Curriculum Imprementtation)
- 4. การประเมินผล (Evaluation)

การพัฒนาหลักสูตร (Curriculum Developments)

สงัด อุรานันท์ (2552 : 34 อ้างในยุทธพงษ์ ไกยวรรณ 2561 : 10) กล่าวว่า การพัฒนาหลักสูตร หมายถึง กระบวนการทั้งหมดที่เกี่ยวซ้องกับการจัดทำหลักสูตร และการปรับปรุงหลักสูตร ดังนั้นจึงพบว่า คำร่าที่ว่าด้วยการพัฒนาหลักสูตรโดยทั่วไป จะกล่าวตั้งแต่การศึกษาข้อมูลพื้นฐานที่จำเป็นสำหรับการ พัฒนาหลักสูตรเสียก่อน จากนั้นก็จะกล่าวถึงการดำเนินการร่างหลักสูตร ซึ่งในส่วนของการร่างหลักสูตรนี้ ประกอบด้วยการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลพื้นฐาน การกำหนดจุดมุ่งหมาย การคัดเลือกเนื้อหาสาระและการประเมิน หลักสูตรที่สร้างเสร็จแล้ว เมื่อร่างหลักสูตรเสร็จเรียบร้อยแล้วก็เป็นการนำหลักสูตรไปใช้การประเมินผลการ ใช้หลักสูตรและการปรับปรุงแก้ไขหลักสูตรต่อไป หลักสูตรเป็นหัวใจของการศึกษา เพราะว่าหลักสูตรเป็น

เครื่องชี้ให้เห็นว่าโรงเรียนมีความมุ่งหมายในการจัดการศึกษาให้แก่เด็กและเยาวชนอย่างไร ให้ความรู้ ประสบการณ์ ทักษะเจตคติ คุณธรรม จริยธรรม และดำนิยมที่ถูกต้องในด้านใดบ้าง บรรดาสิ่งต่าง ๆ ดังกล่าวเมื่อมาหลอมรวมกันเป็นหลักสูตร เช่น หลักสูตรมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น พุทธศักราช 2521 และ หลักสูตรมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย พุทธศักราช 2524 ต่อมาสภาพสังคม เศรษฐกิจ การเมืองและการปกครอง ได้เปลี่ยนแปลงไป เช่น การเมืองและการปกครองรูปแบบดอมมิวนิสต์ หรือสังคมนิยมในหลายประเทศที่ กำลังเปลี่ยนแปลงไปเป็นรูปแบบประชาธิปไตยหรือทุนนิยมมากขึ้นตามลำดับ ประกอบกับความ เจริญก้าวหน้าอย่างรวดเร็วทางวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยีทำให้ระบบการสื่อสารและสารสนเทศได้รับการ พัฒนามากขึ้นตามลำดับทำให้เกิดความรู้สึกว่าโลกเล็กลงและมีวิทยาการใหม่ๆ เกิดขึ้นมากจึงจำเป็นต้อง พัฒนาเด็กๆ และเยาวชนให้ทันโลก ทันสมัย ทันเหตุการณ์และทันวิทยาการที่ก้าวไปข้างหน้าอยู่ตลอดเวลา ซึ่งทางราชการโคยกระทวงศึกษาธิการและกรมวิชาการ ได้พัฒนาหลักสูตรมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นพุทธศักราช 252/ (ฉบับปรับปรุง พ.ศ. 2533) และหลักสูตรมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลายพุทธศักราช 2524 (ฉบับปรับปรุง พ.ศ. 2533)

ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการพัฒนาหลักสูตร

ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการพัฒนาหลักสูตรมีดังนี้

- 1. นักบริหารหลักสูตร ได้แก่ ผู้มีอำนาจหน้าที่ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการพัฒนาหลักสูตร ได้แก่ อธิบดีกรม วิชาการ รองอธิบดีกรมวิชาการ ผู้เชี่ยวชาญประจำกรมวิชาการ ผู้อำนวยการศูนย์พัฒนาหลักสูตร ผู้อำนวยการศูนย์พัฒนาหนังสือ ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานทดสอบทางการศึกษา และผู้อำนวยการกองการ วิจัยทางการศึกษา
- 2. นักวิชาการ ได้แก่ คณาจารย์ในมหาวิทยาลัย และสถาบันอุดมศึกษาอื่นๆ ตลอดจน ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิในกระทรวงศึกษาธิการและสถาบันต่างๆ
- 3. ครูอาจารย์ และศึกษานิทศก์ ได้แก่ ครู อาจารย์ ศึกษานิเทศก็ที่ปฏิบัติหน้าที่เกี่ยวซ้องกับการใช้ หลักสูตรโดยตรง
- 4. นักบริหารได้แก่ ผู้บริหารในระดับต่าง ๆ ทั้งระดับกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ ทบวงการศึกษาที่ เกี่ยวข้อง อธิบดี และรองอธิบดี เลขาธิการ รองเลขาธิการ ผู้อำนวยการเขตพื้นที่การศึกษา รองผู้อำนวยการ เขตพื้นที่การศึกษา ผู้อำนวยการโรงเรียน ครูใหญ่ อาจารย์ใหญ่ รวมทั้งผู้ช่วยฯ
- 5. บุคคลภายนอก ได้แก่บุคคลอื่นๆ นอกจากที่กล่าวมาแล้วและเป็นผู้ที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องกับการใช้ หลักสูตรและการพัฒนาหลักสูตร เช่น ผู้นำชุมชน นักวิชาการที่เขียนตำรา หนังสือและแบบเรียน นักวัดผล นักแนะแนว และผู้ปกครองนักเรียน เป็นต้น (วินิจ สังขรัตน์, 2564)

กล่าวโดยสรุปการพัฒนาหลักสูตร คือ การที่นักวิชาการ ผู้บริหารทุกระดับทั้งในระดับ กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ สำนักงานดณะกรรมการการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน ได้ร่วมจัดระบบโครงสร้างของ

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กระบวนการจัดการเรียนการส่อน การกำหนดจุดมุ่งหมาย เนื้อหาสาระ การปรับปรุงตำราแบบเรียนคู่มือครู และสื่อการสอน ตลอดจนการวัดผลประเมินผล ซึ่งอาจเป็นการนำหลักสูตรเดิมที่มีอยู่แล้วมาปรับปรุงให้ดี ขึ้น หรืออาจทำขึ้นใหม่โดยไม่มีหลักสูตรเดิมอยู่ก่อน

บทบาทหน้าที่ผู้บริหารต่อการพัฒนาหลักสูตรสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ

การพัฒนาหลักสูตร มีความหมาย 2 อย่าง คือ การทำหลักสูตรที่มีอยู่แล้วให้ดีขึ้น หรือสมบูรณ์ขึ้น กับการสร้างหลักสูตรขึ้นมาใหม่ โดยไม่มีหลักสูตรเดิมเป็นพื้นฐานเลย

ผู้บริหารสถานศึกษาที่ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของการศึกษา เข้าใจบทบาทหน้าที่ของผู้บริหาร อย่างถ่องแท้และนำไปปฏิบัติอย่างจริงจังแบบต่อเนื่อง จะช่วยให้การพัฒนาหลักสูตรสถานศึกษาประสบ ผลสำเร็จได้อย่างมีคุณภาพ ผู้บริหารสถานศึกษาในยุคปฏิรูปการศึกษาต้องปรับเปลี่ยนบทบาทจากการสั่ง การมาเป็นผู้ร่วม คือ ร่วมวางแผนและร่วมปฏิบัติ ผู้บริหารสถานศึกษาจึงควรมีบทบาทดังนี้

- 1.1 จัดทำแผนพัฒนาสถานศึกษาเพื่อใช้ในการดำเนินการจัดการศึกษา
- 1.2 เป็นผู้นำในการจัดทำหลักสูตรสถานศึกษาโดยร่วมประสานกับบุคลากรทุกฝ่าย เพื่อกำหนด วิสัยทัศน์ คุณลักษณะที่พึงประสงค์ของผู้เรียน ตลอดจนสาระตามหลักสูตรสถานศึกษา
 - 1.3 ประชาสัมพันธ์หลักสูตรสถานศึกษา
- 1.4 สนับสนุนให้บุคลากรทุกฝ่ายของสถานศึกษามีความรู้และความสามารถในการจัดทำ หลักสูตรสถานศึกษา รวมทั้งพัฒนาบุคลากรให้เป็นบุคคลแห่งการเรียนรู้
 - 1.5 มีการนิเทศภายใน เพื่อนิเทศ กำกับ ติดตามการใช้หลักสูตรสถานศึกษาอย่างมีระบบ
- 1.6 จัดให้มีการประเมินผลการใช้หลักสูตรสถานศึกษาเพื่อปรับปรุง พัฒนาสาระของหลักสูตร สถานศึกษาให้ทันสมัย สอดคล้องกับความต้องการของผู้เรียน ชุมชนและท้องถิ่น

โดยเฉพาะสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญนั้นมีการจัดการศึกษาทั้งปัจจัยประการแรก คือ นโยบายของรัฐบาลที่มีจุดมุ่งหมายในการจัดการศึกษาของประเทศ ให้เยาวชนมีความรู้ทางด้านวิชาสามัญ เพื่อเป็นพื้นฐานในการศึกษา ในระดับชั้นสูงขึ้น แต่เนื่องจากสังคมมุสลิมเป็นสังคมแบบจารีตที่มีความ เคร่งครัด การที่จะให้เปลี่ยนมาศึกษาในรูปแบบสามัญนั้น อาจจะไม่ได้รับความร่วมมือ ดังนั้นจึงใช้วิธีการ ในการจัดการ ด้านการเรียนการสอน โดยการออกกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวข้องกับโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนา อิสลาม ให้มีการจัด การเรียนการสอนควบคู่กันระหว่างด้านศาสนาและด้านสามัญ ปัจจัยที่สอง คือ ความ เปลี่ยนแปลงของสังคม ในปัจจุบัน ที่ประชาชนจะต้องมีความรู้เพื่อเป็นพื้นฐานในการเลี้ยงชีพ ดังนั้นการ เรียนเฉพาะวิชาด้านศาสนาเพียงอย่างเดียว อาจจะไม่เพียงพอต่อบริบทสังคมไทยในปัจจุบัน (นันทกาญจน์ เบ็ญเด็มอะหลี, 2562)

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สถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ หมายถึง สถานศึกษาที่เปิดสอนวิชาสามัญตามหลักสูตร แกนกลางการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐานพุทธศักราช 2551 ควบคู่หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษาพุทธศักราช 2551 ในระดับ การศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน สังกัดสำนักงานคณะกรรมการส่งเสริมการศึกษาเอกชน การศึกษาในระบบโรงเรียน เอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามนั้นถือได้ว่าเป็นแนวทางที่มีความเหมาะสมต่อมุสลิมในประเทศไทยเพราะเป็น ระบบการเรียนการสอนที่มีการสอนควบคู่ทั้งวิชาศาสนาอิสลามและวิชาสามัญสำหรับการให้การสนับสนุน ของรัฐบาลที่มีต่อสถานศึกษาปอเนาะแต่เดิมจนเปลี่ยนสภาพมาเป็น โรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลาม นั้น ส่งเสริมให้การเรียนการสอนมีการพัฒนามากขึ้น แต่ขณะเดียวกันการที่รัฐบาลเข้ามาเกี่ยวข้องและ จัดการกับการเรียนการสอนของปอเนาะนี้ทำให้มุสลิมบางกลุ่มมีความคิดเห็นว่ารัฐบาลมีจุดประสงค์หลัก คือเพื่อความมั่นคงของประเทศและต้องการควบคุมปอเนาะ ตั้งแต่การประกาศ ใช้นโยบายรัฐนิยมที่ส่งผล กระทบทั้งโดยตรงและโดยอ้อมต่อสถาบันปอเนาะและสังคมมุสลิม แต่การศึกษา ในปอเนาะเป็นที่นิยมของ มุสลิม จึงได้มีการประชุมหารือร่วมกันระหว่างผู้แทนจากกระทรวงศึกษาธิการสำนักจุฬาราชมนตรีดาโต๊ะ ยุติธรรม และผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด ในปี พ.ศ. 2533 เพื่อหาแนวทางปรับปรุง การศึกษาในปอเนาะ โดยที่ ดำเนินการจดทะเบียนแปรสภาพเป็นโรงเรียนราษฎร์สอนศาสนาอิสลามและเปลี่ยนแปลงเป็นโรงเรียน เอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลาม สถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่สามัญ ใช้หลักสูตรอิสลามศึกษามัธยมศึกษา ตอนต้น หลักสูตรได้รับการโดยได้พัฒนาให้สอดคล้องกับหลักสูตรของมหาวิทยาลัยอัลอัซฮัร (Al-Azhar University) ประเทศอี่ยิปต์และได้รับการรับรองวิทยฐานะเทียบเท่ามาตรฐานการศึกษาของทาง มหาวิทยาลัย โดยโรงเรียนได้คัดเลือกนักเรียนที่มีผลการเรียนดีเพื่อไปศึกษาต่อที่มหาวิทยาลัยแห่งนี้ ตาม โครงการ นักเรียนทุนรัฐบาลอียิปต์จำนวน 6 รุ่น ๆ ละ 10 คน ปัจจุบันสถาบันสอนศาสนาอิสลามควบคู่ สามัญ เปิดชั้นเรียนศาสนาอิสลามขั้นสูงสำหรับนักเรียนที่จบชั้นมัธยมศึกษา ปีที่ 6 การศึกษาแบ่งเป็นสาม ระดับ อิบติดาอีย์ 2 ปีซานาวีย์ 2 ปีและชั้นอาลีย์ 2 ปี ส่งเสริมการตะหุฟีซ ท่องจำอัลกุรอาน เน้นตำราหลัก (กีตาบอัลตุรอส) ของแต่ละสาขาวิชาเรียนกีตาบโดยแยกระดับเป็นสามช่วงชั้น นำคำสอนอิสลามอัน ครอบคลุมทุกแง่มุมของชีวิตมาประยุกต์ใช้ในชีวิตประจำวันโดยพัฒนามนุษย์ไปพร้อมกัน ทั้งทางด้านจิตใจ สติปัญญาและร่างกาย โรงเรียนยังได้เปิดสอนเสริมวิชาชีพพิเศษศาสนาโดยการเรียนกีตาบและสอนวิชา หลักการอ่านกรุอ่านเพื่อมุ่งเน้นความรู้แก่ผู้เรียนในด้านศาสนาให้สมบูรณ์ยิ่งขึ้นและโรงเรียนได้ส่งนักเรียนที่ ผ่านการประเมิน ความรู้ด้านศาสนาออกไปสอนภาคฟัรดูอื่นย์ (ความรู้ด้านศาสนาขั้นพื้นฐาน) ตามชุมชน ต่าง ๆ ในวันหยุดเสาร์อาทิตย์เพื่อความสัมพันธ์อันดีระหว่างโรงเรียนและชุมชน และโรงเรียนถือเป็นภารกิจ สำคัญยิ่งในการส่งเสริมสนับสนุนการศึกษาแก่เยาวชน เพื่อนำไปพัฒนาและสร้างตนเองต่อไปเมื่อสำเร็จ การศึกษาด้านการประกอบอาชีพ มีการส่งเสริมให้นักเรียนฝึกวิชาชีพพึ่งพาตนเองได้ตามอัตภาพ เช่น ปลูก ผัก เลี้ยงไก่เลี้ยงปลา เพาะพันธ์ไม้ ฯลฯ ปลูกจิตสำนึกแห่งการให้การอนุรักษ์ป่าไม้และสิ่งแวดล้อม ดำรงตน เป็นประโยชน์ช่วยเหลือสังคมและผู้ตกทุกข์ได้ยากตามโอกาส หลักสูตรอิหม่ามและผู้นำศาสนา การพัฒนา

บุคลิคภาพภาวะผู้นำ โดยนักเรียนระดับสูงเหล่านี้ จะเป็นมุรอบบีย์หรือพี่เลี้ยงให้การตัรบียะห์ (การอบรม และขัดเกลาจิตใจ) โดยจะดูแลนักเรียนรุ่นน้องกลุ่มย่อยกลุ่มละ 8-12 คน

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ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

The Use of Marketing-Mix Factors that affect the Decision to use car loan service of Hire Purchaser in Bangkok

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บทคัดย่อ

บ้าจุบันการเติบโตของธุรกิจสินเชื่อมีการเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็วเนื่องจากมีผู้ประกอบการรายใหม่เพิ่มจึงทำ ให้มีการแข่งขันสูง การวิจัยครั้งนี้จึงมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เพื่อเปรียบเทียบปัจจัยส่วนประสม ทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร กลุ่ม ตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการวิจัย คือ ผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร จำนวน 400 คน ใช้แบบสอบถามเป็นเครื่องมือเก็บ รวบรวมข้อมูล วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปสถิติและทดสอบสมมติฐานด้วยสถิติ t-test, สถิติ Oneway ANOVA และการหาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปรโดยใช้สถิติพหุคูณ

ผลการศึกษาพบว่าผู้เช่าซื้อส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 205 คน ซึ่งส่วนใหญ่อยู่ในช่วงอายุ 41-50 ปี จำนวน 109 คน มีสถานภาพสมรส/อยู่ด้วยกัน จำนวน 187 คน มีอาชีพพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน จำนวน 141 คน และมีรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน 35,001 บาทขึ้นไป จำนวน 252 คน ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (7P) อยู่ใน ระดับปานกลาง ผลการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ผลการทดสอบ สมมติฐาน พบว่า เพศ อายุ และอาชีพ ที่แตกต่างกัน ให้ความสำคัญกับการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ แตกต่างกัน ปัจจัยส่วนประสมการตลาดด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้าน กระบวนการ และด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ คำสำคัญ : ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด การตัดสินใจ สินเชื่อรถยนต์

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ABSTRACT

Credit expansion is accelerating now as a result of heightened competition from new business owners. This research aims to study marketing factors that resulted in the decision to use the car hirer's loan service in Bangkok and compare market anchors that affect the decision to use the car hirer's loan in Bangkok. The samples used in the research are from 400 buyers in Bangkok. Examples used as a data collection tool were analyzed with the t-test, one-way ANOVA statistics, and the relationship between them using multiplying statistics.

The study found that most leases were 205 women, mostly between the ages of 41 and 50, 109, including 187 private company employees, with an average revenue of 141 persons per month of 35,001 baht and 252 persons in terms of market anchoring factors. The study also decided to finalize the decision-making by renting a car in Bangkok and renting a loan for the hirer. The results of the decision to use a car loan in total are at a medium level. Assumptions found that sex, age, and career were different, and prioritizing the decision to use the hirer's loan was different.

Key Words: Marketing-Mix, the Decision, Loan service

บทนำ

รถยนต์นับได้ว่าเป็นปัจจัยส่วนหนึ่งที่มีความจำเป็นในการดำรงชีวิตของประชาชน ทั้งในส่วนของการ เดินทางเพื่อไปทำงาน ไปท่องเที่ยว เป็นการเดินทางแบบระบบขนส่งหรือใช้ในการเดินทางเพื่อประกอบธุรกิจ การใช้รถยนต์เป็นยานพาหนะนั้น ทำให้เกิดการคมนาคมและการขนส่งที่มีความรวดเร็วและสะดวกมากขึ้น จึง ทำให้เกิดความต้องการครอบครองและใช้รถยนต์ของประชากรเพิ่มขึ้น แต่เนื่องจากการซื้อรถยนต์นั้นยังคงมี ราคาที่ค่อนข้างสูง เมื่อเปรียบเทียบกับอำนาจในการซื้อของผู้บริโภค ส่งผลให้ผู้บริโภคส่วนใหญ่ไม่สามารถที่จะ ซื้อรถยนต์ด้วยเงินสดได้ ดังนั้น จึงเกิดบริการการขายรถยนต์แบบผ่อนชำระเป็นรายงวด เพื่อตอบสนองความ ต้องการของผู้บริโภค ซึ่งเรียกว่า การเช่าซื้อ หรือการให้สินเชื่อรถยนต์ เป็นบริการที่ผู้เช่าซื้อตกลงทำสัญญา ขอ เช่าซื้อจากผู้ขายโดยการตกลงกันผ่อนชำระเป็นงวด ๆ จนครบตามกำหนดสัญญา ที่ได้ตกลงกันไว้หลังจากนั้น ผู้ขายจะทำการโอนกรรมสิทธิ์การครอบครองรถยนต์ให้เป็นกรรมสิทธิ์ของผู้เช่าซื้อทันที

ในปัจจุบัน ผู้ให้บริการธุรกิจเช่าซื้อยานยนต์ในประเทศไทยประกอบด้วย (1) สถาบันการเงิน (Bank) จะ มีความมั่นคง มีกฎระเบียบในการดำเนินธุรกิจ คือ การบริการทางการเงินอย่างมีคุณภาพ และเป็นธรรมกับ ลูกค้า (2) Captive finance เข้ามามีบทบาทในธุรกิจเช่าซื้อรถยนต์ของไทยมากขึ้นในช่วงหลายปีที่ผ่านมา โดย อาศัยความได้เปรียบจากการสนับสนุนทางการเงินจากบริษัทแม่ ซึ่งมักเป็นค่ายรถยนต์และสร้างความได้เปรียบ เชิงกลยุทธ์จากการเป็นพันธมิตรทางธุรกิจ (3) Non-banks คือ ผู้ให้บริการธุรกิจสินเชื่อที่ไม่ใช่สถาบันการเงิน

จากการเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็วของสินเชื่อรถยนต์ทำให้มีการแข่งขันกันสูงเนื่องจากมีผู้ให้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ที่มีจำนวนมากทั้งผู้ประกอบการรายเก่าและผู้ประกอบการรายใหม่ที่เข้าสู่ธุรกิจจึงทำให้ที่มีเรียกชื่อที่ แตกต่างกันออกไปตามผู้ให้บริการอาทิ เช่น สินเชื่อรถแลกเงิน สินเชื่อรถช่วยได้ สินเชื่อรถหมุนเงิน สินเชื่อ ทะเบียนรถ สินเชื่อเงินติดล้อ สินเชื่อจำนำทะเบียนรถ สินเชื่อเพื่อคนมีรถ เป็นต้น

ดังนั้นแต่ละบริษัทและธนาคารที่ให้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์จึงจำเป็นต้องศึกษาพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจ เลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์และปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดในมุมมองของลูกค้าที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ด้วยเหตุผลข้างต้นทำให้ผู้ศึกษามีความสนใจที่จะศึกษาถึง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร โดยการศึกษาข้อมูลส่วนประสมทางการตลาดทำให้ทราบถึงความความต้องการในการใช้ บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ในอนาคต เมื่อได้ข้อมูลจากการศึกษาแล้วสามารถนำไปใช้ประโยชน์สำหรับผู้ประกอบการ ในธุรกิจให้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์และธุรกิจที่เกี่ยวข้อง ในด้านการวิเคราะห์ การวางแผนปรับปรุงนโยบาย รวมถึง การกำหนดกลยุทธ์ทางการตลาดเพื่อเพิ่มจำนวนลูกค้าที่จะเข้ามาใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์และตอบสนองให้ตรง ความต้องการของผู้เช่าซื้อ

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ ของผู้เช่าซื้อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครตามลักษณะด้านประชากร
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้ เช่าซื้อในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครตามลักษณะด้านประชากร

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้อง

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีลักษณะทางด้านประชากรศาสตร์ เป็นลักษณะการศึกษาซึ่งเกี่ยวข้องกับโครงสร้าง และพฤติกรรมของการแสดงออกในแต่ละบุคคล ซึ่งอาจเกิดผลกระทบทั้งจากปัจจัยภายนอกหรือปัจจัยภายใน ของแต่ละบุคคลภายในสังคม โดยลักษณะทางด้านประชากรศาสตร์ประกอบด้วย เพศ อายุ อาชีพ รายได้ และ สถานภาพสมรส ซึ่งมีความแตกต่างกันออกไปแต่ละบุคคล ดังนั้นในเรื่องของการดำเนินงานทางธุรกิจทางด้าน การตลาด ผู้ประกอบการหรือนักวางแผนธุรกิจ จึงนิยมนำแนวความคิดทางด้านประชากรศาสตร์มาเป็นแนวทาง ในการกำหนดกลยุทธ์และวางแผนในการดำเนินธุรกิจของกลุ่มเป้าหมายในแต่ละกลุ่มทางด้านประชากรศาสตร์ เพื่อให้สามารถเข้าถึงตอบโจทย์ และบรรลุเป้าหมายในการดำเนินงานทางธุรกิจให้ประสบผลสำเร็จ อีกทั้งยัง

เป็นแนวทางหนึ่งในการหาช่องทางด้านการตลาด และการเพิ่มผลกำไรในการดำเนินธุรกิจอีกต่อไปทั้งในระยะ สั้นและระยะยาว

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีส่วนประสมทางการตลาด หรือ Marketing Mix หมายถึง ตัวแปรหรือเครื่องมือทาง การตลาดที่ควบคุมได้ซึ่งกิจการจะผสมผสานเครื่องมือเหล่านี้เพื่อให้สามารถตอบสนองความต้องการและสร้าง ความพึงพอใจให้แก่ลูกค้ากลุ่มเป้าหมาย โดยแต่เดิมนั้นส่วนประสมทางการตลาดมีเพียงแค่ 4 ตัวแปร หรือ "4Ps" ได้แก่ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) ด้านราคา (Price) ด้านสถานที่หรือช่องทางการจัดจำหน่ายผลิตภัณฑ์ (Place) และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion)ต่อมามีตัวแปรเพิ่มเติมอีก 3 ตัวแปร ได้แก่ ด้านบุคคล (People) ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ (Physical Evidence) และด้านกระบวนการ (Process) ประกอบกันเป็น ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด "7Ps" เพื่อให้มีความสอดคล้องกับการตลาดสมัยใหม่โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งในตลาด ฐรกิจบริการ

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีการตัดสินใจ (Decision Making) หมายถึงกระบวนการเลือกทางเลือกใดทางเลือก หนึ่ง จากหลาย ๆ ทางเลือกที่ได้พิจารณา หรือประเมินอย่างดีแล้วว่า เป็นทางให้บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์ และ เป้าหมายขององค์การ การตัดสินใจเป็นสิ่งสำคัญ และเกี่ยวข้องกับ หน้าที่การบริหาร หรือการจัดการเกือบทุก ขั้นตอน ไม่ว่าจะเป็นการวางแผน การจัดองค์การ การจัดคนเข้าทำงาน การประสานงาน และการควบคุม การ ตัดสินใจได้มีการศึกษามานาน

งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

อนุรักษ์ เพ็ชรอินทร์ (2560) ศึกษาเรื่องปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของ ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาภูมิหลังทางประชากร ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ปัจจัยทางการตลาด ของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) เพื่อ ศึกษาความแตกต่างภูมิหลังทางประชากรของผู้ใช้บริการกับปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการ สินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) เพื่อศึกษาความแตกต่างภูมิหลังทางประชากรของผู้ใช้บริการ กับปัจจัยทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ใช้ การศึกษาวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) ซึ่งเป็นการวิจัยเชิงสำรวจ (Survey Research) ใช้การเก็บ ข้อมูลเพียงครั้งเดียว (Cross-sectional Study) โดยใช้แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaires) เป็นเครื่องมือในการ เก็บข้อมูล และผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามเป็นผู้กรอกคำตอบด้วยตนเอง (Self-administered Questionnaire) ประชากรที่ใช้ในการศึกษาในครั้งนี้เป็นผู้ที่เคยใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ข้อมูล ณ วันที่ 30 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2559 ในฐานข้อมูลรายงานพบว่า ปัจจุบันมีจำนวนผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคล ธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) มีจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 113,135 คน โดยแบ่งผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคล เป็นปีที่เริ่มใช้ บริการสินเชื่อ ส่วนบุคคลของธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ที่เป็น ทั้งหมด 300 ตัวอย่าง ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ที่เป็น

กลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลในการเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.30 ทั้งนี้ความต้องการเติมเต็มชีวิตมีความสำคัญ ในระดับมากและมีค่าเฉลี่ยสูงสุดเท่ากับ 3.50 และกลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ความสำคัญกับความต้องการปัจจัยสี่มี ค่าเฉลี่ยน้อยที่สุดเท่ากับ 3.15 ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ที่เป็นกลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยทางการตลาดในการเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.33 ทั้งนี้ปัจจัยทางการตลาดด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) มีความสำคัญในระดับมากและมีค่าเฉลี่ยสูงสุดเท่ากับ 3.80 และกลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ความสำคัญกับ ปัจจัยทางการตลาดด้านราคา (Price) มีค่าเฉลี่ยน้อยที่สุดเท่ากับ 3.22

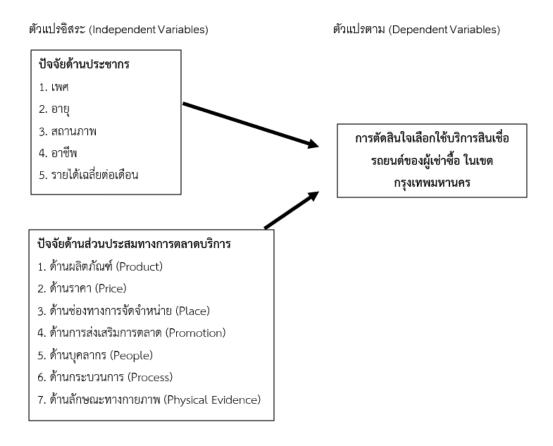
สุภัควี คำมณี (2560) ทำการศึกษาเรื่องปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการใช้บริการสินเชื่อ อเนกประสงค์ของข้าราชการและลูกจ้างประจำ จากธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) สาขาถนนนางลิ้นจี่ โดยมี วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษา ระดับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการใช้บริการ สินเชื่ออเนกประสงค์ของ ข้าราชการและลูกจ้างประจำ จากธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) สาขาถนนนางลิ้นจี่ ผลการศึกษาพบว่า 1. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการใช้บริการสินเชื่ออเนกประสงค์ของ ข้าราชการและลูกจ้างประจำ จากธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) สาขาถนนนางลิ้นจี่ในภาพรวม ทุกด้านอยู่ในระดับมาก (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.84) เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดที่มีผลต่อการใช้บริการสินเชื่ออเนกประสงค์ อยู่ในระดับมาก ได้แก่ ด้านกระบวนการให้บริกร (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.19) รองลงมาคือ ด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมทางกายภาพ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.97) ด้านพนักงานให้บริการ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.83) ด้านช่องการให้บริการ กับ ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.74) ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.70) และด้านราคา (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.68) ตามลำดับ

กุลริสา วุฒิสิริกุล (2561) ศึกษาเรื่องปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินรถยนต์มือสองสองของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล ผลการวิจัยพบว่า 1) กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง อายุระหว่าง 31-40 ปี โดยมีสถานภาพสมรสแบบจดทะเบียน มีการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี เป็นหนักงานบริษัทเอกชน มีรายได้เฉลี่ย 20,001 - 30,000บาทต่อเดือน และมีจำนวนสมาชิกในครอบครัว 3-4 คน 2) กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่เถือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์มือสอเพราะวงเงินที่อนุมัติให้สูง ทราบข้อมูลจากคำแนะนำจากญาติเพื่อน ใช้บริการ สินเชื่อรถยนต์เฉลี่ยปีละ ! ครั้ง ระยะเวลาผ่อนชำระเงินกู้ 5 ปี ชำระค่างวดผ่านเคาน์เตอร์เซอร์วิสและมีวงเงินกู้ ระหว่าง 300,001 - 400,000 บาท 3) ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดอยู่ในระดับมาก เรียงจากมากไปน้อย ได้แก่ ต้านบุคลากร ด้านกระบวนการให้บริการ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ค้านราคา ค้านช่อง ทางการจัดจำหน่าย และค้านการส่งเสริมการตลาดตามลำดับ 4) ปัจจัยจิตวิทยาอยู่ในระดับมาก เรียงจากมาก ไปน้อย ได้แก่ ล้านความเชื่อและทัศนคติด้านการรับรู้ ด้านการเรียนรู้ และด้านการจูงใจ คามลำดับ 5) ปัจจัย ส่วนบุคคล ได้แก่ เพศ อายุสถานภาพสมร ส ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ รายได้ต่อเดือน และจำนวนสมาชิกใน ครอบครัว มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์มือสอง 6) ปัจจัยจิตวิทยา

ได้แก่ ด้านการจูงใจ ค้านความเชื่อและทัศนคติ ด้านการเรียนรู้ และด้านการรับรู้ มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรม การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์มือสอง

พรทิวา อภัยวงศ์ (2561) ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้สินเชื่อ และพฤติกรรมของลูกค้าในการใช้ สินเชื่อรถยนต์ใช้แล้วของธนาคารเกียรตินาคินในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร ผลการศึกษาพบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ ได้รับสินเชื่อน้อยกว่าร้อยละ 80 ของราคากลาง ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศ ชาย สมรสแล้ว มีอายุเฉลี่ย 32 ปิอาชีพ พนักงานบริษัท มีรายได้เฉลี่ยเดือนละ 33,458 บาท ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อ การเลือกใช้สินเชื่อรถยนต์ใช้แล้ว อันดับ 1 คือ ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพมากที่สุด กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีวัตถุประสงค์ ในการขอสินเชื่อรถยนต์ใช้แล้ว ส่วนใหญ่ นำไปใช้ส่วนบุคคล ได้รับวงเงินกู้เฉลี่ย 423,970 บาทต่อคน อัตรา ดอกเบี้ยเงินกู้ต่อปีเฉลี่ย ร้อยละ 4.5 ระยะเวลาในการผ่อนชำระเฉลี่ย 60 งวด ค่าประกันภัยรถยนต์เฉลี่ย 12,984 บาทต่อคนค่าประกันชีวิตเฉลี่ย 11,456 บาทต่อคน กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ได้รับสินเชื่อตั้งแต่ร้อยละ 80 ขึ้นไปของราคากลาง ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง สมรสแล้ว มีอายุเฉลี่ย 35 ปิอาชีพพนักงานบริษัท มีรายได้เฉลี่ยเดือนละ 42,435 บาท ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการ เลือกใช้สินเชื่อ รถยนต์ใช้แล้ว อันดับ 1 คือ ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพมากที่สุด กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีวัตถุประสงค์ ใน การขอสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ใช้แล้ว ส่วนใหญ่นำไปใช้ส่วนบุคคล โดยได้รับวงเงินกู้เฉลี่ย 502,656 บาท อัตราดอกเบี้ย เงินกู้ต่อ ปิเฉลี่ย ร้อยละ 4.5 ระยะเวลาในการผ่อนชำระเฉลี่ย 60 งวด ค่าประกันภัยรถยนต์เฉลี่ย 15,630 บาท ค่าประกันชีวิตเฉลี่ย 14.864 บาท

กรดบแนวคิดในการวิจัย



ระเบียบวิธีวิจัย

ประชากร ขนาดกลุ่มตัวอย่าง และการเลือกกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

จากการศึกษารายงานทางสถิติจำนวนประชากรที่จดทะเบียนรถครั้งแรก ประเภทรถยนต์นั่งส่วนบุคคล ไม่เกิน 7คน สำนักงานขนส่งกรุงเทพมหานคร ประจำเดือน มกราคม-มิถุนายน พ.ศ. 2566 มีมากที่สุดถึง 193,112 คน (ที่มา : กลุ่มสถิติการขนส่ง กองแผนงาน กรมการขนส่งทางบก) โดยใช้สูตรการคำนวณขนาดของ กลุ่มตัวอย่างของ Taro Yamane ในกรณีทราบสัดส่วนจากประชากรที่จดทะเบียนรถครั้งแรกทั้งหมด 193,112 คน ความผิดพลาดที่ยอมให้เกิดได้เท่ากับ 0.05 ดังนั้นขนาดของกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้เท่ากับ 399.17 หรือ 400 ราย โดยเป็นการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบบังเอิญของผู้เช่าซื้อที่อาศัยอยู่ใน ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการเก็บข้อมูลวิจัย

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ ได้แก่ ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ซึ่งมีขั้นตอนการสร้างเครื่องมือวิจัยดังนี้

1 การทบทวนวรรณกรรม

โดยการศึกษาวรรณกรรม บทความ หนังสือ และงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ นำข้อมูลต่าง ๆ ที่ได้มารวบรวมเพื่อกำหนดขอบเขตและ เนื้อหาในการสร้างแบบสอบถามเพื่อให้ครอบคลุมเนื้อหาที่ต้องการศึกษา

2 การสร้างแบบสอบถาม

ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยได้สร้างแบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire) เพื่อใช้เป็นเครื่องมือในการเก็บรวบรวม ข้อมูลจากกลุ่มตัวอย่าง โดยผู้วิจัยสร้างขึ้นจากแนวคิด ทฤษฎี และงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง เครื่องมือวิจัยที่ใช้ในงาน ชิ้นนี้ คือแบบสอบถาม (Self-rated Questionnaire) ประกอบด้วย 4 ส่วน ได้แก่

- ส่วนที่ 1 คำถามคัดกรองเพื่อดูว่าเป็นผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- ส่วนที่ 2 ข้อมูลพื้นฐานของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม แบบสอบถามข้อมูลลักษณะด้านประชากรศาสตร์ จำนวน 5 ข้อ ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ สถานภาพ อาชีพ และรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน ซึ่งเป็นแบบสอบถามที่มีคำตอบให้ เลือกตอบหลายคำตอบ (Multiple Choice Questions) โดยให้เลือกตอบเพียงข้อเดียว
- ส่วนที่ 3 ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่า ซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร โดยเป็นแบบสอบถามปลายปิดแบ่งออกเป็น 7 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านบุคลากร ด้านกระบวนการ ด้านลักษณะทาง กายภาพ โดยใช้มาตราส่วนประเมินค่า 5 ระดับ
- **ส่วนที่** 4 ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อเช่าซื้อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร โดยใช้มาตราส่วนประเมินค่า 5 ระดับ

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ทำการประมวลข้อมูลโดยใช้โปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป โดยมีวิธีการ คำนวณตามขั้นตอนต่อไปนี้

- 1. หลังจากที่ได้รับแบบสอบถามคืน จะตรวจสอบความถูกต้องครบถ้วยของแบบสอบถามทุกฉบับ
- 2. นำข้อมูลที่ได้ทำการลงรหัส (Coding) ตามกลุ่มรหัสที่ได้กำหนดไว้
- 3. บันทึกข้อมูลเพื่อทำการประมวลผลข้อมูล โดยใช้โปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป
- 4. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ผู้วิจัยได้นำข้อมูลที่เก็บรวบรวมได้จากกลุ่มตัวอย่างมาวิเคราะห์ค่าสถิติเชิง พรรณนาของข้อมูลเบื้องต้นของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง ที่เกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของ ผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เพื่อนำเสนอพฤติกรรมการแสวงหาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดของผู้ที่ สนใจใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์

ผลการวิจัย ผลการวิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด 7PS

ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด	Ā	S.D.	แปลความหมาย
ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product)	3.11	0.78	ปานกลาง
ด้านราคา (Price)	3.09	0.74	ปานกลาง
ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย (Place)	3.14	0.69	ปานกลาง
ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion)	3.10	0.68	ปานกลาง
ด้านบุคลากร (People)	3.08	0.71	ปานกลาง
ด้านกระบวนการ (Process)	3.17	0.72	ปานกลาง
ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ (Physical)	3.09	0.71	ปานกลาง
รวม	3.11	0.72	ปานกลาง

ผลการวิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด 7PS โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ย เท่ากับ 3.11 เมื่อพิจารณารายด้านพบว่าด้านกระบวนการ เป็นด้านที่ผู้เช่าซื้อให้ความสำคัญมากที่สุดมีค่าเฉลี่ย เท่ากับ 3.17 รองลงมาคือ ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.14 ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.11 ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.10 ด้านราคาและด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ มีค่าเฉลี่ย เท่ากับ 3.09 และน้อยที่สุดคือด้านบุคลากร มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.08 ตามลำดับ

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ผลการการวิเคราะห์การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อเช่าซื้อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ

การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ	Ā	S.D.	แปลความหมาย
[ท่านตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อเพราะอัตราดอกเบี้ย]	3.03	1.443	ปานกลาง
[ท่านตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อเพราะระยะเวลาการ ผ่อนชำระสอดคล้องกับวงเงินสินเชื่อที่ได้รับ]	3.05	1.416	ปานกลาง
[จากการใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ที่ผ่านมาท่านจะแนะนำให้ ผู้อื่นมาใช้บริการหรือไม่]	3.09	1.404	ปานกลาง
[ท่านตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์เพราะได้รับ คำแนะนำจากผู้ที่เคยใช้บริการ]	3.06	1.378	ปานกลาง
[ท่านรู้สึกพึ่งพอใจในการใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์]	2.98	1.402	ปานกลาง
รวม	3.04	0.71	ปานกลาง

ผลการวิเคราะห์การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.04 เมื่อพิจารณารายข้อพบว่าจากการใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ที่ผ่านมาท่านจะแนะนำให้ผู้อื่นมาใช้บริการ หรือไม่ เป็นด้านที่ผู้เช่าซื้อให้ความสำคัญมากที่สุดมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.09รองลงมาคือ ท่านตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์เพราะได้รับคำแนะนำจากผู้ที่เคยใช้บริการ มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.06 ท่านตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อเพราะระยะเวลาการผ่อนชำระสอดคล้องกับวงเงินสินเชื่อที่ได้รับ มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.05 ท่าน ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อเพราะอัตราดอกเบี้ย มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.03 และน้อยที่สุดคือท่านรู้สึกพึงพอใจใน การใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 2.98 ตามลำดับ

สมมติฐานที่ 1.1 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐาน โดยจำแนกเพศพบว่าผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีเพศแตกต่างกัน มีการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน แสดงว่ายอมรับ สมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.2 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนของการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ของแต่ละระดับอายุ พบว่า ผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีอายุแตกต่างกัน มีการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่าง แสดงว่ายอมรับสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.3 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนของการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ของแต่ละระดับอายุ พบว่า ผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีสถานภาพแตกต่างกัน มี

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การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน ไม่ส่งผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ แสดงว่าปฏิเสธยอมรับสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.4 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนของการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ของแต่ละระดับอายุ พบว่า ผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีอาชีพแตกต่างกัน มีการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน แสดงว่ายอมรับ สมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.5 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนของการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ของรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน พบว่า ผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน แตกต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน ไม่ ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ แสดงว่าปฏิเสธยอมรับสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.6 ผลวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression) พบว่าปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาด ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อรถยนต์ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มี จำนวน 4 ด้าน คือ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านกระบวนการ และด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ส่วนด้านด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด และด้านบุคลากร ไม่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ สินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อรถยนต์ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

บทสรุป สรุป

1. ข้อมูลปัจจัยด้านประชากรของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

ผลการศึกษาพบว่าผู้เช่าซื้อส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 205 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 51.2 ผู้เช่า ชื้อส่วนใหญ่อยู่ในช่วงอายุ 41-50 ปี จำนวน 109 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 27.3 มีสถานภาพสมรส/อยู่ด้วยกัน จำนวน 187 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 46.8 มีอาชีพพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน จำนวน 141 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 35.3 มีรายได้เฉลี่ย ต่อเดือน 35,001 บาทขึ้นไป จำนวน 252 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 63

2. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร

ผลการศึกษาข้อมูลพบว่าส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ สินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อยู่ในระดับปานกลางอธิบายรายด้านดังนี้ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.11 เมื่อพิจารณารายข้อพบว่าผู้ใช้บริการให้ความสำคัญ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์อยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ ระยะเวลาในการผ่อนชำระมีความยืดหยุ่น เช่น ผ่อนนาน 60 งวด หรือดาวน์ต่ำ, ความมีชื่อเสียงและภาพลักษณ์ที่มั่นคงของบริษัท, หลักประกันกับวงเงินสินเชื่อมีความ

เหมาะสม และประเภทสินเชื่อเช่าซื้อรถยนต์มีความหลากหลาย โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.17 , 3.13 , 3.10 และ 3.03 ตามลำดับ

ด้านราคา โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.09 เมื่อพิจารณารายข้อพบว่า ผู้ใช้บริการให้ความสำคัญอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ อัตราดอกเบี้ยปรับ กรณีผิดชำระมีความยืดหยุ่น, กรณี ปิดบัญชีก่อนครบกำหนดสัญญาลูกค้าได้รับส่วนลดดอกเบี้ย, อัตราค่าธรรมเนียมในการชำระเงินฟรี และอัตรา ดอกเบี้ยมีความเหมาะสม โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.23, 3.10, 3.08 และ2.95 ตามลำดับ

ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.14 เมื่อพิจารณา รายข้อพบว่าผู้ใช้บริการให้ความสำคัญอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ ท่านรู้สึกว่าสามารถจ่ายค่างวดได้ทุก สถานที่ที่มีระบบอินเตอร์เน็ต, มีช่องทางการให้บริการที่หลากหลายตลอด 24 ชั่วโมง, ช่องทางในการชำระเงิน ค่างวดหลายช่องทาง, มีบริเวณสำหรับการรับบริการเพียงพอและมีจำนวนสาขามากสะดวกในการใช้บริการ โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.24, 3.16, 3.12, 3.12 และ3.04 ตามลำดับ

ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.10 เมื่อพิจารณาราย ข้อพบว่าผู้ใช้บริการให้ความสำคัญอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ ทีมงานประชาสัมพันธ์นอกสถานที่ เช่น การออก บูท, มีของที่ระลึกแจกในเทศกาลต่าง ๆ, มีการแจ้งเตือนถึงการส่งเสริมการบริการให้กับลูกค้าอย่างรวดเร็ว, บริษัทมีการแถมประกันภัยรถยนต์ และมีส่วนลดดอกเบี้ยหรือยกเว้นค่าธรรมเนียม โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.25, 3.08, 3.07 3.06 และ3.03 ตามลำดับ

ด้านบุคลากร โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.08 เมื่อพิจารณารายข้อพบว่า ผู้ใช้บริการให้ความสำคัญอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ ความรวดเร็วในการให้บริการของพนักงาน, พนักงานให้ คำแนะนำและคำปรึกษาอย่างถูกต้อง, พนักงานมีบุคลิกภาพและมนุษยสัมพันธ์ที่ดี, พนักงานมีความรู้ ความ ชำนาญในการให้บริการ และพนักงานมีการให้บริการหลังการขายอย่างรวดเร็ว โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.18, 3.13, 3.09, 3.03 และ2.98 ตามลำดับ

ด้านกระบวนการ โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.17 เมื่อพิจารณารายข้อพบว่า ผู้ใช้บริการให้ความสำคัญอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ ขั้นตอนการพิจารณาอนุมัติสินเชื่อ ไม่ยุ่งยาก, ระยะเวลา ที่ใช้ในกการอนุมัติสินเชื่อเหมาะสม, ระบบงานสินเชื่อของบริษัทน่าเชื่อถือ มีความถูกต้อง, และความรวดเร็วใน การให้บริการสินเชื่อโดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.25. 3.18 และ3.11 ตามลำดับ

ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.09 เมื่อพิจารณาราย ข้อพบว่าผู้ใช้บริการให้ความสำคัญอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ มีเครื่องมือและอุปกรณ์สำนักงานที่ทันสมัย, มี บรรยากาศในสำนักงานที่ดี น่าเข้ามาใช้บริการ, การรักษาความสะอาดและมีระเบียบในสำนักงาน, มีระบบ รักษาความปลอดภัยที่น่าเชื่อถือ และมีสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกให้บริการ เช่น น้ำดื่ม กาแฟ โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.20, 3.15, 3.11, 3.01 และ2.98 ตามลำดับ

3. การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อเช่าซื้อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

ผลการศึกษาสามารถสรุปผลการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับ ปานกลาง โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.04 เมื่อพิจารณารายข้อพบว่าผู้ใช้บริการให้ความสำคัญอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ จากการใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ที่ผ่านมาท่านจะแนะนำให้ผู้อื่นมาใช้บริการหรือไม่, ท่านตัดสินใจเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์เพราะได้รับคำแนะนำจากผู้ที่เคยใช้บริการ, ท่านตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อเพราะ ระยะเวลาการผ่อนชำระสอดคล้องกับวงเงินสินเชื่อที่ได้รับ, ท่านตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อเพราะอัตรา ดอกเบี้ย, และท่านรู้สึกพึงพอใจในการใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.09, 3.06, 3.05, 3.03 และ2.98 ตามลำดับ

4. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเพื่อทดสอบสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.1 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐาน โดยจำแนกเพศพบว่าผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีเพศแตกต่างกัน มีการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน แสดงว่ายอมรับ สมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.2 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนของการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ของแต่ละระดับอายุ พบว่า ผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีอายุแตกต่างกัน มีการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่าง แสดงว่ายอมรับสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.3 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนของการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ของแต่ละระดับอายุ พบว่า ผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีสถานภาพแตกต่างกัน มี การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน ไม่ส่งผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ แสดงว่าปฏิเสธยอมรับสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.4 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนของการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ของแต่ละระดับอายุ พบว่า ผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีอาชีพแตกต่างกัน มีการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน แสดงว่ายอมรับ สมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.5 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนของการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ของรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน พบว่า ผู้เช่าซื้อที่มีรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน แตกต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แตกต่างกัน ไม่ ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ แสดงว่าปฏิเสธยอมรับสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1.6 ผลวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression) พบว่าปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาด ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อรถยนต์ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มี จำนวน 4 ด้าน คือ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านกระบวนการ และด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ส่วนด้านด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด และด้านบุคลากร ไม่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการ สินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อรถยนต์ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

อภิปรายผล

- 1. ปัจจัยด้านประชากรของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง พบว่าผู้เช่าซื้อส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง ผู้เช่าซื้อส่วนใหญ่อยู่ ในช่วงอายุ 41-50 ปี มีสถานภาพสมรส/อยู่ด้วยกัน มีอาชีพพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน และมีรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน ซึ่ง สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของกุลริสา วุฒิสิริกุล (2561) ศึกษาเรื่องปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินรถยนต์มือสองสอง ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล ผลการวิจัยพบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง อายุ ระหว่าง 31-40 ปี โดยมีสถานภาพสมรสแบบจดทะเบียน มีการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี เป็นหนักงาน บริษัทเอกชน มีรายได้เฉลี่ย 20,001 30,000บาทต่อเดือน และมีจำนวนสมาชิกในครอบครัว 3-4 คน ปัจจัย ส่วนบุคคล ได้แก่ เพศ อายุสถานภาพสมรส ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ รายได้ต่อเดือน และจำนวนสมาชิกใน ครอบครัว มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์มือสอง
- 2. ปัจจัยด้านประชากรที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครของกลุ่มตัวอย่างจากการวิเคราะห์สมมติฐานค่าความแปรปรวนโดยใช้ t-test และ F-test พบว่าตัวแปรที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ และอาชีพซึ่งสอดคล้องกับ งานวิจัยของพรทิวา อภัยวงค์ (2561) ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้สินเชื่อ และพฤติกรรมของลูกค้าใน การใช้สินเชื่อรถยนต์ใช้แล้วของธนาคารเกียรตินาคินในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร ผลการศึกษาพบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่าง ที่ได้รับสินเชื่อน้อยกว่าร้อยละ 80 ของราคากลาง ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศ ชาย สมรสแล้ว มีอายุเฉลี่ย 32 ปีอาชีพ พนักงานบริษัท มีรายได้เฉลี่ยเดือนละ 33.458 บาท ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อ การเลือกใช้สินเชื่อรถยนต์ใช้แล้ว อันดับ 1 คือ ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพมากที่สุด กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีวัตถุประสงค์ ในการขอสินเชื่อรถยนต์ใช้แล้ว ส่วนใหญ่ นำไปใช้ส่วนบุคคล ได้รับวงเงินกู้เฉลี่ย 423,970 บาทต่อคน อัตรา ดอกเบี้ยเงินกู้ต่อปีเฉลี่ย ร้อยละ 4.5 ระยะเวลาในการผ่อนซำระเฉลี่ย 60 งวด ค่าประกันภัยรถยนต์เฉลี่ย 12.984 บาทต่อคนค่าประกันชีวิตเฉลี่ย 11,456 บาทต่อคน กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ได้รับสินเชื่อตั้งแต่ร้อยละ 80 ขึ้นไปของราคากลาง ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง สมรสแล้ว มีอายุเฉลี่ย 35 ปีอาชีพพนักงานบริษัท มีรายได้เฉลี่ยเดือนละ 42,435 บาท ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการ เลือกใช้สินเชื่อ รถยนต์ใช้แล้ว อันดับ 1 คือ ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพมากที่สุด กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีวัตถุประสงค์ ใน การขอสินเชื่อ รถยนต์ใช้แล้ว ส่วนใหญ่นำไปใช้ส่วนบุคคล โดยได้รับวงเงินกู้เฉลี่ย 502,656 บาทต่อคน อัตรา ดอกเบี้ยเงินกู้ต่อ ปีเฉลี่ย ร้อยละ 4.5 ระยะเวลาในการผ่อนชำระเฉลี่ย 60 งวด ค่าประกันภัยรถยนต์เฉลี่ย 15,630 บาทต่อคน ค่าประกันชีวิตเฉลี่ย 14,864 บาทต่อคน
- 3. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด 7Ps ของกลุ่มตัวอย่างพบว่าส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อยู่ในระดับปานกลางอธิบายราย ด้านดังนี้ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของอนุรักษ์ เพ็ชรอินทร์ (2560) ศึกษาเรื่องปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี

จำกัด (มหาชน) มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาภูมิหลังทางประชากร ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ปัจจัยทางการตลาด ของ ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) เพื่อศึกษาความแตกต่างภูมิหลังทางประชากรของ ผู้ใช้บริการกับบัจจัยส่วนบุคคลที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) เพื่อศึกษาความแตกต่างภูมิหลังทางประชากรของผู้ใช้บริการกับบัจจัยทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ใช้การศึกษาวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) ซึ่งเป็นการวิจัยเชิงสำรวจ (Survey Research) ใช้การเก็บข้อมูล และผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามเป็นผู้กรอกคำตอบ ด้วยตนเอง (Self-administered Questionnaire) ประชากรที่ใช้ในการศึกษาในครั้งนี้เป็นผู้ที่เคยใช้บริการสินเชื่อ ส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ข้อมูล ณ วันที่ 30 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2559 ในฐานข้อมูลรายงานพบว่า ปัจจุบันมีจำนวนผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) เป็น ครั้งแรก ผู้ศึกษาจึงได้กำหนดการสุมตัวอย่างทั้งหมด 300 ตัวอย่าง ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วน บุคคลของธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ที่เป็นกลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ความสำคัญกับบัจจัยส่วนบุคคลในการเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ที่เป็นกลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลในการเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ที่เป็นกลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลในการเลือกใช้ บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน) ในภาชน) ในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง

4. ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ของผู้เช่าซื้อ ใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานครของกลุ่มตัวอย่างจากการวิเคราะห์กการถดถอยพหุคูณ พบว่าตัวแปรที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจ เลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อรถยนต์ได้แก่ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านกระบวนการ และด้านลักษณะ ทางกายภาพ ตามลำดับ ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของสุภัควี คำมณี (2560) ทำการศึกษาเรื่องปัจจัยส่วนประสม ทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการใช้บริการสินเชื่ออเนกประสงค์ของข้าราชการและลูกจ้างประจำ จากธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) สาขาถนนนางลิ้นจี่ โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษา ระดับบัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผล ต่อการใช้บริการ สินเชื่ออเนกประสงค์ของข้าราชการและลูกจ้างประจำ จากธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) สาขาถนนนางลิ้นจี่ ผลการศึกษาพบว่า 1.ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการใช้บริการสินเชื่อ อเนกประสงค์ของ ข้าราชการและลูกจ้างประจำจากธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) สาขาถนนนางลิ้นจี่ใน ภาพรวม ทุกด้านอยู่ในระดับมาก (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.84) เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดที่มีผลต่อการใช้บริการสินเชื่ออเนกประสงค์อยู่ในระดับมาก ได้แก่ ด้านกระบวนการให้บริการ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.19) รองลงมาคือ ด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมทางกายภาพ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.74) ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.70) และด้านราคา (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.68) ตามลำดับ

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ข้อเสนอแนะ

จากผลการวิจัยทำให้ผู้วิจัยมีข้อเสนอแนะดังนี้

- 1. ด้านราคา ผู้ประกอบการควรให้ความสำคัญในเรื่องลดดอกเบี้ยในกรณีปิดบัญชีก่อน มีการ ยืดหยุ่นหากชำระค่างวดช้า เพื่อเป็นการสร้างข้อได้เปรียบในการแข่งขัน เพราะ เรื่องดอกเบี้ยเป็นปัจจัยแรกๆใน การตัดสินใจเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อ
- 2. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ผู้ประกอบการควรให้ความสำคัญในเรื่องช่องทางการชำระให้ มีการชำระเงินได้หลากหลายช่องทางและยกเว้นค่าธรรมเนียมทุกกรณีในการชำระเงินค่างวดรถ
- 3. ด้านกระบวนการ ผู้ประกอบการควรปรับปรุงในเรื่องขั้นตอนการอนุมัติสินเชื่อที่ไม่ยุ่งยาก สะดวกในการเข้าไปทำสัญญา เพื่อทำให้ลูกค้าเกิดความพึงพอใจที่จะเข้ามาใช้บริการในครั้งถัดไปและควรมีการ ทำ Barcode เพื่อให้ลูกค้าสามารถสแกนตรวจสอบขั้นตอนในการพิจารณาว่าถึงขั้นตอนไหนแล้ว
- 4. ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ ผู้ประกอบการควรใส่ใจเรื่องบรรยากาศที่บริษัทเป็นอันดับต้นๆ เพราะเป็นความประทับใจแรกที่ลูกค้าเข้ามาเจอแล้วจะพิจารณาว่าจะเลือกใช้บริการที่ที่นี่ไหม เช่น มีความ สะอาด ก็เป็นการสร้างภาพลักษณ์แก่บริษัทได้

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ข้าราชการและลูกจ้างประจำ ธนาคารกรุงไทย จำกัด สาขาถนนนางลิ้นจี่. มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสุรินทร์ อนุรักษ์ เพ็ชรอินทร์. (2560). ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการเลือกใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วนบุคคลของผู้ใช้บริการสินเชื่อส่วน บุคคล ธนาคารยูโอบี จำกัด (มหาชน). มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์

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แนวทางในการปรับปรุงประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก กรณีศึกษา บริษัทเครื่องสำอาง ABC

Guidelines for Improving Main Raw Materials Procurement

Efficiency: A Case of an ABC Cosmetic Company

จิตรวรรณ์ ปราชญ์ส่งเสริ 1 , ณัฐพงษ์ แต้มแก้ว 2

าเทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาวิธีการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักของบริษัทเครื่องสำอาง ABC ที่มีประสิทธิภาพ เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาและสาเหตุที่เกี่ยวข้องในการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักของบริษัท เครื่องสำอาง ABC เพื่อศึกษาแนวทางการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักที่มีประสิทธิภาพในการบริหารการจัดซื้อ ของบริษัท เครื่องสำอาง ABC ประชากรที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้คือ กรรมการผู้อำนวยการฝ่ายปฏิบัติ ผู้จัดการฝ่ายวางแผน ผู้จัดการฝ่ายจัดซื้อ ตลอดจนถึงพนักงานประจำ โดยเก็บข้อมูลจากกลุ่มตัวอย่าง จำนวน 123 คน การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยใช้สถิติเชิงพรรณนาและสถิติเชิงอนุมาน ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ตอบ แบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง อายุระหว่าง 31 – 40 ปี ระดับการศึกษาปริญญาตรี จากผลการศึกษา ด้านกระบวนการจัดชื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ด้านกลยุทธ์ในการจัดชื้อและปริมาณการสั่งชื้อที่ประหยัด ด้าน ปัญหาและแนวทางการแก้ไขการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก จากการทดสอบสมมติฐานพบว่า เพศและแผนกงานที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก อายุและระดับการศึกษา ที่แตกต่างกันไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ ด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก อเขามหันไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก อายุและระดับการศึกษา ที่แตกต่างกันไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ ด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

คำสำคัญ: กระบวนการจัดซื้อ;แนวทางการจัดซื้อ;ประสิทธิภาพ

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study the efficient procurement method for main raw materials of ABC Cosmetics Company. To study the problems and causes involved in the procurement of main raw materials of ABC Cosmetics Company. To study the effective procurement methods for main raw materials in purchasing management of ABC Cosmetics

¹ นักศึกษา คณะบริหารธุรกิจ สาขาวิชาอุตสาหกรรมโลจิสติกส์และชัพพลายเชนระหว่างประเทศ

² ที่ปรึกษา คณะบริหารธุรกิจ สาขาวิชาอุตสาหกรรมโลจิสติกส์และชัพพลายเชนระหว่างประเทศ

Company. The population used in this study is Director of Operations Department Planning Manager Purchasing Manager as well as regular employees. Data were collected from a sample of 123 people. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The research results found that Most of the respondents were female, aged between 31 - 40 years, graduated with a bachelor's degree in education. From studying the procurement process of main raw materials Procurement strategies and economical order quantities Problems and solutions in purchasing main raw materials Logistics quality and efficiency in purchasing key raw materials Overall it is at a high level. From the hypothesis testing, it was found that Gender and different departments affect the efficiency of procurement of key raw materials. Different ages and educational levels have no effect on the efficiency of purchasing raw materials. The procurement process for main raw materials and logistics quality. It is related to the efficiency of procurement of main raw materials. Statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Keywords: procurement process; procurement guidelines; efficiency

บทน้ำ

ในชีวิตประจำวันทุกคนมีการใช้เครื่องสำอางอาจก่อให้เกิดอันตราย เช่น การแพ้เครื่องสำอาง โดย สาเหตุของการแพ้อาจเกิดเฉพาะตัวบุคคล หรืออาจเกิดจากการใช้เครื่องสำอางที่ไม่ได้ คุณภาพมาตรฐาน การผลิต เครื่องสำอางที่มีคุณภาพต้องมีการควบคุม ดูแลและตรวจสอบทุกขั้นตอน ตั้งแต่ตัวอาคารสถานที่ ผลิต อุปกรณ์ที่ใช้ในการผลิต บุคลากร วัตถุดิบ และกรรมวิธีในการผลิต หลักเกณฑ์ที่ดีในการผลิต เครื่องสำอาง (GMP) เพื่อให้ได้ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่มีคุณภาพมาตรฐานมีความปลอดภัย (สำนักงานส่งเสริม วิสาหกิจขนาดกลางและขนาดย่อม, 2560)

เครื่องสำอางนอกจากการเก็บสินค้าในอุณหภูมิต่ำ ก็ยังมีเครื่องสำอางบางประเภทที่ควรอยู่ในคลัง ควบคุมอุณหภูมิปกติ เพราะถ้าหากอยู่นอกพื้นที่ควบคุม หากพื้นที่นั้นมีอุณหภูมิที่สูงขึ้นเกินกว่าอุณหภูมิ ห้องก็อาจทำให้สินค้าได้เสื่อมคุณภาพได้ เช่น Make up และกลุ่ม Skin care ที่ควรได้รับการจัดเก็บใน คลังสินค้าควบคุมอุณหภูมิ ช่วยลดอัตราความเสื่อมของสินค้าได้การเลือกคลังสินค้าต้องคำนึงถึง 4 ประการดังนี้ ประการที่ 1 ขนาดของคลังสินค้า ประการที่ 2 ราคา ประการที่ 3 การขนส่ง ประการที่ 4 ระยะเวลาในการรับจัดเก็บสินค้า(เช่า) (บริษัท โปร อินด์ โซลูซันส์ จำกัด, 2562)

ปัญหาส่วนใหญ่ที่พบ บริษัทไม่มีโรงงานผลิตสินค้ามีการจ้างบริษัท (OEM) ตามปริมาณการสั่งซื้อ ตามยอด Forecast ของแต่ละเดือนไม่มีการสต็อกสินค้าทำให้มีผลต่อยอดการสั่งผลิต การจัดซื้อจัดหา วัตถุดิบหลักส่วนใหญ่นำเข้ามาจากต่างประเทศ ส่งผลให้เกิดความล่าช้า มีสินค้าไม่เพียงพอต่อความ ต้องการของลูกค้า เนื่องจากระยะเวลาในการสั่งผลิตอยู่ที่ 90 วันทำการ มีการเช่าคลังจัดเก็บสินค้าหลาย

แห่ง ซึ่งสินค้าบางประเภทจำเป็นต้องใช้อุณหภูมิที่มีความเย็นพอเหมาะที่จัดเก็บสินค้าเพื่อรักษาคุณภาพ เช่น ลิปสติก ครีมรองพื้น เซรั่มบำรุงผิวหน้า เป็นต้น หากเก็บในอุณหภูมิปกติที่มีแดดส่องถึง สินค้าก็จะ เสื่อมคุณภาพได้ง่าย

วัตถุประสงค์

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาวิธีการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักของบริษัทที่มีประสิทธิภาพ
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาและสาเหตุที่เกี่ยวข้องในการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาหาแนวทางการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักที่มีประสิทธิภาพในการบริหารการจัดซื้อ

ประโยสน์ที่ได้รับ

- 1. ทำให้ทราบถึงประสิทธิภาพของของการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักของบริษัท เริ่มตั้งแต่การสั่งซื้อ จากฝ่ายวางแผนและคลังสินค้า จนถึงขั้นตอนการชำระเงินให้กับผู้ขาย
- 2. ทำให้ทราบถึงปัญหาที่พบในการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบของบริษัทกรณีศึกษาและสามารถหา สาเหตุที่เกี่ยวข้องได้
- 3. ผลการวิจัยสามารถช่วยหาแนวทางในการปรับปรุงระบบการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักให้ เหมาะสมของฝ่ายจัดซื้อมีประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น

แนวคิดทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้องและกรอบแนวคิด

แนวคิดทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับการสร้างกลยุทธ์ในงานด้านการจัดซื้อ คือ การมีส่วนร่วมและอิทธิพล การ จัดซื้อและการวางเขตของการทำการตรวจสอบ การจัดหน่วยงานภายในฝ่ายจัดซื้อ ความสัมพันธ์ภายใน และภายนอกองค์กร บรรจุเจ้าหน้าที่เป็น "มืออาชีพ" (อดุลย์ จาตุรงคกุล, 2560)

แผนกลยุทธ์การจัดซื้อเชิงกลยุทธ์ที่นิยมใช้ คือ การบริหารทางด้านต้นทุน การบริหารสัญญาซื้อขาย การบริหารสินค้าคงคลัง ระบบคุณภาพ การส่งมอบสินค้า Ordering process การบริหารสัมพันธภาพ (Joel, Keong & Tan, 2019)

ความสำคัญเชิงกลยุทธ์ของหน้าที่การจัดซื้อ ต้องมีวัตถุดิบตรงตามที่ต้องการ ปริมาณที่ถูกต้อง เวลาที่เหมาะสม มีการบริการที่ถูกต้อง ราคาการจัดซื้อที่ถูกต้องเหมาะสม (อดุลย์ จาตุรงคกุล, 2560)

ทฤษฎีปริมาณการสั่งที่ประหยัด หรือ EOQ ใช้ตอบปัญหาเกี่ยวกับสินค้าคงคลัง เป็นแนวคิด พื้นฐานที่จะต้อง เรียนรู้เพื่อให้เข้าใจการควบคุมสินค้าคงคลังได้อย่างแท้จริง (พิชิต สุขเจริญพงษ์, 2537)

หลักการแนวคิดแบบลีน (Lean Thinking) นำมาใช้ในกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหา จะช่วยลดและขจัด ขั้นตอนกระบวนการที่ไม่ก่อให้เกิดมูลค่า หรือความสูญเปล่าที่เกิดขึ้นให้หมดไป สามารถตอบสนองความ ต้องการของลูกค้าทั้งในและนอกองค์กรได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ (ทวีศักดิ์ จุลแก้ว, 2563)

แนวคิดการดำเนินการของฝ่ายจัดซื้อ ต้องสามารถประสานสัมพันธ์ทั้งภายใน (หน่วยงานแผนกใน องค์กร) และภายนอกบริษัท (คู่ค้า/ลูกค้า) หาวิธีในการลดต้นทุนค่าใช้จ่าย ต้องมีมุมมองและวิธีคิดในด้าน ประสิทธิภาพชัพพลายเออร์มากขึ้น ทราบถึงปัญหาจากพฤติกรรมการสั่งซื้อของตนที่ทำให้เกิดค่าใช้จ่าย กำหนดวิธีเลือกซัพพลายเออร์ อาจใช้หลัก ต้องนำแนวคิดทางการตลาดมาใช้ช่วยให้มากขึ้น มีการทำวิจัย วัดประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้ออย่างต่อเนื่อง ต้องมีนโยบายที่เกี่ยวกับสังคมและสิ่งแวดล้อม (วริศรา เขมราษฎร์, 2563)

หัวใจของงานจัดซื้อมีอยู่ 7 ประการหรือที่เรียกว่า 7 R's ดังนี้ 1. ซื้อให้ได้คุณภาพความต้องการ (Right Quality) 2. ซื้อสินค้าให้ได้ปริมาณ จำนวน ตามความต้องการ (Right Quantity) 3. ส่งสินค้าให้ได้ ในเวลาที่ต้องการ (Right Time) 4. การซื้อสินค้าที่ได้ราคายุติธรรมเหมาะสม (Right Price) 5. ส่งสินค้าได้ ตามสถานที่ที่ต้องการ (Right Place) 6. ซื้อสินค้าจากแหล่งขายที่เชื่อถือได้ (Right Source) 7. คุณภาพ การบริการเป็นที่น่าเชื่อถือ (Right Service) (www.SoGoodWeb.com, 2018)

ลักษณะทางด้านประชากรศาสตร์ เป็นความหลากหลายด้านภูมิหลังของบุคคล ซึ่งได้แก่ เพศ อายุ สถานภาพ ความอาวุโสในการทำงาน เป็นต้น โดยจะแสดงถึงความเป็นมาของแต่ละบุคคลจากอดีตถึง ปัจจุบัน ในหน่วยงานหรือในองค์กรต่างๆ ซึ่งประกอบด้วยพนักงานหรือบุคลากรในระดับต่างๆ (กรรณิการ์ เหมือนประเสริฐ, 2548)

สุจรรยา จุลกะนาค (2560) ศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจด้านจัดซื้อ ของบริษัทใน อุตสาหกรรมสิ่งทอ เป็นการศึกษารูปแบบกลยุทธ์การจัดซื้อ ซึ่งจะเป็นการพาองค์กรไปสู่เป้าหมายที่ ต้องการได้ทั้งในระยะสั้นและระยะยาว โดยแยกประเภทตามขนาดของธุรกิจ แบ่งออกเป็น ขนาดใหญ่, ขนาดกลาง และขนาดเล็กเพื่อเปรียบเทียบ

(Guo, Kaminsky, Pascal & Yuen, 2018) ศึกษาปริมาณสินค้าคงคลังที่เหมาะสม โดยใช้กลยุทธ์ Spot Markets จะมีประสิทธิภาพเมื่อใช้ในสถานการณ์ที่ต้องการลดความขัดแย้งในด้านความต้องการที่มี อยู่มากมาย สามารถนำมาใช้ลดความเสี่ยงในสถานการณ์ที่ราคาขาย และราคาซื้อไม่มีความแน่นอน

อรพรรณ คงมาลัย และคณะ (2562) ศึกษาเรื่อง นวัตกรรมการจัดซื้อจัดจ้างในองค์กรไม่แสวงหา กำไร ผลการศึกษาสรุปว่า การใช้หลักการนวัตกรรมกระบวนการ มาพัฒนากระบวนการบริหารจัดการด้าน การจัดซื้อจัดจ้างทั้งองค์รวม โดยมีระบบสารสนเทศ เป็นเครื่องมือในการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลเพื่อช่วยในการ ตัดสินใจเป็นเครื่องมือที่ช่วยในการพัฒนา ซึ่งต้องอาศัยการมีส่วนร่วมของแต่ละฝ่าย อันจะนำไปสู่การ จัดซื้อจัดจ้างที่มีประสิทธิภาพและประสิทธิผลต่อไป

อภิราม ฆรณีย์บงกช (2562) ได้ศึกษาการปรับปรุงประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อของชิ้นส่วนรถฟอล์ค ลิฟท์ โดยชิ้นส่วนของรถฟอล์คลิฟท์ที่มีการสั่งซื้อซ้ำกันให้แผนกจัดซื้อเป็นตัวกลางในการจัดซื้อ ทำให้แต่ละ แผนกเป็นผู้จัดทำและส่งให้แผนกจัดซื้อเป็นผู้สั่งซื้อ ซึ่งทำให้สามารถลดต้นทุนในการสั่งซื้อลงไปได้ สรวิศ รัตนพิไชย (2563) กรณีศึกษาการปรับปรุงกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาพัสดุของการไฟฟ้าส่วน ภูมิภาค โดยการประกวดราคาด้วยวิธีทางอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ (e-Auction) ถ้าปรับปรุงกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหา ในช่วงคัดเลือกผู้ขาย โดยใช้การรับขึ้นทะเบียนผู้ขาย (Vendor Lists) การทำงานคู่ขนาน และการลด ขั้นตอนการจัดซื้อจัดหาลง

สมมติฐานของการวิจัย

- 1. ข้อมูลด้านเพศที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักแตกต่างกัน
- 2. ข้อมูลด้านอายุที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักแตกต่างกัน
- 3. ข้อมูลด้านระดับการศึกษาที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก แตกต่างกัน
 - 4. ข้อมูลด้านแผนกงานที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักแตกต่างกัน
 - 5. กระบวนการจัดซื้อส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก
 - 6. คุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก

กรอบแนวคิดในการทำวิจัย

ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล

- เพศ

- อาย

- ระดับการศึกษา

- แผนกงาน

กระบวนการจัดซื้อ

- กระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก
- กลยุทธ์ในการจัดซื้อและปริมาณการสั่งซื้อที่ประหยัด
- ปัญหาและแนวทางแก้ไขการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ หลัก

คุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์

- การกำหนดเวลาจัดซื้อและผู้ส่งมอบ
- การเปรียบเทียบต้นทุนคุณภาพสินค้า
- การมีแหล่งการจัดซื้อและการจัดส่งสินค้า
- มีการนำระบบเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศเข้ามา ประยุกต์ใช้
- มีการจัดซื้อสินค้าที่เป็นมิตรกับสิ่งแวดล้อมและ ปลอดภัยต่อสุขภาพ

ประสิทธิภาพของการจัดซื้อจัดหา วัตถุดิบหลัก

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วิถีดำเนินการวิจัย

การศึกษาและค้นคว้าในครั้งนี้มีขั้นตอนและวิธีการดำเนินวิจัย ดังนี้

- 1. ประชากรและกลุ่มตัวอย่าง
- 1.1 ประชากรที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ ได้แก่ ผู้จัดการฝ่ายการตลาด ผู้จัดการฝ่ายวางแผน ผู้จัดการฝ่ายจัดซื้อ ตลอดจนถึงพนักงานประจำบริษัทเครื่องสำอาง ABC จังหวัดกรุงเทพมหานครและ ปริมณฑล จำนวน 180 คน
- 1.2 การกำหนดขนาดกลุ่มตัวอย่างใช้สูตรของ Krejcie & Morgan ในการคำนวณที่ระดับ ความเชื่อมั่น 95% จากการแทนค่าจะได้ขนาดกลุ่มตัวอย่างเท่ากับ 123 ตัวอย่าง ผู้วิจัยจึงกำหนดจำนวน ตัวอย่างและรวบรวมเก็บตัวอย่างทั้งสิ้นจำนวน 123 ตัวอย่าง
- 2. เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล คือ แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire) เป็นการศึกษาวิจัย เชิงสำรวจโดยแบ่งออกเป็น 5 ส่วน คือ ส่วนที่ 1 สอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลทั่วไปของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ส่วน ที่ 2 กระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ส่วนที่ 3 คุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ ส่วนที่ 4 ประสิทธิภาพของ การจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ส่วนที่ 5 ข้อคิดเห็นเสนอแนะ
- 3. การตรวจสอบคุณภาพของเครื่องมือ เพื่อให้การดำเนินการวิจัยเป็นไปอย่างเป็นระเบียบ เรียบร้อย และสามารถบรรลุวัตถุประสงค์ในการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจึงกำหนดขั้นตอนการดำเนินงานวิจัยดังนี้

ขั้นตอนที่ 1 ทำการศึกษาแนวคิด ทฤษฎี และเอกสารงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง เพื่อกำหนดขอบเขตและ แนวทางในการจัดทำแบบสอบถามกับคำถามการวิจัย วัตถุประสงค์การวิจัยและสมมติฐานการวิจัย

ขั้นตอนที่ 2 ผู้วิจัยทำการสร้างเครื่องมือในการวิจัย คือ แบบสอบถามจากกรอบแนวคิดในการวิจัย ในการสร้างข้อคำถามในแบบสอบถาม และจัดทำในรูปของแบบสอบถามออนไลน์

ขั้นตอนที่ 3 จัดพิมพ์แบบสอบถามร่างเสนอต่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาสารนิพนธ์ เพื่อตรวจสอบและขอ คำแนะนำ เพื่อนำมาปรับปรุงแก้ไข

ขั้นตอนที่ 4 นำแบบสอบถามฉบับร่างที่ได้รับการแก้ไขจากอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาสารนิพนธ์ไป ตรวจสอบความเที่ยงตรงก่อนที่จะนำไปใช้ โดยขอความอนุเคราะห์จากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ เพื่อตรวจสอบความ เที่ยงตรงเชิงเนื้อหาให้สามารถเข้าใจง่าย และชัดเจน ตรงตามวัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัยโดยหาค่าดัชนี ความสอดคล้อง IOC (Index of Consistency: IOC) จากการคำนวณที่มีค่าอยู่ระหว่าง 0.00 ถึง 1.00 มี เกณฑ์การพิจารณาเป็นไปได้ 2 ทางคือ หากค่า IOC มีค่าตั้งแต่ 0.50 ขึ้นไป เก็บข้อคำถามนั้นไว้ได้ ถ้าหาก ค่า IOC มีค่าต่ำกว่า 0.5 ควรปรับปรุงข้อคำถาม หรือตัดทิ้ง

ขั้นตอนที่ 5 นำแบบสอบถามผ่านการตรวจสอบมาทดสอบความเชื่อมั่น โดยการนำแบบสอบถาม เก็บข้อมูลกับกลุ่มตัวอย่างจำนวน 30 ตัวอย่าง เพื่อนำมาทดสอบหาค่าความเชื่อมั่น โดยการหาค่า สัมประสิทธิ์โดยเกณฑ์ การแปลผลค่าความเชื่อมั่นของเครื่องมืออยู่ระหว่าง 0.00 - 1.00 ยิ่งใกล้ 1.00 ยิ่งมี ความเชื่อมั่นสูง โดยใช้เกณฑ์ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์แอลฟา (Alpha Coefficient: α)ต้องมากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 0.7

- (α ≥ 0.7) ในทุกรายข้อคำถาม จึงสามารถนำแบบสอบไปใช้ในการเก็บข้อมูลจริงต่อได้ (ปิยะ นากสงค์ และคณะ, 2565)
- 4. การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลโดยการใช้การเก็บข้อมูลด้วยวิธีการตอบแบบสอบถามซึ่งมีการเก็บ รวบรวมข้อมูลตามลำดับขั้นตอนดังต่อไปนี้ 1. รวบรวมข้อมูลที่ได้จากการศึกษาแนวทางในการปรับปรุง ประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักและเอกสารที่เกี่ยวข้องโดยนำมาจัดให้เป็นระบบตามขอบเขต ของเนื้อหา 2. ออกแบบคำถามที่ใช้ในแบบสอบถามและมีการปรับแก้ตามข้อเสนอแนะและมีความเชื่อมั่น ในการเก็บข้อมูล สร้างแบบสอบถามออนไลน์โดยใช้ Google Forms ในการเก็บรวบรวมแบบสอบถาม 3. ขอความร่วมมือในกับผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม 4. สรุปข้อมูลผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม 5. นำข้อมูลที่ได้จากการ ตอบแบบสอบถามมาสรุปตามขอบเขตของเนื้อหา 6. ตรวจสอบความสมบูรณ์ของข้อมูล 7. นำข้อมูลที่ ตรวจสอบมาศึกษาวิเคราะห์ โดยกำหนดประเด็นตามขอบเขตของเนื้อหา 8. รวบรวมข้อมูล เพื่อสรุปผล และข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับบริษัทเครื่องสำอาง ABC เพื่อพัฒนาระบบการจัดซื้อต่อไป
- 5. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล การศึกษาครั้งนี้วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้วยเครื่องคอมพิวเตอร์ โดยใช้โปรแกรม สำเร็จรูป ซึ่งมีการรวบรวมข้อมูลด้วยระบบคอมพิวเตอร์ ประมวลข้อมูลเป็นขั้นตอน หลังจากตรวจสอบ ความถูกต้องสมบูรณ์ของแบบสอบถามเรียบร้อยแล้ว นำข้อมูลที่ได้มากำหนดเป็นตัวแปร ทำการบันทึก ข้อมูลและใช้สถิติการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงพรรณนาโดยมีรายละเอียดดังนี้
- 6. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงพรรณนา การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลที่ได้จากการวิจัยครั้งนี้ ใช้ประมวลผลด้วย โปรแกรม SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Science) โดยแบ่งเป็น ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไปของ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ส่วนที่ 2 กระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ส่วนที่ 3 คุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ ส่วนที่ 4 ประสิทธิภาพของการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก เป็นการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลแบบเชิงปริมาณและ ประเมินผลข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถาม โดยการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถามตัวอย่าง 123 แบบสอบถามที่มีการกำหนดรหัสตัวเลขแล้ว สถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ผู้ทำวิจัยได้ดำเนินการรวบรวมข้อมูลและนำข้อมูลที่ได้จากแบบสอบถามมาทำการประมวลผลโดยการใช้สถิติเชิงพรรณนา หรือค่าสถิติ พื้นฐาน (Descriptive Statistics) เพื่อหาค่าความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน โดยมี การกำหนดเกณฑ์ที่ใช้ผลในการหาค่าเฉลี่ยจากแบบสอบถามมีลักษณะมาตราส่วนประมาณค่า (Rating Scale) โดยมีการให้คะแนนและการแปลผลของค่าเฉลี่ยดังต่อไปนี้ (กัลยา วานิชย์บัญชา, 2564)
- 7. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงอนุมาน ผู้วิจัยใช้สถิติการทดสอบกลุ่มตัวอย่างเพื่อเปรียบเทียบระหว่าง กลุ่มตัวอย่างสองกลุ่มที่อาจมีความสัมพันธ์กันหรือเป็นอิสระต่อกัน (Independent sample T-Test) ในการ ทดสอบสมมติฐานเพื่อศึกษาความแตกต่างระหว่างกลุ่มโดยเปรียบเทียบค่าเฉลี่ยของกลุ่มตัวอย่างสองกลุ่ม และผู้วิจัยใช้สถิติการวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวน (One-Way ANOVA) ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานเพื่อทดสอบ ความแตกต่างของประชากรที่มากกว่า 2 กลุ่ม นอกจากนี้ ในการทดสอบสมมติฐาน ผู้ทำวิจัยได้ใช้การ วิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Linear Regression Analysis) เป็นความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปร

อิสระหลายตัวกับตัวแปรตาม 1 ตัว เพื่อศึกษาว่ามีตัวแปรอิสระตัวใดบ้างที่ร่วมกันหรืออธิบายความผันแปร ของตัวแปรได้

ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

ส่วนที่ 1 การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลทั่วไปของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม

จากการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลทั่วไปของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม พบว่า ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มี อายุระหว่าง 31 – 40 ปี มีระดับการศึกษาปริญญาตรี และแผนกคลังสินค้า

ส่วนที่ 2 การวิเคราะห์ระดับความคิดเห็นด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ด้านคุณภาพ ด้านโลจิสติกส์ด้านประสิทธิภาพของการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก

ตารางที่ 1 แสดงค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และระดับความคิดเห็น

ประเด็น	x	S.D.	ระดับความ คิดเห็น
1. ด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก	4.16	0.54	มาก
2. ด้านคุณภาพด้านโลจิสติกส์	4.16	0.52	มาก
3. ด้านประสิทธิภาพของการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก	4.17	0.55	มาก

จากตารางที่ 1 การวิเคราะห์ระดับความคิดเห็นด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ ด้านคุณภาพ ด้านโลจิสติกส์ ด้านประสิทธิภาพของการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อเรียงลำดับจาก มากไปหาน้อยพบว่า ด้านประสิทธิภาพของการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักมีค่าเฉลี่ยสูงสูดที่ 4.17 มีระดับ ความคิดระดับเห็นมาก ด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักและด้านคุณภาพด้านโลจิสติกส์มี ค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากันที่ 4.16 มีความคิดเห็นระดับมาก ตามลำดับ

ส่วนที่ 3 ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเพื่อทดสอบสมมติฐานการวิจัย

สมมติฐานที่ 1 ข้อมูลด้านเพศที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก แตกต่างกัน

ตารางที่ 2 แสดงการเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก จำแนกตามเพศ

		T-test for Equality of means			
เพศ	จำนวน	×	S.D.	t	P-value
ชาย	51	4.02	0.57	-2.544	0.012*
หญิง	72	4.27	0.51		

^{*} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

จากตารางที่ 2 การวิเคราะห์เปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก จำแนกตามเพศ โดยใช้ สถิติ Independent Sample t-test ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานที่ระดับความเชื่อมั่น 95% ผลการ ทดสอบพบว่า ค่า P-value มีค่าเท่ากับ 0.012 ซึ่งมีค่าน้อยกว่า 0.05 นั่นคือ เพศที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อ ประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักแตกต่างกัน

สมมติฐานที่ 2 ข้อมูลด้านอายุที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก แตกต่างกัน

ตารางที่ 3 แสดงการเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก จำแนกตามอายุ

		F-test for Equality of means			
อายุ	จำนวน	×	S.D.	f	P-value
ต่ำกว่า 20 ปี	1	3.40	0.00	1.498	0.219
21 - 30 ปี	49	4.09	0.52		
31 – 40 ปี	63	4.25	0.55		
41 – 50 ปี	10	4.08	0.61		
51 ปีขึ้นไป	-	-	-		

^{*} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

จากตารางที่ 3 การวิเคราะห์เปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ จำแนกตามอายุ โดยใช้ สถิติ One-way ANOVA f-test ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานที่ระดับความเชื่อมั่น 95% ผลการทดสอบพบว่า ค่า P-value มีค่าเท่ากับ 0.219 ซึ่งมีค่ามากกว่า 0.05 นั่นคือ อายุที่แตกต่างกันไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการ จัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักแตกต่างกัน

สมมติฐานที่ 3 ข้อมูลด้านระดับการศึกษาที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหา วัตถุดิบหลักแตกต่างกัน

ตารางที่ 4 แสดงการเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก จำแนกตามระดับ การศึกษา

	F-test for Equality of means				ns
ระดับการศึกษา	จำนวน	×	S.D.	f	P-value
ต่ำกว่าปริญญาตรี	31	4.01	0.56	2.348	0.100
ปริญญาตรี	81	4.20	0.53		
ปริญญาโท	11	4.38	0.56		
ปริญญาเอก	-	-	-		

^{*} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

จากตารางที่ 4.12 การวิเคราะห์เปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก จำแนกตาม ระดับการศึกษา โดยใช้สถิติ One-way ANOVA f-test ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานที่ระดับความเชื่อมั่น 95% ผลการทดสอบพบว่า ค่า P-value มีค่าเท่ากับ 0.100 ซึ่งมีค่ามากกว่า 0.05 นั่นคือ ระดับการศึกษาที่ แตกต่างกันไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักแตกต่างกัน

สมมติฐานที่ 4 ข้อมูลด้านแผนกงานที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ หลักแตกต่างกัน

ตารางที่ 5 แสดงการเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ จำแนกตามแผนกงาน

	F-test for Equality of means				ns
เพศ	จำนวน	x	S.D.	f	P-value
จัดซื้อ	7	4.49	0.45	2.598	0.016*
การตลาด	19	4.28	0.53		
การบัญชีและการเงิน	13	4.51	0.41		
วางแผนการผลิต	7	4.17	0.53		
คลังสินค้า	35	3.98	0.55		
BAพนักงานขาย	29	4.05	0.58		
ออกแบบ	8	4.03	0.52		
ฝ่ายบุคคล	5	4.56	0.22		
ر و م م م م م					

^{*} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

จากตารางที่ 5 การวิเคราะห์เปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก จำแนกตามแผนก งาน โดยใช้สถิติ One-way ANOVA f-test ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานที่ระดับความเชื่อมั่น 95% ผลการ ทดสอบพบว่า ค่า P-value มีค่าเท่ากับ 0.016 ซึ่งมีค่าน้อยกว่า 0.05 นั่นคือ แผนกงานที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อ ประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักแตกต่างกัน

สมมติฐานที่ 5 กระบวนการจัดซื้อส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ตารางที่ 6 แสดงการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณของกระบวนการจัดซื้อที่ส่งผลประสิทธิภาพ การจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก

ตัวแปรอิสระ	b	Beta	T-value	P-value
กระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก	0.451	0.376	4.871	0.000
กลยุทธ์ในการจัดซื้อและปริมาณการสั่งซื้อที่	0.161	0.161	2.060	0.042
ประหยัด				
ปัญหาและแนวทางแก้ไขการจัดซื้อจัดหา	0.391	0.383	4.791	0.000
วัตถุดิบหลัก				

ค่าคงที่ (Constant)

-0.002

-0.009

0.993

R = 0.825 , AR² = 0.673 , F = 84.549 , *มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

จากการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ โดยพบว่าปัจจัยด้านปัญหาและแนวทางแก้ไขการจัดซื้อ จัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก สูงที่สุด (Beta = 0.383) รองลงมาคือ กระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก (Beta = 0.376) และกลยุทธ์ในการจัดซื้อและปริมาณการสั่งซื้อที่ประหยัด (Beta = 0.161) สรุปได้ว่าตัวแปรอิสระ อันประกอบไปด้วย กระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก กลยุทธ์ในการจัดซื้อและปริมาณการสั่งซื้อที่ ประหยัด ปัญหาและแนวทางแก้ไขการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก คือ สามารถปฏิเสธสมมติฐานหลัก H0 ก็ต่อเมื่อค่า P-Value มีค่ามากกว่า 0.05 มี ความสัมพันธ์กันในระดับสูง และพบว่าตัวแปรอิสระด้านปัญหาและแนวทางแก้ไขการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ หลักส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ หลักส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักมากที่สด

สมมติฐานที่ 6 คุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ตารางที่ 7 แสดงการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณของคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ที่ส่งผล ประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก

ตัวแปรอิสระ	В	Beta	T-value	P-value
คุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์	0.727	0.677	10.120	0.000
ค่าคงที่ (Constant)	-1.122		3.705	0.000

R = 0.677 , AR² = 0.454 , F = 102.418 , *มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

จากการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ ระหว่างคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์และประสิทธิภาพการ จัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก พบว่าปัจจัยด้านคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ มีค่าสัมประสิทธิ์การถดถอยในรูป คะแนนมาตรฐาน (Beta) เท่ากับ 0.677 สรุปได้ว่าตัวแปรอิสระด้านคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ส่งผลต่อ ประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก คือ สามารถปฏิเสธสมมติฐานหลัก H0 ก็ต่อเมื่อค่า P-Value มี ค่ามากกว่า 0.05 มีความสัมพันธ์กันในระดับปานกลาง และพบว่าตัวแปรอิสระด้านคุณภาพทางด้าน โลจิสติกส์ส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก

สรูปผล

ส่วนที่ 1 แนวทางในการปรับปรุงประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก

- 1. ด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ควรปรับปรุงเรื่อง การแบ่งแยกหน้าที่ตามความ รับผิดชอบได้อย่างเหมาะสม สำหรับแต่ละบทบาทในการปฏิบัติงาน
- 2. ด้านกลยุทธ์ในการจัดซื้อและปริมาณการสั่งซื้อที่ประหยัดที่สุด ควรปรับปรุงเรื่อง ระยะเวลาใน การวางแผนเพื่อพัฒนากลยุทธ์ในระบบจัดซื้อจัดจ้างภายในองค์กร

- 3. ด้านปัญหาและแนวทางแก้ไขการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ควรปรับปรุงเรื่อง หลักการประเมิน ผู้ขายเพื่อเป็นการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในด้านการประเมินผู้ขายให้ดียิ่งขึ้น
- 4. ด้านคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ ควรปรับปรุงเรื่อง กำหนดเวลาจัดซื้อและเวลาส่งมอบตาม แผนการผลิตที่ชัดเจน
- 5. ด้านประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ควรปรับปรุงเรื่อง การประสานงานกับหน่วยงาน อื่นๆภายในและภายนอกบริษัท

อภิปรายผล

จากผลการวิจัยเรื่อง แนวทางในการปรับปรุงประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบ กรณีศึกษา บริษัทเครื่องสำอาง ABC มีประเด็นสำคัญที่สามารถนำมาอภิปรายผลได้ดังนี้

1. อภิปรายผลการวิจัยด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักและคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ที่ ส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก

จากผลการวิจัยด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก พบว่า
กระบวนการจัดซื้อมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก มีความสัมพันธ์ในทิศทางเดียวกันและ
มีความสัมพันธ์กันในระดับสูง สอดคล้องกับ สิริวรรณ คงตุ้ง และชิตพงษ์ อัยสานนท์ (2563) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง
การเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการบริหารการจัดซื้อ ผลการวิจัยพบว่า การเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการบริหารการจัดซื้อ
จำเป็นต้องกำหนดรหัสสินค้า รหัสลูกค้า รหัสผู้ส่งมอบ รหัสคลังสินค้าเป็นต้น และต้องมีการจัดทำเอกสาร
รองรับการปฏิบัติงานแต่ละขั้นตอนอย่างเหมาะสมครอบคลุมและจะสามารถทำงานได้อย่างมี
ประสิทธิภาพเพิ่มขึ้น

จากผลการวิจัยด้านคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ส่งผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ด้านการกำหนดเวลาการจัดซื้อและผู้ส่งมอบตามแผนการผลิตที่ชัดเจน เพื่อให้สะดวกรวดเร็วต่อการตรวจ นับ และวิเคราะห์กลุ่มสินค้าต่าง ๆ ว่ามีลักษณะอย่างไรความรวดเร็ว ในการหมุนเวียนในคลังสินค้า ประชุม วางแผนร่วมกันกับคู่ค้า ผู้ผลิต โดยนำข้อมูลมาวางแผนการจัดซื้อ ตามลำดับมากที่สุด น้อยที่สุด เพื่อทำให้ ได้เวลาการจัดซื้อที่เหมาะสมกบการเคลื่อนไหววัตถุดิบอย่างถูกต้องตรงเวลามากที่สุด ได้สอดคล้องกับ ธิดา แก่นจันทร์ (2564) ได้ศึกษาเรื่องสภาพปัจจุบันของการจัดซื้อจัดหาเพื่อสร้างรูปแบบการจัดซื้อที่ เหมาะสม กรณีศึกษา บริษัท เอสเค ออโต้ อินทีเรีย จำกัด พบว่า การให้ความสำคัญของวัตถุดิบเท่ากันทุก รายการ การกำหนดเวลานำเข้าและการกำหนดระดับจุดสั่งซื้อ และปริมาณการสั่งซื้อจากการพิจารณาข้อมูลจำนวนวัสดุคงคลังและมูลค่าวัสดุคงคลัง เพื่อใช้เป็นข้อมูล ในการกำหนดเวลาร่วมกันระหว่างผู้ซื้อ และผู้ขายในการดำเนินการผลิตและการจัดส่งสินค้า ซึ่งจะทำให้ ค่าใช้จ่ายในการสั่งซื้อมีต้นทุนที่ต่ำลงจาก

การที่จำนวนครั้งที่ใช้ในการสั่งซื้อวัตถุดิบนั้นลดลงเนื่องจาก สามารถทราบถึงปริมาณที่เหมาะสมกับความ เคลื่อนไหวของวัตถุดิบที่ต้องการได้

2. อภิปรายผลการวิจัยด้านการทดสอบสมมติฐานด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักและ คุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์

จากผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักและคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ พบว่า ข้อมูลด้านเพศที่แตกต่างกันมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ข้อมูลด้านอายุ ที่แตกต่างกันไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ข้อมูลด้านระดับการศึกษาที่แตกต่างกัน ไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพ การจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก และข้อมูลด้านแผนกงานมีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก สอดคล้องกับ ภักดี มะนะเวศ (2563) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ความผูกพัน ต่อองค์กร และประสิทธิภาพการทำงานขององค์กร ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ข้อมูลด้านอายุและข้อมูลด้านระดับ การศึกษาต่างกันมีประสิทธิภาพในการทำงานไม่แตกต่างกัน

3. อภิปรายผลการวิจัยด้านแนวทางการแก้ไขการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลักที่มีประสิทธิภาพในการ บริหารการจัดซื้อของบริษัท เครื่องสำอาง ABC

จากผลการวิจัยพบว่า บริษัทเครื่องสำอาง ABC ควรปรับปรุงแก้ไขในเรื่อง การแบ่งแยกหน้าที่ตาม ความรับผิดชอบได้อย่างเหมาะสม สำหรับแต่ละบทบาทในการปฏิบัติงาน ระยะเวลาในการวางแผนเพื่อ พัฒนากลยุทธ์ในระบบจัดซื้อจัดจ้างภายในองค์กร หลักการประเมินผู้ขายเพื่อเป็นการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพใน ด้านการประเมินผู้ขายให้ดียิ่งขึ้น กำหนดเวลาจัดซื้อและเวลาส่งมอบตามแผนการผลิตที่ชัดเจน และการ ประสานงานกับหน่วยงานอื่นๆภายในและภายนอกบริษัท สอดคล้องกับ พชรมณฑ์ เพื่องเดช (2563) ได้ ศึกษาเรื่อง การบริหารความเสี่ยงด้านการจัดซื้อธุรกิจรับเหมาก่อสร้างอำเภอเชียงใหม่ กล่าวไว้ว่า องค์ประกอบการบริหารความเสี่ยงเกี่ยวกับการจัดหา และการจัดซื้อ ประกอบด้วย 1) สภาพแวดล้อม ภายในองค์กร 2) กระบวนการในการบริหารความเสี่ยง และ 3) สารสนเทศและการสื่อสารทั้งภายในและ ภายนอกองค์กร รวมทั้งนโยบาย กฎระเบียบคำสั่ง และคู่มือการปฏิบัติงานรวมทั้งข่าวสารต่างๆ ได้อย่าง ทั่วถึงทั้งจงค์กร

ข้อเสนอแนะ

1. ข้อเสนอแนะในการนำผลวิจัยไปใช้

ด้านกระบวนการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ควรมีการแบ่งแยกหน้าที่ความรับผิดชอบให้เหมาะสม กับบทบาทในการปฏิบัติงานและบุคลากรที่เหมาะสมกับปริมาณงานและแผนงานเพิ่มมากขึ้น ควรมี ระยะเวลาในการวางแผนเพื่อพัฒนากลยุทธ์ในระบบจัดซื้อจัดจ้างภายในองค์กรให้องค์มีความพร้อม สามารถปรับตัวได้ทันต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงต่างๆรับมือกับสถานการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นและสามารถแก้ไขปัญหา เฉพาะหน้าได้เป็นอย่างดี ด้านคุณภาพทางด้านโลจิสติกส์ ควรมีการกำหนดเวลาจัดซื้อและผู้ส่งมอบตามแผนการผลิตที่ ชัดเจน เพื่อนำไปวางแผนการผลิตได้อย่างต่อเนื่อง เพื่อไม่ให้เกิดการหยุดชะงักของการผลิตสินค้า ควรมี การเปรียบเทียบต้นทุนคุณภาพสินค้าที่เหมาะสมตามความต้องการ สามารถเลือกใช้สินค้าที่มีคุณภาพสูง และต้นทุนสินค้าต่ำมาใช้ในการผลิตสินค้าเพื่อเป็นการประหยัดค่าใช้จ่ายทางบริษัทได้มากยิ่งขึ้น

ด้านประสิทธิภาพของการจัดซื้อจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก ควรมีการประสานงานกับหน่วยงานอื่น ทั้ง ภายในและภายนอกบริษัท เพื่อจัดระเบียบการทำงานให้งานและพนักงานที่ปฏิบัติงานให้ทำงานสอดคล้อง กัน มีการสร้างสัมพันธภาพในการทำงานร่วมกันของทุกฝ่าย โดยมีการตกลงร่วมกัน ควรมีการร่วมมือกับผู้ จัดจำหน่ายวัตถุดิบในการจัดซื้อวัตถุดิบโดยมีการช่วยลดต้นทุนของวัตถุดิบ ลดระยะเวลาในการทำงาน หรือระยะเวลาในการรอคอยเพื่อเพิ่มคุณภาพและการให้บริการ

- 2. ข้อเสนอแนะในการวิจัยครั้งต่อไป
- 1. ควรมีการศึกษารูปแบบงานวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพทางด้านลูกค้า เนื่องจากการศึกษาครั้งนี้เป็นเพียง การศึกษาในด้านของจัดซื้อเท่านั้น ควรมีส่วนของลูกค้าและผู้จัดจำหน่ายวัตถุดิบที่ควรทราบว่าลูกค้าและผู้จัดจำหน่ายมีความคิดเห็นอย่างไรต่อการปรับปรุงประสิทธิภาพของจัดซื้อในการจัดหาวัตถุดิบหลัก เพื่อให้ เนื้อหาครอบคลุมมากยิ่งขึ้น
- 2. การศึกษาครั้งต่อไปควรศึกษาเกี่ยวกับคลังสินค้า มาใช้ในการบริหารการจัดซื้อ เพื่อนำมา วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลและประมวลผล ในส่วนของการบริหารการจัดซื้อที่มีประสิทธิภาพเพิ่มมากยิ่งขึ้น
 - 3. มีการศึกษาลักษณะธุรกิจในอุตสาหกรรมอื่นๆ เพื่อเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพการจัดซื้อ

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ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์พลังงานไฟฟ้า ยี่ห้อ BYD ของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร

The Factors Affecting the Decision to Purchase an Electric Vehicle of Consumers in Bangkok.

Case study: BYD Brand

จิราภรณ์ ประโคตร

JIRAPORN PRAKHOT

บทคัดย่อ

บทความนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ 1) ศึกษาระดับของปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD

2) ศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD

3) ศึกษาการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD โดยมีกลุ่มตัวอย่าง จำนวน

400 คน ซึ่งสถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้แก่ ร้อยละ (Percentage) ค่าเฉลี่ย (Mean) ส่วนเบี่ยงเบน
มาตรฐาน (Standard Deviation) และการวิเคราะห์ถดถอยพหฺคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis)

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า 1) ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านสถานที่และการจัด จำหน่าย มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์พลังงานไฟฟ้า ยี่ห้อ BYD ของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่ระดับ นัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05 2) ปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี ด้านความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน ด้านการรับรู้ความ เสี่ยงและด้านการนำมาใช้งานจริง มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์พลังงานไฟฟ้า ยี่ห้อ BYD ของผู้บริโภค ในกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05

คำสำคัญ: ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด; การยอมรับเทคโนโลยี

ABSTRACT

The aims of this research were: 1) To investigate the level of factors that affect BYD's purchasing decisions in Bangkok. 2) Study the market factors that affect BYD's purchasing decisions for electric vehicles in Bangkok. 3) Study the technology adoption that affects BYD's electric vehicle purchase decision in Bangkok, with 400 samples. The statistical data used for analyzing the data is descriptive statistical data, namely Describe the percentage, mean, and standard deviation of personal information and inference statistics.

The results revealed that there were Marketing mix product factors, location and distribution factors will affect the decision to purchase an electric vehicle. The BYD brand of

Bangkok consumers have a statistical significance of 0.05. Technology acceptance use factors. Risk awareness and actual use affect the decision to purchase an electric vehicle. The BYD brand of Bangkok consumers have a statistical significance of 0.05.

Keyword: Marketing mix; Technology acceptance

บทนำ

อุตสาหกรรมรถยนต์ถือเป็นอุตสาหกรรมที่ช่วยขับเคลื่อนเศรษฐกิจของประเทศไทย มา เป็นระยะเวลานาน โดยมีส่วนสำคัญทั้งในด้านการลงทุน การสร้างมูลค่าเพิ่ม การจ้างงาน และการพัฒนา ด้านเทคโนโลยี ฯลฯ สร้างรายได้ให้กับประเทศไทยและคนไทยเป็นจำนวนมาก ตลอดระยะเวลากว่า 60 ปีที่ ผ่านมา อย่างไรก็ตามเป็นที่ทราบกันดีว่าปัจจุบันทิศทางและแนวโน้ม ของอุตสาหกรรมรถยนต์กำลังอยู่ ในช่วงเปลี่ยนผ่าน (Pass Through) จากรถยนต์ที่ขับเคลื่อน ด้วยเครื่องยนต์สันดาปภายใน (Internal Combustion Engine : ICE) ไปสู่รถยนต์ที่ขับเคลื่อนด้วยระบบไฟฟ้า (Electric Vehicle : EV) ซึ่งการ เปลี่ยนผ่านนี้จะส่งผลกระทบเป็นวงกว้างทั้งต่ออุตสาหกรรมรถยนต์ และอุตสาหกรรมเกี่ยวเนื่องต่าง ๆ (พิทยาภรณ์ วงษ์กิตติวัฒน์, 2563)

การแข่งขันในตลาดรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในประเทศไทยรุนแรงขึ้นเรื่อย ๆ ผู้ผลิตรถยนต์ทั้งในและ ต่างประเทศกำลังแย่งชิงส่วนแบ่งการตลาดในภาคส่วนที่กำลังเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็วนี้ ผู้ผลิตรถยนต์หลาย รายเข้าสู่ตลาดไทยด้วยรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ซึ่งนำเสนอทางเลือกที่หลากหลายสำหรับผู้บริโภค การแข่งขันที่เพิ่มขึ้นนี้ส่งผลให้ผลักดันให้บริษัทต่าง ๆ ปรับปรุงข้อเสนอของตนในด้านเทคโนโลยี ประสิทธิภาพ โดยรวมแล้วการแข่งขันในตลาดรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในประเทศไทยส่งผลดีต่อผู้บริโภค เนื่องจากทำ ให้ผู้บริโภคมีทางเลือกมากขึ้นและกระตุ้นให้เกิดการพัฒนารถยนต์ไฟฟ้าที่มีความก้าวหน้าและมีราคา ย่คมเยามากขึ้น

ตลาดรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในประเทศไทยยังคงพัฒนาอย่างต่อเนื่อง โดยในประเทศไทยได้กำหนด เป้าหมายการพัฒนารถยนต์รุ่นต่อไป อย่างไรก็ตาม มีข้อบ่งชี้ว่าผู้ผลิตรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของจีนแสดงความ สนใจในตลาดไทย ซึ่งบ่งชี้ถึงการแข่งขันที่มีศักยภาพ สิ่งสำคัญคือต้องทราบว่าการแพร่ระบาดของโควิด-19 ส่งผลกระทบต่ออุตสาหกรรมยานยนต์ของไทย รวมถึงตลาดรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าด้วย ในเดือนเมษายน 2020 การ ผลิตรถยนต์ในประเทศไทยลดลง 37% แม้ว่าตลาดรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในประเทศไทยจะยังอย่ในช่วงเริ่มต้น แต่ ความพยายามของรัฐบาลและความสนใจของผู้ผลิตจากต่างประเทศก็บ่งชี้ถึงศักยภาพการเติบโตและการ แข่งขันในอนาคต

บทความวิจัยนี้ได้นำเสนอปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดและการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี ที่ส่งผลต่อ การตีดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า เพื่อเป็นแนวทางในการวางแผน ในการทำตลาดของผู้ประกอบการในอนาคต ให้ตรงความต้องการของผู้บริโภค และใช้เป็นแนวทางในการวางโครงข่ายสาธารณูปโภคสถานีชาร์จไฟฟ้า ในอนาคตให้ตรงต่อความต้องการในการใช้งานรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในพื้นที่และตอบสนองความต้องการของ ผู้บริโภค

วัตถุประสงค์

- 1) เพื่อศึกษาระดับของปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD
- 2) เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD
- 3) เพื่อศึกษาการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD

การทบทวนวรรณกรรม

จากการศึกษาวิจัยในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร มีแนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้อง 3 เรื่อง ได้แก่ 1) แนวคิดและทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด 2) แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวกับการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี และ 3) แนวคิดและทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจบริโภคของผู้บริโภค

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด

อาร์มสตรอง และคอตเลอร์ (Armstrong; and Kotler, 2003 อ้างในธธีร์ธร ธีรขวัญโรจน์ และ สุ พจน์ กฤษฎาธาร, 2563) ได้กล่าวไว้ว่า ส่วนผสมการตลาด หมายถึง ตัวแปรทางการตลาดที่ควบคุมได้ซึ่ง บริษัทใช้ร่วมกันเพื่อสนอง ความพึงพอใจแก่กลุ่มเป้าหมายประกอบด้วยเครื่องมือดังต่อไปนี้

- 1. ผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) หมายถึง สิ่งที่เสนอขายสู่ตลาดเพื่อความสนใจ การจัดหา การใช้หรือการ บริโภคที่สามารถทำให้ลูกค้าเกิดความพึงพอใจ ประกอบด้วยสิ่งที่สัมผัสได้และสัมผัสไม่ได้ เช่น บรรจุ ภัณฑ์ สี ราคา คุณภาพ ตราสินค้า
- 2. ราคา (Price) หมายถึง จำนวนที่ต้องจ่ายเพื่อให้ใด้ผลิตภัณฑ์/บริการ หรือเป็น คุณค่าทั้งหมดที่ ลูกค้ารับรู้เพื่อให้ใต้ผลประโยชน์จากการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์/บริการคุ้มกับเงินที่จ่ายไป
- 3. การส่งเสริมการขาย (Sales Promotion) หมายถึง เป็นสิ่งจูงใจระยะสั้นที่กระตุ้น ให้เกิดการซื้อ หรือขายผลิตภัณฑ์หรือบริการ เป็นเครื่องมือกระตุ้นความต้องการซื้อที่ใช้สนับสนุนการโฆษณา และการ ขายโดย ใช้พนักงานขาย ซึ่งสามารถกระตุ้นความสนใจ การทดลองใช้ หรือการซื้อ
- 4. การจัดจำหน่าย (Place หรือ Distribution) หมายถึง โครงสร้างของช่องทางซึ่ง ประกอบด้วย สถาบันและกิจกรรมใช้ เพื่อเคลื่อนย้ายสินค้าและบริการจากองค์กรไปยังตลาด สถานบันที่น่าผลิตภัณฑ์ ออกสู่ตลาดเป้าหมายคือสถาบันการตลาด ส่วนกิจกรรมที่ช่วยในการ กระจายตัวสินค้า ประกอบด้วย การ ขนส่ง การคดังสินค้า และการเก็บรักษาสินค้าคงคลัง

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวกับการยอมรับเทคในโลยี

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อรุโณทัย พยัคฆงพงษ์ (2560) ได้กล่าวว่า เมื่อพิจารณาทฤษฎีการกระทำด้วยเหตุผล (TRA) และ แบบจำลองการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี (TAM) อย่างละเอียดจะพบว่าทฤษฎีทั้ง 2 มีความแตกต่างกันโดย TAM แยกการรับรู้ประโยชน์และการรับรู้ความง่ายในการใช้เทคโนโลยีออกจากกัน อย่างไรก็ตาม แบบจำลองการ ยอมรับเทคโนโลยีเป็นทฤษฎีที่ได้รับการยอมรับว่ามีประสิทธิภาพสูงสุดและยังเป็นหนึ่งในทฤษฎีที่นิยมใช้ ในการอธิบายพฤติกรรมการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีของบุคคลอย่างแพร่หลายโดยเฉพาะในระบบสารสนเทศ และถูกประยุกต์ใช้ในหลากหลายสาขาวิชา เช่น คอมพิวเตอร์ โปรแกรมประยุกต์กระบวนการทางธุรกิจ การ สื่อสาร และ ซอฟต์แวร์ระบบ เป็นต้น โดยมีปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องดังต่อไปนี้

- 1. การรับรู้ประโยชน์ เป็นกระบวนการแปลความหมายของสิ่งที่บุคคล ประสบหรือ ความหมายจากสิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นในสภาพแวดล้อมต่าง ๆ รอบตัวของบุคคลนั้น กระบวนการที่บุคคลหนึ่งให้ ความสนใจ การเลือกรับ การรวบรวม การจัดระบบ การแปลความหมาย และการสร้างความหมายแก่ ข้อมูลที่ได้รับ
- 2. การรับรู้ความง่าย (Perceive Ease of Use) หมายถึงระดับความเชื่อ คาดหวังของผู้ที่ จะใช้ระบบสารสนเทศว่าระบบ ฯ ตังกล่าวเป็นระบบที่สามารถเรียนรู้ได้ง่าย ไม่ต้องใช้ความพยายามอย่าง มากในการเรียนรู้ที่จะใช้ระบบหรือในการเข้าจระบบ โดยเดวิสได้นิยามการรับรู้วามง่ายตามคำจำกัดความ ของคำว่า "ง่าย" และ "ปราศจากความยากหรือความพยายาม
- 3.ทัศนคติ หมายถึง ความใน้มเอียงภายในจิตใจของบุคลหนึ่งที่แสดงออกมาทาง ความรู้สึกชอบหรือไม่ชอบ เป็นตัวแปรทางจิตวิทยาชนิดหนึ่งที่ยากแก่การสังเกต เป็นความใน้มเอียงภายใน จิตใจในการแสดงออกทางพฤติกรรมอย่างใดอย่างหนึ่ง เป็นเรื่องของความชอบหรือไม่ชอบ ความลำเอียง ความคิดเห็น ความรู้สึก และเชื่อมั่นต่อสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่ง เช่น เชื้อชาติ ขนบธรรมเนียม ประเพณี หรือสถาบัน ต่าง ๆ เป็นต้น
- 4. ความตั้งใจใช้ (Intention to Use) เป็นการแสดงออกตามทัศนคติของบุคคลหนึ่งหรือ ตามความเชื่อที่บุคคลหนึ่งมีต่อสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่ง เป็นการแสดงออกที่มีความสัมพันธ์กับองค์ประกอบด้านการ กระทำ (Behavior) ทั้งนี้เมื่อบุคคลหนึ่งมีความเชื่อต่อสิ่งใดบุคคลนั้นจะแสดงอาการหรือท่าทางที่มี ความสัมพันธ์กับความเชื่อของตน
- 5. การยอมรับความเสี่ยง หมายถึง ความไม่แน่นอนของผลลัพธ์ที่จะเกิดขึ้นก่อนผู้บริโภค จะตัดสินใจซื้อหรือใช้บริการนั้น ๆ
- 6. การนำไปใช้งานจริง หมายถึง การนำเทคโนโลยีมาใช้งานจริงซึ่งเป็นผลต่อเนื่องมาจาก ความตั้งใจมี่จะใช้งานจริง โดยในการศึกษาครั้งนี้การนำไปใช้งานจริง

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจบริโภคของผู้บริโภค

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คอตเลอร์, ฟิลลิป (1999) Marketing Management ได้ให้ความหมายของพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภค (Consumer Behavior) หมายถึง การกระทำของบุคคลใดบุคคลหนึ่งเกี่ยวข้องโดยตรงกับการจัดหาให้ได้ มา แล้วซึ่งการใช้สินค้าและบริการ ทั้งนี้หมายรวมถึง กระบวนการตัดสินใจ และการกระทำของบุคคล ที่ เกี่ยวกับการซื้อและการใช้สินค้า การศึกษาพฤติกรรมของผู้บริโภค เป็นวิธีการศึกษาที่แต่ละบุคคลทำการ ตัดสินใจที่จะ ใช้ทรัพยากร เช่น เวลา บุคลากร และอื่น ๆ เกี่ยวกับการบริโภคสินค้า ซึ่งนักการตลาดต้อง ศึกษา ว่าสินค้าที่เขาจะเสนอนั้น ใครคือผู้บริโภค (Who?) ผู้บริโภคชื้ออะไร (What?) ทำไมจึงชื้อ (Why?) ซื้อ อย่างไร (How?) ซื้อเมื่อไร (When?) ซื้อที่ไหน (Where?) ซื้อและใช้บ่อยครั้งเพียงใด (How Often) รวมทั้ง การศึกษาว่าใครมีอิทธิพลต่อการซื้อเพื่อค้นหาคำตอบ 7 ประการเกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภค โมเดล พฤติกรรมผู้บริโภค (Consumer Behavior Model) เป็นการศึกษาถึงเหตุจูงใจ ที่ทำให้เกิดการตัดสินใจซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์โดยมีจุดเริ่มต้นจากการที่เกิดสิ่งกระตุ้น (Stimulus) ที่ทำ ให้เกิดความต้องการ สิ่งกระตุ้นผ่านเข้า มาในความรู้สึกนึกคิดของผู้ซื้อ (Buyer's Black Box) ซึ่ง เปรียบเสมือนกล่องดำ ที่ผู้ผลิตและผู้ขายไม่ สามารถคาดได้ ความรู้สึกนึกคิดของผู้ซื้อที่จะได้รับ อิทธิพลจากลักษณะต่าง ๆ ของผู้ซื้อ แม้จะมีการ ตอบสนองผู้ซื้อ (Buyer's Response) หรือการ ตัดสินใจของผู้ซื้อ (Buyer's Purchase Decision)

งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

วริษฐา ดินอุดม (2562) ได้ศึกษาเรื่องการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีและความตั้งใจจะใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของ ผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑลในประเทศไทย ซึ่งผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานพบว่า การยอมรับ เทคโนโลยี ประกอบด้วย 1. การรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์ 2. การรับรู้ถึงความง่าย 3. ความตั้งใจที่จะใช้ 4. ทัศนคติที่ ใช้งาน 5. การรับรู้ความเสี่ยง และ6. การนำไปใช้งานจริง มีผลเชิงบวกต่อความตั้งใจที่จะรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า โดย การรับรู้ความเสี่ยง มีผลต่อความตั้งใจที่จะใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้ามากที่สุด รองลงมา ได้แก่ การรับรู้ถึงขั้นตอน วิธีการใช้งานง่ายของเทคโนโลยี ความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน การรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์จากการใช้เทคโนโลยี และ ทัศนคติในการใช้งาน ตามลำดับ

ณิชวดี เลิศมหาลาภ (2564) ได้ศึกษาเรื่องปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจ ซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของประชากรในอำเภอเมือ จังหวัดขอนแก่น โดยศึกษาปัจจัยลักษณะทางประชากร ปัจจัย ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด แต่ละด้านดังนี้ 1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ 2. ด้านราคา 3. ด้านสถานที่และการจัด จำหน่าย 4. ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดส่งผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของประชาชนในอำเภอเมืองจังหวัดขอนแก่น ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานคือ สอดคล้องที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05

ประเสริฐ พ้นทุกข์ (2560) ได้ทำการศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าส่วนบุคคล ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพฯ และปริมณฑล ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลด้านอายุ ระดับ การศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ต่อเดือน ของผู้บริโภคที่แตกต่างกัน ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าส่วนบุคคลใน เขตกรุงเทพฯ และปริมณฑลที่แตกต่างกันที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 และปัจจัยด้านการ ยอมรับเทคโนโลยีประกอบด้วย 1. การรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์ 2. การรับรู้ถึงความง่าย 3. ความตั้งใจที่จะใช้ 4. ทัศนคติที่ใช้งาน 5. การรับรู้ความเสี่ยง และ6. การนำไปใช้งานจริง มีความสัมพันธ์ต่อการตัดสินใจใช้ รถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของประชาชนในจังหวัดชลบุรี ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.01

ระเบียบการวิจัย

งานวิจัยนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) ประชากรที่ใช้ศึกษา คือ ผู้บริโภคที่ ขับรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD ในกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่มีอายุระหว่าง 21-60 ปี ซึ่งจำนวนรถจดทะเบียน (สะสม) ณ วันที่ 30 เมษายน 2566 มีรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD จดทะเบียน ในกรุงเทพมหานครจำนวน 5,579 คัน (กรมการขนส่งทางบก, 2566) กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษา ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดขนาดของกลุ่มตัวอย่างผู้ตอบ แบบสอบถาม โดยกลุ่มตัวอย่างผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามมาจากการเลือกเขตพื้นที่จากการลุ่มตัวอย่างแบบ สะดวกโดยใช้การจับสลาก ผลที่ได้คือ กลุ่มตัวอย่างในพื้นที่เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร จำนวน 400 คน

วิธีการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล

การวิจัยนี้มีวิธีการเก็บข้อมูลดังนี้ 1. การเก็บข้อมูลปฐมภูมิ ใช้วิธีการเก็บข้อมูลแบบสอบถามกับ กลุ่มตัวอย่าง ซึ่งเป็นผู้บริโภค ที่ขับรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในกรุงเทพมหานคร โดยกลุ่มตัวอย่างผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม มาจากการเลือก เขตพื้นที่จากการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบสะดวก จำนวน 400 คน โดยใช้แบบสอบถามจาก Google form 2. การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลทุติยภูมิ เป็นวิธิการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากการศึกษาทฤษฎี เอกสาร วิชาการที่เกี่ยวข้อง เช่น วิทยานิพนธ์ การศึกษาค้นคว้าด้วยตนเอง และตำราทางวิชาการ

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลและการทดสอบสมมติฐาน ผู้วิจัยทำการประมวลผลจากการทำข้อมูลที่ได้จาก แบบสอบถามมาประมวลผลด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป ซึ่งผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดสถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล โดย แบ่งออกเป็น 2 ส่วน ดังนี้ 1. สถิติเชิงพรรณนา ได้แก่ ส่วนประสมการตลาด การยอมรับเทคโนโลยีและการ ตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของผู้บริโภควัยทำงานในกรุงเทพมหานคร เป็นข้อมูลที่ใช้มาตรวัดอันตรภาค เนื่องจากผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดค่าคะแนนให้ในแต่ละระดับ และผู้วิจัย ต้องการทราบจำนวนตัวอย่างและค่าเฉลี่ย คะแนนของแต่ละระดับความคิดเห็นของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง สถิติที่ใช้จึงเลือกใช้ ค่าเฉลี่ย และส่วนเบี่ยงเบน มาตรฐาน 2. สถิติเชิงอนุมานสถิติเชิงอนุมาน (Inferential Statistic) ใช้ในการทดสอบสมมติฐานความ แตกต่างระหว่างคะแนนเฉลี่ยของกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่มากกว่า 2 กลุ่ม ระดับนัยสำคัญที่ 0.05 มีการวิเคราะห์ ความแปรปรวนทางเดียว โดยใช้การวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis) ในการ ทดสอบ

ผลการวิจัย

ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด

เมื่อพิจารณาผลการวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง แบ่งออกเป็น 4 ด้าน คือ 1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ 2. ด้านราคา 3. ด้านช่องทางจัดจำหน่าย และ 4. ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด ผล การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้านปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดในภาพรวม ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 4.1

ตารางที่ 4.1 ระดับความคิดเห็นของปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง ในด้าน ภาพรวม

ในด้านภาพรวม	ค่าเฉลี่ย	S.D.	แปลผล
ผลิตภัณฑ์	4.15	0.65	มาก
ราคา	3.86	0.82	มาก
สถานที่และการจัดจำหน่าย	3.95	0.81	มาก
การส่งเสริมการตลาด	4.05	0.70	มาก
รวมเฉลี่ย	4.00	0.75	มาก

จากตารางที่ 4.1 ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดของกลุ่ม ตัวอย่างในด้านภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 4.00, S.D. = 0.75) เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้านพบว่า ด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์อยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 4.15, S.D. = 0.65) รองลงมาเป็นด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 4.05, S.D. = 0.70) ด้านสถานที่และการจัดจำหน่าย ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 3.95, S.D. = 0.81) ด้านราคา ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 3.86, S.D. = 0.75) ตามลำดับ

ปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี

เมื่อพิจารณาผลการวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง แบ่งออกเป็น 6 ด้าน คือ 1. การรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์จากการใช้เทคโนโลยี 2. การรับรู้ถึงขั้นตอนวิธีการใช้งานง่ายของเทคโนโลยี 3. ด้านความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน 4. ด้านทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้งาน 5.การรับรู้ความเสี่ยงและ 6. การนำมาใช้ งานจริง ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้านปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีในภาพรวม ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 4.2

ตารางที่ 4.2 ระดับความคิดเห็นของปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง ในด้านภาพรวม

ในด้านภาพรวม	ค่าเฉลี่ย	S.D.	แปลผล
การรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์จากการใช้เทคโนโลยี	4.00	0.76	มาก
การรับรู้ถึงการใช้งานง่ายของเทคโนโลยี	4.09	0.70	มาก

ตารางที่ 4.2 (ต่อ)

ในด้านภาพรวม	ค่าเฉลี่ย	S.D.	แปลผล
ความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน	4.02	0.75	มาก
ทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้งาน	4.13	0.65	มาก
การรับรู้ความเสี่ยง	4.23	0.75	มากที่สุด
การนำมาใช้งานจริง	3.89	0.80	มาก
รวมเฉลี่ย	4.06	0.73	มาก

จากตารางที่ 4.2 ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดของกลุ่ม ตัวอย่างในด้านภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.06$, S.D. = 0.76) เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้านพบว่า ด้าน การรับรู้ความเสี่ยงอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.23$, S.D. = 0.75) และในระดับมาก พบว่า ด้านทัศนคติที่มี ต่อการใช้งาน ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.13$, S.D. = 0.65) การรับรู้ถึงขั้นตอนวิธีการใช้งานง่ายของเทคโนโลยี ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.09$, S.D. = 0.70) ด้านความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.02$, S.D. = 0.75) ด้านการรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์จากการใช้ เทคโนโลยี ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.00$, S.D. = 0.76) และด้านการนำมาใช้งานจริง ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=3.89$, S.D. = 0.80) ตามลำดับ

การตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า

เมื่อพิจารณาผลการวิเคราะห์การตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ากลุ่มตัวอย่าง ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ด้านการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 4.3

ตารางที่ 4.3 ระดับความคิดเห็นด้านการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

ด้านการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า	ค่าเฉลี่ย	S.D.	แปลผล
1. ท่านจะซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าหากราคาน้ำมันมีราคา สูงขึ้นในอนาคต	4.05	0.95	มาก
 ท่านจะซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าหากมีคุณสมบัติตอบ โจทย์การใช้งานตามที่ท่านต้องการ 	4.16	0.80	มาก
3. ท่านจะซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าเพราะค่าใช้จ่ายด้าน พลังงานไฟฟ้ามีราคาถูกกว่าพลังงานเชื้อเพลิง	4.16	0.85	มาก
 ท่านจะซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าเพราะตระหนักถึง ปัญหาด้านพลังงาน 	4.03	0.88	มาก
5. ท่านได้มีการติดตามข้อมูลข่าวสารรถยนต์ ไฟฟ้าในตราสินค้าที่ท่านชื่นชอบ	3.95	0.99	มาก

ตารางที่ 4.3 (ต่อ)

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ด้านการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า	ค่าเฉลี่ย	S.D.	แปลผล
6. ท่านสอบถามข้อมูลของรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าจาก ผู้เชี่ยวชาญ	3.76	1.01	มาก
7. ท่านได้มีการเสาะแสวงหาข้อมูลก่อนตัดสินใจ ซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า	4.05	0.93	มาก
8. ท่านมีการเปรียบเทียบคุณสมบัติของรถไฟฟ้า ยี่ห้อต่าง ๆ ก่อนตัดสินใจซื้อ	4.11	0.97	มาก
9. ชื่อเสียงและความน่าเชื่อถือของยี่ห้อรถยนต์ ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของท่าน	4.18	0.93	มาก
10. เหตุผลหนึ่งที่ท่านตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า คือเทคโนโลยีใหม่ในการรักษาสิ่งแวดล้อมและ ประหยัดพลังงาน	4.13	0.94	มาก
11. หากรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ามีคุณสมบัติตามที่ท่าน ต้องการท่านจะแนะนำให้คนรู้จักซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า	4.16	0.92	มาก
รวมเชลีย	4.07	0.93	มาก

จากตารางที่ 4.3 ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า อยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.07, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.93$) เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อพบว่า ด้านชื่อเสียงและความน่าเชื่อถือของยี่ห้อรถยนต์ ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของท่านอยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.18, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.93$) รองลงมาเป็น ด้านซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าหากมีคุณสมบัติตอบโจทย์การใช้งานตามที่ท่านต้องการ ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.16, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.80$) ด้านชื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าเพราะค่าใช้จ่ายด้านพลังงานไฟฟ้ามีราคาถูกกว่าพลังงานเชื้อเพลิง ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.16, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.85$) ด้านรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ามีคุณสมบัติตามที่ท่านต้องการท่านจะแนะนำให้คนรู้จักชื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.16, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.92$) ด้านเหตุผลหนึ่งที่ตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าคือเทคโนโลยีใหม่ในการรักษา สิ่งแวดล้อมและประหยัดพลังงาน ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.13, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.94$) ด้านการเปรียบเทียบคุณสมบัติของรถไฟฟ้า ยี่ห้อต่าง ๆ ก่อนตัดสินใจซื้อ ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.11, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.97$) ด้านมีการเสาะแสวงหาข้อมูลก่อนตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ ไฟฟ้า ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.05, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.93$) ด้านชื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าหากราคาน้ำมันมีราคาสูงขึ้นในอนาคต ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.05, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.95$) ด้านชื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าเพราะตระหนักถึงปัญหาด้านพลังงาน ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=4.03, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.88$) ด้านการ ติดตามข้อมูลข่าวสารรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในตราสินค้าที่ท่านชื่นชอบ ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=3.95, \mathrm{S.D.}=0.99$) และด้านสอบถาม ข้อมูลของรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าจากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}=3.76, \mathrm{S.D.}=1.01$) ตามลำดับ

้ ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า

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เมื่อพิจารณาผลการวิเคราะห์พหูถดถอย (Multiple Regression Analysis) ของส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 4.4

ตารางที่ 4.4 ผลการวิเคราะห์พหถดถอยของส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ ไฟฟ้า ในเขตกรงเทพมหานคร

ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด	Unstandardized		Standardized		Cia.	
	Coefficients		Coefficients			
	В	Std.	Beta	- L	Sig.	
		Error				
ค่าคงที่ (Constant)	0.817	0.194		4.205	0.000*	
ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์	0.451	0.087	0.376	5.185	0.000*	
ด้านราคา	-0.114	0.065	-0.122	-1.762	0.079	
ด้านสถานที่และการจัดจำหน่าย	0.322	0.073	0.340	4.387	0.000*	
ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด	0.135	0.078	0.123	1.742	0.082	
$R = 0.685 R^2 = 0.469 Adj R^2 = 0.463 F-test = 83.826 S.E. = 0.572 Sig = 0.000*$						

จากตารางที่ 4.4 พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดทั้ง 4 ด้าน ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์พหุคูณ (R²) เท่ากับ 0.469 จากปัจจัย ทั้งหมดสามารถอธิบายความแปรปรวนของปัจจัยด้านการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD

ปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคในโลยีมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า

เมื่อพิจารณาผลการวิเคราะห์พหุถดถอย (Multiple Regression Analysis) ของการยอมรับ เทคโนโลยีมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 4.5

ตารางที่ 4.5 ผลการวิเคราะห์พหุถดถอยของการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

การยอมรับเทคโนโลยี -	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		Std.	Beta	- t	Sig.
	В	Error			
ค่าคงที่ (Constant)	-0.146	0.136		-1.073	0.284
ด้านการรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์จากการ ใช้เทคโนโลยี	0.077	0.051	0.076	1.511	0.132

^{*} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05

ตารางที่ 4.5 (ต่อ)

การยอมรับเทคโนโลยี -	Unstandardized		Standardized		Cia
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	В	Std.	Beta	- t	Sig.
		Error			
	0.087	0.056	0.079	1.549	0.122
เทคโนโลยี					
ด้านความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน	0.382	0.053	0.367	7.194	0.000*
ด้านทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้งาน	0.148	0.053	0.124	2.812	0.005
ด้านการรับรู้ความเสี่ยง	0.151	0.041	0.147	3.724	0.000*
ด้านการนำมาใช้งานจริง	0.196	0.044	0.201	4.420	0.000*

 $R = 0.870 \text{ R}^2 = 0.756 \text{ Adj } R^2 = 0.752 \text{ F-test} = 195.450 \text{ S.E.} = 0.388 \text{ Sig} = 0.000^*$

จากตารางที่ 4.5 พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีทั้ง 6 ด้าน ที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์พหุคูณ (R²) เท่ากับ 0.756 จากปัจจัย ทั้งหมดสามารถอธิบายความแปรปรวนของปัจจัยด้านการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร (Adjusted R² = 0.752) ค่าความคลาดเคลื่อนมาตรฐานของการพยากรณ์มีค่า 0.388 โดยการตัดสินใจซื้อ รถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ต่อปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.05 จำนวน 3 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน ด้านการรับรู้ความเสี่ยงและด้านการนำมาใช้งานจริง โดย เมื่อพิจารณาค่าน้ำหนักของผลกระทบตัวแปรมากที่สุด คือ ด้านความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 36.7

บทสรุป

สรุปผล

ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดของกลุ่มตัวอย่างใน ด้านภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{x}=4.00$, S.D. = 0.75) และเมื่อพิจารณารายด้าน พบว่าผู้ตอบ แบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญในระดับมาก สำหรับด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ อยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{x}=4.15$, S.D. = 0.65) รองลงมาเป็นด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ($\overline{x}=4.05$, S.D. = 0.70) ด้านสถานที่และการจัดจำหน่าย ($\overline{x}=3.95$, S.D. = 0.81) ด้านราคา ($\overline{x}=3.86$, S.D. = 0.75) ตามลำดับ

ผลการวิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง พบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยด้านการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีของกลุ่มตัวอย่างในด้านภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมาก (x̄ =

^{*} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05

4.06, S.D. = 0.76) และเมื่อพิจารณารายด้าน พบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญด้านการรับรู้ ความเสี่ยงอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ($\overline{x}=4.23$, S.D. = 0.75) และผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญในระดับ มาก 5 ข้อ ได้แก่ ด้านทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้งาน ($\overline{x}=4.13$, S.D. = 0.65) การรับรู้ถึงขั้นตอนวิธีการใช้งาน ง่ายของเทคโนโลยี ($\overline{x}=4.09$, S.D. = 0.70) ด้านความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน ($\overline{x}=4.02$, S.D. = 0.75) ด้านการ รับรู้ถึงประโยชน์จากการใช้เทคโนโลยี ($\overline{x}=4.00$, S.D. = 0.76) และด้านการนำมาใช้งานจริง ($\overline{x}=3.89$, S.D. = 0.80) ตามลำดับ

ด้านการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า พบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญกับการตัดสินใจซื้อ รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า อยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{x}=4.07$, S.D. = 0.93) และเมื่อพิจารณารายข้อ พบว่า ด้านชื่อเสียงและ ความน่าเชื่อถือของยี่ห้อรถยนต์ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของท่านอยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{x}=4.18$, S.D. = 0.93) รองลงมาเป็น ด้านชื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าหากมีคุณสมบัติตอบโจทย์การใช้งานตามที่ท่านต้องการ ($\overline{x}=4.16$, S.D. = 0.80) ด้านชื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าเพราะค่าใช้จ่ายด้านพลังงานไฟฟ้ามีราคาถูกกว่าพลังงาน เชื้อเพลิง ($\overline{x}=4.16$, S.D. = 0.85) ด้านรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ามีคุณสมบัติตามที่ท่านต้องการท่านจะแนะนำให้คน รู้จักซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ($\overline{x}=4.16$, S.D. = 0.92) ด้านเหตุผลหนึ่งที่ตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าคือเทคโนโลยีใหม่ ในการรักษาสิ่งแวดล้อมและประหยัดพลังงาน ($\overline{x}=4.13$, S.D. = 0.94) ด้านการเปรียบเทียบคุณสมบัติ ของรถไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อต่าง ๆ ก่อนตัดสินใจซื้อ ($\overline{x}=4.11$, S.D. = 0.97) ด้านมีการเสาะแสวงหาข้อมูลก่อน ตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ($\overline{x}=4.05$, S.D. = 0.93) ด้านซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าหากราคาน้ำมันมีราคาสูงขึ้นใน ขนาคต ($\overline{x}=4.05$, S.D. = 0.95) ด้านซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าเพราะตระหนักถึงบัญหาด้านพลังงาน ($\overline{x}=4.03$, S.D. = 0.88) ด้านการติดตามข้อมูลข่าวสารรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในตราสินค้าที่ท่านชื่นชอบ ($\overline{x}=3.95$, S.D. = 0.99) และด้านสอบถามข้อมูลของรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าจากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ ($\overline{x}=3.76$, S.D. = 1.01)

วิเคราะห์ปัจจัยส่วนผสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD

สมมติฐานที่ 1 ส่วนผสมการตลาดมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD ของผู้บริโภค ในกรุงเทพมหานคร ซึ่งผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านสถานที่และการจัดจำหน่าย มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD ของผู้บริโภคใน กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 ในขณะที่ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้าน ราคา และด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด ไม่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD ของผู้บริโภคใน กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

วิเคราะห์ปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD

สมมติฐานที่ 2 การยอมรับเทคโนโลยีมีส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า BYD ของผู้บริโภค ในกรุงเทพมหานคร ซึ่งผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า ปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยี ด้านความตั้งใจที่จะ ใช้งาน ด้านการรับรู้ความเสี่ยงและด้านการนำมาใช้งานจริง มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD ของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 ในขณะที่ปัจจัยการยอมรับ เทคโนโลยีด้านการรับรู้ถึงประโยชน์จากการใช้เทคโนโลยีด้านการรับรู้ถึงการงานง่ายของเทคโนโลยี และ ด้านทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้งาน ไม่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD ของผู้บริโภคใน กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

คภิปรายผล

จากการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับ ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ยี่ห้อ BYD ของประชาชนในกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดทั้ง 4 ด้าน ที่ส่งผลต่อ การตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีค่าส้มประสมทางการตลาดทั้ง 4 ด้าน ที่ส่งผลต่อ 0.469 จากปัจจัยทั้งหมดสามารถอธิบายความแปรปรวนของปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์ คิดเป็นร้อยละ 37.6 ที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.05 ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ ณิชวดี เลิศมหาลาภ (2565) ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัย ส่วนประสมการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของประชาชนในอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดขอนแก่น ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่มีการเปรียบเทียบคุณสมบัติของรถไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อต่าง ๆ ก่อน ตัดสินใจซื้อจากการโฆษณาของรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าผ่านช่องทางสื่อต่าง ๆ เช่น โทรทัศน์, Social Network, ป้าย โฆษณา เป็นต้น และปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของประชาชน ในอำเภอเมืองจังหวัดขอนแก่น ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานคือ สอดคล้องที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05

จากการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับ บัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้อ BYD ของประชาชนในกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า มีค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์พหุคูณ (R²) เท่ากับ 0.756 จาก บัจจัยทั้งหมดสามารถอธิบายความแปรปรวนของบัจจัยด้านด้านความตั้งใจที่จะใช้งาน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 36.7 ที่มีผลการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.05 ซึ่ง สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ กานต์ ภักดีสุข (2561) บัจจัยด้านทัศนคติ บัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด และการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ฟฟ้าของประชาชนในกรุงเทพมหานครและ ปริมณฑล ผลการวิจัยพบว่าบัจจัยด้านทัศนคติ บัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด และการยอมรับ เทคโนโลยีมีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าของประชาชนในกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล อย่าง มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 และงานวิจัยของ ณัฐพล เด่นยุกต์ (2565) ศึกษาเรื่องการยอมรับ เทคโนโลยีและบัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าสัญชาติจีน ของผู้บริโภคใน กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑลในประเทศไทย ผลการวิจัยพบว่า (1) บัจจัยการรับรู้ประโยชน์การรับรู้ความ ง่ายและสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกในการใช้เทคโนโลยี (2) บัจจัยด้านความคุ้มค่าและความเหมาะสมต่อการ ใช้งาน (3) บัจจัยด้านอามคุ้มค่าและความเหมาะสมต่อการ ใช้งาน (3) บัจจัยด้านอามกังวล สอดคล้องที่ระดับนัยสำคัญ 0.05

ข้อเสนอแนะเพิ่มเติม

- 1. จากการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับบัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด้านราคาพบว่า บัจจัยด้านราคามี ค่าเฉลี่ยน้อยที่สุด ซึ่งผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้องควรปรับปรุงในเรื่องของราคารถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ในการขายต่อมือสองให้มี ความเหมาะสมมากกว่านี้ เพื่อดึงดูดความสนใจของผู้บริโภคในปัจจุบันที่ราคารถยนต์ไฟฟ้ามือสอง ตกจาก ในตอนซื้อมือหนึ่งค่อนข้างมาก
- 2. จากการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยการยอมรับเทคโนโลยีด้านการรับรู้ความเสี่ยง ของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง พบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนมากมีปัญหาในการใช้งานจริงในด้านของรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ามีความ ปลอดภัยสามารถขับในพื้นที่น้ำท่วมสูงได้ ทางผู้ผลิตควรมีการทดสอบการใช้งานรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าในพื้นที่น้ำ ท่วมสูงได้จริง เพื่อเพิ่มความมั่นใจในการใช้งานรถยนต์ของผู้บริโภค

ข้อเสนอแนะในการศึกษาครั้งต่อไป

- 1. เพิ่มขอบเขตพื้นที่ในการศึกษาให้กว้างขึ้นหรือ ศึกษาในพื้นที่อื่น
- 2. เพิ่มกลุ่มประชากรที่ใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้ายี่ห้ออื่น ๆ

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ปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

Problems of Learning English in Bachelor of Arts Program: A Case Study of 'Krirk University'

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าเทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรี

ภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกในด้านผู้สอน ด้านเกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน และด้านเกี่ยวกับตำราหรือ

แบบเรียน ประชากรที่ใช้ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้คือ นักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัย

เกริก จำนวน 136 คน เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้คือแบบสอบถามความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับปัญหาในการเรียน

ภาษาอังกฤษในด้านผู้สอน ด้านเกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน และด้านเกี่ยวกับตำราหรือแบบเรียน และมีการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

ในหลายรูปแบบ ได้แก่การหาค่าเฉลี่ย ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$) ค่าความเบี่ยงเบียนมาตรฐาน (S.D.) และการหาค่าคะแนน ที-เทส

(T-test)

จากผลการวิจัยพบว่านักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก มีปัญหา

ระดับปานกลางในด้านเกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน ในขณะที่ด้านผู้สอน และเกี่ยวกับตำราหรือแบบเรียนนั้นมีปัญหาใน

ระดับน้ำย

คำสำคัญ: ปัญหาการเรียน, ภาษาอังกฤษ

Abstract

The purpose of this research aimed at identifying the problems related to learning English of

undergraduate students in Bachelor of Arts Program in three aspects: teachers, students and

textbooks. The sample of students was 136. The instrument used for collecting data was

questionnaires. The data were analyzed by SPSS program to obtain the following statistics:

frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and t-test.

The results indicated that the problems of undergraduate student in Bachelor of Arts

Program at Krirk University are at the medium level in one aspect: students while other aspects:

teachers and textbooks have the low level.

Keywords: Problems, English

บทนำ

ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษากลางในการเผยแพร่แลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลข่าวสาร และความรู้ในแขนงต่าง ๆ อีก ทั้งยังเป็นเครื่องมือสำคัญที่จำเป็นอย่างยิ่งในการติดต่อสื่อสาร การประกอบอาชีพ การสร้างความเข้าใจ เกี่ยวกับวัฒนธรรม ขนมธรรมเนียมและประเพณี และเข้าใจถึงวิสัยทัศน์ของต่างชาติ (กาณจนา, 2551; Manivannan, 2006) ประเทศไทยจึงได้ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญ และความจำเป็นของการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษมา โดยตลอด ดังจะเห็นได้จากการจัดการศึกษาของชาติได้กำหนดให้มีการเรียนการสอนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษทั้งสี่ ทักษะไม่ว่าจะเป็นด้านการพัง ด้านการพูด การอ่าน และการเขียน นอกจากนี้ประเทศไทยเป็นหนึ่งในประเทศที่ ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษสื่อสารกับชาวต่างชาติและยกให้ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาที่สอง แต่ระดับการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ ของคนไทยยังขาดประสิทธิภาพมากอย่างเห็นได้ชัดจากการสอบวัดระดับความรู้ทางภาษาอังกฤษในปี 2565 จากผลการจัดอันดับ "ทักษะการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษทั่วโลก" หรือ English Proficiency Index ที่จัดทำโดย EF หรือ EF EPI ซึ่งผลการจัดอันดับในปี 2022 ยังคงมีความคล้ายคลึงเหมือนกันอย่างหนึ่งคือ "ประเทศไทย" ติดอันดับ ในกลุ่ม "ทักษะต่ำมาก" (very low) โดยมีคะแนนและอันดับในกลุ่มรั้งท้ายของโลก และในปี 2022 ที่ผ่านมานี้ ประเทศไทยกลับอยู่ในอันดับ 97 จากทั้งหมด 111 ประเทศทั่วโลก แต่การจัดอันดับทักษะภาษาอังกฤษโดย เว็บไซต์ EF.com เมื่อเดือน รองจากประเทศเพื่อนบ้านอย่างเมียนมาร์และกัมพูชา (EF EPI, 2022) แสดงให้ เห็นว่าการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษก็ประสบปัญหามาโดยตลอด ส่งผลให้นักเรียนไม่สามารถนำ ภาษาอังกฤษมาใช้ในชีวิตประจำวันได้อย่างถูกต้อง จนเข้าสู่การเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษในระดับอุดมศึกษา ก็ยังส่งผลต่อนิสิตนักศึกษาทำให้ไม่สามารถใช้ภาษาอังกฤษได้อย่างถูกต้องเช่นเดียวกัน ทำให้เกณฑ์การใช้ ภาษาอังกฤษของนิสิตนักศึกษาอยู่ในระดับต่ำกว่าเกณฑ์มาตรฐาน และงานวิจัยของจารุพร ตั้งพัฒนกิจ (2563, น.111-126) พบว่า ความรู้พื้นฐาน กลวิธี/เทคนิคในการเรียน ทัศนคติส่วนบุคคล แรงจูงใจ ความวิตก กังวล ปัจจัยดังที่กล่าวมาเป็นเหตุให้ความสามารถทางภาษาเมื่อวัดผลความรู้ได้ในระดับที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไปทาง ลบ เพราะปัจจัยดังกล่างเป็นสิ่งที่เป็นนามธรรม ไม่สามารถวัดทางตรงได้ ดังนั้นปัจจัยในด้านการจัดการเรียน การสอนจึงเป็นสิ่งสำคัญในการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษ ไม่ว่าจะเป็นตัวครูอาจารย์ผู้สอน ตำรา แบบเรียน หรือเอกสารประกอบการสอน หรือแม้กระทั่งตัวผู้เรียนก็ตาม

สำหรับการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษที่มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกในปัจจุบันมีจุดมุ่งหมายในการสอน ภาษาอังกฤษเฉกเช่นเดียวกับมหาวิทยาลัยอื่นๆ มุ่งเน้นพัฒนาความสามารถให้ผู้เรียนได้ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษได้ อย่างถูกต้องตามโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์ และใช้ภาษาได้อย่างมีความหมายเหมาะสมกับสถานการณ์

การศึกษาในครั้งนี้จึงต้องการศึกษาปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก เพื่อหาแนวทางการปรับปรุงและแก้ไขปัญหา เพื่อส่งเสริมให้นักศึกษา สามารถพัฒนาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของตนเองให้มีประสิทธิมากขึ้นในอนาคต

วัตถุประสงค์

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญา ตรีภาคปกติกรณีศึกษา คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก 3 ด้าน ได้แก่ ปัญหาด้านผู้สอน ปัญหาเกี่ยวกับ ผู้เรียน และปัญหา เกี่ยวกับตำราหรือแบบเรียน
 - 2. เพื่อเปรียบเทียบปัญหาในการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษา จำแนกตามตัวแปรด้านต่าง ๆ
 - 3. เพื่อรวบรวมความคิดเห็น และข้อเสนอแนะในการจัดการเรียนการสอน

การทบทวนวรรณกรรม

การศึกษาการวิเคราะห์ความจำเป็น (Needs Analysis)

อาจารย์ และนักวิชาการมักจะกล่าวว่า ผู้ศึกษาเล่าเรียนซึ่งต้องการเรียนรู้อย่างแท้จริงจะประสบ ความสำเร็จทางการศึกษา ไม่ว่าพวกเขาจะอยู่ในสภาวะการเรียนรู้ในแบบใดก็ตาม นอกจากนี้ Brumfit และ Robert (1983) ได้กล่าวถึงการวิเคราะห์ความจำเป็นว่า การสำรวจผู้เรียน หรือกลุ่มผู้เรียนว่าอะไรคือ สิ่ง จำเป็นต้องเรียนในการเรียนภาษานั้นๆ หรือส่วนไหนของภาษาที่จำเป็นต้องเรียนเพื่อให้มีความสามารถในการ ใช้ภาษา จะต้องถูกกำหนดขึ้นเพื่อการเรียนภาษา ผลของการวิเคราะห์ความจำเป็นจะนำมาใช้ในการกำหนด หลักสูตร และวิธีการสอนที่เหมาะสม

Cunningworth (1983) ได้กล่าวว่า การสอนภาษาอังกฤษนั้นควรจะได้เตรียมผู้เรียนให้ได้ใช้ ภาษาอังกฤษที่แท้จริง นอกเหนือภาษาที่ใช้ในห้องเรียน ดังนั้นจึงจำเป็นอย่างยิ่ง ที่จะรวมความต้องการใน ปัจจุบันและในอนาคตของผู้เรียนอย่างถูกต้อง ชัดเจน เพื่อจะได้พัฒนาหลักสูตรให้เหมาะสมและใช้วิธีสอนที่มี ประสิทธิภาพสำหรับเนื้อหานั้นๆ

ความสำคัญของการศึกษาการวิเคราะห์ปัญหาและความต้องการในการเรียนการสอน ภาษาอังกฤษ (The Importance of the Study of Problems and English Language Needs)

ผู้เรียนในระดับอุดมศึกษา เรียนภาษาอังกฤษเพื่ออ่านตำราทางวิชาการ และเพื่อเป็นเครื่องมือช่วยใน การประกอบอาชีพของตนได้ด้วย ดังนั้นการกำหนดหลักสูตร เนื้อหา และรูปแบบ จะต้องคำนึงถึงวิธีการเรียน การสอน การวางแผนการศึกษา และหลักสูตรของวิชา โดยสิ่งเหล่านี้เชื่อมโยงกับความต้องการของผู้เรียนใน แต่ละระดับ และในขณะเดียวกันมีความเหมาะสมกับเป้าหมายการเรียนการสอนด้วย ซึ่ง Richards (1990) ได้ กล่าวถึงการวิเคราะห์ความจำเป็นว่า มีจุดประสงค์หลัก 3 ข้อ คือ 1. การจัดหาระบบและโครงสร้างเพื่อให้ได้มา ซึ่งข้อมูล อันจะนำไปสู่เนื้อหาการออกแบบและการจัดโปรแกรมการสอนภาษาให้เกิดผล 2. จำแนกความ จำเป็นทั่วไปและความจำเป็นเฉพาะทาง เพื่อการพัฒนาเป้าหมาย วัตถุประสงค์ และเนื้อหาของการจัดโปรแกรมการสอน และ 3. จัดหาข้อมูล ซึ่งจะเป็นรากฐานสำหรับการทบทวนและการประเมินโปรแกรมที่มีอยู่

แนวคิดเกี่ยวกับการเรียนรู้ภาษา

Littlewood (1990: 62 – 67) ได้อธิบายถึงปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อความสำเร็จในการเรียนรู้ ภาษาต่างประเทศว่านอกจากจะมีแรงจูงใจที่ทำให้ผู้เรียนเกิดความต้องการเรียน การที่ผู้เรียนมีโอกาสในการ เรียนรู้ภาษาต่างประเทศแล้ว ยังมีองค์ประกอบอื่นๆ ได้แก่ สติปัญญา และความณัดทางภาษา นอกจากนั้น ความสำเร็จในการเรียนภาษาที่สองยังขึ้นอยู่กับความสามารถในการเรียนรู้ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลให้ผู้เรียนสามารถ เรียนได้ดีกว่าผู้อื่น หรือกลวิธีการเรียนรู้ภาษาแบบมีส่วนร่วม ผู้เรียนถือเป็นองค์ประกอบสำคัญที่สุดในการเรียน การสอนภาษา เพราะถึงแม้ผู้สอนจะสอนดีเพียงใด หากผู้เรียนไม่มีส่วนร่วมในการเรียน มีทัศนคติไม่ดีต่อการ เรียนการสอนแล้ว การเรียนรู้ย่อมไม่เกิดผลสำเร็จ

หลักการและแนวการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษ

ในด้านการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ แต่ละสถาบันการศึกษาในประเทศไทย ได้มีการพัฒนาอยู่ตลอดเวลา เพื่อมุ่งหวังให้ผู้เรียนมีความสามารถในการใช้ภาษาได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ สิ่งที่ พบอยู่เสมอในชั้นเรียนที่เรียนภาษาต่างประเทศ ส่วนใหญ่จะมีความแตกต่างในระหว่างผู้เรียนเป็นอย่างมาก ทั้งในด้านทักษะการใช้ภาษา ความสนใจพื้นความรู้เดิมและบุคลิกภาพ (Byrne, 1976, p. 20) เป็นสาเหตุที่ทำ ให้การเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษในประเทศไทยไม่ประสบผลสำเร็จเท่าที่ควร

กลยุทธ์การเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษในปัจจุบัน นอกจากเน้นผู้เรียนเป็นศูนย์กลางของการเรียนการ สอนครูผู้สอนมีบทบาทสำคัญ เนื่องจากผู้สอนสามารถทำให้การเรียนการสอนดำเนินไปด้วยดีและประสบ ผลสำเร็จ อย่างไรก็ตามผู้สอนควรมีความพร้อมด้านต่างๆ ในการจัดการเรียนการสอน รวมทั้งรู้จักหลักจิตวิทยา และศาสตร์ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการจัดการเรียนการสอนภาษา (รัชนีโป๊ะฟ้า, 2546: 8)

Gerlach and Ely (1971:282) กล่าวว่า สื่อการสอนเป็นกุญแจสำคัญในการวางแผนและการสอนเชิง ระบบสื่อเป็นคำที่มีความหมายกว้างขวางมาก ไม่ว่าจะเป็นบุคคล วัสดุอุปกรณ์หรือเหตุการณ์ที่สร้างเงื่อนไขซึ่ง สามารถทำให้ผู้เรียนเกิดความรู้ทักษะตลอดจนทัศนคติ โดยนัยนี้ครูตำรา และสิ่งแวดล้อมรอบ ๆ โรงเรียนต่าง เป็นสื่อการเรียนการสอนทั้งสิ้น

ปัญหาการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษ

หลักสูตรการศึกษาของไทยมีการปรับปรุงเปลี่ยนแปลงอยู่เสมอ กระบวนการเรียนการสอนวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษก็ได้รับการทบทวนปรับปรุงมาโดยตลอด โดยเนื้อหาที่มุ่งเน้นในการปรับปรุงนั้น ได้ดำเนินไปตาม แนวทาง และความผันแปรของสภาพเศรษฐกิจ และสังคมของแต่ละยุคสมัย แต่ก็ไม่สามารถกล่าวได้ว่า การ เรียนการสอนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษประสบความสำเร็จ ดังที่ทรงพร อิศวโรวุธกุล และสุชาดา นิมมานนิตย์ (2525) กล่าวว่าอุปสรรคที่สำคัญที่ทำให้การสอนภาษาอังกฤษไม่ประสบความสำเร็จเท่าที่ควร ก็เพราะเราสอน โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์ภาษาอังกฤษมากกว่าที่จะสอนให้ผู้เรียนสามารถใช้ภาษาอังกฤษในการพัง พูด อ่าน เขียน ได้ บัณฑิตของเราเมื่อจบการศึกษาขั้นอุดามศึกษา จะผ่านการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษไม่น้อยกว่าคนละ 12 ปี แต่ พูดภาษาอังกฤษไม่ได้ ธนวัฒน์ อรุณสุขสว่าง (2558) ได้กล่าวถึงปัจจัยด้านครูผู้สอนด้านความพร้อมในการ เตรียมการสอน ส่งผลต่อความสามารถในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษตามทักษะการเรียนรู้ในศตวรรษที่ 21

นอกจากนี้จารุพร ตั้งพัฒนกิจ (2563) และพบว่า ปัจจัยทางด้านการฝึกฝนภาษาอังกฤษ ปัจจัยด้าน ความรู้พื้นฐานภาษาอังกฤษ ปัจจัยด้านกลวิธีในการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ และปัจจัยด้านทัศนคติส่วนบุคคลที่มี ต่อภาษาอังกฤษส่งผลต่อการสื่อสารภาษาอังกฤษในระดับปริญญาตรี ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับ วันเพ็ญ ภุมรินทร์ (2563) ที่พบว่าปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมในการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัย เทคโนโลยีราชมงคลธัญบุรี

วิธีดำเนินการวิจัย

ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ประชากร คือ นักศึกษาที่กำลังศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรีภาคปกติคณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก จำนวน 136 คน (งานทะเบียนประวัตินักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยเกริก, 2566)

การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล

การวิจัยครั้งนี้ใช้แบบสอบถามที่สร้างขึ้นใหม่ แบ่งออกเป็นสามส่วน ได้แก่ **ส่วนที่ 1** เป็นข้อมูลทั่วไป ของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ได้แก่ เพศ **ส่วนที่ 2** เป็นปัญหาด้านผู้สอน ปัญหาเกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน และ ปัญหา เกี่ยวกับตำราหรือแบบเรียน ลักษณะแบบสอบถามเป็นแบบมาตราส่วนประมาณค่าตามแบบของ Likert (1932) ที่มี 5 ระดับ คือ น้อยที่สุด น้อย ปานกลาง มาก และมากที่สุด **ส่วนที่ 3** เป็นแบบสอบถามแสดงความ คิดเห็นอื่น ๆ และข้อเสนอแนะ

การทดสอบความเที่ยงโดยใช้ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์แอลฟาของครอนบาค (Cronbach, 1970) พบว่า ค่า ความเที่ยงของแบบสอบถามแต่ละตัวแปลมีค่าความเชื่อมั่นอยู่ที่ 0.982 แสดงว่าข้อคำถามมีระดับความ เชื่อมั่นสูง มีความเหมาะสม สอดคล้อง และสัมพันธ์ไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

นำข้อมูลส่วนที่ 1 และส่วนที่ 2 มาวิเคราะห์โดยคำนวณค่าสถิติ ข้อมูล**ส่วนที่ 1** วิเคราะห์โดยใช้การ แจกแจงความถี่ แสดงผลเป็นค่าร้อยละ **ส่วนที่ 2** วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยใช้สถิติเชิงพรรณนา ประกอบด้วยการ แจกแจงความถี่ ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย (Mean; $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$) ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (Standard Deviation; S.D.) และการ ทดสอบด้วยการหาค่าที-เทส (t-test) สำหรับการแปลผลค่าเฉลี่ยของความคิดเห็น ผู้วิจัยกำหนดเกณฑ์การแปลผลค่าเฉลี่ยคือ เป็นปัญหาระดับน้อยที่สุด ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 1.00 – 1.80) เป็นปัญหาระดับน้อย ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 1.81 – 2.60) เป็น ปัญหาระดับปานกลาง ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 2.61 – 3.40) เป็นปัญหาระดับมาก ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ = 3.41 – 4.20) และเป็นปัญหาระดับมาก

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ที่สุด ($\overline{\mathbf{X}} = 4.21 - 5.00$) **ส่วนที่ 3** วิเคราะห์ความคิดเห็นอื่น ๆ โดยการรวบรวมความคิดเห็น และจัดแบ่ง ทิศทางโดยรวมของข้อเสนอแนะ

ผลการวิจัย

ตารางที่ 1 จำนวน และร้อยละของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยลัยเกริกที่ตอบ แบบสอบถาม

ข้อมูลส่วนตัว	จำนวน (คน)	ร้อยละ
เพศ		
1. ชาย	32	23.50
2. หญิง	104	76.50
รวม	136	100.00

จากตารางที่ 1 พบว่าพบว่าผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิงร้อยละ 76.5 และเพศชายร้อย ละ 23.5

ตารางที่ 2 ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และการแปลผล ของระดับปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของ นักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

ปัญหาการเรียน		ระดับปัญหา				
		S.D	แปลความหมาย			
1. ด้านผู้สอน	2.01	1.007	น้อย			
2. เกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน	2.71	0.981	ปานกลาง			
3. เกี่ยวกับตำราและแบบเรียน	2.10	0.969	น้อย			
	2.27	0.868	น้อย			

จากตารางที่ 2 พบว่าระดับปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับน้อย มีคะแนนเฉลี่ย กับ 2.27 เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้านสามารถเรียงตามลำดับจากมากไปหาน้อย ได้แก่ ปัญหาด้านผู้สอน ด้าน เกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน และด้านเกี่ยวกับตำราและแบบเรียน มีคะแนนเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 2.71, 2.10 และ 2.01 ตามลำดับ ตารางที่ 3 ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และการแปลผล ของระดับความคิดเห็นปัญหาการเรียน ภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติคณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ด้านผู้สอน เป็นรายข้อ

		ระดับความคิดเห็น				
ด้านผู้สอน		C D	แปล			
		S.D	ความหมาย			
1. ผู้สอนขาดความรู้และประสบการณ์ในการสอนภาษาอังกฤษ	1.87	1.246	น้อย			

		ระดับคว	ามคิดเห็น
ด้านผู้สอน	-\overline{X}	S.D	แปล ความหมาย
2. ผู้สอนขาดความชำนาญในการสอนภาษาอังกฤษ	1.76	1.164	น้อยที่สุด
3. ผู้สอนขาดทักษะการถ่ายทอดความรู้ในเนื้อหาที่ยากให้ผู้เรียนเข้าใจง่าย	2.07	1.248	น้อย
4. ผู้สอนไม่สามารถใช้เทคนิคการสอนที่หลากหลายเพื่อกระตุ้นความสนใจ ของผู้เรียน	2.13	1.234	น้อย
5. ผู้สอนไม่สามารถอธิบายให้เข้าใจถึงจุดประสงค์ของการเรียนให้ชัดเจน	2.01	1.189	น้อย
6. การสอนของผู้สอนนั้นไม่เป็นไปตามขั้นตอนที่เหมาะสม	1.85	1.183	น้อย
7. ผู้สอนไม่จัดกิจกรรมการเรียนเพื่อส่งเสริมความสามารถทางด้านการใช้ ภาษาอังกฤษของผู้เรียน		1.263	น้อย
8. ผู้สอนขาดทักษะในการสร้างแรงจูงใจให้นักเรียนสนใจในการเรียน	2.20	1.246	น้อย
9. ผู้สอนขาดกิจกรรมทัศนศึกษาเพื่อเสริมความรู้ทางภาษาอังกฤษ		1.196	น้อย
10. ผู้สอนขาดความกระตือรือร้นและความรับผิดชอบต่อการจัดกิจกรรม การสอนภาษาอังกฤษ	1.80	1.191	น้อยที่สุด
11. ผู้สอนไม่ให้แบบฝึกหัด	1.61	1.181	น้อยที่สุด
12. ผู้สอนให้แบบฝึกหัดโดยไม่อธิบายวิธีทำ	1.75	1.179	น้อยที่สุด
- 13. ผู้สอนให้คำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับแหล่งค้นคว้าอื่นๆ	2.62	1.481	ปานกลาง
- 14. ผู้สอนไม่ให้คำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับแหล่งค้นคว้าอื่นๆ		1.194	น้อย
้ 15. ผู้สอนไม่คำนึงถึงความแตกต่างของพื้นฐานความรู้ของแต่ละบุคคลใน ห้องเรียน	2.18	1.270	น้อย
ภาพรวมปัญหาด้านผู้สอน	2.01	1.007	น้อย

จากตารางที่ 3 พบว่าผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่มีความคิดเห็นด้านผู้สอนให้คำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับ แหล่งค้นคว้าอื่น ๆ มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 2.62 (ปานกลาง) รองลงมาคือผู้สอนไม่จัดกิจกรรมการเรียนเพื่อส่งเสริม ความสามารถทางด้านการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษของผู้เรียน 2.25 (น้อย) และคิดว่าผู้สอนขาดกิจกรรมทัศนศึกษา เพื่อเสริมความรู้ทางภาษาอังกฤษ 2.24 (น้อย)

สรุปโดยรวมแล้ว ผู้สอบแบบสอบถามที่ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับปัญหาด้านผู้สอน มีภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ น้อย คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย 2.01

ตารางที่ 4 ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และการแปลผล ของระดับความคิดเห็นปัญหาการเรียน ภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติคณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก เกี่ยวกับผู้เรียนเป็นรายข้อ

		ระดับความคิดเห็น			
เกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน	$\bar{\mathbf{x}}$	S.D	แปล		
		ა.ს	ความหมาย		
16. ผู้เรียนไม่สามารถทบทวนบทเรียนด้วยตนเอง	2.63	1.259	ปานกลาง		
17. ผู้เรียนไม่สามารถหาแหล่งค้นคว้าอื่นๆ เพื่อเพิ่มความเข้าใจ ภาษาอังกฤษ	2.24	1.104	น้อย		
18. ผู้เรียนไม่เข้าใจวิธีทำแบบฝึกหัด	2.57	1.245	น้อย		
19. พื้นความรู้วิชาภาษาอังกฤษก่อนเข้าเรียนในระดับปริญญาตรีอยู่ใน เกณฑ์ไม่ดี		1.325	ปานกลาง		
20. ผู้เรียนไม่มีโอกาสฝึกใช้ภาษาอังกฤษในชีวิตประจำวัน	3.20	1.371	ปานกลาง		
21. ผู้เรียนรู้สึกอายเมื่อต้องพูดภาษาอังกฤษ	2.96	1.305	ปานกลาง		
22. ผู้เรียนขาดการสนับสนุน หรือให้ความร่วมมือด้านการศึกษาจากสมาชิก ในครอบครัว		1.344	น้อย		
23. ผู้เรียนไม่สามารถส่งการบ้านได้ตามกำหนด	2.37	1.332	น้อย		
24. ผู้เรียนไม่มีความถนัดในด้านการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ	2.88	1.361	ปานกลาง		
25. ผู้เรียนกลัวการตอบคำถามภาษาอังกฤษในชั้นเรียน		1.444	ปานกลาง		
26. ผู้เรียนขาดความกระตือรือร้นและความรับผิดชอบต่อการเรียน		1.186	น้อย		
27. ผู้เรียนไม่มีโอกาสในการสื่อสารด้วยภาษาอังกฤษกับชาวต่างชาติ		1.379	ปานกลาง		
ภาพรวมปัญหาเกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน	2.71	0.981	ปานกลาง		

จากตารางที่ 4 พบว่าผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่มีความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับผู้เรียนด้านผู้เรียนไม่มี โอกาสในการสื่อสารด้วยภาษาอังกฤษกับชาวต่างชาติ มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.21 (ปานกลาง) รองลงมาคือผู้เรียน ไม่มีโอกาสฝึกใช้ภาษาอังกฤษในชีวิตประจำวัน 3.20 (ปานกลาง) และผู้เรียนรู้สึกอายเมื่อต้องพูดภาษาอังกฤษ 2.96 (ปานกลาง)

สรุปโดยรวมแล้ว ผู้สอบแบบสอบถามที่ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับปัญหาด้านผู้สอน มีภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ ปานกลาง คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย 2.71 **ตารางที่** 5 ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และการแปลผล ของระดับความคิดเห็นปัญหาการเรียน ภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติคณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก เกี่ยวกับตำราและ แบบเรียน เป็นรายข้อ

เกี่ยวกับตำราและแบบเรียน		ระดับความคิดเห็น			
		S.D	แปลความหมาย		
28. ตำราเรียนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษที่ใช้สอนไม่เหมาะสมกับรายวิชา	2.15	1.214	น้อย		
29. เนื้อหาที่จัดให้เรียนไม่ทันสมัย	2.10	1.182	น้อย		
30. เนื้อหาในบทเรียนยากเกินไป		1.195	น้อย		
31. เนื้อหาแต่ละบทเรียนไม่ต่อเนื่องไม่เรียงลำดับจากง่ายไปสู่ยาก		1.119	น้อย		
32. แบบฝึกหัดประกอบการเรียนยากเกินไป		1.165	น้อย		
33. ไม่มีแบบฝึกหัดเพื่อทบทวน	1.92	1.136	น้อย		
34. ไม่มีตำราเรียนสำหรับผู้เรียน	1.84	1.156	น้อย		
ภาพรวมปัญหาเกี่ยวกับตำราและแบบเรียน	2.10	0.969	น้อย		

จากตารางที่ 5 พบว่าผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่มีความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับตำราและแบบเรียนด้าน เนื้อหาในบทเรียนยากเกินไป มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 2.35 (น้อย) รองลงมาคือแบบฝึกหัดประกอบการเรียนยาก เกินไป มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 2.22 (น้อย) ตำราเรียนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษที่ใช้สอนไม่เหมาะสมกับรายวิชา มีค่าเฉลี่ย เท่ากับ 2.15 (น้อย) และ เนื้อหาแต่ละบทเรียนไม่ต่อเนื่องไม่เรียงลำดับจากง่ายไปสู่ยาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 2.15 (น้อย)

สรุปโดยรวมแล้ว ผู้สอบแบบสอบถามที่ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับปัญหาเกี่ยวกับตำราและแบบเรียนมี ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ น้อย คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย 2.10

ตารางที่ x การเปรียบเทียบความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาค ปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ที่มีเพศแตกต่างกัน

ตารางที่ 6 เปรียบเทียบปัญหาในการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก จำแนกตามตัวแปรต้น ได้แก่ เพศ

		เพ	ศ			
ปัญหาการเรียน	ช′	าย	ห	រ្សិ ง		
·	$\bar{\mathbf{x}}$	S.D	$\bar{\mathbf{x}}$	S.D	t	р
1. ด้านผู้สอน	2.19	1.140	1.96	0.962	1.137	0.258
2. เกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน	2.81	1.086	2.69	0.950	0.616	0.539

		เพ	ศ			
ปัญหาการเรียน	ช′	าย	ห	ญิง		
	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	S.D	$\bar{\mathbf{X}}$	S.D	t	р
3. เกี่ยวกับตำราและแบบเรียน	2.20	1.120	2.07	0.922	0.652	0.515
ปัญหาในภาพ ร วม	2.40	1.003	2.24	0.824	0.914	0.326

^{*}มีนัยสำคัญมสงสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

จากตาราง 6 พบว่า นักศึกษาที่มีเพศแตกต่างกันมีความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของ นักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก โดยรวม ด้านผู้สอน เกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน และ เกี่ยวกับตำราและแบบเรียน ไม่แตกต่างกัน (p>0.05)

ส่วนที่ 3 วิเคราะห์ความคิดเห็นอื่น ๆ

สามารถสรุปความคิดเห็น และข้อเสนอแนะของนักศึกษาคณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกได้ 3 ด้านดังนี้ คือ ด้านผู้สอน แสดงความคิดเห็นว่า ครูอาจารย์ผู้สอนนั้นสอนดีอยู่แล้ว มีวิธีการสอนที่สนุก ทำให้ไม่ เกิดความเครียด และวิตกกังวลในระหว่างเรียน แต่บางครั้งมีกิจกรรมในห้องเรียนน้อยเกินไป อยากให้มี กิจกรรมเพิ่มแรงจูงใจในการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษมากขึ้น รวมถึงให้มีการฝึกพูด หรือสนทนาภาษาอังกฤษในคาบ เรียนกับอาจารย์ชาวต่างชาติมากขึ้นเพื่อเพิ่มทักษะในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ เนื่องจากในชีวิตประจำวันไม่มี โอกาสได้ใช้ หรือมีโอกาสน้อยมากในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ ทำให้เมื่อเจอสถานการณ์จริงไม่สามารถโต้ตอบได้ หรือตอบโต้ได้ไม่ดีเท่าที่ควร ด้านผู้เรียน เนื่องจากพื้นฐานความรู้เดิมด้านภาษาอังกฤษของตัวผู้เรียนแตกต่าง กันทำให้บางครั้งทำความเข้าใจบทเรียน และคำศัพท์ได้ช้า บางครั้งเรียนตามเพื่อนไม่ทัน และเมื่อเกิดความ สงลัยกับบทเรียนไม่กล้าชักถามครูอาจารย์ผู้สอน รวมถึงรู้สึกเป็นอายเมื่อต้องพูดภาษาอังกฤษในห้องเรียน หรือ นำเสนองานหน้าห้องเรียน นอกจากนี้ยังมีปัจจัยด้านสภาพแวดล้อมที่ใช้ในการฝึกภาษาอังกฤษที่ไม่เอื้ออำนวย มีสิ่งรบกวนในชีวิตประจำวันมากจนเกินไป และปัญหาการจำในสิ่งที่ทบทวนด้วยตนเองไม่ได้ เช่น การฝึกท่อง คำศัพท์ การจำโครงสร้างประโยค และ การแต่งประโยคภาษาอังกฤษ เป็นต้น และ ด้านดำราและแบบเรียน คือ เอกสารประกอบการเรียนการสอนควรมีตัวอย่างที่หลากหลาย มีการเรียนที่อธิบายเป็นภาษาไทยที่อธิบาย เพิ่มเติมจากในหนังสือเรียน ควรปรับปรุงเนื้อหาให้หลากหลาย ไม่ยากและง่ายจนเกินไป และทันสมัยมากกว่า นี้ ควรมีหนังสือไวยกรณ์ที่มีเนื้อหาละเอียด และมีแบบฝึกหัดให้ฝึกทำเพื่อประกอบความเข้าใจ

ดภิปรายผลกการวิจัย

ผลการศึกษาปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ในด้านการสอน ด้านเกี่ยวกับผู้เรียน และด้านเกี่ยวกับตำราหรือแบบเรียน มีประเด็นสำคัญ ที่ควรคภิปรายดังนี้

- 1. นักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก มีปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ ด้านผู้สอนโดยรวมอยู่ในระดับน้อย เมื่อจำแนกเป็นรายข้อพบว่า ข้อที่มีระดับค่าเฉลี่ยสูงที่สุด ได้แก่ผู้สอนให้ คำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับแหล่งค้นคว้าอื่น ๆ รองลงมาคือผู้สอนไม่จัดกิจกรรมการเรียนเพื่อส่งเสริมความสามารถ ทางด้านการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษของผู้เรียน และคิดว่าผู้สอนขาดกิจกรรมทัศนศึกษาเพื่อเสริมความรู้ทาง ภาษาอังกฤษ ซึ่ง Cartwright and Cartwright (1984, p. 138) ได้แสดงความคิดเห็นในเรื่องนี้ว่า พฤติกรรมการสอนของอาจารย์ผู้สอนนั้นมีส่วนสำคัญอย่างยิ่งในการชี้แนะพฤติกรรมการเรียนที่เกิดขึ้นในห้องเรียน นอกจากนี้ Brown (1991, p. 254-257) ได้กล่าวว่า แรงจูงใจเป็นตัวกระตุ้นให้เกิดพฤติกรรมการเรียนรู้ได้ดี บางคนอาจจะเรียนได้ไม่เต็มความสามารถของเขา ทั้งนี้อาจเป็นเพราะเขาขาดแรงจูงใจ ดังนั้นการเรียนรู้จะ ได้ผลดีเมื่อผู้เรียนมีแรงจูงใจ ซึ่งแนวคิดนี้สอดคล้องกับ Miller (1987, p. 40-41) และ สุธาพร ฉายะรถี (2549, น. 60) ที่กล่าวว่าอาจารย์ผู้สอนต้องมีความสามารถในการทำให้ห้องเรียนมีบรรยากาศที่ผ่อนคลาย มีอารมณ์ ขัน เป็นกันเองกับผู้เรียน สิ่งเหล่านี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งที่ทำให้เกิดการเรียนรู้
- 2. นักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก มีปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ ด้านเกี่ยวกับผู้เรียนโดยรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง เมื่อจำแนกเป็นรายข้อพบว่า ข้อที่มีระดับค่าเฉลี่ยสูงที่สุด ได้แก่ ด้านผู้เรียนไม่มีโอกาสในการสื่อสารด้วยภาษาอังกฤษกับชาวต่างชาติ รองลงมาคือผู้เรียนไม่มีโอกาสฝึก ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษในชีวิตประจำวัน และผู้เรียนรู้สึกอายเมื่อต้องพูดภาษาอังกฤษ ซึ่ง Cunningworth (1983) ได้ กล่าวว่า การสอนภาษาอังกฤษนั้นควรจะได้เตรียมผู้เรียนให้ได้ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษที่แท้จริง นอกเหนือภาษาที่ใช้ใน ห้องเรียน ดังนั้นจึงจำเป็นอย่างยิ่ง ที่จะรวมความต้องการในปัจจุบันและในอนาคตของผู้เรียนอย่างถูกต้อง ชัดเจน เพื่อจะได้พัฒนาหลักสูตรให้เหมาะสมและใช้วิธีสอนที่มีประสิทธิภาพสำหรับเนื้อหานั้นๆ นอกจากนี้ Brown (1994) ได้เสนอแนวทางแก่สถานศึกษา และผู้สอนในการสนับสนุนให้ผู้เรียนฝึกฝนการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ ในสภาพแวดล้อมของการเรียนรู้ภาษาอังกฤษ ได้แก่ การตั้งชมรมภาษาอังกฤษ การมอบหมายให้ผู้เรียนได้ทำ กิจกรรมต่างๆและนำมาพูดอภิปราย หรือเขียนสรุปสิ่งที่ได้ยินได้ฟังได้พบเห็น อันเป็นการส่งเสริมให้ผู้เรียนใช้ ภาษาอังกฤษเมื่ออยู่ภายนอกห้องเรียน
- 3. นักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ด้านเกี่ยวกับตำราหรือ แบบเรียนโดยรวมอยู่ในระดับน้อย เมื่อจำแนกเป็นรายข้อพบว่าข้อที่มีระดับค่าเฉลี่ยสูงที่สุด ได้แก่ เกี่ยวกับ ตำราและแบบเรียนด้านเนื้อหาในบทเรียนยากเกินไป รองลงมาคือแบบฝึกหัดประกอบการเรียนยากเกินไป และทั้งตำราเรียนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษที่ใช้สอนไม่เหมาะสมกับรายวิชา และเนื้อหาแต่ละบทเรียนไม่ต่อเนื่องไม่ เรียงลำดับจากง่ายไปสู่ยากมีระดับค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากัน จากความเห็นดังกล่าว อาจเป็นเพราะว่า ตำราหรือ แบบเรียนที่อาจารย์ผู้สอนได้เลือกมาใช้ในการเรียนการสอนนั้น อาจารย์ผู้สอนได้เลือกเนื้อหาของแบบเรียน ตามที่ตนเองถนัดในการจัดการเรียนการสอน ซึ่งเนื้อหาที่เลือกมานั้นอาจไม่ตรงกับพื้นฐานความรู้เดิมของ

นักศึกษา ทำให้เนื้อหาในบางส่วนของบทเรียนนั้นมีความยากจนเกินไป ทำให้ผู้เรียนรู้สึกไม่อยากเรียน ภาษาอังกฤษ ถึงแม้ปัญหาในด้านนี้โดยภาพรวมแล้วจะอยู่ในระดับน้อย ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับแนวคิดของ อาภรณ์ ใจเที่ยง (2537, น. 15-16) ได้กล่าวถึงปัจจัยที่ช่วยส่งเสริมในการเรียนรู้ให้ดีขึ้นได้ ต้องอาศัยปัจจัยหลักอย่าง หนังสือ นั่นคือบทเรียน เนื่องจากบทเรียนมีอิทธิพลต่อการเรียนรู้ หากบทเรียนมีความยากง่ายเป็นลำดับ และมี ความหมายต่อผู้เรียน ก็จะสามารถช่วยให้ผู้เรียนเกิดการเรียนรู้ได้อย่างรวดเร็ว นอกจากนี้ Gerlach and Ely (1971:282) กล่าวว่า สื่อการสอนเป็นกุญแจสำคัญในการวางแผนและการสอนเชิงระบบสื่อเป็นคำที่มี ความหมายกว้างขวางมาก ไม่ว่าจะเป็นบุคคล วัสดุอุปกรณ์หรือเหตุการณ์ที่สร้างเงื่อนไขซึ่งสามารถทำให้ ผู้เรียนเกิดความรู้ทักษะตลอดจนทัศนคติ

ข้อเสนอแนะ

เนื่องจากปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ด้านที่มีค่าเฉลี่ยปัญหามากที่สุดคือ ด้านผู้เรียน ดังนั้นผู้อาจารย์ผู้สอนควรสร้างแรงจูงใจใน การเรียนภาษาอังกฤษให้กับผู้เรียน เน้นการสื่อสารภาษาอังกฤษแก่นักศึกษาอย่างค่อยเป็นค่อยไป จากง่ายไป ยาก และควรสอดแทรกกิจกรรมระหว่างเรียนเพื่อให้ผู้เรียนได้ใช้ความรู้ ได้ฝึกฝนทักษะที่ได้เรียนมา เพื่อให้ นักศึกษามีประสบการณ์ในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษตามที่นักศึกษาต้องการ เช่น การฝึกให้นักศึกษาแสดงบทบาท สมมติ (Role Playing) เพราะนักศึกษาสามารถคิดบทพูดและสวมบทบาทตัวละครต่างๆ ตามที่ต้องการได้ ซึ่ง สามารถนำกิจกรรมนี้ไปประยุกต์ใช้จริงในชีวิตประจำวันได้อีกด้วย หรือการพานักศึกษาไปทัศนศึกษาเพื่อ เสริมสร้างความรู้ทางภาษาอังกฤษนอกสถานที่ ทำให้นักศึกษามีประสบการณ์ได้ฝึกฝนการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ จากสถานที่จริง

นอกจากนี้ควรให้การสนับสนุนงบประมาณในการจัดซื้อสื่อการสอนและอุปกรณ์การสอนที่ทันสมัยให้ เหมาะสมเพียงพอกับความต้องการของนักศึกษา คอยซ่อมแซมและบำรุงรักษาอุปกรณ์และสื่อการสอนใช้งาน ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ อีกทั้งควรจำกัดกลุ่มเรียนของนักศึกษาไม่เกิน 30 – 40 คนต่อหนึ่งกลุ่มเรียน เพื่อ อาจารย์ผู้สอนจะได้ดูแลนักศึกษา และฝึกทักษะทางภาษาให้กับนักศึกษาได้อย่างทั่วถึง

ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับการศึกษาครั้งต่อไป

เนื่องจากข้อจำกัดด้านเวลา ทำให้ผู้เข้าร่วมทั้งหมดมาจากนักศึกษาปริญญาตรีภาคปกติ คณะศิลป ศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกเพียงคณะเดียว ในการศึกษาครั้งต่อไปควรเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากนักศึกษาปริญญา ตรีทั้งภาคปกติ และภาคพิเศษ คณะอื่นร่วมด้วย

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ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

The Influence of Marketing on Consumer Buying Decisions on Health Supplements in Bangkok Area

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บทคัดย่อ

การตลาดในปัจจุบันมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงอย่างมากจากอดีต เนื่องจากปัจจัยหลายประการ เช่น เทคโนโลยีที่ก้าวหน้าขึ้น พฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไป และการแข่งขันที่รุนแรงขึ้น ส่งผลให้การตลาด ในปัจจุบันมีอิทธิพลต่อผู้บริโภคหลายด้าน การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อผู้บริโภคหลายด้าน การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด อันประกอบด้วย ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ประชากร คือ ผู้บริโภคที่เคยเลือกซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ และอาศัยอยู่ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีขนาดกลุ่มตัวอย่าง 400 คน เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล คือ แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire) วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยโปรแกรม สำเร็จรูปทางสถิติ โดยใช้ค่าโดยแจกแจงความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และ ทดสอบสมมติฐานด้วยการวิเคราะห์ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์อย่างง่ายของเพียร์สัน (Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient) และสถิติการถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Linear Regression)

ผลการศึกษา การวิเคราะห์ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์อย่างง่ายของเพียร์สัน (Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient) พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps) มีความสัมพันธ์ทางบวก กับการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 และผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานเพื่ออธิบายอิทธิพลของปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาด (4Ps) ที่มีต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภค ด้วยการวิเคราะห์ สมการถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Linear Regression) พบว่า ตัวแปรปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด อันประกอบด้วย ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.01 และ ปัจจัยด้านราคา ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05 มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้าน สุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

คำสำคัญ: ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด; การเลือกซื้อ; ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ

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Abstract

The evolution of marketing has undergone a paradigm shift, spurred by a constellation of factors that encompass technological advancements, dynamic shifts in consumer preferences, and the intensification of competition. As a result, the discipline of marketing exerts a multifaceted and profound impact on consumers, manifesting itself across various dimensions. The principal objective of this research is to meticulously investigate the influence exerted by the venerable 4Ps of marketing - comprising product, price, place, and promotion - on the intricate and nuanced decision-making processes that consumers in Bangkok, Thailand, undertake when navigating the complex terrain of health supplement purchases. The research cohort is meticulously stratified to include individuals actively engaged in professional or academic pursuits, who have previously demonstrated a predilection for health supplement procurement while residing within the dynamic urban sprawl of Bangkok. The study meticulously recruited a sample size of precisely 400 respondents, all of whom actively participated in a meticulously designed online questionnaire crafted to solicit data of utmost relevance. Subsequently, the amassed dataset underwent a rigorous and comprehensive analysis, facilitated through the utilization of advanced statistical software tools. Methodologically, the study employs a suite of statistical methodologies, prominently featuring the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Multiple Regression Analysis. These robust statistical tools are orchestrated in concert to facilitate a comprehensive analytical undertaking, encompassing the meticulous examination of frequency distributions, percentage computations, mean calculations, and the rigorous scrutiny of standard deviations.

The findings derived from the analysis of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient reveal a positive and statistically significant relationship between the marketing mix factors (4Ps) and consumers' purchasing decisions regarding health supplements in the context of Bangkok. Notably, the study identifies two variables, namely, product and promotion, that exert a discernible and statistically significant influence on the choice of health supplement purchase, as evidenced by a significance level of 0.01, in line with the results obtained from the multiple regression analysis. Regarding the variable of price, it is discerned that it exerts a statistically significant influence on consumer buying decisions pertaining to health supplements, albeit with a slightly lower significance level of 0.05.

Keywords: Marketing Mix; Purchasing; Health Supplement

บทนำ

การดำเนินชีวิตของประชากรไทยในปัจจุบันนั้นเป็นไปอย่างเร่งรีบ เนื่องจากได้รับอิทธิพลจากการ เปลี่ยนแปลงไปในด้านต่าง ๆ ส่งผลให้ประชากรที่อาศัยในเมืองใหญ่ที่มีการพัฒนาอย่างต่อเนื่องทั้งใน ด้านเศรษฐกิจและสังคม นั้นไม่สามารถหลีกเลี่ยงการดำเนินชีวิตที่เร่งรีบนี้ได้ อีกทั้งปัญหาความเครียด ที่เกิดจากปัจจัยแวดล้อม ทำให้ขาดการดูแลสุขภาพ โดยเฉพาะในด้านการบริโภคอาหารที่ต้องเน้นอาหารจาน ด่วน และอาหารสำเร็จรูปมากขึ้น เพื่อประหยัดเวลา ซึ่งอาหารดังกล่าวเป็นอาหารที่ผ่านกระบวนการแปรรูป โดยมีส่วนผสมของสารสังเคราะห์มากชนิดซึ่งเป็นภัยต่อสุขภาพ มีแป้ง โซเดียม และไขมันค่อนข้างสูง ส่งผลให้ ไม่ได้รับสารอาหารที่เพียงพอต่อความต้องการของร่างกายในแต่ละวัน และเมื่อปรับประทานอาหารประเภทนี้ เป็นระยะเวลานานก่อให้เกิดผลเสียต่อสขภาพ

แม้ว่าภายหลังจากการเกิดการแพร่ระบาดของไวรัส COVID-19 ทำให้กระแสความนิยมในการดูแล สุขภาพนั้นเพิ่มสูงขึ้น เป็นสิ่งกระตุ้นให้ประชากรให้ความสำคัญกับการดูแลสุขภาพมากขึ้น แต่จากรายงาน สุขภาพประชากรไทย ปี 2566 รายงานว่า 1 ใน 10 ของประชากรไทยมีความไม่มั่นคงทางอาหารระดับรุนแรง โดยเฉพาะการบริโภคอาหารที่ไม่ดีต่อสุขภาพ การดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มีรสหวาน และการรับประทานผักและผลไม้ที่ ไม่เพียงพอต่อความต้องการของร่างกายในแต่ละวัน การบริโภคผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร (Dietary Supplement) จึงเป็นทางเลือกที่สะดวกและรวดเร็ว สามารถตอบสนองต่อวิถีการดำเนินชีวิตที่เร่งรีบได้ (สถาบันวิจัย ประชากรและสังคม มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล และสำนักงานกองทุนสนับสนุนการส่งเสริมสุขภาพ, 2566)

จากรายงานของบริษัท KANTAR พบว่าการเข้าสู่สังคมผู้สูงอายุ กระแสนิยมการดูแลสุขภาพที่เพิ่มขึ้น และการแพร่ระบาดของไวรัส COVID-19 กระตุ้นให้ผู้บริโภคในประเทศไทยเริ่มใช้จ่ายกับผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารด้านสุขภาพ ซึ่งกรุงเทพมหานครเป็นตลาดที่ใหญ่ที่สุดของผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร มีสัดส่วนกว่าร้อยละ 33 ของตลาดโดยภาพรวม (KANTAR, 2566) สอดคล้องกับการศึกษาของ Nielsen CMV ที่พบว่าในปี 2565 ประชากรไทยมีการซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ในกลุ่มสุขภาพและความงามถึง 84% โดยกลุ่มสุขภาพมีการเติบโตขึ้น 229% จากปี 2562 (ผู้จัดการออนไลน์, 2565) อีกทั้งรายงานจาก EuroMonitor พบว่า อุตสาหกรรมผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารในประเทศไทยมีมูลค่าตลาดรวมประมาณ 87,000 ล้านบาท ในปี 2566 (กรุงเทพธุรกิจ, 2566)

จากข้อมูลข้างต้น จะเห็นได้ว่าตลาดผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพมีการเติบโตอย่างต่อเนื่อง อีกทั้งกรุงเทพมหานคร เป็นตลาดที่ใหญ่ที่สุดในประเทศไทย เป็นที่น่าสนใจที่จะศึกษากลุ่มประชากรนี้ ผู้วิจัย มีความเห็นว่าหากผู้ประกอบการมีความเข้าใจในความต้องการของผู้บริโภคเพิ่มขึ้นจะนำไปสู่การพัฒนา ผลิตภัณฑ์ อีกทั้งดำเนินกิจกรรมทางการตลาดให้ตอบโจทย์ผู้บริโภคมากยิ่งขึ้นเพื่อสร้างผลกำไรให้แก่ธุรกิจ ดังนั้น ผู้วิจัยจึงมีความสนใจที่จะศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร โดยผลการศึกษาที่ได้ครั้งนี้อาจเป็น ประโยชน์ต่อผู้ประกอบการในการนำไปพัฒนากลุยทธ์ เพื่อเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการแข่งขันต่อไปได้

วัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร ด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดกับการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร ด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

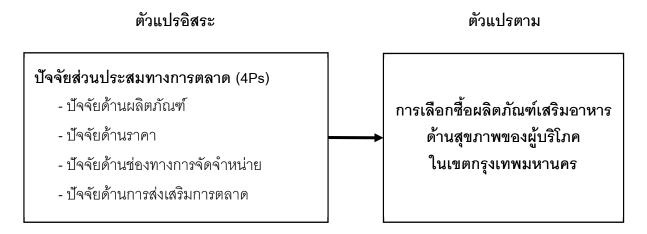
แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้อง

- 1. แนวคิดและทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด เป็นเครื่องมือทางการตลาดที่สำคัญ ที่ธุรกิจสามารถใช้เพื่อตอบสนองต่อความต้องการของผู้บริโภค และบรรลุเป้าหมายทางการตลาดได้ ประกอบด้วยทุกอย่างที่กิจการใช้ เพื่อให้มีอิทธิพลโน้มน้าวความต้องการในผลิตภัณฑ์ของกิจการ โดยแบ่ง ออกเป็น 4 กลุ่มใหญ่ ได้แก่ ผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product), ราคา (Price), สถานที่ (Place) และการส่งเสริม การตลาด (Promotion) (Kotler, 2003)
- 2. แนวคิดและทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจซื้อ Kotler (2003) ได้กล่าวไว้ว่า กระบวนการตัดสินใจของผู้บริโภคแต่ละบุคคลมีต้องการที่แตกต่างกัน โดยผู้บริโภคจะมีแนวทางในการตัดสินใจซื้อที่เป็นลำดับขั้นที่คล้ายคลึงกัน ไม่ได้เกิดขึ้นในทันที โดยการตัดสินใจของผู้บริโภค ประกอบด้วย กระบวนการคิดลำดับขั้นตอน 5 ขั้นตอน ได้แก่ การรับรู้ปัญหา (Problem Recognition) การแสวงหาข้อมูล (Information search) การประเมินทางเลือก (Evaluation of Alternatives) การตัดสินใจซื้อ (Purchase Decision) และพฤติกรรมภายหลังการซื้อ (Post Purchase Behavior)
- 3. ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ คือ ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ใช้รับประทานนอกเหนือจากการรับประทาน อาหารปกติซึ่งมีสารอาหารหรือสารอื่นเป็นส่วนประกอบ ได้แก่ วิตามิน แร่ธาตุหรือเกลือแร่ กรดอะมิใน กรดไขมัน และผลผลิตจากพืชหรือสัตว์ ซึ่งหมายรวมถึง สารเข้มข้น สารเมตาโบไลท์ สารสกัดหรือสาร สังเคราะห์เลียนแบบของสารข้างต้น โดยผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารถูกผลิตออกมาให้สามารถรับประทานได้ใน หลากหลายรูปแบบ ทั้งแบบเม็ด แคปซูล เกล็ด ผง ของเหลว หรือลักษณะอื่นซึ่งมิใช่รูปแบบอาหารตามปกติ (conventional foods) ใช้รับประทานโดยตรง สำหรับผู้บริโภค (มิใช่เป็นผู้ป่วย) ที่คาดหวังประโยชน์ ทางด้านส่งเสริมสุขภาพ

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กรอบแนวคิด

จากการศึกษาแนวคิดและทฤษฎีต่าง ๆ รวมทั้งงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องข้างต้น ผู้วิจัยได้นำมากำหนด กรอบแนวคิดของงานวิจัย เพื่อใช้เป็นแนวทางในการดำเนินงานวิจัยเรื่องปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ดังต่อไปนี้



งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

ปัญญาพร เศรษฐวานิชนนท์ (2563) ได้ศึกษา ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารคอลลาเจนของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ (1) ศึกษาการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารคอลลาเจนของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร (2) เปรียบเทียบการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารคอลลาเจนของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร จำแนกตามปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล และ (3) ศึกษาปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารคอลลาเจนของผู้บริโภคใน กรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด อันประกอบด้วยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้าน ช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้านกระบวนการ และด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมทางกายภาพ อิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารคอลลาเจนของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

วลีรัตน์ นันทเอกพงศ์ และสายพิณ ปั้นทอง (2565) ได้ศึกษา ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพของคนวัยทำงาน จากร้านสะดวกซื้อในกรุงเทพมหานคร มีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อ (1) ศึกษาปัจจัยด้านประชากรศาสตร์ ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ อาชีพ รายได้ต่อเดือน ระดับการศึกษา ที่มีผล ต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพของคนวัยทำงานจากร้านสะดวกซื้อใน กรุงเทพมหานคร และ (2) ศึกษาปัจจัยทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร เพื่อสุขภาพของคนวัยยทำงานจากร้านสะดวกซื้อในกรุงเทพมหานครพบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาดมีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพของคนวัยทำงาน จากร้านสะดวกซื้อในกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

สดุดี บุนนาค (2560) ได้ศึกษา ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริม อาหารของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร และปริมณฑล พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ส่งผลเชิงบวก กับการตัดสินใจซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารของผู้บริโภค ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

เวณิกา อารี (2562) ได้ศึกษา ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดบริการและพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคที่ส่งผลต่อ การตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อลดน้ำหนักผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ (1) ศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารเพื่อลดน้ำหนักผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและ ปริมณฑล (2) ศึกษาพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อลด น้ำหนัก ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล และ (3) ศึกษาส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดบริการที่ ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อลดน้ำหนักผ่านสื่อสังคม ออนไลน์ ของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านราคา ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ด้าน บุคคลหรือพนักงาน ด้านลักษณะทางกายภาพ และด้านกระบวนการส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารเพื่อลดน้ำหนักผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล

อินทัช ทวีชีพ (2563) ได้ศึกษา ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารประเภทล้าง ลำใส้ของผู้บริโภคในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ (1) ศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ของการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารประเภทล้างลำใส้ของผู้บริโภคในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร (2) ศึกษา การตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารประเภทล้างลำใส้ของผู้บริโภคในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร และ (3) ศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารประเภทล้างลำใส้ ของผู้บริโภคในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ผู้บริโภคให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดทั้ง 4 ด้าน ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ปัจจัยด้านราคา ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และปัจจัยด้านการ ส่งเสริมทางการตลาด ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร มีระดับความสำคัญของปัจจัย อยู่ในระดับมาก

ระเบียบวิธีการวิจัย

งานวิจัยนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงสำรวจ (Survey Research) ผ่านการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลทาง แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire) และวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยวิธีทางสถิติด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป โดยประชากร ในการศึกษา คือ ประชากรที่เคยเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ และอาศัยอยู่ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร จำนวน 400 คน กำหนดระดับความเชื่อมั่นที่ร้อยละ 95 และยอมรับความคลาดเคลื่อน ของการสุ่มตัวอย่างเท่ากับร้อยละ 5

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงพรรณนา ในลักษณะของการแจกแจงความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และ ค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน สำหรับการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงอนุมานใช้ การวิเคราะห์ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ อย่างง่ายของเพียร์สัน (Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient) เพื่อหาความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้น ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด กับการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร และ การวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Linear Regression) เพื่อหาส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ระหว่างตัวแปรในรูปแบบของการทำนาย ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญ 0.05

ผลการวิจัย

ผลการวิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร ด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครสรุปผลการวิจัยได้ดังนี้

ตารางที่ 1 แสดงภาพรวมค่าเฉลี่ย และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps)

 ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps)	\overline{X}	S.D.	การแปลค่า
1. ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product)	4.37	0.750	เห็นด้วยมากที่สุด
2. ปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price)	4.35	0.751	เห็นด้วยมากที่สุด
3. ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย (Place)	4.28	0.830	เห็นด้วยมากที่สุด
4. ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion)	4.31	0.818	เห็นด้วยมากที่สุด
ภาพรวม	4.33	0.789	เห็นด้วยมากที่สุด

จากตารางที่ 1 พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps) ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.33 และเมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.37 รองลงมา ปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price) อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.35

ตารางที่ 2 ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดกับการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

ตัวแปร	ปัจจัย ด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์	ปัจจัย ด้าน ราคา	ปัจจัยด้าน ช่องทาง การ จัดจำหน่าย	ปัจจัยด้าน การส่งเสริม การตลาด	การเลือกซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหาร ด้านสุขภาพ
	1				
ปัจจัยด้านราคา	0.438**	1			
ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย	0.389**	0.434**	1		
ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด	0.335**	0.420**	0.480**	1	
การเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม	0.376**	0.354**	0.332**	0.386**	1
อาหารด้านสุขภาพ					

^{**} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

จากตารางที่ 2 พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด อันได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) ปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price) ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย (Place) และปัจจัยการส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion) มีความสัมพันธ์ทางบวกกับการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 และมีความสัมพันธ์กันในระดับต่ำ

ตารางที่ 3 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมการถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis) ของปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดที่มีคิทกิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร

	Unstan	dardized	Standardized			
Model	Coeff	Coefficients		- t	Sig.	
Model	В	Std.	Beta	L	Sig.	
	Error		Dela			
(Constant)	1.885	0.217		8.704	0.000**	
ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์	0.189	0.045	0.211	4.167	0.000**	
ปัจจัยด้านราคา	0.121	0.049	0.131	2.484	0.013*	
ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย	0.071	0.043	0.088	1.649	0.100	
ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด 	0.158	0.038	0.218	4.18	0.000**	

R = 0.489, $R^2 = 0.239$, Adjusted $R^2 = 0.232$, S.E. = 0.349, F = 31.058, Sig = 0.000

^{*} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

^{**} มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

จากตารางที่ 3 พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดอันประกอบด้วย ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ปัจจัยด้านราคา ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด สามารถ พยากรณ์ถึงการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครได้ร้อยละ 23.90 ซึ่งพิจารณาจากค่า Adjust R² เท่ากับ 0.232 และเมื่อพิจารณาแต่ละด้านพบว่า ด้านที่ส่งผล ประกอบด้วย ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (β = 0.211) ด้านราคา (β = 0.131) และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด (β = 0.218) มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ จึงยอมรับสมมติฐาน

บทสรุป

- 1. การศึกษาระดับการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ภาพรวมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภค อยู่ในระดับเห็นด้วย มากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.21 และเมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อ พบว่า ลำดับที่ 1 คือ ท่านเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารที่เครื่องหมายรับรองจากสำนักงานคณะกรรมการอาหารและยา (อย.) และเครื่องหมายรับรอง การผลิตที่ได้มาตรฐาน อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.61 รองลงมา คือ ท่านเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารเพราะตระหนักถึงเรื่องสุขภาพ อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.48 และลำดับที่ 3 คือ ก่อน การซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารท่านค้นหาข้อมูลจากแหล่งต่าง ๆ อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.48
- 2. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับระดับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps) ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร สรุปได้ดังนี้
- 2.1 ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับเห็นด้วยมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ผลิตภัณฑ์มีเครื่องหมายรับรองจากสำนักงานคณะกรรมการอาหารและยา (อย.) และ เครื่องหมายรับรองการผลิตที่ได้มาตรฐาน โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.50 รองลงมา คือ ผลิตภัณฑ์มีให้เลือก รับประทานหลายรูปแบบ สะดวก และรับประทานง่าย มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.43
- 2.2 ด้านราคา ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ เห็นด้วยมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ ผลิตภัณฑ์มีราคาที่เหมาะสมกับประโยชน์และคุณภาพที่ได้รับ มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.53 รองลงมา คือ ผลิตภัณฑ์มีราคาที่เหมาะสมกับคุณภาพ มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.45
- 2.3 ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ เห็นด้วยมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นราย ด้าน พบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ ผลิตภัณฑ์มีการจัดส่งสินค้าถึงบ้าน ถูกต้อง สะดวก และรวดเร็ว โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ย อยู่ที่ 4.50 รองลงมาคือ ผลิตภัณฑ์มีจำหน่ายผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ที่เข้าถึงได้ง่าย มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.34
- 2.4 ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ เห็นด้วยมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นราย ด้าน พบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ มีการโฆษณาโดยใช้ข้อมูลที่น่าเชื่อถือ โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.41 รองลงมา คือ มีกิจกรรมส่งเสริมการตลาดที่น่าสนใจ มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.34

การวิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็น รายด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยสูงที่สุด รองลงมาคือ ปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price) อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ตามลำดับ

- 3. ผลการวิเคราะห์ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดกับการเลือกซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ประกอบด้วย ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) ปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price) ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย (Place) และปัจจัยการส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion) มีความสัมพันธ์ทางบวกกับการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 และมี ความสัมพันธ์กันในระดับต่ำ
- 4. ผลการวิเคราะห์ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารของ ผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านการ ส่งเสริมการตลาด มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ที่ระดับ 0.01 และปัจจัยด้านราคา มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ที่ระดับ 0.05 ในส่วนของปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่ายนั้นไม่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร ด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

คภิปรายผล

จากการวิจัยเรื่องปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหาร ด้านสุขภาพของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร มีการทดสอบสมมติฐานซึ่งสามารถอภิปรายผลได้ดังนี้

ผู้บริโภคใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดในการเลือกชื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ โดย ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ทั้งนี้ เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า ผู้บริโภคใช้ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ในการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด อันดับแรก คือ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ รองลงมา คือ ด้านราคา ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด และอันดับสุดท้าย คือ ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ตามลำดับ

ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ จากการศึกษาพบว่า ผลิตภัณฑ์มีความสัมพันธ์และมีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร แสดงให้เห็นว่า การเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารด้านสุขภาพนั้น ผู้บริโภคจะพิจารณาถึงประโยชน์ที่มีของผลิตภัณฑ์ว่าตรงกับความต้องการหรือไม่ รวมถึงผลิตภัณฑ์มีเครื่องหมายรับรองจากสำนักงานคณะกรรมการอาหารและยา (อย.) และเครื่องหมาย รับรองการผลิตที่ได้มาตรฐาน มีตราสินค้าที่เป็นที่นิยม มีให้เลือกรับประทานหลายรูปแบบ สะดวก และ รับประทานง่าย อีกทั้งผลิตภัณฑ์มีบรรจุภัณฑ์ที่สวยงาม มีฉลากระบุส่วนประกอบ และสรรพคุณชัดเจน สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ เวณิกา อารี (2562) ที่ได้ศึกษาส่วนประสมทางการตลาดบริการและพฤติกรรม

ผู้บริโภคที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อลดน้ำหนักผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ของ ผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อลดน้ำหนัก ผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและ ปริมณฑล มีระดับความสำคัญมาก และสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ อินทัช ทวีชีพ (2563) ที่ได้ศึกษา ปัจจัย ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารประเภทล้างลำไส้ของผู้บริโภคในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารประเภทล้างลำไส้ ของผู้บริโภคในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.01 มีระดับความสำคัญมาก

ด้านราคา จากการศึกษาพบว่า ราคามีความสัมพันธ์และมีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เนื่องจากในปัจจุบันนั้นมีผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพบน ท้องตลาดจำนวนมาก ทำให้มีการแข่งกันในเรื่องของราคาค่อนข้างสูง และผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ผลิตในประเทศไทย หลายแบรนด์ทำให้ต้นทุนในการผลิตต่ำลงมาก ดังนั้น ผู้ประกอบการจึงสามารถกำหนดราคาได้ หลากหลายเพื่อให้เหมาะสมกับมาตรฐานและตราสินค้าของผลิตภัณฑ์ซึ่งแต่ละแบรนด์จะมีกลุ่มเป้าหมาย ที่ต่างกัน สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ วลีรัตน์ นันทเอกพงศ์ และสายพิณ ปั้นทอง (2565) ที่ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่ มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพของ ผู้บริโภค อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.01 และสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ เวณิกา อารี (2562) ที่ได้ศึกษาส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดบริการและพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อ ลดน้ำหนักผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price) ส่งผล ต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อลดน้ำหนัก ผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ ของผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.01 แลดงให้เห็นว่า ราคาและคุณภาพที่ เหมาะสมมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ เนื่องจากผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพมีให้เลือกหลากหลาย จึงทำ ให้มีความสำคัญต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ เนื่องจากผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพมีให้เลือกหลากหลาย จึงทำ ให้มีความสำคัญต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารของผู้บริโภค

ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย จากการศึกษาพบว่า ช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย มีความสัมพันธ์แต่ ไม่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เนื่องจากในปัจจุบัน มีช่องทางการจัดจำหน่ายสินค้าและบริการที่หลากหลายมากขึ้น ผู้บริโภคสามารถเข้าถึงสินค้าและบริการที่ ต้องการได้ผ่านช่องทางต่างๆ เช่น ช่องทางออนไลน์ ช่องทางออฟไลน์ และช่องทางแบบผสมผสาน ทำให้ ผู้บริโภคมีทางเลือกมากขึ้น และไม่จำเป็นต้องยึดติดกับช่องทางใดช่องทางหนึ่ง อีกทั้งพฤติกรรมการซื้อของ ผู้บริโภคที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไป เทคโนโลยีมีการพัฒนาอย่างรวดเร็ว ทำให้ผู้บริโภคสามารถเข้าถึงสินค้าและ บริการได้ง่ายและสะดวกมากขึ้น ผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์และสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ ผู้บริโภคจึงให้ความสำคัญ กับปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านราคาของสินค้าหรือบริการมากกว่าปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ สดุดี บุนนาค (2560) ที่ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์

เสริมอาหารในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย นั้นไม่มีผลต่อ การตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารของผู้บริโภค ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล

ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด จากการศึกษาพบว่า การส่งเสริมการตลาดมีความส้มพันธ์และมี อิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารของผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เนื่องจากผู้บริโภค ต้องการข้อมูลที่เป็นความจริงและน่าเชื่อถือเกี่ยวกับผลิตภัณฑ์หรือบริการเพื่อประกอบการตัดสินใจซื้อ ข้อมูลที่น่าเชื่อถือจะช่วยให้ผู้บริโภคเกิดความเชื่อมั่นในผลิตภัณฑ์หรือบริการ และตัดสินใจซื้อได้ง่ายขึ้น เนื่องจากผู้บริโภคที่ต้องการข้อมูลที่เป็นความจริงและน่าเชื่อถือเกี่ยวกับผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ เพื่อประกอบการตัดสินใจซื้อ ข้อมูลที่น่าเชื่อถือจะช่วยให้ผู้บริโภคเกิดความเชื่อมั่นในผลิตภัณฑ์หรือบริการ อีกทั้งกิจกรรมส่งเสริมการตลาด จะช่วยกระตุ้นความสนใจของผู้บริโภค และกระตุ้นให้เกิดความสนใจ และ กระตุ้นเกิดการตัดสินใจซื้อ ผู้ประกอบการจึงควรให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด เพื่อให้ สามารถตอบสนองความต้องการของผู้บริโภคได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพและช่วยให้ธุรกิจประสบความสำเร็จ ได้ สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ อินทัช ทวีซีพ (2563) ได้ศึกษา ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารประเภทล้างลำไส้ของผู้บริโภคในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion) มีความสัมพันธ์ทางบวกกับการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารประเภทล้างลำไส้ของผู้บริโภค ในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.01 และมีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารประเภทล้างลำใส้ของผู้บริโภคในพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ และสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัย ของ ปัญญาพร เศรษฐวานิชนนท์ (2563) ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริม อาหารคอลลาเจนของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด มีอิทธิพลต่อ การตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เสริมอาหารคอลลาเจนของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

ข้อเสนอแน**ะ**

- 1. ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ผู้ประกอบการควรให้ความสำคัญกับการพัฒนาและวิจัยผลิตภัณฑ์ให้มี คุณประโยชน์ที่ตรงกับความต้องการของผู้บริโภค รวมถึงมีการผลิตที่ได้มาตรฐาน ขอรับรองจากสำนักงาน คณะกรรมการอาหารและยา (อย.) เนื่องจากเป็นสิ่งที่ผู้บริโภคนำมาประกอบการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ นอกจากนี้การพัฒนารูปแบบผลิตภัณฑ์ให้มีตัวเลือกในการรับประทานที่หลากหลาย สะดวก รวมถึง รูปแบบบรรจุภัณฑ์ที่มีความสวยงาม และมีฉลากระบุส่วนประกอบ ข้อความแสดงสรรพคุณ วิธีการเก็บ รักษาที่ชัดเจน จะเป็นส่วนช่วยทำให้ผลิตภัณฑ์มีความน่าเชื่อถือมากขึ้น ผู้ประกอบการควรให้ความสำคัญ กับปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์อย่างสม่ำเสมอ เพื่อให้สามารถพัฒนาผลิตภัณฑ์ให้มีประสิทธิภาพและช่วยให้ ธุรกิจประสบความสำเร็จได้
- 2. ปัจจัยด้านราคา ผู้ประกอบการควรให้ความสำคัญกับการตั้งราคาที่เหมาะสมกับประโยชน์และ คุณภาพที่ผู้บริโภคจะได้รับ ไม่สูงหรือต่ำเกินไป หรือให้เหมาะสมกับปริมาณ และคุณภาพของผลิตภัณฑ์ เสริมอาหารด้านสุขภาพ เนื่องจากเป็นสิ่งที่ผู้บริโภคนำมาประกอบการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ นอกจากนี้

การพิจารณาต้นทุนการผลิตและการจัดจำหน่ายอย่างรอบคอบนั้นถือเป็นสิ่งสำคัญ เพื่อให้สามารถกำหนด ราคาที่เหมาะสมและสามารถแข่งขันกับคู่แข่งได้

3. ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ผู้ประกอบการควรให้ความสำคัญกับการใช้ข้อมูลที่น่าเชื่อถือใน การโฆษณาเพื่อสื่อสารกับผู้บริโภค อีกทั้งจัดกิจกรรมส่งเสริมการตลาดที่น่าสนใจอย่างต่อเนื่อง ผ่านทาง หลากหลายช่องทาง เนื่องจากเป็นสิ่งที่ผู้บริโภคนำมาประกอบการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ นอกจากนี้ ผู้ประกอบการควรติดตามผลลัพธ์ของกิจกรรมส่งเสริมการตลาดอย่างสม่ำเสมอ เพื่อตรวจสอบประสิทธิภาพ ของกิจกรรมส่งเสริมการตลาดให้มีประสิทธิภาพยิ่งขึ้น

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การพัฒนาระบบสารสนเทศเว็บร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์โดยใช้หลักการ UML

A Development of Web-based for Coffee Beans Shop using UML methodology ชัยมาศ คะมา ื่ อรรคพัชร บุณยะรัตเวช 2 ปรเมษฐ์ รักสาวงส์ 3 สูธินี สมบุญชาติ 4

บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาเทคโนโลยีเว็บและพัฒนาระบบสารสนเทศเว็บไซต์ร้านขาย เมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์โดยใช้หลักการ UML การพัฒนาเว็บไซต์ใช้รูปแบบเว็บแอพพลิเคชั่น (Web Application) โดยนำหลักการวงจรการพัฒนาซอฟต์แวร์หรือ SDLC (Software Development Lifecycle) และใช้หลักการ ออกแบบเชิงวัตถุตามวิธี UML (Unified Modeling Language) โดยพัฒนาด้วยซอฟต์แวร์โอเพ่นซอร์ส โดยใช้ Apache ทำหน้าที่เป็น Web Server ใช้ MySQL เป็นฐานข้อมูล และ PHP ในการเชื่อมต่อ Web Server กับ ฐานข้อมูล ในการดำเนินการวิจัยผู้วิจัยทดลองบันทึกข้อมูลสินค้าเมล็ดกาแฟและทำการสั่งซื้อผ่านเว็บไซต์โดย ร่วมกับผู้เชี่ยวชาญทางด้านระบบสารสนเทศจำนวน 3 คน และผู้ใช้งานเว็บไซต์จำนวน 10 คน พบว่าระบบที่ เว็บแอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถบันทึกข้อมูลสารสนเทศเกี่ยวกับสินค้าเมล็ดและผู้ใช้บริการสามารถสั่งซื้อผ่านเว็บไซต์ ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

คำสำคัญ : ระบบร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟ, UML, เว็บแอพพลิเคชั่น

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Abstract

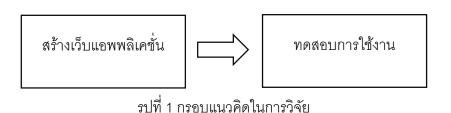
The purpose of this study, A Development of Web-based for Coffee Beans Shop using UML methodology, was studied web technology and development of web-based information system for Coffee Beans Shop with using UML method. The tools which used in this studied are web server: Apache, database: MySQL, programming language: PHP. In this study, the researcher with 3 information system expertise and 10 users were input and processed the website functions with the information about the coffee beans. The results revealed that there is an application available on the Internet, which can be used to process and purchase the information about coffee beans products efficiently.

Keywords: Coffee Beans Shop Online, UML, web application

บทน้ำ

เนื่องจากปัจจุบันเป็นยุคของเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศที่เข้ามามีบทบาทสำคัญต่อการใช้ชีวิตของ ประชาชนมากขึ้น เช่น ด้านการศึกษา ด้านอุตสาหกรรม ด้านการสื่อสาร ด้านธุรกิจ เพื่อสร้างความได้เปรียบใน การแข่งขัน ลดขั้นตอนการทำงาน การนำเสนอข้อมูลได้รวดเร็ว เป็นต้น ประกอบกับตั้งแต่ช่วงปี พ.ศ. 2564 เป็นต้นมาเกิดสถานการณ์โรคระบาด ทำให้พฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคเปลี่ยนแปลงจากอดีตที่นิยมเดินทางไปซื้อสินค้า อุปโภคบริโภคต่างๆด้วยตนเองเป็นสั่งซื้อสินค้าผ่านช่องทางอิเล็คทรอนิกหรือออนไลน์มากขึ้น ธุรกิจร้านขาย สินค้า เช่น ร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟ ก็เป็นส่วนหนึ่งที่ได้รับผลกระทบ แต่ในขณะเดียวกันผู้ประกอบการนอกจากมี การปรับตัวแล้วยังมองเห็นโอกาสในการเข้าถึงลูกค้าด้วยการใช้เทคโนโลยีสร้างช่องทางออนไลน์ต่างๆ ซึ่งการ นำเทคโนโลยีเว็บแอพพลิเคชั่นใช้เป็นอีกช่องทางหนึ่งที่มีประสิทธิภาพ เพราะสามารถอำนวยความสะดวกแก่ ลูกค้าได้มากขึ้น ไม่ว่าจะเป็นการสืบค้นรายละเอียดของสินค้า การสั่งซื้อสินค้า และในส่วนของผู้ประกอบการก็ สามารถบริหารจัดการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับสินค้าและลูกค้าได้มีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้น เช่น การบริหารจัดการรับคำ สั่งซื้อ การจัดโปรโมชั่นต่างๆ

ดังนั้นผู้วิจัยเห็นว่าการนำเอาเทคโนโลยีอินเทอร์เน็ตโดยการพัฒนาเว็บไซต์เข้ามาช่วยในการขายสินค้า ของร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟจะเป็นการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพของระบบการจัดการร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟของ ผู้ประกอบการ และเป็นการอำนวยความสะดวกให้กับลูกค้า ผู้วิจัยได้ดำเนินการตามกระบวนการและขั้นตอน ของการพัฒนาระบบสารสนเทศเพื่อเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพของระบบงานให้ดียิ่งขึ้น งานวิจัยนี้ได้กำหนดกรอบ แนวคิดคือการสร้างเว็บแอพพลิเคชั่น ในการพัฒนาระบบเว็บไซต์ร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์โดยใช้หลัก ทฤษฎีวงจรการพัฒนาซอฟต์แวร์หรือ SDLC (Software Development Lifecycle) โดยมี 7 ขั้นตอน และใช้ หลักการออกแบบเชิงวัตถุตามวิธี UML (Unified Modeling Language) ในขั้นตอนการวิเคราะห์และออกแบบ ระบบ ด้วย Use Case Diagram Sequence Diagram Activity Diagram และการทดสอบการใช้งาน



วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาและพัฒนาระบบเว็บไซต์ร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์โดยใช้หลักการ UML
- 2. เพื่อประเมินประความพึงพอใจของผู้ใช้ระบบเว็บไซต์ร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟที่พัฒนาขึ้น

เอกสารและงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

ผู้วิจัยได้ศึกษาเอกสารและงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการพัฒนาเว็บไซต์ร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์ ซึ่งมี รายละเคียดดังนี้

สุดาสวรรค์ งามมงคลวงศ์และคณะ ได้ศึกษาและพัฒนาเว็บไซต์เช่าห้องอัดเสียงและอุปกรณ์ดนตรี โดยใช้แนวคิดคุณภาพบริการอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ โดยพัฒนาระบบขึ้นในรูปแบบเว็บแอพพลิเคชั่นและได้นำหลักการ พัฒนาระบบแบบ SDLC และแนวคิดคุณภาพบริการอิเล็กทรอนิกส์มาใช้เพื่อออกแบบและพัฒนาระบบ โดย พบว่าระบบมีประสิทธิภาพทั้ง 4 ด้านอยู่ในระดับมากโดยมีค่าเฉลี่ย 4.30 และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน .59 และผลการประเมินความพึงพอใจของผู้ใช้ระบบสารสนเทศทุกด้านมีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 4.32 ส่วนเบี่ยงเบน มาตรฐาน .59 ซึ่งความพึงพอใจอยู่ในระดับมาก

ปัญจพล เภตราพูนสินไชยและคณะ ได้ศึกษาและพัฒนาระบบงานบริการอู่ซ่อมรถยนต์ออนไลน์ กรณีศึกษาอู่ซ่อมรถอัตรวิไลเซอร์วิส พบว่าระบบที่พัฒนาขึ้นสามารถทำงานได้ตามวัตถุประสงค์ที่กำหนดอย่าง ครบถ้วน ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการประเมินความพึงพอใจในประสิทธิภาพของการทำงานของระบบ พบว่ามีความพึง พอใจอยู่ที่ 4.47 ซึ่งอยู่ในระดับดี

ธนาชัย บูรณะวัฒนากูลและคณะ ได้ศึกษาและพัฒนาระบบสารสนเทศบนเว็บในการประกันคุณภาพ

การศึกษาสำหรับมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย โดยใช้หลักการออกแบบเชิงวัตถุตามวิธี UML และใช้ Apache ทำหน้าที่เป็น Web Server มี MySQL เป็นฐานข้อมูลและใช้ภาษา PHP ในการเชื่อมต่อ ระหว่าง Web Server กับฐานข้อมูล ซึ่งสรุปได้ว่า ระบบที่พัฒนาขึ้นสามารถประมวลผลข้อมูลการประกัน คุณภาพได้อย่างถูกต้อง และสามารถแสดงผลในรูปแบบสถิติได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

ยูเอ็มแอล (อังกฤษ: UML: Unified Modeling Language) เป็นสัญลักษณ์อันเป็นหนึ่งเดียวกันที่ใช้ อธิบาย แสดงรายละเอียด จำลองการสร้าง และจัดการกับเอกสารต่างๆ ในระบบการทำงานจริง เพื่อให้การ ออกแบบซอฟต์แวร์ที่แทนระบบการทำงานจริงนั้นทำได้โดยง่าย และปรับปรุงวิธีการทำงานที่มีอยู่เดิมให้ดียิ่งขึ้น ยูเอ็มแอลมักใช้เป็นการอธิบายและนำเสนอแนวความคิดของการเขียนโปรแกรมเชิงวัตถุ ก่อนนำไปเขียน โปรแกรมจริง

ใน UML 2.0 มีแผนภาพทั้งหมด 13 ประเภท สามารถจัดกลุ่มได้ดังนี้

- 1) แผนภาพประเภทโครงสร้าง ประกอบด้วย Class diagram, Component diagram, Composite structure diagram, Deployment diagram, Object diagram, Package diagram
- 2) แผนภาพประเภทพฤติกรรม Activity diagram, State Machine diagram, Use case diagram
- 3) แผนภาพประเภทการโต้ตอบ Communication diagram, Interaction overview diagram, Sequence diagram, UML Timing diagram

การดำเนินการวิจัย

ผู้วิจัยได้ดำเนินการวิจัย โดยแบ่งเป็น 2 ระยะ ดังนี้ ระยะที่ 1 การดำเนินการวิจัยในการออกแบบและพัฒนาระบบเว็บแอพพลิเคชั่นร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์ โดยใช้วงจรพัฒนาซอต์แวร์ (SDLC) 6 ขั้นตอนและดังนี้

- 1) การวางแผน (Planning) เป็นขั้นตอนการการวางแผนงานโดย กำหนดรูปแบบของซอฟต์แวร์ ประมาณการ ต้นทุนในการพัฒนาระบบ กำหนดแนวทางของการพัฒนาระบบ กำหนดระยะเวลา เป็นต้น 2) การวิเคราะห์ความต้องการ (Analysis) เป็นขั้นตอนของการค้นหาความต้องการของระบบ และวิเคราะห์ ความต้องการนั้น เพื่อให้เข้าใจภาพรวมและหน้าที่การทำงานของระบบ
- 3) การออกแบบ (Design) เป็นขั้นตอนการออกแบบส่วนประกอบต่างๆของซอฟต์แวร์ เพื่อให้ตรงกับความ ต้องการที่ได้วิเคราะห์มาแล้ว
- 4) การเขียนโปรแกรม (Development) เป็นขั้นตอนการสร้างระบบโดยการเขียนโปรแกรม ตามแนวทางการ ออกแบบจากขั้นตอนที่ผ่านมา
- 5) การทดสอบ (Testing) เป็นขั้นตอนการนำระบบที่ทำมาทดสอบการใช้งาน ว่าทำงานถูกต้องตามความ

ต้องการที่ได้หรือไม่ ซึ่งการทดสอบนี้จะรวมถึงการทดสอบการเชื่อมโยงกับระบบซอฟต์แวร์อื่นๆที่เกี่ยวข้องด้วย 6) การบำรุงรักษาซอฟต์แวร์ (Operations and Maintenance) เมื่อซอฟต์แวร์ผ่านการทดสอบแล้วก็จะมีการ Deployed เพื่อให้ผู้ใช้งานได้ใช้งานระบบจริง ในระหว่างที่ผู้ใช้งานซอฟต์แวร์อยู่นั้นก็อาจจะเกิดปัญหาต่างๆได้ เช่น ต้องการ Feature เพิ่มเติม ซอฟต์แวร์ทำงานไม่เป็นไปตามความคาดหวัง ซอฟต์แวร์มี Bug อยู่ หรือการ Deployed ครั้งแรกอาจมีข้อจำกัดอะไรบางอย่าง เมื่อเกิดปัญหาเหล่านี้เกิดขึ้นก็ต้องมีการแก้ไข บำรุงรักษา ซอฟต์แวร์เพื่อให้ผู้ใช้งานพึ่งพอใจมากที่สุด ซึ่งในการแก้ไขก็อาจจะกลับไปเริ่มในขั้นตอนที่ 1 ถึง 6 ใหม่ (New Development Cycle)

และใช้หลักการออกแบบเชิงวัตถุตามวิธี UML นำเสนอในขั้นตอนการวิเคราะห์และออกแบบ

ระยะที่ 2 การทดสอบและประเมินความพึงพอใจ การทดสอบระบบเพื่อทำการประเมินหาคุณภาพการทำงาน ของระบบว่าสามารถทำงานได้อย่างถูกต้อง แม่นยำ และตรงต่อความต้องการของผู้ใช้งาน ผู้วิจัยใช้วิธีการ จัดทำแบบประเมินคุณภาพของระบบ โดยมีการแบ่งการทดสอบหาคุณภาพของระบบออกเป็น 5 ด้าน

- 1. ด้านความสมบูรณ์ของระบบ
- 2. ด้านความสอดคล้องของระบบ
- 3. ด้านความเหมาะสมของระบบ
- 4. ด้านการออกแบบส่วนติดต่อผู้ใช้งาน
- 5. ด้านความคิดสร้างสรรค์และประโยชน์

โดยให้เกณฑ์ระดับ 5 คะแนน คือ ค่าน้ำหนัก ระดับความคิดเห็น/ความพึ่งพอใจ

5	มากที่สุด
4	มาก
3	ปานกลาง
2	น้อย
1	น้อยที่สุด

คะแนนจากแบบสอบถามวิเคราะห์หาค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานแล้วนำไปเทียบกับเกณฑ์การ แปลความหมาย โดยมีกำหนดเกณฑ์การแปลความหมาย (บุญชม ศรีสะอาด, 2545) และกำหนดเกณฑ์การ ประเมิน ดังนี้

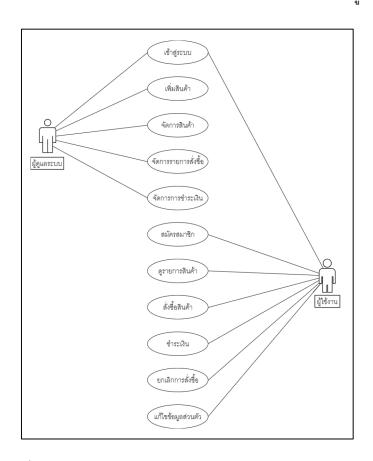
คะแนนเฉลี่ยระดับ ระดับความคิดเห็น/ความพึงพอใจ

4.50 – 5.00	มากที่สุด
3.50 – 4.49	มาก
2.50 - 3.49	ปานกลาง
1.50 – 2.49	น้อย
1 00 – 1 49	น้คยที่สด

ผลการวิจัย

ตอนที่ 1 ผลการการออกแบบและพัฒนาระบบเว็บแอพพลิเคชั่น

1.ระบบการทำงานของเว็บไซต์ที่ต้องการ การพัฒนาระบบงานใหม่ได้นำเอาเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศมาช่วยในการจัดการข้อมูลร้านค้า สินค้า ฯลฯ

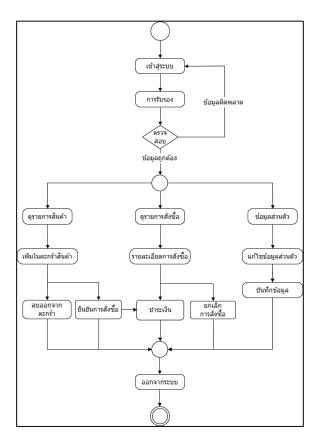


รูปที่ 2 Use Case Diagram ระบบร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์

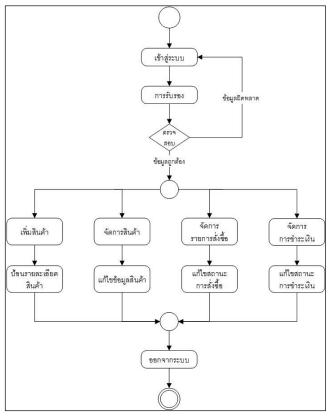
โดยจัดทำเป็นเว็บแอพพลิเคชั่น จัดเก็บข้อมูลลงในฐานข้อมูลทำให้ง่ายต่อการจัดการ และน่าเชื่อถือมากขึ้น สามารถอธิบายได้ดังรูปที่ 2

2. ขั้นตอนการวิเคราะห์ ออกแบบระบบ

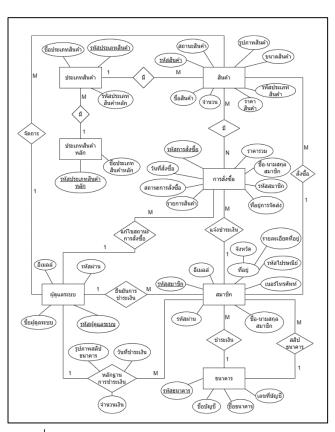
สำหรับการทำงานบนเว็บไซต์ทั้งส่วนของลูกค้าและส่วนเจ้าของร้านหรือผู้ดูแลระบบ มีขั้นตอนการ ทำงานของระบบโดยแสดงฟังก์ชั่นการทำงานด้วย Activity Diagram ดังรูปที่ 3 และ 4 ตามลำดับ โดยมี ผู้เกี่ยวข้องอยู่ 2 ประเภท คือ ผู้ดูแลระบบ และลูกค้า โดยผู้ดูแลระบบสามารถจัดการข้อมูลต่างๆของระบบได้ เช่น การเพิ่มรายการสินค้า การจัดการข้อมูลลูกค้า การจัดการข้อมูลการสั่งซื้อ การดูรายงานต่างๆ สำหรับส่วน ของลูกค้าสามารถจัดการสั่งซื้อสินค้า การดูประวัติการสั่งซื้อ เป็นต้น และการจัดเก็บข้อมูลของระบบเว็บแสดง ได้ดังแผนภาพในรูปที่ 5



รูปที่ 3 Activity Diagram สำหรับลูกค้า



รูปที่ 4 Activity Diagram สำหรับเจ้าของร้าน



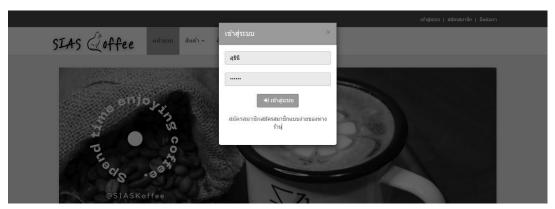
รูปที่ 5 แผนภาพ ER Diagram ระบบฐานข้อมูลของ ระบบเว็บร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์

3.ผลการออกแบบหน้าจอต่างๆของเว็บไซต์ร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์



รูปที่ 6 หน้าแรกของเว็บไซต์

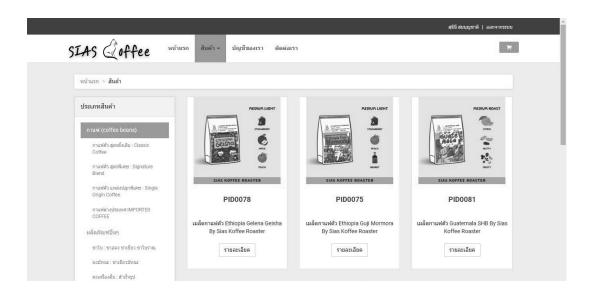
..... 664



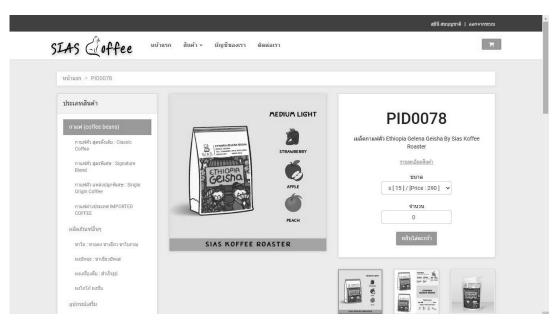
รูปที่ 7 หน้าจอเข้าสู่ระบบสมาชิก



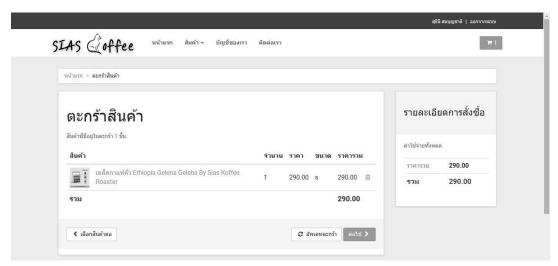
รูปที่ 8 หน้าจอหมวดสินค้าหลักและประเภท



รูปที่ 9 หน้าจอรายการสินค้า



รูปที่ 10 หน้าจอรายละเอียดสินค้า



รูปที่ 11 หน้าจอตระกร้าสินค้าและการสั่งซื้อ

ตอนที่ 2 ผลการประเมินความพึงพอใจจากประสิทธิภาพจากการทดสอบ

เมื่อการพัฒนาระบบเสร็จสิ้น ผู้วิจัยได้นำระบบเว็บไซต์ร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์ มาทำการ ทดสอบด้วยผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้อง โดยวิธีการเลือกกลุ่มตัวอย่างแบบเจาะจง คือ ผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านระบบ สารสนเทศจำนวน 3 คน และผู้ใช้งานซึ่งเป็นบุคคลทั่วไปจำนวน 10 คน เพื่อทำการประเมินความพึง พอใจต่อประสิทธิภาพของระบบทั้ง 5 ด้านดังนี้

- 1. ด้านความสมบูรณ์ของระบบ
- 2. ด้านความสอดคล้องของระบบ
- 3. ด้านความเหมาะสมของระบบ
- 4. ด้านการออกแบบส่วนติดต่อผู้ใช้งาน
- 5. ด้านความคิดสร้างสรรค์และประโยชน์

โดยมีผลการประเมินความพึงพอใจในประสิทธิภาพของระบบ ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 1

ตารางที่ 1 ตารางแสดงผลสรุปค่าระดับประเมินความพึงพอใจของผู้ใช้งาน

รายการ	ค่าเฉลี่ย (X)	ค่าเบี่ยงเบน	ความพึ่งพอใจ
		มาตรฐาน	
		(SD)	
1.ด้านความสมบูรณ์ของระบบ	3.60	0.51	มาก
2.ด้านความสอดคล้องของระบบ	4.10	0.73	มาก
3.ด้านความเหมาะสมของระบบ	3.80	0.78	มาก
4.ด้านการออกแบบส่วนติดต่อผู้ใช้งาน	4.20	0.91	มาก
5.ด้านความคิดสร้างสรรค์และประโยชน์	4.50	1.25	มากที่สุด
ค่าเฉลี่ย	4.04	0.84	มาก

จากการประเมินความพึงพอใจการทำงานของระบบที่ปรากฏในตารางที่ 1 โดยผู้เชี่ยวชาญ 3 คนและ ผู้ใช้ระบบ 10 คน ผลการประเมินที่ได้แสดงให้เห็นว่า เมื่อนำคะแนนเฉลี่ยของแต่ละด้านมาผ่านการคำนวณ วิธีการทางสถิติเพื่อหาค่าเฉลี่ย (Mean) และค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน พบว่าค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่เท่ากับ 4.04 ส่วนค่า เบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานเท่ากับ 0.84

สรุปและอภิปรายผลการวิจัย

1.ผลการวิจัยเรื่องการพัฒนาระบบสารสนเทศเว็บไซต์ร้านขายเมล็ดกาแฟออนไลน์โดยใช้หลักการ UML สามารถสรุปได้ว่า ระบบการทำงานของเว็บไซต์สามารถทำงานได้อย่างถูกต้อง สามารถออกแบบระบบ ได้ตรงกับความต้องการโดยได้ส่วนงานเป็น 2 ส่วนคือส่วนงานผู้ดูแลระบบหรือเจ้าของร้าน ซึ่ง 1) สามารถเข้าสู่ ระบบได้ด้วยบัญชีของผู้ดูแลระบบ 2)สามารถบันทึก แก้ไขและจัดการข้อมูลสินค้าได้ 3)สามารถบันทึก แก้ไข และจัดการข้อมูลการสั่งซื้อได้ 4)สามารถแสดงรายงานสถิติการสั่งซื้อได้ 5)สามารถออกใบเสร็จค่าสั่งซื้อได้ และส่วนของลูกค้า 1)สามารถสมัครเป็นสมาชิกได้ 2)สามารถเข้าสู่ระบบได้ด้วยบัญชีของลูกค้า 3)สามารถ เลือกรายการสินค้าและทำการสั่งซื้อได้ 4)สามารถแจ้งการชำระเงินได้

2. ผลการประเมินความพึงพอใจต่อการใช้งาน ด้านความคิดสร้างสรรค์และประโยชน์อยู่ในลำดับที่ 1 ค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 4.50 ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานเท่ากับ ความพึงพอใจอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับ งานวิจัยเรื่อง คุณภาพเว็บไซต์ร้านค้าออนไลน์ที่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจและการตัดสินใจซื้อของผู้บริโภค (จารุณี ศรีปฏิมาธรรม, 2558) และผลค่าเฉลี่ยโดยรวมทุกด้านเท่ากับ 4.04 และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานเท่ากับ 0.84 ซึ่งอยู่ในระดับมาก เป็นไปตามวัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัยที่วางไว้

ข้อเสนอแนะ

ในการวิจัยครั้งต่อไปควรปรับปรุงความเหมาะสมของการออกแบบเว็บไซต์ให้รองรับการใช้งานของ ลูกค้าผ่านระบบสมาร์ทโฟน และเพิ่มระบบการแจ้งเตือนระดับสินค้าคงคลังให้กับส่วนเจ้าของร้านหรือผู้ดูแล ระบบ

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แนวทางในการออกแบบหลักสูตรการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานเพื่อพัฒนาสมรรถนะของ บุคลากรด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน

Curriculum design of Aircraft maintenance management for the development of personnel competency in aircraft maintenance management

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาสมรรถนะที่ต้องการจากนักศึกษาผู้ที่สำเร็จการศึกษาใน สาขาวิชาช่างอากาศยานของสำนักงานคณะกรรมการอาชีวะศึกษา และสาขาวิชาที่เกี่ยวข้องเพื่อศึกษา แนวทางในการออกแบบหลักสูตรการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานเพื่อพัฒนาสมรรถนะของบุคลากร ด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานให้รองรับความต้องการของตลาดแรงงานในปัจจุบัน การวิจัยครั้ง นี้เป็นการศึกษาเชิงผสมผสาน โดยรวบรวมข้อมูลจากการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกจากผู้อำนวยการฝ่ายซ่อมบำรุง อากาศยานหรือเกี่ยวข้องจากสถานประกอบการที่มีประสบการณ์ และกลุ่มตัวอย่าง คือ ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษา ในสาขาช่างอากาศยาน ปีการศึกษา 2563-2565 จำนวน 226 คน โดยเครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการศึกษา คือ แบบ สัมภาษณ์กึ่งโครงสร้าง และแบบสอบถาม สถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้แก่ ค่าความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน

ผลการวิจัย พบว่า 1) ผู้ให้ข้อมูลสำคัญระบุว่าผู้ปฏิบัติงานตำแหน่งช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน จำเป็นต้องมีสมรรถนะ 3 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านความรู้ ด้านทักษะ และด้านทัศนคติ 2) ระดับความต้องการ สมรรถนะของผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับงานช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน โดยภาพรวมและรายด้าน อยู่ใน ระดับมาก โดยข้อเสนอแนะจากการศึกษาครั้งนี้ คือ ผู้พัฒนาหลักสูตรช่างอากาศยานอาจพิจารณาพัฒนา สมรรถนะผู้เรียนให้ตอบสนองต่อความต้องการของสถานประกอบการได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้น โดย พัฒนาถึงสมรรถนะด้านความรู้ของผู้เรียน ทักษะที่สำคัญในการปฏิบัติงาน และทัศนคติที่สำคัญในการ ประยุกต์ความรู้ และทักษะในการทำงานร่วมกับผู้อื่น อีกทั้งยังควรให้นักศึกษาฝึกประสบการณ์ในสถาน ประกอบการในระยะเวลาที่ยาวนานขึ้น จะช่วยให้ผู้ที่สำเร็จการศึกษามีทักษะและความรู้มากขึ้น

คำสำคัญ: หลักสูตรช่างซ่อมอากาศยาน ช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และสมรรถนะ

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Abstract

This research aims to study the competencies required of students who graduate in Aircraft Engineering Program of the Vocational Education Commission Office and related fields of study-to-study guidelines for designing aircraft maintenance management courses to develop the competencies of aircraft maintenance management personnel to support the needs of the current labor market. This research is a mixed methods study. The information was gathered from indepth interviews with aircraft maintenance directors or related establishments with experience. And the sample group is 226 graduates in the field of aircraft engineering in the academic year 2020-2022. The tools used in the study are semi-structured interviews and questionnaires. Statistics used in data analysis include frequency, percentage, mean, and deviation. standard ben

The results of the research found that 1) The key informant stated that the person working in the position of aircraft maintenance technician Competencies are required in three areas: knowledge, skills, and attitude. 2) Level of competency needs of graduates regarding aircraft maintenance technician work. Overall and each aspect at a high level the suggestion from this study is that aircraft mechanic course developers may consider developing student competencies to respond more effectively to the needs of the establishment. By developing the knowledge competency of the students. Important skills for performing work and important attitudes in the application of knowledge and skills in working with others It should also allow students to gain experience in the workplace for a longer period. It will help graduates to have more skills and knowledge.

Keywords: Aircraft Maintenance Course, Aircraft Technician, Competency

บทนำ

สิทธิขั้นพื้นฐานที่สำคัญและมีความจำเป็นต่อการพัฒนาประเทศเป็นต้นทุนทางปัญญาที่ สำคัญต่อการพัฒนาความสามารถศักยภาพและคุณลักษณะที่เหมาะสมในการดำรงชีวิตร่วมกับผู้อื่นใน สังคมหรือการประกอบอาชีพ คือ สิทธิในการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน ประเทศไทยได้ให้ความสำคัญด้าน การศึกษาในฐานะกลไกหลักในการพัฒนาประเทศมาโดยตลอด และเนื่องจากแผนการศึกษาแห่ง ชาติ ฉบับเดิมได้สิ้นสุดลง กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ โดยสำนักงานเลขาธิการสภาการศึกษาจึงได้จัดทำแผนการ ศึกษาแห่งชาติ พ.ศ. 2560-2579 เพื่อกำหนดเป้าหมายและทิศทางการบริหารการศึกษาของประเทศอัน มุ่งหวังให้คนไทยทุกคนได้รับการศึกษา สามารถเข้าถึงโอกาส และความเสมอภาค ทางการศึกษาที่มี คุณภาพ พัฒนาระบบการจัดการศึกษา ที่มีประสิทธิภาพ พัฒนากำลังคนให้มีความสามารถในการทำงาน ที่สอดคล้องกับความต้องการของตลาดแรงงาน และการพัฒนาประเทศ (กองนโยบายและแผน มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบุรีรัมย์, 2560) ทั้งนี้แผนการศึกษาแห่งชาติ พ.ศ. 2560-2579 ได้กำหนดยุทธศาสตร์ ในการพัฒนาการศึกษาไว้ โดยระบุถึงการผลิตและพัฒนากำลังคน การวิจัยและนวัตกรรม เพื่อสร้างขีด ความสามารถในการแข่งขันของประเทศ โดยมีเป้าหมายในการพัฒนา ได้แก่ 1) กำลังคนมีทักษะที่สำคัญ จำเป็นและมีสมรรถนะตรงตามความต้องการของ ตลาดงานและการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจและสังคมของ ประเทศ 2) สถาบันการศึกษาและหน่วยงานที่จัดการศึกษาผลิตบัณฑิตที่มีความ เชี่ยวชาญและเป็นเลิศ เฉพาะด้าน และ 3) การวิจัยและพัฒนาเพื่อสร้างองค์ความรู้ และนวัตกรรมที่สร้างผลผลิตและ มูลค่าเพิ่ม ทางเศรษฐกิจ การเปลี่ยนแปลงและการเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็วของทวีปเอเชีย การแข่งขันที่เพิ่มมากขึ้น รัฐบาล ได้กำหนดวิสัยทัศน์เชิงนโยบายการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจของประเทศไทย หรือ "ไทยแลนด์ 4.0" จากการ ขับเคลื่อนนี้ 10 อุตสาหกรรมเป้าหมาย ที่จะเป็นปัจจัยขับเคลื่อนเศรษฐกิจของประเทศในอนาคต ได้แก่ อุตสาหกรรมยานยนต์สมัยใหม่ อุตสาหกรรมอิเล็กทรอนิกส์อัจฉริยะ อุตสาหกรรมการท่องเที่ยวเชิงรายได้ดี และการท่องเที่ยวเชิงสุขภาพ การเกษตรและเทคโนโลยีชีวภาพ อุตสาหกรรมแปรรูปอาหาร อุตสาหกรรม หุ่นยนต์เพื่อการอุตสาหกรรม อุตสาหกรรมการบินและโลจิสติกส์ อุตสาหกรรมเชื้อเพลิงชีวภาพและเคมี ชีวภาพ อุตสาหกรรมดิจิทัล และอุตสาหกรรมการแพทย์ครบวงจร ซึ่งเป็นอุตสาหกรรมเดิม (First S-Curve) และอุตสาหกรรมใหม่ (New S-curve) ที่ประเทศไทยมีศักยภาพในการแข่งขัน (กระทรวงอุตสาหกรรม, 2561, Online) โดยจาก 10 อุตสาหกรรมเป้าหมาย อุตสาหกรรมการบินและโลจิสติกส์เป็นหนึ่งใน อุตสาหกรรมที่ได้รับความสนใจและมีโอกาสจะเกิดขึ้นจากนโยบายเขตพัฒนาพิเศษภาคตะวันออก หรือ Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) จากการพัฒนาท่าอากาศยานอู่ตะเภาเพื่อรองรับการท่องเที่ยว และ ธุรกิจศูนย์ซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน (Maintenance Repair Overhaul (MRO)) การพัฒนาอุตสาหกรรมและ แผนการที่ภาครัฐให้ความสนใจที่จะสร้างโอกาสทางธุรกิจและการสร้างรายได้อย่างมหาศาล นอกเหนือไปจากสนามบินและสายการบิน ยังมีธุรกิจอื่นๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องอีกจำนวนมาก

เนื่องจากทักษะที่ไม่ตรงตามความต้องการหรื่อเพียงพอกับความต้องการของตลาดงาน ทั้ง ความสามารถด้านภาษา และความรู้เฉพาะทางที่ไม่รองรับความต้องการของตลาดงาน จึงเป็นเรื่องสำคัญ ที่หน่วยงานและสถาบันที่เกี่ยวข้องจะต้องผลิตและพัฒนากำลังคนให้ตรงความต้องการของอาชีพต่าง ๆ ที่ เกี่ยวข้องกับอุตสาหกรรมการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานให้มีมาตรฐานและเป็นที่ยอมรับในระดับนานาชาติ (แผนการศึกษาแห่งชาติ, 2565)ในการปฏิบัติงานในสายการบิน หน่วยงานหรือกิจกรรมต่างๆ ฝ่ายซ่อม บำรุงอากาศยานถือว่าเป็นหน่วยงานที่ใหญ่ที่สุด การซ่อมบำรุงมีเป้าหมายทั้งเพื่อคงความต่อเนื่องความ สมควรเดินอากาศ (Continuing Airworthiness) และความเหมาะสมในค่าใช้จ่าย ซึ่งนำไปสู่การบริหาร

จัดการในการซ่อมบำรุงที่ต้องบูรณาการกิจกรรมต่าง ๆ ทั้งงานด้านการรักษามาตรฐานและคุณภาพงาน วิศวกรรมและวางแผน งานช่างเทคนิค และการบริหารการจัดการด้านพัสดุอากาศยานโดยกิจกรรมหลัก และสำคัญของฝ่ายซ่อมบำรุง ในการปฏิบัติงานในสายการบิน หน่วยงานหรือกิจกรรมต่างๆ ฝ่ายซ่อมบำรุง อากาศยานถือว่าเป็นหน่วยงานที่ใหญ่ที่สุด การซ่อมบำรุงมีเป้าหมายทั้งเพื่อคงความต่อเนื่องความสมควร เดินอากาศ (Continuing Airworthiness) และความเหมาะสมในค่าใช้จ่าย ซึ่งนำไปสู่การบริหารจัดการใน การซ่อมบำรุงที่ต้องบูรณาการกิจกรรมต่าง ๆ ทั้งงานด้านการรักษามาตรฐานและคุณภาพงานวิศวกรรม และวางแผน งานช่างเทคนิค และการบริหารการจัดการด้านพัสดุอากาศยานโดยกิจกรรมหลักและสำคัญ ของฝ่ายซ่อมบำรุง ผู้วิจัยจึงมีความสนใจแนวทางในการออกแบบหลักสูตรการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศ ยานเพื่อพัฒนาสมรรถนะของบุคลากรด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ซึ่งผลวิจัยสามารถนำไปใช้ ในการพัฒนาหลักสูตรให้สอดคล้องกับความต้องการของสถานประกอบการในปัจจุบัน

วัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัย

งานวิจัยฉบับนี้ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดวัตถุประสงค์สำหรับการจัดทำงานวิจัยดังนี้

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาสมรรถนะที่ต้องการจากผู้ที่สำเร็จการศึกษาในหลักสูตรระดับปวส. สาขาวิชาช่าง อากาศยานของกรมอาชีวะศึกษา และหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรเทียบเท่าระดับอนุปริญญา สาขาวิชาช่าง เครื่องบิน จากผู้ประกอบการ
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาแนวทางในการออกแบบหลักสูตรการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานเพื่อพัฒนา สมรรถนะของบุคลากรด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน

ระเบียบวิธีการวิจัย

การศึกษาแนวทางในการออกแบบหลักสูตรการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานเพื่อพัฒนา สมรรถนะของบุคลากรด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานในเรื่องของความรู้ ทักษะและทัศนคติ ตาม ความต้องการของตลาดแรงงาน ความต้องการของสถานประกอบการ โดยการวิจัยในครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิง ผสมผสาน (Mixed Methods Research) ประกอบด้วยการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (Qualitative Research) ศึกษาโดยการใช้วิธีการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก (In-Depth Interview) เพื่อเก็บข้อมูลเชิงคุณภาพ และการวิจัยเชิง ปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) โดยใช้แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire) เพื่อเก็บข้อมูลเชิงปริมาณ อธิบายรายละเอียดได้ดังนี้

การวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ

การวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ 1)ประชากร ในการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ได้กำหนดขอบเขตประชากรที่ใช้ในการศึกษา ได้แก่ ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาในหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพชั้นสูง (ปวส.) ประเภทวิชาอุตสาหกรรม สาขาวิชาช่างอากาศยาน และหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรเทียบเท่าระดับอนุปริญญา สาขาวิชานายช่าง บำรุงรักษาอากาศยาน ปีการศึกษา 2563-2565 จำนวน 517 คน 2) กลุ่มตัวอย่าง ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ คือ ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาในระดับอนุปริญญา หลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพชั้นสูง (ปวส.) ประเภทวิชา อุตสาหกรรม สาขาวิชาช่างอากาศยาน และหลักสูตรอนุปริญญา สาขาวิชานายช่างบำรุงรักษาอากาศยาน

ปีการศึกษา 2563-2565 จำนวน 226 คน โดยใช้สูตรการคำนวณขนาดกลุ่มตัวอย่างของ Taro Yamane (1973)

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากการวิจัยนี้ มีการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลแบ่งเป็น 2 ส่วน ได้แก่ ข้อมูลปฐมภูมิ (Primary data) เป็นการเก็บข้อมูลสัมภาษณ์จากผู้ให้ข้อมูลสำคัญจำนวน 8 ชุด นำไป วิเคราะห์เพื่อสร้างเครื่องมือแบบสอบถาม และข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถามจากกลุ่มประชากร 226 ชุด ข้อมูล ทุติยภูมิ (Secondary data) เป็นข้อมูลที่ได้จากการศึกษาแนวคิดและทฤษฎี แหล่งข้อมูลสื่อสิ่งพิมพ์ บทความจากอินเทอร์เน็ต และงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง โดยแบ่งได้ดังนี้

การวิเคราะห์เนื้อหา (Content Analysis) โดยการสร้างข้อสรุปจากข้อมูลที่ได้ทำการการศึกษาจาก แนวคิด ทฤษฎี เอกสาร และงานวิจัยต่างๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง เพื่อนำไปหาข้อสรุป และนำมาใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ ข้อมูล ตามกรอบแนวคิดการวิจัยที่ได้กำหนดไว้ โดยการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลแบบสร้างข้อสรุปแบบอุปนัย (Analytic Induction) เป็นการรวบรวมข้อมูลที่ได้รับจากการสัมภาษณ์ แล้วนำมาสรุปเรียบเรียงความ คิดเห็นของผู้ให้ข้อมูลแต่ละคนที่ได้ให้ข้อมูลต่างๆ หลังจากนั้นจึงนำมาวิเคราะห์แต่ละกลุ่มสมรรถนะ เพื่อ ทำการสรุปตามวัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัยที่กำหนดไว้ในกรอบการวิจัยเพื่อแสวงหาองค์ความรู้ใหม่ที่ได้รับ จากการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ โดยวิเคราะห์ออกมาเป็นตารางแสดงในแต่ละสมรรถนะ

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงปริมาณ วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลด้วยสถิติค่าความถี่ และ ค่าร้อยละ เกี่ยวกับระดับความต้องการสมรรถนะที่มีในผู้ที่สำเร็จการศึกษาหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพ ชั้นสูง (ปวส.) ประเภทวิชาอุตสาหกรรม สาขาวิชาช่างอากาศยาน ในสถาบันอาชีวศึกษาภายใต้การดูแล ของสำนักงานคณะกรรมการอาชีวศึกษา และหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรเทียบเท่าระดับอนุปริญญา สาขาวิชาช่างเครื่องบิน สถาบันการบินพลเรือน ปีการศึกษา 2563 - 2566 โดยการหาค่าเฉลี่ย และค่าส่วน เบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน

สรุปผลการวิจัย

การวิจัยเรื่อง "แนวทางในการออกแบบหลักสูตรการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานเพื่อพัฒนา สมรรถนะของบุคลากรด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน" ให้รองรับความต้องการของตลาดแรงงาน ในปัจจุบัน ซึ่งผลวิจัยสามารถนำไปใช้ในการพัฒนาหน่วยการเรียนรู้ เนื้อหาในหลักสูตรให้สอดคล้องกับ ความต้องการของสถานประกอบการในปัจจุบัน การศึกษาวิจัยนี้ใช้วิธีการวิจัยเชิงผสมผสาน ประกอบด้วย การวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพและเชิงปริมาณ โดยการศึกษาเชิงคุณภาพใช้การวิเคราะห์เนื้อหา (Content Analysis) พรรณนาข้อสรุป จากการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกจากผู้อำนวยการฝ่ายซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานหรือผู้เกี่ยวข้องจาก สถานประกอบการที่มีรูปแบบแตกต่างกัน และมีประสบการณ์ เป็นจำนวน 8 คน จาก 8 สถานประกอบการ ทั้งภาครัฐ และ ภาคเอกชน ประกอบด้วยศูนย์ซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานขนาดกลางและขนาดใหญ่ อากาศยาน ปีกหมุน ศูนย์ซ่อมบำรุงอุปกรณ์ส่วนประกอบอากาศยาน และสายการบิน และใช้สถิติเชิงพรรณนา (Descriptive statistics) ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถาม จากกลุ่มประชากร คือ ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษา ในหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพชั้นสูง (ปวส.) ประเภทวิชาอุตสาหกรรม สาขาวิชาช่างอากาศยาน สถาบันอาชีวศึกษาภายใต้การคูแลของสำนักงานคณะกรรมการอาชีวศึกษา และหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตร

เทียบเท่าระดับอนุปริญญา สาขาวิชาช่างเครื่องบิน สถาบันการบินพลเรือน ปีการศึกษา 2563 - 2565 จำนวน 517 คน (สำนักงานคณะกรรมการการอาชีวศึกษา, 2565) โดยกลุ่มตัวอย่าง คือ ผู้ที่สำเร็จ การศึกษาหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพชั้นสูง ประเภทวิชาอุตสาหกรรม สาขาวิชาช่างอากาศยานใน สถาบันอาชีวศึกษาภายใต้การดูแลของสำนักงานคณะกรรมการอาชีวศึกษา และหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตร เทียบเท่าระดับอนุปริญญา สาขาวิชาช่างเครื่องบิน สถาบันการบินพลเรือน ปีการศึกษา 2563 - 2565 จำนวน 226 คน ผู้วิจัยสรปผลการวิเคราะห์เป็น 2 ส่วนดังนี้

ผลการศึกษาเชิงคุณภาพ ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการสัมภาษณ์เพื่อหาสมรรถนะด้านความรู้ ทักษะ และทัศนคติ ด้าน การจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานที่ต้องการจากนักศึกษาที่สำเร็จการศึกษาหลักสูตรปวส. ประเภทวิชา อุตสาหกรรม สาขาวิชาช่างอากาศยาน ในสถาบันอาชีวศึกษาภายใต้การดูแลของสำนักงานคณะกรรมการ อาชีวศึกษา และ หลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรเทียบเท่าระดับอนุปริญญา สาขาวิชาช่างเครื่องบิน สถาบันการ บินพลเรือน จากผู้ประกอบการ รวมถึงข้อเสนอแนะ เพื่อเป็นแนวทางในการพัฒนาหลักสูตรให้ตอบสนอง ต่อความต้องการของสถานประกอบการ โดยการสัมภาษณ์ผู้อำนวยการฝ่ายช่อมบำรุงอากาศยานหรือ เกี่ยวข้องจากสถานประกอบการที่มีประสบการณ์ จำนวน 8 แห่ง โดยสรุปได้ดังนี้

สมรรถนะด้านความรู้ ควรมี ความรู้พื้นฐานโครงสร้างองค์กร ความรู้พื้นฐานด้านกฎหมายที่ เกี่ยวข้องกับช่างซ่อมอากาศยาน และแนวทางในการสอบใบอนุญาติ ทั้งในระดับประเทศและนานาชาติ ความรู้พื้นฐานคู่มือการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน (Aircraft Maintenance Manual; AMM) หมายเลขบท มาตรฐานที่ใช้สำหรับเครื่องบินพาณิชย์ (ATA Chapters) ความรู้เกี่ยวกับระบบบริหารนิรภัยการบิน (Safety Management System; SMS) ความรู้พื้นฐานการวางแผนการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน (Aircraft Maintenance Planning) ความรู้พื้นฐานเอกสารเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ความรู้พื้นฐานในการจดบันทึกรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับอากาศยานในเอกสารเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุง ความรู้พื้นฐานเอกสารเกี่ยวกับ วัสดุ อุปกรณ์ และเครื่องมือ ทักษะในการใช้ ภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อการสื่อสาร ทักษะในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษในการอ่าน ทักษะในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษในการ เขียนบันทึก และรายงานผล ทักษะในการใช้คู่มืออ้างอิง และทักษะในการใช้เครื่องมือช่าง

สมรรถนะด้านทัศนคติ ควรมี การตระหนักรู้ถึงบทบาทหน้าที่และความรับผิดชอบของตำแหน่งช่าง ช่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และตำแหน่งอื่นๆที่เกี่ยวข้อง การตระหนักถึงผลลัพธ์ที่จะเกิดจากการปฏิบัติงานใน เรื่องความปลอดภัยทั้งต่อตนเอง เพื่อนร่วมงาน และอากาศยาน การตระหนักถึงความเปลี่ยนแปลงที่ สามารถเปลี่ยนแปลงได้เสมอ จากกฎหมายเกี่ยวกับการบิน รูปแบบการทำงาน และข้อมูลในคู่มือจาก ผู้ผลิตอากาศยาน การเห็นถึงความจำเป็นในการอ้างอิงข้อมูลจากคู่มือเพื่อปฏิบัติงานอยู่เสมอไม่ใช้การ ท่องจำ การสามารถใช้คู่มืออ้างอิงได้ถูกต้องตามวัตถุประสงค์ของคู่มือ และถูกต้องตามชิ้นงานที่ต้องปฏิบัติ และการสามารถเลือกใช้เครื่องมือได้ถูกต้องตามคำแนะนำในคู่มือ และตรวจสอบเครื่องมือก่อนใช้งานตาม หลักปฏิบัติ

ผลการศึกษาเชิงปริมาณ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศชาย จำนวน 203 คน คิดเป็นร้อย ละ 89.8 รองลงมาคือเพศหญิง จำนวน 23 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 10.2 โดยส่วนใหญ่มีช่วงอายุ 20-25 ปี จำนวน 212 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 93.8 รองลงมา คือ ช่วงอายุต่ำกว่า 20 ปี และช่วงอายุ 25 ปี ขึ้นไป จำนวน เท่ากันอย่างละ 7 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 3.1 ส่วนใหญ่สำเร็จการศึกษาจากหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพ ชั้นสูง (ปวส.) สาขาวิชาช่างอากาศยาน วิทยาลัยเทคนิค จำนวน 197 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 87.2 รองลงมา คือ หลักสูตรเทียบเท่าอนุปริญญา หลักสูตรนายช่างภาคพื้นดิน สาขาวิชาช่างเครื่องบิน สถาบันการบินพล เรือน จำนวน 29 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 12.8 โดยส่วนใหญ่สำเร็จการศึกษาในปีการศึกษา 2564 จำนวน 106 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 46.9 รองลงมาคือ ปีการศึกษา 2563 จำนวน 77 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 34.1 และน้อยที่สุด คือ ปีการศึกษา 2565 จำนวน 43 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 19.0 ตามลำดับ และผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่ เป็นผู้ว่างงาน หรือมีสายงานอื่น จำนวน 150 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 66.4 รองลงมาคือ ผู้มีตำแหน่งงานปัจจุบัน เป็นตำแหน่งงานอื่นในสถานประกอบการเกี่ยวกับการบิน จำนวน 45 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 19.9 และน้อย ที่สุด คือ ช่างช่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน จำนวน 31 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 13.7 ตามลำดับ โดยข้อมูลสมรรถนะของ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามเทียบจากสมรรถนะที่สถานประกอบการพึงประสงค์ พบว่า ระดับความต้องการสมรรถ นะของผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับงานช่างช่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน โดยภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมาก (x = 4.15,SD=0.720) เมื่อเรียงลำดับความต้องการจากมากไปน้อย คือด้านความรู้ อยู่ในระดับมาก (x = 4.20, SD=0.707) รองลงมาคือ ด้านทักษะ อยู่ในระดับมาก (x = 4.14, SD=0.721) และน้อยที่สุด คือ ด้าน ทัศนคติ อยู่ในระดับมาก (x = 4.12, SD=0.734) ตามลำดับ

ผลการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับระดับความต้องการสมรรถนะของผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาจากหลักสูตรช่างซ่อม บำรุงอากาศยานมีระดับความต้องการสมรรถนะเกี่ยวกับการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน โดยภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อเรียงลำดับความต้องการจากมากไปน้อย คือ ด้านความรู้ ด้านทักษะ และด้านทัศนคติ ตามลำดับ สามารถสรุปแยกเป็นรายด้านดังนี้

ด้านความรู้ ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาจากหลักสูตรช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานมีระดับความต้องการในการ พัฒนาสมรรถนะด้านความรู้อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อเรียงลำดับความต้องการจากมากไปน้อย คือ ความรู้ พื้นฐานภาษาอังกฤษทางเทคนิคเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน เช่น ชื่อเครื่องมือ ชื่อชิ้นส่วนอากาศยาน ชื่อระบบพื้นฐานอากาศยานและศัพท์เทคนิค เป็นต้น รองลงมาคือ ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับรายการแสดง ความแตกต่างไปจากมาตรฐานของอากาศยาน (Configuration Deviation List; CDL) ความรู้พื้นฐาน เอกสาร และ ใบรับรองที่เกี่ยวกับอะไหล่อากาศยาน วัสดุ อุปกรณ์ และเครื่องมือเช่น FAA from 8130, EASA from 1,CAAT from 1 เป็นต้น ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับใบรับรอง และเอกสารด้านการบิน เช่น Certificate of Registration (C of R), Certificate of Airworthiness (C of A) เป็นต้น ความรู้พื้นฐานการ วางแผนการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน (Aircraft Maintenance Planning) ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับการจัดเก็บ วัสดุ อุปกรณ์ ชิ้นส่วนอากาศยาน และเครื่องมือ เช่น เอกสารรับรอง Serviceable/Unserviceable Tag อายุการเก็บรักษา (Shelf Life) และวิธีการเก็บรักษา เป็นต้น อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับ กฎหมายด้านการบิน เช่น กฎหมายเกี่ยวกับศูนย์ซ่อมอากาศยาน กฎหมายเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศ ยาน และกฎหมายเกี่ยวกับใบอนุญาตช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับเอกสารที่ใช้ในการ ซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน เช่น Job Card Work Card หรือ Aircraft Log Book/เอกสารการเก็บประวัติการ ซ่อมบำรุง/การจดบันทึกการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน/เอกสารคำสั่งสมควรเดินอากาศ (Airworthiness Directives; AD)/เอกสารการบริการทางเทคนิค มีความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับรายการอุปกรณ์ขั้นต่ำ (Minimum Equipment List; MEL) ความรู้พื้นฐานการใช้คู่มือเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน เช่น AMM, AMP, TSM, IPC เป็นต้น ความรู้เกี่ยวกับบทบาทหน้าที่ของช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และ ตำแหน่งที่เกี่ยวข้องใน

องค์กร เช่น Planner Store และ Ground Support เป็นต้น ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับโครงสร้างองค์กรและ การดำเนินการศูนย์ซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับเครื่องมือ-การตรวจสอบ การดูแลรักษา เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ความรู้เกี่ยวกับระบบบริหารนิรภัยการบิน (Safety Management System; SMS) ความรู้เกี่ยวกับหมายเลขบทมาตรฐานที่ใช้สำหรับเครื่องบินพาณิชย์ (Air Transport Association (ATA) Chapters) ความรู้พื้นฐานด้านการจัดการความเสี่ยง (Risk Assessment) และความรู้พื้นฐานวิศวกรรมการบิน ตามลำดับ

ด้านทักษะ ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาจากหลักสูตรช่างช่อมบำรุงอากาศยานมีระดับความต้องการในการ พัฒนาสมรรถนะด้านทักษะอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อเรียงลำดับความต้องการจากมากไปน้อย คือ ทักษะในการ ใช้เครื่องมือช่างช่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน รองลงมาคือ ทักษะในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ เพื่อการอ่าน/เพื่อการ สื่อสาร/การเขียนบันทึก และรายงานผล ทักษะในการใช้เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศและคอมพิวเตอร์ ทักษะใน การใช้คู่มืออ้างอิงในการปฏิบัติงานการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ทักษะในการลำดับความสำคัญของการ ทำงาน ทักษะในการนำเสนอแผนงานและผลงาน และทักษะด้านภาวะผู้นำ (Leadership Skill) ตามลำดับ

ด้านทัศนคติ ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาจากหลักสูตรช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานมีระดับความต้องการในการ พัฒนาสมรรถนะด้านทัศนคติอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อเรียงลำดับความต้องการจากมากไปน้อย คือ ความ รับผิดชอบในการปฏิบัติงานอย่างถูกต้อง และมีคุณภาพ รองลงมาคือ ทัศนคติที่ดีในการทำงานเป็นทีม รับ ฟังความคิดเห็นเพื่อนำมาปรับใช้ และพัฒนาศักยภาพของตัวเองและเพื่อนร่วมงาน ทัศนคติด้านการ ปรับตัวให้เข้ากับสภาพแวดล้อมในการทำงานที่ตารางเวลามีการเปลี่ยนแปลงอยู่เสมอ รูปแบบการ ปฏิบัติงาน หรือกฎข้อบังคับ และปรับตัวภายใต้การเปลี่ยนแปลง ความตระหนักรู้ด้านความปลอดภัย จาก ผลลัพธ์ที่เกิดจากการปฏิบัติงานทั้งต่อตนเอง เพื่อนร่วมงาน และอากาศยาน ความสามารถในการใช้คู่มือ อ้างอิงได้ถูกต้องตามวัตถุประสงค์ของคู่มือและถูกต้องตามชิ้นงานที่ต้องปฏิบัติ โดยอ้างอิงระบบอ้างอิง ด้วย ATA Chapters ความสามารถในการวิเคราะห์ความหมายของรายงานที่ได้รับจากนักบิน ลูกเรือ และ ช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานท่านอื่น ทักษะในการนำเสนอแผนงาน และผลงาน ความสามารถในการจัดสรร พื้นที่ในการทำงานโดยให้ความสำคัญถึงความปลอดภัยและประสิทธิภาพในการทำงาน ความตระหนักรู้ถึง บทบาทหน้าที่และความรับผิดชอบของตำแหน่งช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และตำแหน่งอื่นๆที่เกี่ยวข้อง ทัศนคติที่ดีในการแสดงความเห็น (Speak Up Culture) ที่มีประโยชน์ต่อส่วนรวม และองค์กร ความสามารถในการใช้เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ หรือคอมพิวเตอร์เพื่อเข้าถึงคู่มืออ้างอิงอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ ความสามารถในการสื่อสารส่งต่อข้อมูลระหว่างเพื่อนร่วมงาน และแผนกอื่นๆที่เกี่ยวข้อง และทักษะในการ ลำดับความสำคัญของการทำงาน ตามลำดับ

อภิปรายผลการศึกษา

การอภิปรายผลของข้อมูลต่างๆที่ได้จากการศึกษาเรื่อง "แนวทางในการออกแบบหลักสูตรการ จัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานเพื่อพัฒนาสมรรถนะของบุคลากรด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศ ยาน" สามารถอภิปรายผลจากผลการศึกษาวิจัยได้ดังนี้

1. สมรรถนะด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานตามความต้องการของสถานประกอบการ ผลจากการศึกษาสมรรถนะด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานตามความต้องการของสถาน ประกอบการพบว่า สถานประกอบการมีความต้องการสมรรถนะทั้ง 3 ด้าน ได้แก่ ความรู้ ทักษะและ ทัศนคติ ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก และมีความเชื่อมั่นว่า สมรรถนะด้านทักษะการใช้เครื่องมือช่างซ่อมบำรุง อากาศยานขั้นพื้นฐานที่ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาจากหลักสูตรช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานมีนั้นเพียงพอต่อการ พัฒนาต่อยอดโดยหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องภายในสถานประกอบการเอง รายละเอียดสมรรถนะที่สถาน ประกอบการและผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาจากหลักสูตรช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานการต้องการในระดับมากที่สุดได้ อธิบายไว้แยกตามสมรรถนะทั้ง 3 ด้านในบทที่ 4 และบทที่ 5 ข้างต้น

ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาจากหลักสูตรช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานมีระดับความต้องการสมรรถนะเกี่ยวกับ การจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานโดยภาพรวม อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อเรียงลำดับความต้องการจากมากไป ้น้อย คือ ด้านความรู้ ด้านทักษะ และด้านทัศนคติ ตามลำดับ ทั้งนี้อาจเป็นเพราะผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วน ใหญ่เห็นถึงความสำคัญของความรู้ที่จะต้องนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ในการทำงานเกี่ยวกับงานช่างซ่อมบำรุง อากาศยาน โดยเล็งเห็นว่าตนเองมีความต้องการความรู้พื้นฐานภาษาอังกฤษทางเทคนิคเกี่ยวกับการซ่อม บำรุงอากาศยาน เช่น ชื่อเครื่องมือ ชื่อชิ้นส่วนอากาศยาน ชื่อระบบพื้นฐานอากาศยานและศัพท์เทคนิค เป็นต้น รองลงมาคือ ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับรายการแสดงความแตกต่างไปจากมาตรฐานของอากาศยาน (Configuration Deviation List; CDL) ความรู้พื้นฐานเอกสาร และ ใบรับรองที่เกี่ยวกับอะไหล่อากาศยาน วัสดุ อุปกรณ์ และเครื่องมือเช่น FAA from 8130, EASA from 1,CAAT from 1 เป็นต้น ความรู้พื้นฐาน เกี่ยวกับใบรับรอง และเอกสารด้านการบิน เช่น Certificate of Registration (C of R), Certificate of Airworthiness (C of A) เป็นต้น ความรู้พื้นฐานการวางแผนการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน (Aircraft Maintenance Planning) ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับการจัดเก็บวัสดุ อุปกรณ์ ชิ้นส่วนอากาศยาน และ เครื่องมือ เช่น เอกสารรับรอง Serviceable / Unserviceable Tag อายุการเก็บรักษา (Shelf Life) และ วิธีการเก็บรักษา เป็นต้น อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับกฎหมายด้านการบิน เช่น กฎหมาย เกี่ยวกับศูนย์ซ่อมอากาศยาน กฦหมายเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และกฦหมายเกี่ยวกับใบอนุญาต ช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับเอกสารที่ใช้ในการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน เช่น Job Card Work Card หรือ Aircraft Log Book / เอกสารการเก็บประวัติการซ่อมบำรุง / การจดบันทึกการซ่อมบำรุง อากาศยาน / เอกสารคำสั่งสมควรเดินอากาศ (Airworthiness Directives; AD) / เอกสารการบริการทาง เทคนิค มีความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับรายการอุปกรณ์ขั้นต่ำ (Minimum Equipment List; MEL) ความรู้พื้นฐาน การใช้คู่มือเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน เช่น AMM, AMP, TSM, IPC เป็นต้น ความรู้เกี่ยวกับบทบาท หน้าที่ของช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และตำแหน่งที่เกี่ยวข้องในองค์กร เช่น Planner, Store และ Ground Support เป็นต้น ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับโครงสร้างองค์กรและการดำเนินการศูนย์ซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ความรู้พื้นฐานเกี่ยวกับเครื่องมือ การตรวจสอบ การดูแลรักษา เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน ความรู้เกี่ยวกับระบบบริหารนิรภัยการบิน (Safety Management System; SMS) ความรู้เกี่ยวกับหมายเลข บทมาตรฐานที่ใช้สำหรับเครื่องบินพาณิชย์ (Air Transport Association (ATA) Chapters) ความรู้พื้นฐาน ด้านการจัดการความเสี่ยง (Risk Assessment) และความรู้พื้นฐานวิศวกรรมการบิน ตามลำดับ ในขณะที่ ด้านทัศนคติ และด้านทักษะก็มีความต้องการในระดับมากเช่นกัน อาจเป็นเพราะว่าทักษะและทัศนคติใน การทำงานมีความสำคัญต่อการทำงานร่วมกับผู้อื่น การทำงานเป็นทีม ตลอดจนการนำเสนอผลการทำงาน ต่างๆ โดยสอดคล้องกับผลการศึกษาของนพภัสสร ศรีเบ็ญรัตน์ (2565) ศึกษาแนวทางพัฒนาสมรรถนะ

นักศึกษาหลักสูตรนายช่างภาคพื้นดิน สถาบันการบินพลเรือน เพื่อตอบสนองความต้องการของสถาน ประกอบการ พบว่า สถานประกอบการมีความต้องการสมรรถนะด้านความรู้ ทักษะ และทัศนคติ โดยมี ความต้องการสมรรถนะด้านทัศนคติมากที่สุด ประกอบด้วย ทัศนคติด้านความปลอดภัยในการทำงาน การ ทำงานร่วมกับผู้อื่น ความรับผิดชอบในการปฏิบัติหน้าที่ ความซื่อสัตย์ วินัยในการทำงาน และการพัฒนา ตนเองเพื่อปรับตัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับวิชาชีพ รองลงมา คือ สมรรถนะด้านความรู้ ได้แก่ ความรู้ด้านการบำรุงรักษาอากาศยาน วิศวกรรมอากาศยาน ระบบบริหารนิรภัยการบิน (SMS) Fuel Tank Safety / CDCCL กฎหมายและข้อกำหนดด้านการบิน ความรู้พื้นฐานด้านการบินทั่วไป และสมรรถนะด้าน ทักษะ ได้แก่ ทักษะการจัดการการแก้ไขปัญหา โดยใช้ความรู้และประสบการณ์เพื่อการตัดสินใจในการ ทำงานที่ถูกต้อง ทักษะทางเทคนิคในการปฏิบัติงาน ทักษะด้านภาษาและการสื่อสาร การคิดเชิงวิเคราะห์ เพื่อหาสาเหตุและแก้ไขปัญหาทางเทคนิค และทักษะการสังเกต เพื่อประสิทธิภาพและความปลอดภัยใน การทำงาน นอกจากนี้ยังสอดคล้องกับผลการศึกษาของสัมฤทธิ์ เทียนดำ (2560) วิจัยเรื่อง สมรรถนะที่ จำเป็นต่อการประกอบวิชาชีพของบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยสยาม พบว่า 1) สมรรถนะที่ จำเป็นต่อการประกอบวิชาชีพของบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยสยาม ภาควิชาการบัญชี ได้แก่ ความรู้ด้านบัญชีและการเงิน การติดต่อประสานงาน ความรับผิดชอบในหน้าที่การงาน การใช้โปรแกรม สำเร็จรูปได้ดี มีความซื่อสัตย์ และรับฟังข้อเสนอแนะ 2) สมรรถนะที่จำเป็นต่อการประกอบวิชาชีพของ บัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยสยามภาควิชาการเงินและการธนาคาร ได้แก่ ความรู้ด้านการเงิน การแก้ปัญหาอย่างเป็นระบบ การทำงานเป็นทีม การใช้โปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปได้ดี และมีความซื่อสัตย์ 3) สมรรถนะที่จำเป็นต่อการประกอบวิชาชีพของบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจมหาวิทยาลัยสยาม ภาควิชา การตลาด ได้แก่ ความรู้ด้านการตลาด การแก้ปัญหาอย่างเป็นระบบ การทำงานเป็นทีม การใช้โปรแกรม สำเร็จรูปได้ดี และความอดทนในการทำงาน 4) สมรรถนะที่จำเป็นต่อการประกอบวิชาชีพของบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยสยามภาควิชาการจัดการทั่วไป ได้แก่ มีความรู้ตรงกับงานที่ทำ มีทักษะใน การสังเกต การวางแผนธุรกิจ การใช้โปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปได้ดี มีความซื่อสัตย์และมีคุณธรรม 5) สมรรถนะที่ จำเป็นต่อการประกอบวิชาชีพของบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยสยาม ภาควิชาการจัดการธุรกิจ ระหวางประเทศ ได้แก่ ความรู้ด้านส่งออกและนำเข้า การติดต่อประสานที่ดี มีความรับผิดชอบต่อหน้าที่ สามารถทำการตลาดออนไลน์ได้ดี และมีความละเอียดรอบคอบ โดยสมรรถนะด้านความรู้ ประกอบด้วย โครงสร้างองค์กรและการดำเนินการศูนย์ซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน กฎหมายด้านการบิน เช่น กฎหมายเกี่ยวกับ ศูนย์ซ่อมอากาศยาน กฎหมายเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และกฎหมายเกี่ยวกับใบอนุญาตช่าง ซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน หมายเลขบทมาตรฐานที่ใช้สำหรับเครื่องบินพาณิชย์ (Air Transport Association (ATA) Chapters ระบบบริหารนิรภัยการบิน (Safety Management System; SMS) คู่มือการซ่อมบำรุง อากาศยาน (Aircraft Maintenance Manual; AMM) การวางแผนการซ่อมบ้ำรุงอากาศยาน (Aircraft Maintenance Planning) รวมถึงความรู้พื้นฐานจากเอกสารเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน หรือ เอกสาร ที่ใช้ประกอบการปฏิบัติงาน เช่น ใบงาน (Job Card หรือ Work Order) หรือ Log Book นอกจากนี้ยังมี ผู้ประกอบการบางส่วนระบุว่าผู้ปฏิบัติงานในตำแหน่งที่เกี่ยวข้องกับช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานควรมีความรู้ เกี่ยวกับบทบาทหน้าที่ของช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และบทบาทหน้าที่ของตำแหน่งงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง การจด บันทึกรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับอากาศยานในเอกสารเกี่ยวกับการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานการจัดเก็บวัสดุ

์ อุปกรณ์ ชิ้นส่วนอากาศยาน และเครื่องมือ เช่น เอกสารรับรองServiceable / Unserviceable Tag อายุการ เก็บรักษา (Shelf Life) และวิธีการเก็บรักษา 2) สมรรถนะด้านทักษะ ได้แก่ ทักษะในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ เพื่อการสื่อสาร การเขียนบันทึกผล และการรายงานผล การใช้เครื่องมือช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน การใช้ เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ หรือ อุปกรณ์คอมพิวเตอร์ การมีภาวะผู้นำ (Leadership Skill) สามารถทำการ นำเสนคแผนงาน ผลงาน และสามารถวางแผนงานคย่างมีระบบได้คย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ และ 3) สมรรถนะ ด้านความสามารถในการประยุกต์ใช้ และความรับผิดชอบหรือทัศนคติ ได้แก่ ความตระหนักรู้ถึง ความสำคัญของหน้าที่และความรับผิดชอบของตำแหน่งช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน และตำแหน่งอื่นๆ ที่ เกี่ยวข้อง มีความสามารถในการใช้คู่มืออ้างอิงได้ถูกต้องตามวัตถุประสงค์ของคู่มือและถูกต้องตามชิ้นงาน ที่ต้องปฏิบัติ ความตระหนักรู้ด้านความปลอดภัย (Safety Awareness) รับรู้ถึงผลจากการปฏิบัติงานที่ อาจจะทำให้เกิดความไม่ปลอดภัยเป็นอันดับแรก ความสามารถในการเป็นผู้นำในการปฏิบัติงานและมี ความคิดสร้างสรรค์ รวมถึงสามารถทำงานเป็นทีมได้ ทั้งนี้อาจเป็นเพราะสมรรถนะทั้ง 3 ด้าน มีความ จำเป็นต่อการปฏิบัติงานในตำแหน่งช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานในสถานการณ์จริง สอดคล้องกับแนวคิด เกี่ยวกับสมรรถนะของรชต กฤตธรรมวรรณ และคณะ (2564) ได้กล่าวไว้ว่าองค์ประกอบของสมรรถนะ ประกอบด้วย 1) ความรู้ทางทฤษฎี (Basic) เป็นองค์ความรู้ (Knowledge) ที่บุคคลนั้นมีอยู่เป็นความรู้ที่ เกิดจากความเข้าใจเองมาแต่กำเนิด เป็นความรู้ที่เกิดจากการศึกษาเรียนรู้ในรูปแบบต่างๆ จากการค้นคว้า การวิจัย และจากการเรียนรู้ด้วยตนเองตามอัธยาศัย 2) ความรู้ทางปฏิบัติทักษะ (Skill) เป็นความสามารถ ที่ได้รับการฝึกฝนจนเกิดความซ้านาญเฉพาะตัวขึ้น และสามารถนำไปปฏิบัติงานได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ ทักษะนี้เกิดขึ้นได้ทั้งจากพรสวรรค์ที่ติดตัวมาแต่กำเนิด ตลอดจนการศึกษาและฝึกฝนเป็นประจำ และ 3) ความรู้เพื่อพัฒนาทัศนคติ (Attitude) เป็นแนวความคิดส่วนบุคคลคือกรอบ ความคิด ค่านิยม การรับรู้ และ สิ่งที่ยึดถือส่วนตัวที่มีต่อเรื่องใดเรื่องหนึ่ง ซึ่งเป็นการตีความ ส่วนบุคคล รวมถึงคุณสมบัติประจำตัว คือ คุณสมบัติส่วนบุคคลที่รวมถึงบุคลิกลักษณะ นิสัย ใจคอ ตลอดจนการกระทำต่างๆ ที่ทำจนเกิดเป็น พฤติกรรมเฉพาะบุคคลนั้นขึ้น รวมไปถึง ความสามารถต่างๆ ของบุคคลนั้น รวมถึงความเชื่อ ตลอดจน บรรทัดฐานของตน ซึ่งส่งผลต่อ การกระทำ คำพูด และพฤติกรรมที่แสดงออกมาได้ ดังนั้นการพัฒนา หลักสูตรช่างซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานควรเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพของการพัฒนาผู้เรียนให้มีทักษะที่สำคัญและ จำเป็นอันจะทำให้ตอบสนองซึ่งความต้องการของสถานประกอบการจากผลการศึกษาข้างต้น โดย สอดคล้องกับผลการศึกษาของนพภัสสร ศรีเบ็ณรัตน์ (2565) ศึกษาแนวทางพัฒนาสมรรถนะนักศึกษา หลักสุตรนายช่างภาคพื้นดิน สถาบันการบินพลเรือน เพื่อตอบสนองความต้องการของสถานประกอบการ พบว่า สถานประกอบการมีความต้องการสมรรถนะด้านความรู้ ทักษะ และทัศนคติ โดยมีความต้องการ สมรรถนะด้านทัศนคติมากที่สุด ประกอบด้วย ทัศนคติด้านความปลอดภัยในการทำงาน การทำงานร่วมกับ ผู้อื่น ความรับผิดชอบในการปฏิบัติหน้าที่ ความซื่อสัตย์ วินัยในการทำงาน และการพัฒนาตนเองเพื่อ ปรับตัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับวิชาชีพ รองลงมา คือ สมรรถนะด้านความรู้ ได้แก่ ความรู้ด้าน การบำรุงรักษาอากาศยาน วิศวกรรมอากาศยาน ระบบบริหารนิรภัยการบิน (SMS) Fuel Tank Safety / CDCCL กฎหมายและข้อกำหนดด้านการบิน ความรู้พื้นฐานด้านการบินทั่วไป และสมรรถนะด้านทักษะ ได้แก่ ทักษะการจัดการการแก้ไขปัญหา โดยใช้ความรู้และประสบการณ์เพื่อการตัดสินใจในการทำงานที่ ถูกต้อง ทักษะทางเทคนิคในการปฏิบัติงาน ทักษะด้านภาษาและการสื่อสาร การคิดเชิงวิเคราะห์เพื่อหา

สาเหตุ และแก้ไขบัญหาทางเทคนิค ทักษะการสังเกต เพื่อประสิทธิภาพและความปลอดภัยในการทำงาน 2) แนวทางในการออกแบบพัฒนาหลักสูตรการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยานเพื่อพัฒนาสมรรถนะของ บุคคลากรด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน จากการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกและข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถาม เพื่อเป็นแนวทางในการพัฒนาหลักสูตร ผู้วิจัยได้นำเสนอแนวทางในการพัฒนาหลักสูตรเพื่อพัฒนา สมรรถนะด้านการจัดการการซ่อมบำรุงอากาศยาน

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นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมยุคมิลเลนเนียล: ศึกษาพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิม รุ่นใหม่ในอาเชียน¹

Millennial Muslim Tourist: A Study of Tourism Behavior in Thailand for A New Generation of Muslim Tourist Group in ASEAN

ซารีฮาน ขวัญคาวิน

บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ 1) ศึกษาพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ใน อาเซียนที่เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทย และ 2) ศึกษาความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยว ประเทศไทยของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียน ตัวอย่างในการศึกษา คือ ประชากรชาวมุสลิมคนรุ่นใหม่หรือ ชาวมิลเลนเนียล จากประเทศในกลุ่มสมาชิกอาเซียน จำนวน 3 ประเทศ ได้แก่ มาเลเซีย อินโดนีเซีย และบรูไนดา รุสลาม จำนวน 400 คนใช้วิธีการสุ่มแบบสะดวก เครื่องมือที่ใช้ ได้แก่ แบบสอบถาม มีค่าความเชื่อมั่นทั้งฉบับเท่ากับ 0.924 วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยใช้ทั้งสถิติเชิงพรรณนา ได้แก่ ค่าความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และสถิติ อนุมาน ได้แก่ การแจกแจงใคสแควร์ การวิเคราะห์สถิติที่ และการวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวน

ผลการวิจัย พบว่า 1) นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่เดินทางมาประเทศไทยคนเดียว ครั้งแรก มีระยะเวลาที่ในการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย 2 วัน 1 คืน มีค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย (เฉลี่ยต่อครั้ง ต่อ 1 คน) 10,001-20,000 บาท นิยมเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวทุกช่วงเวลา / ตามสะดวก เพื่อพักผ่อน โดยทราบแหล่งข้อมูลการท่องเที่ยว ประเทศไทยจากสื่อ อินเตอร์เน็ต มีความสนใจในแหล่งท่องเที่ยวทางธรรมชาติ กิจกรรมที่ชอบเมื่อเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย ได้แก่ ลิ้มรสอาหารจากร้านที่มีชื่อเสียง ส่วนใหญ่นิยมเลือกซื้อเสื้อผ้า และเดินทางภายในประเทศไทยโดยแท็กซี่ / รถ รับจ้างที่ให้บริการผ่าน Application และ 2) ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยมากที่สุดคือ สิ่งอำนวยความ สะดวก รองลงมา ได้แก่ การเงิน โครงสร้างพื้นฐาน ความปลอดภัย และทรัพยากรในการท่องเที่ยว ตามลำดับ 3) ลักษณะ ส่วนบุคคลด้านอายุ อาชีพ สถานภาพสมรส รายได้ต่อเดือน ระดับการศึกษาของนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนมี ความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 4) นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนมี ในอาเซียนที่มีเพศ และอาชีพต่างกันมีความคิดเห็นต่อปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยในภาพรวมแตกต่างกัน

คำสำคัญ : นักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิม พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยว ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยว

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were 1) to study tourism behaviors of ASEAN millennial Muslim tourists in Thailand and 2) to study opinions towards factors influencing Thailand tourism of millennial Muslim tourists in

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¹ บทความนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของงานวิจัยที่ได้รับทุนวิจัยจากกองทุนส่งเสริมวิทยาศาสตร์ วิจัยและนวัตกรรม (กองทุนส่งเสริม ววน.)

ASEAN. A questionnaire with a reliability of 0.924 was used as a tool for collecting data. A simple random sample of 400 Muslim tourists from Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei were selected to complete the questionnaire. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation, and inferential statistics, including the chi-square distribution. T-test and analysis of variance.

The results show that 1) Most of the new generation of Muslim tourists in ASEAN traveled to Thailand alone on their first time for 2 days and 1 night, with an average expenditure ranging between 10,001–20,000 baht per person per visit. The participants travel for leisure at their own convenience. They hear about Thailand tourism from the media and Internet. Their preferred activities included visiting natural sites, savoring Thai food from renowned eateries, shopping for apparel and accessories, utilizing taxi services along with app- based transportation (grab and gojek) 2) Among the factors that influence over their decisions to engage in Thailand tourism, the foremost was the availability of facilities, followed by considerations of financial aspects, infrastructure safety, and tourism resources. 3) The demographic attributes assessed in this study were age, occupation, marital status, and monthly income. The study identified a statistically significant correlation between the level of education of the millennial Muslim tourists within the ASEAN region and their behavioral patterns on Thai tourism with a significance level of 0.05. and 4) Gender and occupations differences are variables affecting factors that influence Thailand tourism viewpoints of millennial Muslim tourists in ASEAN countries.

Keywords: Muslim tourist, Tourism behavior, Factors affecting tourism

บทน้ำ

การท่องเที่ยววิถีมุสลิม (Halal Tourism) ถือเป็นตลาดท่องเที่ยวที่มีการเติบโตอย่างน่าสนใจ รายงานวิจัยของมาสเตอร์การ์ดและเครสเซนต์เรตติ้ง (Mastercard-Crescent Rating) ระบุว่า ตั้งแต่ปี ค.ศ. 2020 จะเป็นเทรนด์ของตลาดท่องเที่ยววิถีมุสลิม และคาดว่าในปี ค.ศ. 2026 กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิม จะเพิ่มจำนวนขึ้นถึง 230 ล้านคน ทั้งยังเป็นกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวที่มีกำลังซื้อสูงเทียบเท่ากับกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยว ชาวจีน มุสลิมคนรุ่นใหม่หรือชาวมิลเลนเนียล ถือเป็นนักท่องเที่ยวกลุ่มเป้าหมายในอนาคตที่จะมีการ เติบโตอย่างก้าวกระโดด ทำให้ช่องทางการต่อยอดธุรกิจสำหรับผู้ประกอบการที่จะเจาะไปยังกลุ่มคลื่นลูก ใหม่เหล่านี้มีเพิ่มมากยิ่งขึ้น จากผลการศึกษาของ Mastercard-HalalTrip Muslim Millennial Travel

Report (2017) พบว่านักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่จะทำให้เกิดรายได้จากการท่องเที่ยวมากถึง 100,000 ล้าน เหรียญสหรัฐฯภายในปี พ.ศ. 2568 ในขณะที่ภาพรวมมูลค่าการท่องเที่ยวของชาวมุสลิมทั่วโลกคาดว่าจะ สูงถึง 300,000 ล้านเหรียญสหรัฐฯภายในปี พ.ศ. 2569

Mastercard-Crescentrating (2022) ได้วิเคราะห์ว่า ประชากรโลกมุสลิมมีมากถึง 2 พันล้าน คน ส่วนใหญ่อายุต่ำกว่า 40 ปี อยู่ในกลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ Millennials 23% Gen Z 27% และ Gen Alfa 22% และ มองว่ากุญแจหลัก 3 อย่าง ที่ผลักดันตลาดการท่องเที่ยววิถีมุสลิม Halal Tourism ให้เดิบโต คือ 1) นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมในกลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ (MUSLIM MILLENNIAL TRAVELERS :MMTs) นักท่องเที่ยวกลุ่มนี้ มีการศึกษาดี เชี่ยวชาญเทคโนโลยี มีการเตรียมการวางแผนก่อนการเดินทาง อยู่ในช่วงเริ่มต้นการทำงาน มีรายได้มั่นคง ต้องการใช้จ่ายและท่องเที่ยวเพื่อค้นหาตัวเอง 2) นักท่องเที่ยวสตรีมุสลิม (Muslim Women In Travel : MWIT) เป็นกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวที่เติบโตอย่างรวดเร็ว ส่วนมากจะเดินทางเป็นครอบครัว เป็นผู้มี อำนาจใช้จ่ายในการเดินทาง และ 3) นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมกลุ่ม Gen Z กลุ่มนี้เติบโตมากับเทคโนโลยีมีความ อยากรู้อยากเห็น สามารถเข้าถึงข้อมูลการท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมอาเชียนลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ ตามการสำรวจของสำนักงาน เลขาธิการอาเซียน (The ASEAN Secretariat) พบว่าประชากรอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่อยู่ในช่วงวัยทำงานอายุ ระหว่าง 20-54 ปี มีมากถึง 335 ล้านคน และ อยู่ในช่วงวัย 5-19 ปี 163 ล้านคน อยู่ในกลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ Millennials 162.4 ล้านคน หรือประมาณ 24.6% ของประชากรอาเซียนทั้งหมด

กระทรวงการท่องเที่ยวและกีฬา (2020) ได้สรุปจำนวนนักท่องเที่ยวที่เข้ามาท่องเที่ยวใน ประเทศไทยจากกลุ่มนักเที่ยวมุสลิมอาเซียนใน 3 ประเทศ ได้แก่ มาเลเซีย อินโดนีเซีย และบรูใน ระหว่างปี 2017-2019 ในช่วงก่อนการแพร่ระบาดของโรคโควิด -19 เติบโตขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่องและมองว่า ประเทศไทยเป็นจุดหมายปลายทางหลัก นักการตลาดรวมถึงองค์กรที่เกี่ยวกับการท่องเที่ยวได้วิเคราะห์ไป ในทิศทางเดียวกันว่ากลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ชาวมิลเลียนเนียลจะเป็นนักท่องเที่ยวกลุ่มหลักมายหลังการระบาด ของโรคโควิด-19 Carolyn Childs (2017) สำนักวิจัยมาย ทราเวล เห็นว่า คนรุ่นใหม่ชาวมิลเลียนเนียลจะ เป็นนักท่องเที่ยวกลุ่มหลักในอนาคต ในภาวะที่เศรษฐกิจถดถอยทั่วโลกพวกเขาจะเข้ามาทำงานแทนกลุ่ม คนรุ่นก่อนควบคู่ไปกับการพัฒนาเทคโนโลยีที่มีความสำคัญกับองค์กรมากขึ้น พวกเขาสามารถทำงานได้ ในทุก ๆ ที่ (Work form Anywhere) ไม่จำเป็นต้องมีสำนักงานทำให้เกิดการท่องเที่ยวได้ตลอดเวลา Hamill (2021) กล่าวว่า การท่องเที่ยวของคนรุ่นใหม่ชาวมิลเลียนเนียลที่กำลังก้าวเข้าสู่ช่วงการทำงานที่มีรายได้ มั่นคง และมีจำนวนมากที่ประสบความสำเร็จตั้งแต่อายุน้อย ต้องการการเดินทางเพื่อเก็บประสบการณ์ที่ ไม่เคยสัมผัสมาก่อน เชื่อว่าการท่องเที่ยวตามวิถีฮาลาลจะฟื้นตัวเร็จที่สุดเมื่อมาตรการป้องกันโรคระบาด ผ่อนปรน Jeremy Jauncey (2022) เห็นว่า คนรุ่นใหม่ชาวมิลเลียนเนียลจะเป็นนักเดินทางรุ่นต่อไปพวก เขานิยมจองการเดินทาง ชอบแบ่งปันประสบการณ์การท่องเที่ยวผ่านแพลตฟอร์มออนไลน์

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ด้วยเหตุดังกล่าว การศึกษาเฉพาะนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียน ซึ่งถือเป็นกลุ่ม ประชากรมากถึง 162.4 ล้านคน จึงมีความสำคัญต่อเศรษฐกิจของไทยในอนาคต การศึกษาถึงพฤติกรรม และมูลเหตุจูงใจของการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยมีหลายปัจจัยที่น่านำมาพิจารณา เช่น ปัจจัยด้านการเงิน ปัจจัยด้านเวลา ปัจจัยด้านทรัพยากรในการท่องเที่ยว ปัจจัยด้านความปลอดภัย ปัจจัยโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน ปัจจัยสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก ปัจจัยต่าง ๆ เหล่านี้จะช่วยให้ทราบและเข้าใจถึงแรงจูงใจสำคัญในการเลือก มาท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยของชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนได้ดียิ่งขึ้น ซึ่งจะส่งผลให้ผู้ประกอบการหรือ หน่วยงานด้านการท่องเที่ยวนำไปใช้พัฒนาการบริการให้เกิดความประทับใจ และตอบสนองความต้องการ ของนักเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ที่มีอัตลักษณ์ในการดำเนินชีวิตผูกพันกับบทบัญญัติของศาสนาอิสลาม

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนที่เดินทาง มาท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทย
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ ในอาเซียน

วิถีดำเนินการวิจัย

การศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมยุคมิลเลนเนียล: ศึกษาพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศ ไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนเป็นการศึกษาวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) ศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปรต่าง ๆ โดยมีแนวทางการศึกษาในลักษณะวิจัยเชิงสำรวจ (Survey Research) เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการเก็บข้อมูลคือแบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire) โดยให้ตัวอย่างตอบ แบบสอบถามด้วยตัวเอง (Self - Administered Questionnaire) ซึ่งมีขั้นตอนการดำเนินการวิจัย ดังนี้

1. ประชากรและวิธีการสุ่มตัวอย่าง

ประชากรที่ใช้ในการศึกษาวิจัย ประชากรชาวมุสลิมคนรุ่นใหม่หรือชาวมิลเลนเนียล จาก ประเทศในกลุ่มสมาชิกอาเซียน จำนวน 3 ประเทศ ได้แก่ มาเลเซีย อินโดนีเซีย และบรูใน ตามการสำรวจ ของสำนักงานเลขาธิการอาเซียน (The ASEAN Secretariat) พบว่า มีจำนวน 74,360,00 คน (บรูใน 110,000 คน อินโดนีเซีย 64,350,000 คน และมาเลเซีย 9,900,000 คน)

ตัวอย่างใช้ในการศึกษาวิจัย คือ นักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมคนรุ่นใหม่หรือกลุ่มมิลเลนเนียลที่เดิน ทางเข้ามาท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทย เลือกวิธีการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบพื้นที่ (Area Sampling) ซึ่งเป็นการจัดกลุ่ม ของประชากรเป็นกลุ่มย่อย ๆ โดยใช้ท้องที่ทางภูมิศาสตร์เป็นหลัก โดยแบ่งประชากรตามพื้นที่ดังนี้

กรุงเทพมหานคร	จำนวน	150	คน
สงขลา	จำนวน	100	คน
กระปี่	จำนวน	100	คน
เชียงใหม่	จำนวน	50	คน

2. เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการเก็บข้อมูล ได้แก่ แบบสอบถาม แบ่งเป็น 3 ตอน ดังนี้ ตอนที่ 1 สอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลแบบให้เลือกตอบ ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ อาชีพ สถานภาพสมรส รายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน ระดับการศึกษา และประเทศถิ่นที่อยู่

ตอนที่ 2 สอบถามระดับความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศ ประเทศไทยของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมอาเซียน จำนวน 6 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านการเงิน ด้านเวลา ด้านทรัพยากร ในการท่องเที่ยว ด้านความปลอดภัย ด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน และด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก แบบสอบถาม เป็นคำตอบแบบมาตราส่วนประเมินค่า

ตอนที่ 3 สอบถามเกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมการมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิม อาเซียน โดยใช้การวัดข้อมูลประเภทนามบัญญัติเป็นคำถามแบบสอบรายการ (Checklist) โดยมีประเด็น พฤติกรรมเกี่ยวกับ จำนวนครั้งในการเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย บุคคลที่เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว ประเทศไทยร่วมกับท่าน ระยะเวลาในการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย ค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว ประเทศไทย ช่วงเวลาในการเดินทาง เหตุผลหลักที่เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว แหล่งข้อมูลการท่องเที่ยววิถีฮา ลาลไทย สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว กิจกรรม และผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ชอบ และพาหนะที่ใช้ในการเดินทางภายในประเทศ ไทย

ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

1. ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียน

นักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมคนรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนเป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 321 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 80.2 เป็นเพศชาย จำนวน 79 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 19.8 อายุ 23-28 ปี จำนวน 177 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 44.3 รองลงมาได้แก่ อายุ 29-33 ปี จำนวน 152 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 38.0 และอายุ 34-38 ปี จำนวน 71 ราย คิดเป็น ร้อยละ 17.7 ส่วนใหญ่มีอาชีพรับราชการ/พนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ จำนวน 173 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 43.3 และ ลูกจ้างบริษัท/พนักงานเอกชน จำนวน 145 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 36.3 ส่วนใหญ่มีสถานภาพโสด จำนวน 266 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 66.5 และมีสถานะภาพสมรส จำนวน 102 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 25.5 มีรายได้ต่อเดือน 1,001-2,000 USD จำนวน 186 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 46.5 รองลงมาได้แก่ ไม่เกิน 1,000 USD จำนวน 116 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 29.0 การศึกษาต่ำกว่าปริญญาตรี จำนวน 149 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 37.2 และสูงกว่าปริญญา

ตรี จำนวน 129 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 32.3 มีถิ่นที่อยู่ในประเทศอินโดนีเซีย จำนวน 307 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 76.8 ประเทศมาเลเซีย จำนวน 85 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 21.2 และประเทศบรูไน จำนวน 8 ราย คิดเป็นร้อย 2.0

2. ผลการศึกษาระดับปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยของ กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียน

ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ ในอาเซียน โดยผู้วิจัยดำเนินการสำรวจความคิดเห็นของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนเกี่ยวกับ ระดับความสำคัญในเรื่องต่าง ๆ ในภาพรวม ดังรายละเอียดแสดงในตารางที่ 1

ตารางที่ 1 ค่าเฉลี่ย และค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานระดับความสำคัญของปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรม การท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนภาพรวมรายด้าน

ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรม การท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทย	$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	S.D.	ระดับ ความสำคัญ	ลำดับที่
ด้านการเงิน	4.56	0.449	มากที่สุด	2
ด้านเวลา	4.48	0.556	มากที่สุด	5
ด้านทรัพยากรในการท่องเที่ยว	4.40	0.561	มากที่สุด	6
ด้านความปลอดภัย	4.51	0.530	มากที่สุด	4
ด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน	4.55	0.473	มากที่สุด	3
ด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก	4.63	0.439	มากที่สุด	1
รวม	4.52	0.370	มากที่สุด	

จากตารางที่ 1 ผลการวิเคราะห์ พบว่า บัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศ ไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด (\overline{X} =4.52) และเมื่อ พิจารณาค่าเฉลี่ยของข้อคำถาม พบว่า มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ระหว่าง 4.40-4.63 หรือบัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการ ท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนมีความสำคัญอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด โดย พบว่า บัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยมากที่สุดคือ ด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก (\overline{X} =4.63) รองลงมา ได้แก่ ด้านการเงิน (\overline{X} =4.56) ด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน (\overline{X} =4.55) ด้านความปลอดภัย (\overline{X} =4.51) ด้านเวลา (\overline{X} =4.48) และด้านทรัพยากรในการท่องเที่ยว (\overline{X} =4.40) ตามลำดับ

3. ผลการศึกษาพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่น ใหม่ในอาเซียน

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นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่เดินทางมาประเทศไทยครั้งแรก จำนวน 160 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 40.0 รองลงมา ได้แก่ เดินทางมา 2 ครั้ง จำนวน 130 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 32.5 เดินทางมา 3 ครั้ง จำนวน 64 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 16.0 และเดินทางมามากกว่า 4 จำนวน 46 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 11.5 ตามลำดับ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยคนเดียว จำนวน 177 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 44.2 รองลงมา ได้แก่ เดินทางพร้อมครอบครัว/ญาติพี่น้อง จำนวน 124 ราย คิดเป็น ร้อยละ 31.0 และเดินทางพร้อมกลุ่มเพื่อน/คู่รัก จำนวน 99 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 24.8 ตามลำดับ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่มีระยะเวลาที่ในการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย 2 วัน 1 คืน จำนวน 140 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 35.0 รองลงมา ได้แก่ ระยะเวลา 3 วัน 2 คืน จำนวน 111 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 27.8 ระยะเวลา 4 วัน 3 คืน จำนวน 83 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 20.8 และระยะเวลา 5 วัน 4 คืน หรือมากกว่า จำนวน 66 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 16.4 ตามลำดับ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่มีค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย (เฉลี่ยต่อครั้ง ต่อ 1 คน) 10,001-20,000 บาท จำนวน 172 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 43.0 รองลงมา ได้แก่ ไม่เกิน 10,000 บาท จำนวน 105 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 26.2 20,001-30,000 บาท จำนวน 104 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 26.0 และมากกว่า 30,000 บาท จำนวน 19 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 4.8 ตามลำดับ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่นิยมเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศในประเทศไทย ทุกช่วงเวลา / ตามสะดวก จำนวน 186 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 46.5 รองลงมา ได้แก่ ช่วงวันหยุดยาว จำนวน 112 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 28.0 และช่วงลาพักร้อน จำนวน 102 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 25.5 ตามลำดับ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยเพื่อพักผ่อน จำนวน 205 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 51.2 รองลงมา ได้แก่ ติดต่อธุรกิจ / สัมมนา จำนวน 90 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 22.5 ตามรอยนักรีวิวผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ จำนวน 57 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 14.2 และเรียนรู้ประเพณีและ วัฒนธรรม และอื่นๆ จำนวน 24 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 6.0 ตามลำดับ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนทราบแหล่งข้อมูลการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยจากสื่อ อินเตอร์เน็ต จำนวน 254 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 63.5 สื่อบุคคล นักรีวิว ยูทูปเบอร์ จำนวน 54 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 13.5 จากประสบการณ์ตนเอง จำนวน 48 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 12.0 ภาพยนตร์ออนไลน์ทาง Netflix Disney Plus จำนวน 25 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 6.3 และอื่นๆ จำนวน 19 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 4.8 ตามลำดับ

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยวที่นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนเคยเดินทางท่องเที่ยว ได้แก่ แหล่ง ท่องเที่ยวทางธรรมชาติ เช่น ทะเล ภูเขา น้ำตก จำนวน 249 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 62.3 รองลงมา ได้แก่ พิพิธภัณฑ์ หอศิลปวัฒนธรรม ศาสนสถาน โบราณสถาน เช่น มัสยิดกลางสงขลา จำนวน 199 ราย คิดเป็น ร้อยละ 49.8 ห้างสรรพสินค้าขั้นนำ เช่น เซ็นทรัล มาบุญครอง ไอคอนสยาม จำนวน 138 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 34.5 และสวนสนุก สวนสัตว์ ซาฟารี จำนวน 59 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 14.8 ตามลำดับ กิจกรรมที่นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนชอบเมื่อเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย ได้แก่ ลิ้มรสอาหารจากร้านที่มีชื่อเสียง จำนวน 223 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 55.8 รองลงมา ได้แก่ ถ่ายทอดสดรีวิวการ ท่องเที่ยวผ่านสื่อออนไลน์ จำนวน 167 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 41.8 อัพเดทสถานะอารมณ์ ความรู้สึก บอกเล่า เรื่องราวผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ จำนวน 138 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 34.5 เดินตลาดพื้นเมือง ซื้อของฝาก จำนวน 100 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 25.0 และนวดไทย สปา จำนวน 44 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 11.0 ตามลำดับ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่นิยมเลือกซื้อเสื้อผ้า กระเป๋า รองเท้า จำนวน 285 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 71.3 ขนมไทยขึ้นชื่อ จำนวน 156 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 39.0 อัญมณี / เครื่องประดับ จำนวน 93 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 23.3 และภาพวาดงานศิลปะ จำนวน 59 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 14.8 ตามลำดับ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่เดินทางภายในประเทศไทยโดยแท็กซี่ / รถรับจ้างที่ ให้บริการผ่าน Application (Grab , Gojek) จำนวน 285 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 71.3 เครื่องบินภายในประเทศ จำนวน 179 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 44.8 รถไฟฟ้าตั๋วรายวัน One-Day-Pass จำนวน 129 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 32.3 รถบัส จำนวน 66 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 16.5 เรือยนต์ สปิดโบ้ท จำนวน 32 ราย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 8.0 ตามลำดับ

อภิปรายผล

ผู้วิจัยได้นำผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลมาอภิปรายผลตามวัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย ดังนี้

การอภิปรายผลการศึกษาพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ ในอาเซียนที่เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทย

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่เดินทางมาประเทศไทยครั้งแรก เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยคนเดียว มีระยะเวลาที่ในการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย 2 วัน 1 คืน มีค่าใช้จ่ายในการ เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย (เฉลี่ยต่อครั้ง ต่อ 1 คน) 10,001-20,000 บาท อาจเป็นเพราะพฤติกรรม ของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนเป็นนักท่องเที่ยวที่มีศักยภาพ มีพื้นฐานการศึกษาดี และมี ความเป็นอยู่ในสังคมในระดับที่ดี ส่วนใหญ่มีอาชีพที่มั่นคง ได้แก่ รับราชการ/พนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ และ ลูกจ้างบริษัท/พนักงานเอกชน จึงมีระยะเวลาการท่องเที่ยวระยะสั้นเพียง 2 วัน 1 คืน สอดคล้องกับ บัณฑิต เอนกพูนสินสุข (2561) ที่อธิบายว่านักเดินทางกลุ่ม Muslim Millennial ส่วนมากนิยมเดินทางเพื่อจุดประสงค์ หลักในการพักผ่อน สัมผัสประสบการณ์และวัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่นและเพื่อเยี่ยมญาติพี่น้อง นักท่องเที่ยวกลุ่มนี้ นิยมเดินทางท่องเที่ยวเฉลี่ย 2-5 ครั้งต่อปี ให้ความสำคัญเรื่องค่าใช้จ่ายที่คุ้มค่าและสมเหตุสมผล ในแต่ละท ริปนักท่องเที่ยว Muslim Millennial หนึ่งคนจะใช้จ่ายเฉลี่ยประมาณ 3,232-16,000 บาท มีความต้องการ ด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกระหว่างการท่องเที่ยว เช่น ความต้องการในอาหารฮาลาลและความต้องการใน สิ่งคำบวยความสะดวกขางศาสนกิจ

นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่นิยมเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยทุก ช่วงเวลา / ตามสะดวก เพื่อพักผ่อน ส่วนหนึ่งมาตามรอยนักรีวิวผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ และทราบแหล่งข้อมูล การท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยจากสื่ออินเตอร์เน็ต อาจเป็นเพราะนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่มีรูปแบบการทำงาน ที่ยืดหยุ่นสามารถท่องเที่ยวไปพร้อมกับการทำงานจากที่ใหนก็ได้ (Work form anywhere) ต้องการที่จะ ส้มผัสกับบรรยากาศ และสร้างประสบการณ์ใหม่ๆ โดยเฉพาะการท่องเที่ยวตามรีวิวของนักยูทูปเบอร์ผู้มี ชื่อเสียงที่ถ่ายทอดเรื่องราวการท่องเที่ยวใหม่ ๆ ผ่านช่องทางของตนเอง สอดคล้อง กับนวพร วัชราดิลกกุล (2562) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง บัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อความตั้งใจซื้อสินค้าออนไลน์ของกลุ่มมิลเลนเนียล พบว่า การใช้ บุคคลที่มีชื่อเสียงนำเสนอสินค้ามีอิทธิพลต่อความไว้วางใจของผู้บริโภค และสอดคล้องกับ วรัมพร ดินอุดม (2562) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง การศึกษาพฤติกรรมการลงทุน ออมเงิน และใช้จ่ายของกลุ่ม millennial ในประเทศไทย พบว่า ชาวมิลเลนเนียลไทยได้รับอิทธิพลจากอินฟลูเอนเซอร์มีความสัมพันธ์กับความตั้งใจใช้จ่ายอย่างมีนัย ยะสำคัณ

2. การอภิปรายผลการศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยของ นักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียน

จากผลการศึกษา พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยของ กลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุดในทุกด้าน โดยพบว่า ปัจจัยที่มี อิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยมากที่สุดคือ 1. ด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก ($\bar{\mathbf{x}}=4.63$) 2. ด้าน การเงิน ($\bar{\mathbf{x}}=4.56$) 3. ด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน ($\bar{\mathbf{x}}=4.55$) 4. ด้านความปลอดภัย ($\bar{\mathbf{x}}=4.51$) 5. ด้านเวลา ($\bar{\mathbf{x}}=4.48$) 6. ด้านทรัพยากรในการท่องเที่ยว ($\bar{\mathbf{x}}=4.40$) ตามลำดับ เมื่อวิเคราะห์ถึงปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อ พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยว ของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนรายด้านอภิปรายได้ ดังนี้

- 1) ปัจจัยด้านการเงิน พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยด้านการเงินมาก ที่สุดคือ การชำระเงินจองแพคเกจท่องเที่ยวมีความสะดวก อาจเป็นเพราะนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในกลุ่ม ประเทศอาเซียนวางแผนการการท่องเที่ยวด้วยตนเอง ทั้งเรื่องการจัดการจองตั๋วเครื่องบิน สำรองที่พัก และ ชำระเงินผ่านแพลตฟอร์มที่เชื่อถือได้ทำให้วางแผนโปรแกรมการท่องเที่ยวไปอย่างสะดวก สอดคล้องกับ Tarigan และ Jacqueline (2018) ได้ศึกษา Millennials' Purchase Intention Towards Online Travel Agent in Indonesia จากกลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่หรือชาวมิลเลนเนียลที่เคยซื้อตั๋วเครื่องบินออนไลน์ผ่าน Traveloka หรือ Tiket.com พบว่า ความสะดวกในการซำระเงิน (Ease of Payment) มีผลต่อความตั้งใจในการซื้อตั๋ว เครื่องบินออนไลน์ของคนรุ่นมิลเลนเนียลอย่างมีนัยยะสำคัญทางสถิติ
- 2) ปัจจัยด้านเวลา พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยด้านเวลามากที่สุด คือ มีเที่ยวบินตรงและมีหลายเที่ยวบิน และแหล่งท่องเที่ยวอยู่ใกล้กันใน 1 วัน สามารถท่องเที่ยวได้หลาย สถานที่ (One day trip) ตามลำดับ อาจเป็นเพราะนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนเข้าถึงอินเตอร์เน็ตสูง มากนิยมใช้ Social Media Instagram และ WhatsApp เป็นสื่อออนไลน์หลัก รวมไปถึง Application ที่ให้

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ความสะดวกสบายด้านการซื้อขายออนไลน์ที่มีผู้ใช้มากที่สุด คือ Tokopedia จองตั๋วเครื่องบิน การสำรองที่ พัก การซื้อบัตรเข้าชมสถานที่ท่องเที่ยว และการเดินทางท่องเที่ยว เช่น Taveloka Ticket.com และ Gojek ทำให้วางแผนการท่องเที่ยวได้อย่างคุ้มค่ากับเวลาที่จำกัด สอดคล้องกับ Supaijo และ Deki Fermansyah (2019) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง The Perception of Muslim Millennial Travelers Towards Halal Tourism พบว่า 1. การเข้าถึงได้ (Accessible) นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมกลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ใช้อินเตอร์เน็ตสม่ำเสมอเพื่อแบ่งปันข้อมูล รูปภาพ หรือบอกเล่าอารมณ์ ความความรู้สึก สภาพความเป็นอยู่ ณ ขณะนั้นผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ 2. การจ่ายได้ซื้อได้ (Affordable) นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมกลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ต้องการการขนส่งที่คล่องตัว โรงแรมที่พัก ที่ยืดหยุ่นที่เหมาะสมกับการท่องเที่ยวแบบสะพายเป้ (backpacker) 3. เป็นต้นแบบ (Authentic) ชอบ ค้นหาที่ท่องเที่ยวใหม่ (Unseen) จุดหมายปลายทางกำหนดการเดินทางที่ปรับเปลี่ยนยืดหยุ่นได้

- 3) ปัจจัยด้านทรัพยากรในการท่องเที่ยว พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศ ไทยด้านทรัพยากรในการท่องเที่ยวมากที่สุดคือ กิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวที่หลากหลาย เช่น ชายหาด ดำน้ำ ดู ปะการังตามเกาะที่มีชื่อเสียง (เกาะห้อง เกาะพีพี) และมีกิจกรรมเยี่ยมชมงานศิลปะงานทำมือ (Handmade) เช่น ผ้าบาติก งานโมเดลเรือกอและอาจเป็นเพราะนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียน ชอบศึกษาหาความรู้เพิ่มเติมในสิ่งต่างๆ ชอบโพสต์รูปต่างๆ ตามสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวเป็นเรื่องของการแบ่งปัน ประสบการณ์
- 4) ปัจจัยด้านความปลอดภัย พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยด้านความ ปลอดภัยมากที่สุดคือ การต้อนรับนักท่องเที่ยวที่แสดงถึงมิตรภาพและการเข้าใจคนมุสลิม อาจเป็นเพราะ นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมกลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ใช้ชีวิตตามครรลองศาสนาอิสลาม และมองว่าประเทศไทยไม่มีเรื่องการ ต่อต้านศาสนา หรือความหวาดกลัวอิสลาม หรือรังเกียจอิสลามอย่างรุนแรง (Islamophobia) สามารถแต่ง กาย หรือปฏิบัติศาสนกิจตามวิถีแห่งมุสลิมได้อย่างปลอดภัย สอดคล้องกับ อรุณ บิลหลี และธัญวรัตน์ นน ทอนันต์ (2563) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง บทบัญญัติศาสนาอิสลามที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาว มุสลิม พบว่า บทบัญญัติศาสนาอิสลามที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการท่องเที่ยว คือ บทบัญญัติด้านอาหารฮาลาลและ บทบัญญัติด้านการปฏิบัติศาสนกิจ (ละหมาด) ที่มีความสำคัญต่อการตอบสนองต่อความต้องการการใช้ บริการการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิม เป็นการส่งเสริมให้นักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมเดินทางท่องเที่ยว ได้อย่างมั่นใจไม่ขัดกับบทบัญญัติศาสนาอิสลาม และเป็นหัวใจสำคัญต่อการกำหนดกลยุทธ์ในการจัดการ การท่องเที่ยว
- 5) ปัจจัยที่ด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยด้าน โครงสร้างพื้นฐานมากที่สุดคือ มีสัญญาณอินเทอร์เน็ตความเร็วสูงครอบคลุมทุกพื้นที่ทั่วประเทศ อาจเป็น เพราะนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนนิยมใช้ Social Media ในการสืบค้นข้อมูล ชอบโพสต์รูป ต่างๆ ตามสถานที่ท่องเที่ยว รวมถึงจองเที่ยวบิน ยานพาหนะ ที่พักผ่าน Application จึงเห็นว่าสัญญาณ อินเทอร์เน็ตความเร็วสูงครอบคลุมทุกพื้นที่ทั่วประเทศเป็นปัจจัยที่สำคัญ สอดคล้องกับ นพมาศ กลัดแก้ว

และศุจิรัตน์ ประกอบกิจ (2562) ได้ศึกษาการพัฒนาประเทศไทยให้เป็นศูนย์กลางการท่องเที่ยวเชิง สร้างสรรค์สำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิม ในกลุ่มประชาคมอาเซียน กรณีศึกษา: จังหวัดภูเก็ต พบว่า ด้านการ รับรู้ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับแหล่งท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดภูเก็ตจากสื่อต่างๆ โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก และเมื่อพิจารณาเป็น รายปัจจัย พบว่า การรับรู้ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับแหล่งท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดภูเก็ตจากอินเตอร์เน็ท/เครือข่ายออนไลน์ เช่น เฟสบุ๊ค ทวิตเตอร์ อินสตาแกรม มากที่สุด

6) ปัจจัยด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทย ด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกมากที่สุดคือ แหล่งท่องเที่ยว ที่พักและร้านอาหารระบุตำแหน่งที่ตั้งในแพลตฟอร์ม อย่างชัดเจน ร้านอาหารแสดงสัญลักษณ์ฮาลาลและให้บริการอาหารฮาลาลไทยที่มีคุณภาพ อาจเป็น เพราะนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนใช้ Social Media ในการสืบค้นข้อมูล และจองเที่ยวบิน ยานพาหนะ ที่พักผ่าน Application และวางแผนการท่องเที่ยว นอกจากนี้ยังเกิดการรับรู้ข้อมูลข่าวสารจาก การแบ่งปันประสบการณ์ การรีวิวของนักยูทูปเบอร์ในสื่อออนไลน์อีกด้วย จึงต้องการให้แหล่งท่องเที่ยว ที่พัก รวมถึงร้านอาหารฮาลาลระบุตำแหน่งที่ตั้งในแพลตฟอร์มอย่างชัดเจน เพื่อความสะดวกในการเข้าถึง สอดคล้องกับ Supaijo และ Deki Fermansyah (2019) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง The Perception of Muslim Millennial Traveler's Towards Halal Tourism พบว่า นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมกลุ่มคนรุ่นใหม่ใช้อินเตอร์เน็ต สม่ำเสมอเพื่อแบ่งปันข้อมูล รูปภาพ หรือบอกเล่าอารมณ์ ความความรู้สึก สภาพความเป็นอยู่ ณ ขณะนั้น ผ่านสื่อสังคมออนไลน์

3. การอภิปรายผลความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างลักษณะส่วนบุคคลกับพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยว ในประเทศไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียน

ผลการศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลกับพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยว พบว่า ลักษณะ ส่วนบุคคลด้านอายุ อาชีพ สถานภาพสมรส รายได้ต่อเดือน และระดับการศึกษามีความสัมพันธ์กับ พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทย เนื่องจากกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเซียนส่วนใหญ่มีอายุ 23-28 ปี มีการประกอบอาชีพที่มีความมั่นคง มีรายได้ประจำ ได้แก่ รับราชการ/พนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ สถานภาพโสด จึงทำให้อายุ อาชีพ สถานภาพสมรส รายได้ต่อเดือน และระดับการศึกษามีความสัมพันธ์กับ พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทย สอดคล้องกับ สุวภัทร อำพันสุขโข และ ดนัยรัตน์ คัดในภาส (2560) ที่ ได้ศึกษาแนวทางการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยวฮาลาลสำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมเพื่อนำไปสู่การท่องเที่ยวฮาลาลอย่างยั่งยืน จังหวัดสงขลา โดยพบว่า นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมส่วนใหญ่เป็น เพศหญิง อายุ 21-25 ปี สัญชาติไทย สถานภาพโสด และพบว่า เพศ อายุ สัญชาติ สถานภาพ อาชีพ และรายได้ที่แตกต่างกันมีความต้องการการ ท่องเที่ยวฮาลาลจังหวัดสงขลาที่แตกต่างกันที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05

4. การอภิปรายผลการเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างของค่าเฉลี่ยปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อ พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยของกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเชียน เมื่อจำแนก ตามลักษณะส่วนบุคคล

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จากผลการศึกษา พบว่า นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเชียนที่มีเพศ และอาชีพต่างกันมี ความคิดเห็นต่อปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการท่องเที่ยวประเทศไทยในภาพรวมแตกต่างกัน อาจเป็นเพราะ นักท่องเที่ยวมุสลิมรุ่นใหม่ในอาเชียนส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง ซึ่งสังคมและวัฒนธรรมของชาวมุสลิมได้แบ่ง บทบาทของเพศชายและเพศหญิงให้แตกต่างกัน ประกอบกับลักษณะของอาชีพรับราชการ/พนักงาน รัฐวิสาหกิจกับอาชีพอื่นๆ มีรูปแบบการทำงานต่างจากบริษัทเอกชนหรือการประกอบธุรกิจส่วนตัวจึงอาจ ทำให้มีความคิดเห็นต่อปัจจัยทางการท่องเที่ยวแตกต่างกัน สอดคล้องกับ อับดุลฮันนาน หว่าหล้า, ธีรศักดิ์ จินดาบถ และณัฐกานต์ รัตนพันธุ์ (2561) ได้ศึกษารูปแบบการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมาเลเซียมุสลิม ที่เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว อำเภอหาดใหญ่ จังหวัดสงขลา ชบว่านักท่องเที่ยวชาวมาเลเซียมุสลิม ที่เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว อำเภอหาดใหญ่ จังหวัดสงขลา 3 รูปแบบหลัก ได้แก่ รูปแบบการท่องเที่ยวในแหล่งธรรมชาติ รูปแบบการท่องเที่ยวในแหล่งวัฒนธรรม และรูปแบบการท่องเที่ยวในความสนใจพิเศษ โดยนักท่องเที่ยวที่ มีอายุ ระดับการศึกษา รายได้ต่อเดือน และอาชีพ ต่างกัน จะมีความชอบรูปแบบการท่องเที่ยวแตกต่างกัน ดังนั้น อำเภอหาดใหญ่ จังหวัดสงขลา จึงควรพัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวในแหล่งวัฒนธรรมเพื่อตอบสนองรูปแบบ และความชอบของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวมาเลเซียมุสลิม

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การตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาจีนในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

The decision to study for Chinese students in Master of Business Administration Program

(Chinese Program) Krirk University

ซุน จิฮอง Sun Jihong ¹

อนันต์ บุญสนอง Anan Boonsdnong 2

าเทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาเรื่องการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาในหลักสูตรหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก มีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อศึกษาระดับการตัดสินใจ และศึกษา เปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลกับการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรหลักสูตร บริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ประชากรที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ ได้แก่ นักศึกษาในโครงการหลักสูตรหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ปี การศึกษา พ.ศ.2564 จำนวน 118 คน และเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถามใช้วิธีการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลใช้สถิติพรรณนา ได้แก่ การแจกแจงค่าความถี่ค่าร้อยละค่าเฉลี่ย และ ค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบน มาตรฐาน และใช้สถิติ t-test และ One-Way ANOVA (F-test) ในการทดสอบสมติฐานหาค่าความแตกต่าง ผลการศึกษาพบว่าการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกโดยภาพรวม พบว่า อยู่ในระดับมาก โดยเรียงลำดับจากมากไปหาน้อย ดังนี้ ด้าน ระยะเวลาเรียน ด้านผู้เรียน ด้านอาจารย์ผู้สอน ด้านชื่อเสียงสถาบัน ด้านหลักสูตร ด้านประชาสัมพันธ์และ ด้านค่าใช้จ่าย การทดสอบสมมติฐานพบว่า นักศึกษาที่มีเพศต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อนักศึกษาชาว จีน ในหลักสูตรบริการธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ในด้านผู้เรียนและด้านอาจารย์ผู้สอน แตกต่างกันอย่างมี นัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 นักศึกษาที่มีอายุและมีรายได้ต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อนักศึกษาชาว จีน ในหลักสูตรบริการธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ในด้านค่าใช้จ่าย แตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ ระดับ 0.05 นักศึกษาที่มีสถานภาพต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริการ ธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ในด้านชื่อเสียงสถาบัน แตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 นักศึกษาที่มีอาชีพต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริการธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัย เกริก แตกต่างกันอย่างไม่มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 นักศึกษาที่มีประสบการณ์ทำงานต่างกันโดยมี การตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริการธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ในด้านผู้เรียน ด้าน ค่าใช้จ่าย ด้านอาจารย์ผู้สอน และด้านชื่อเสียงสถาบัน แตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

คำสำคัญ: การตัดสินใจ เปรียบเทียบความแตกต่าง หลักสูตรภาษาจีน

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¹ นักศึกษาปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ²อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาประจำ หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

Abstract

A study of students' decision to continue their studies in the Master of Business Administration program (Chinese Course) Krirk University have a purpose to study decisionmaking levels and a comparative study of the difference between personal factors and the decision to study in the Master of Business Administration program (Chinese Course) Population used in this study Including students in the Master of Business Administration program (Chinese Program), Krirk University, Academic Year 2021, 118 students and collecting data from questionnaires using quantitative research methods. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. lincluding frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation, and t-test and One-Way ANOVA (F-test) were used to test the hypothesis for differences. Continue studying in the Master of Business Administration program (Chinese Program) Krirk University. Overall, it was found that it was at a high level. Ranked in descending order as follows: duration of study, students, teachers institute reputation, curriculum, public relations and cost Hypothesis testing revealed that students of different sex. It was decided to study for Chinese students. in business service courses Krirk University in terms of students and teachers. The difference was statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Students of different ages and incomes. It was decided to study for Chinese students. in business service courses Krirk University in terms of expenses. The difference was statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Students with different statuses. It was decided to study for Chinese students in business service courses Krirk University in the reputation of the institution. The difference was statistically significant at the 0.05 level of students with different occupations. It was decided to study for Chinese students. in business service courses Krirk University. The difference was not statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Students with different work experience. With the decision to study with Chinese students in business service courses Krirk University on the student side cost. Instructor and the reputation of the institution. The difference was statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Key words: Decision making, Compare the difference, Chinese Course

บทน้ำ

มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกได้เปิดดำเนินการขึ้นเป็นครั้งแรกที่ อาคาร ก ถนนราชดำเนินกรุงเทพฯ เมื่อปีพ.ศ. 2495 โดยอาจารย์ ดร.เกริก มังคละพฤกษ์ ได้รับอนุญาตให้จัดตั้ง "โรงเรียนภาษาและวิชาชีพ" โดยมุ่งเน้น การจัดการเรียนการสอนด้านภาษาอังกฤษเป็นสำคัญ ในปี พ.ศ. 2504 ได้เริ่มจัดหลักสูตรการ เรียนการ สอนในแผนกบริหารธุรกิจและการเลขานุการ ซึ่งกำหนดรับนักเรียนที่จบ ม.ศ. 5 (ม.8) เข้าศึกษาต่อใน หลักสูตร 3 ปี (Diploma) ในปี พ.ศ. 2507 ได้เริ่มจัดหลักสูตรอีกระดับหนึ่ง โดยรับนักเรียน ที่จบ ม.ศ. 3 (ในปีจจุบันเรียกว่า ม.3) เข้าศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรอาชีวศึกษา หลังจากนั้นอีก 1 ปี ได้ย้าย สถานที่ตั้งไป ดำเนินการในบริเวณที่กว้างขวางขึ้นในเขตตำบลปากน้ำ อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดสมุทรปราการ และได้ใช้ชื่อ ใหม่ว่า " โรงเรียนเกริกวิทยาลัย" ในปี พ.ศ. 2509 เมื่อมีการประกาศใช้พระราชบัญญัติการจัดตั้ง มหาวิทยาลัยเอกชนในปี พ.ศ.2512 ได้อนุญาต ให้ภาคเอกชนจัดการศึกษาในระดับอุดมศึกษาได้ ผู้บริหาร โรงเรียนเกริกวิทยาลัยจึงขอจัดตั้งวิทยาลัยเอกชน ขึ้นและได้รับอนุญาตให้เปิดสอนตามหลักสูตรอุดมศึกษาโดยแยกการบริหารออกจากโรงเรียนเกริกวิทยาลัย เดิมมาใช้ชื่อใหม่ว่า "วิทยาลัยเกริก" เมื่อวันที่ 28 พฤษภาคม พ.ศ. 2513 นับเป็นวิทยาลัยเอกชนรุ่นแรก ของประเทศไทย

มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก เป็นสถาบันอุดมศึกษาที่เปิดสอนทางด้านวิชาการในระดับปริญญาตรีถึงปริญญา เอก ทั้งภาคปกติและค่ำ ซึ่งได้รับอนุมัติจากสำนักคณะกรรมการการศึกษากระทรวงศึกษาธิการ ให้เปิด ดำเนินโครงการบริหารวิชาการเรียนการสอนเฉพาะวันเสาร์และอาทิตย์ ในระดับปริญญาตรีหลายวิชา เช่นกันโดยโครงสร้างวิชาการเหล่านี้ เปิดให้ผู้ที่สนใจศึกษาแต่ไม่มีโอกาสเข้ามาเรียนต่อในภาคปกติได้เข้า มาศึกษาต่อเฉพาะวันเสาร์อาทิตย์หลังจากการสำเร็จการศึกษาแล้วจะมีศักดิ์และสิทธิ์เทียบเท่ากับ นักศึกษาภาคปกติทุกประการ ซึ่งมหาวิทยาลัยเกริกมีความมุ่งมั่นที่จะพัฒนางานด้านวิชาการในรูปแบบ โครงการบริการวิชาการอย่างไม่หยุดยั้งตามรัฐธรรมนูญแห่งราชอาณาจักร พ.ศ.2550 จากสถานการณ์การ พัฒนาเศรษฐกิจ สังคมและวัฒนธรรมมีความสัมพันธ์เชื่อมโยงกับพันธกิจของมหาวิทยาลัยที่มุ่งผลิต บัณฑิตและมหาบัณฑิตให้มีคุณภาพเป็นที่ยอมรับและเป็นที่ต้องการของสังคม โดยเฉพาะการบริหารธุรกิจ เป็นรากฐานสำคัญของระบบเศรษฐกิจซึ่งส่งผลต่อการพัฒนาประเทศ การพัฒนาหลักสูตรจึงต้องเน้นที่องค์ ความรู้การบริหารจัดการในด้านต่างๆและส่งเสริมการเรียนการสอนที่คำนึงถึงคุณธรรม จริยธรรมทาง วิชาชีพโดยให้ความใส่ใจต่อผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียทั้งในแง่เศรษฐกิจ สังคมและวัฒนธรรม โดยใช้องค์ความรู้ที่ ทันสมัยและปรับเปลี่ยนตามสภาวการณ์ปัจจุบันได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ มหาวิทยาลัยจึงได้เห็นควรเปิด การเรียนการสอน "หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต" เพื่อเพื่อผลิตผู้ประกอบการทางธุรกิจหรือผู้บริหาร ระดับกลางจนถึงระดับสูงในองค์กรทั้งในภาคเอกชน และภาครัฐที่มีความรู้ ความสามารถทั้งในด้าน วิชาการ และประสบการณ์เกี่ยวกับการจัดการธุรกิจมีภาวะผู้นำสามารถคิดอย่างเป็นระบบทั้งในเชิง วิเคราะห์และสังเคราะห์สามารถนำไปประยุกต์ใช้กับสภาพสังคมและเศรษฐกิจของประเทศไทยได้อย่าง เหมาะสม ในการพัฒนาผู้ประกอบการทางธุรกิจหรือผู้บริหารในการคิดเชิงวิเคราะห์ โดยมีความพร้อมและ

ศักยภาพของการเป็นนักธุรกิจที่ประกอบด้วยคุณธรรมจริยธรรมและความรู้ สามารถแสวงหาความก้าวหน้าทางวิชาการ และการวิจัยทางการบริหารกุรกิจ อันจะก่อให้เกิดประโยชน์ในการประกอบอาชีพและให้บริการทางวิชาการแก่สังคมได้กว้างขวางยิ่งขึ้น ทางโครงการ จึงได้พิจารณาปรับปรุงหลักสูตร ให้ทันสมัย สอดคล้องกับการบริหารการจัดการยุคใหม่ และตอบสนองต่อความต้องการของผู้ศึกษา เพื่อ จะได้นำความรู้ที่จำเป็นในการบริหารกรรุกิจไปประยุกต์ใช้ในการทำงานรวมทั้งจะได้นำประโยชน์ที่ได้จากการแลกเปลี่ยนประสบการณ์ไปปฏิบัติหน้าที่การงานและสร้างเครือข่ายร่วมกัน ซึ่งต่อมาวิทยาลัยเกริกถือ ว่าเป็นวิทยาลัยเอกชนรุ่นแรกของประเทศไทย ที่ได้รับอนุมัติให้เปิดการเรียนการสอนระดับปริญญาตรีในคณะต่าง ๆ ได้แก่ คณะบริหารธุรกิจ คณะเศรษฐศาสตร์ และจากนั้นคณะบริหารธุรกิจได้เปิดดำเนินการและมีพัฒนาการเรื่อยมาจวบจนปัจจุบัน หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต Mastver of Business Administration Program(M.B.A.) โดยมีรูปแบบหลักสูตรระดับปริญญาโท หลักสูตร 2 ปี จำนวนหน่วยกิต ที่เรียนตลอดหลักสูตร แผน ก แบบ ก2 จำนวนหน่วยกิตรวมตลอดหลักสูตร ไม่น้อยกว่า 36 หน่วยกิต หลักสูตรจะได้รับการเผยแพร่ว่าเป็นหลักสูตรที่มีคุณภาพและมาตรฐานตามกรอบมาตรฐานคุณวุฒิ ระดับอุดมศึกษา พ.ศ. 2552

จากสถานการณ์ดังกล่าว การจัดการศึกษาในระดับมหาบัณฑิตทางบริหารธุรกิจจึงเป็นสิ่งจำเป็น ในฐานะที่มหาวิทยาลัยเป็นแหล่งผลิตความรู้เพื่อนำไปประยุกต์ใช้การดำเนินธุรกิจ อันจะส่งผลดีต่อ เศรษฐกิจและเสริมสร้างความสามารถในการแข่งขัน มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกได้ตระหนักถึงแนวโน้มการ เปลี่ยนแปลงและเหตุผลดังกล่าว และเพื่อส่งเสริมให้ผู้ที่ประกอบธุรกิจตลอดจนผู้ที่มีความสนใจในด้าน ธุรกิจได้มีโอกาสศึกษาต่อเพื่อเพิ่มพูนความรู้และแลกเปลี่ยนประสบการณ์การทำงาน แสวงหาความรู้ เพิ่มเติมเพื่อให้ทันต่อความเปลี่ยนแปลงในด้านธุรกิจของโลกปัจจุบัน โดยมุ่งหวังในการเสริมสร้างความรู้ และสามารถวิเคราะห์วิจัยประเด็นต่าง ๆ ที่เกิดขึ้นได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ เพื่อจะได้นำความรู้ที่จำเป็นใน การบริหารธุรกิจไปประยุกต์ใช้ในการทำงาน รวมทั้งจะได้นำประโยชน์ที่ได้จากการแลกเปลี่ยน ประสบการณ์ไปปฏิบัติหน้าที่การงานและสร้างเครือข่ายร่วมกัน

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับการตัดสินใจศึกษาของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลต่อการตัดสินใจของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

แนวคิด ทฤษฎี และงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง แนวคิดและทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจ

การตัดสินใจ (Decision Making) หมายถึงกระบวนการเลือกทางเลือกใดทางเลือกหนึ่ง จากหลาย ๆ ทางเลือกที่ได้พิจารณาหรือประเมิน เป็นทางให้บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์ รายงานทางวิชาการฉบับนี้เพื่อ การศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกเข้าศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีนของมหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจ

ทฤษฎีการตัดสินใจและการกระทำทางสังคม (The Multiple Factor Theory of Decision Making and Social Action) Reeder (1971อ้างถึงใน สุดารา ดิษฐากรณ์ , 2535:12- 16) ได้รวบรวมทฤษฎีทาง สังคมวิทยาเพื่ออธิบายพฤติกรรมต่าง ๆ ของมนุษย์ ซึ่งเขาเห็นว่าโดยทั่วไปแล้ว รูปแบบ(Model) ทางด้าน จิตวิทยาสังคม ที่เกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจในพฤติกรรมของมนุษย์นั้น นักสังคมวิทยา จะมองในแง่ของ สถานภาพทางเศรษฐกิจและสังคม (Social - economics Status) ซึ่งถือว่า ปัจจัยภายนอกจะมีผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจแต่ รีดเดอร์เชื่อว่า ปัจจัยภายนอกจริง ๆ แล้วไม่มีอิทธิพลโดยตรงต่อการตัดสินใจ ซึ่งแต่ละบุคคล จะแปลงสถานภาพทางเศรษฐกิจและสังคมเหล่านี้มาสู่ตัวคน ซึ่งจะอยู่ในรูปแบบของความเชื่อและความ เชื่อไม่ทำให้บุคคลตัดสินใจเลือกกระทำพฤติกรรมนั้น ๆ ดังนั้น บุคคลอาจจะเลือกตัดสินใจกระทา พฤติกรรมอย่างเดียวกันแต่เหตุผลของการตัดสินใจอาจจะ แตกต่างกัน รีดเดอร์

ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจของผู้บริโภค

ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจของผู้บริโภคของ เสร็วงษ์มณฑา (2542, หน้า 32-46) เป็น ตัวกำหนด พื้นฐาน (Basic Determinants) ซึ่งได้รับอิทธิพลจากปัจจัยภายในที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจของผู้บริโภค และปัจจัยภายนอกที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจของผู้บริโภค

- 1. ปัจจัยภายใน (Internal Factors)
- 2. ปัจจัยภายนอก (External Factors)

ประวัติและการพัฒนาของหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

คู่มือการศึกษาหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก หลักสูตร ใหม่ พ.ศ. 2561 การดำเนินธุรกิจในสภาพแวดล้อมของโลกไร้พรมแดนและการเกิดขึ้นของประชาคม เศรษฐกิจอาเซียนทำให้ประเทศไทยมีการเปิดรับวัฒนธรรมจากต่างชาติมากขึ้น อีกทั้งการเปลี่ยนแปลง ด้านสังคมที่ประเทศไทยมีความเป็นสังคมเมืองมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้เกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงในวิถีการดำเนินชีวิต ความเชื่อ ค่านิยม และวัฒนธรรม แนวโน้มการเปลี่ยนแปลงดังกล่าวนับวันยิ่งทวีความรุนแรงมากขึ้น ผู้ ประกอบธุรกิจจำเป็นต้องมีความเข้าใจและพัฒนารูปแบบธุรกิจให้สอดคล้องกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงทั้งด้าน สังคมและวัฒนธรรม

สาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีนเป็นประเทศมหาอำนาจ ผู้นำจีนต้องการจะเตรียมความพร้อม เรื่องการ เรียนรู้ภาษาและวัฒนธรรมของประเทศต่าง ๆ จึงมีนักศึกษาจีนไปเรียนในประเทศทั่วโลก เพื่อประสบการณ์ ต่าง ๆ ที่แสนจะจำเป็นในโลกปัจจุบันอีกด้วย นอกจากนั้นมหาวิทยาลัยรัฐในประเทศจีน ไม่เพียงพอรองรับ นักศึกษาในประเทศและผู้ปกครองไม่อยากให้บุตรหลานต้องเผชิญความกดดันในการสอบแข่งขันเข้า มหาวิทยาลัยในประเทศรวมถึงต้องการเพิ่มโอกาสในการประกอบอาชีพในอนาคตและสร้างเครือข่ายทาง ธุรกิจ(https://www.posttoday.com/politic /report/534883)จากประเด็นดังกล่าวประเทศไทยจำเป็นต้อง ปรับตัวตามสภาพการณ์ที่เปลี่ยนไปโดยการพัฒนาด้านการศึกษาคนทั้งของประเทศไทยและประเทศเพื่อน บ้าน ให้มีการศึกษาเพิ่มสูงขึ้นพัฒนากำลังคนที่มีทักษะและองค์ความรู้สูงทั้งปริมาณและคุณภาพเพิ่มมาก ขึ้นเพิ่ม ทักษะการคิดวิเคราะห์ความสามารถคัดกรองและเลือกรับวัฒนธรรมที่ดีเพื่อปรับเปลี่ยนค่านิยม และพฤติกรรม ให้สามารถปรับตัวเข้ากับกระแสใหม่ของโลก ดังนั้นสถาบันทางการศึกษาจึงต้องเข้าไปมี บทบาทและส่วนร่วมเพื่อร่วมแก้ไขและหาแนวทางการพัฒนาประเด็นต่าง ๆ ให้ดีขึ้นดังนั้นหลักสูตรจึงถูก พัฒนาเพื่อให้สอดคล้องกับกระแสการเปลี่ยนแปลงและรองรับความต้องการของทุกภาคส่วนในสังคม

การรับนักศึกษา จะดำเนินงานโดยงานรับสมัครนักศึกษา ศูนย์รับสมัครและแนะแนวการศึกษา เป็นหน่วยกลางในการรับสมัครและมหาวิทยาลัยจะส่งจดหมายตอบรับตามรายชื่อที่ผ่านการคัดเลือกตาม คุณสมบัติที่มหาวิทยาลัยกำหนด เมื่อสำเร็จการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรจะได้รับปริญญาบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณฑิต(บธ.ม.) Master of Business Administration(M.B.A.) ค่าใช้จ่ายตลอดหลักสูตร 150,000 บาท แบ่งชำระ 4 ภาคการศึกษา

กรณีจ่ายรายภาคศึกษา ค่าใช้จ่ายตลอดหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน)

ลด 10% เฉพาะค่าหน่วยกิจ บุคคลทั่วไป		135,000 ប	าท	
ภาคการศึกษา	ภาคการศึกษา	ภาคการศึกษา	ภาคการศึกษา	เวม
ที่ 1	ที่ 2	ที่ 3	ที่ 4	
33,750	33,750	33,750	33,750	135,000

ลด 20% เฉพาะค่าหน่วยกิจ เฉพาะค่าหน่วยกิต ศิษย์เก่า/บุคคลทั่วไปเป็นกลุ่ม 5-9 คน,				
ข้าราชการ 127,500 บาท				
ภาคการศึกษา	ภาคการศึกษา	ภาคการศึกษา	ภาคการศึกษา	รวม
ที่ 1	ที่ 2	ที่ 3	ที่ 4	
31,875	31,875	31,875	31,875	127,500

ลด 30% เฉพาะค่าหน่วยกิจ เฉพาะค่าหน่วยกิต ศิษย์เก่าเป็นกลุ่ม 5 คนขึ้นไป/ บุคคลทั่วไป 10 คนขึ้นไป หรือข้าราชการเป็นกลุ่ม 10 คนขึ้นไป 120,000 บาท				
ภาคการศึกษา ที่ 1	ภาคการศึกษา ที่ 2	ภาคการศึกษา ที่ 3	ภาคการศึกษา ที่ 4	รวม
71 1	7/1 2	71 3	VI 4	
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000

กรณีจ่ายครั้งเดียว

ลด30% จากค่าหน่วยกิต	120,000 ปาท
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สำหรับรายละเอียดโครงสร้างหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต หลักสูตรใหม่ พ.ศ. 2561 ดังนี้ ชื่อปริญญาและสาขาวิชา

ภาษาไทยชื่อเต็ม : บริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต

ชื่อย่อ : บธ.ม.

ภาษาอังกฤษชื่อเต็ม : Master of Business Administration

ชื่อย่อ : M.B.A.

ในส่วนของหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต ประกอบด้วย 36 หน่วยกิต โดยแบ่งออกเป็น 2 แผน

องค์ประกอบหลักสูตร	จำนวนหน่วยกิต		
	แผน ก แบบ ก2	แผน ข	
1. วิชาเสริมพื้นฐาน	ไม่นับหน่วยกิต	ไม่นับหน่วยกิต	
2. วิชาบังคับ	18	18	
3. วิชาเลือกเสริมตามกลุ่มวิชา	6	9	
4. วิชาเลือกเสรี	-	3	
5. วิทยานิพนธ์	12	-	
6. การค้นคว้าอิสระ	-	6	
รวท	36	36	

แผนภาพที่ 2.2 แสดงจำนวนแสดงหน่วยกิต

1. หมวดวิชาเสริมพื้นฐาน

วช562101 ภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับธุรกิจ (ไม่นับหน่วยกิต)

Business English

วช562102 ระเบียบวิธีวิจัยธุรกิจ (ไม่นับหน่วยกิต)

Business Research Methodology

2. หมวดวิชาบังคับ

วช562201 การบัญชีบริหารสมัยใหม่(3หน่วยกิต)

Modern Managerial Accounting

วช562202 การวิเคราะห์ทางเศรษฐศาสตร์เพื่อการตัดสินใจทางธุรกิจ(3หน่วยกิต)

Economic Analysis for Business Decisions

วช562203 การจัดการการปฏิบัติการสำหรับผู้บริหาร(3หน่วยกิต)

Operations Management for Executives

วช562204 การตลาดเชิงบูรณาการ(3หน่วยกิต)

Integrated Marketing

วช562205 การจัดการการเงิน(3หน่วยกิต)

Financial Management

วช562206 พฤติกรรมองค์การและการจัดการเชิงกลยุทธ์(3หน่วยกิต)

Organizational Behavior and Strategic Management

3. หมวดวิชาเลือก แบ่งออกเป็น 10 กลุ่ม

1) กลุ่มวิชาเลือกนวัตกรรมการจัดการ

วช562301 การจัดการทรัพยากรมนุษย์ (3หน่วยกิต)

Human Resource Management

วช562302 การเป็นผู้ประกอบการและการจัดการธุรกิจขนาดย่อม (3หน่วยกิต)

Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management

วช562303 ระบบสารสนเทศเพื่อการจัดการ (3หน่วยกิต)

Information System for Business Management

วช562304 ภาวะผู้นำกับความยั่งยืนขององค์การ(3หน่วยกิต)

Leadership and Sustainable Organization

วช562305 นวัตกรรม และการจัดการเพื่อการเปลี่ยนแปลง (3หน่วยกิต)

Innovation and Management for Change

วช562306 การบริหารระบบโลจิสติกส์ (3หน่วยกิต)

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Logistics Management วช562307 สัมมนาการจัดการเชิงกลยุทธ์(3หน่วยกิต) Seminar in Strategic Management

งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

จิตติมา วงศ์ราชนันท์ (2564) ได้ศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษาจีน โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อปรึกษา ปัจจัยทางด้านเหตุผลส่วนตัว ปัจจัยทางด้านภาพลักษณ์ และปัจจัยทางด้านหลักสูตรที่มีผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริญญาโทหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษาจีน จากศิษย์เก่าและศิษย์ปัจจุบันที่อยู่ในระดับปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) สถาบัน การจัดการปัญญาภิวัฒน์ จำนวนตัวอย่าง 177 คนผลการวิจัยแสดงให้เห็นว่า

- 1) ปัจจัยทางด้านเหตุผลส่วนตัว ได้แก่ ความสนใจในสาขาวิชาที่ มหาวิทยาลัยเปิดสอน มีผลต่อ การตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริญญาโทหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษา จีน ผลการวิจัยแสดงให้เห็นว่า เรื่อง ความสนใจในสาขาวิชาที่มหาวิทยาลัยเปิดสอน มีผลต่อ การตัดสินใจ ศึกษาต่อปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทย ของนักศึกษาจีน ควรศึกษา หลักสูตรที่นักศึกษจีนมีความต้องการศึกษาหรือสำรวจความต้องการ เพื่อเป็นการรองรับให้นักศึกษาจีน สามารถเลือกมาเรียนที่ประเทศไทยได้
- 2) ปัจจัยทางด้านภาพลักษณ์ของสถาบัน ปัจจัยทางด้านภาพลักษณ์มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจศึก ษา ต่อ ปริญญาโทหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษา จีน ผลการวิจัย แสดงให้เห็นว่า ปัจจัยทางด้าน ภาพลักษณ์ของสถาบัน เรื่องเป็นมหาวิทยาลัยที่ มีโครงการแลกเปลี่ ยน นักศึกษากับต่างประเทศ และเรื่องเมือจบการศึกษาแล้วจะได้รับการยอมรบั จากตลาดแรงงาน มีผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อ ปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลกั สตู รภาษา จีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษาจีน ควรกำหนดกลยุทธ์ด้านการตลาดศึกษาโดยการจัดทำ MOU กับมหาวิทยาลัยต่างๆ ในมณฑลต่างๆ ที่ ประเทศ จีนให้มากขึ้น เพื่อเป็นการเปิดโอกาสให้กับผู้ที่ ต้องการศึกษาต่อในมหาวิทยาลัยที่ประเทศจีน ได้ รู้จักสถาบันการจัดการปัญญาภิวัตน์มากขึ้น
- 3) ปัจจัยทางด้านหลักสูตรมีผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริญญาโทหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษา จีน ผลการวิจัยแสดงให้เห็นว่า เรื่องหลักสูตร ที่เปิดสอนมี คุณภาพ และเรื่องคณาจารย์ มีผล ต่อการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริญญาโท หลักสูตร บริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตร ภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทย ของนักศึกษาจนควรทำการสึกษาในเชิงลึกระดับ คณะหลักสูตร/สาขาวิชา เพื่อ จะได้ข้อมูลที่ถูกต้อง ตรงตามความเป็นจริงในแต่ละกลุ่มเป้าหมายของ คณะหลักสูตร/สาขาวิชา และเรื่อง คณาจารย์ที่มี คณุ สมบัติด้านวิชาชีพ โดยตรงเพื่อรับการถ่ายทอด ประสบการณ์แก่ผู้เรียนเพราะสถาบัน

การจัด การปัญญาภิวัตน์มีหลักสูตรแบบ Work-based Education เพื่อให้เกิดประโยชน์และคุ้มคา่ทางการศึกษามากที่สุดทั้งตัวผู้เรียนและสถาบันฯ เพื่อให้ เกิดประโยชน์และคุ้มค่าทางการศึกษามากที่สุด ทั้งตัวผู้เรียนและสถาบัน

กนกวรรณ สุวรรณที่ (2555) ได้ศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมศึกษาต่อระดับปริญญา โทในประเทศกับต่างประเทศหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณฑิต(MBA) : นักศึกษาชั้นปีที่4 คณะวิทยาการ จัดการ มหาวิทยาลัยศิลปากร จากผลการศึกษาพบว่า ปัจจัยด้านการตลาดส่งเสริมต่อพฤติกรรมการ ตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อระดับปริญญาโทจากผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามนักศึกษาปีที่4 คณะวิทยาการจัดการ มหาวิทยาลัยศิลปากร ปัจจัยที่นักศึกษาส่วนใหญ่ให้อยู่ในระดับมาก คือด้านผลิตภัณฑ์/หลักสูตร ด้าน ราคา/ค่าใช้จ่าย ด้านสถานที่และสิ่งแวดล้อม การตลาด/การโฆษณา ซึ่งด้านผลิตภัณฑ์/หลักสูตรเป็นด้านที่ นักศึกษาให้ความสำคัญมากที่สุดจากปัจจัยทั้งหมดจึงเห็นได้ว่าปัจจุบันนักศึกษาให้ความสำคัญด้าน ชื่อเสียงและระดับความรู้ของอาจารย์ วิธีถ่ายทอด หลักสูตรที่ตรงกับการศึกษาต่อปริญญาโทมากขึ้นไม่ว่า จะเป็นทั้งในและต่างประเทศ

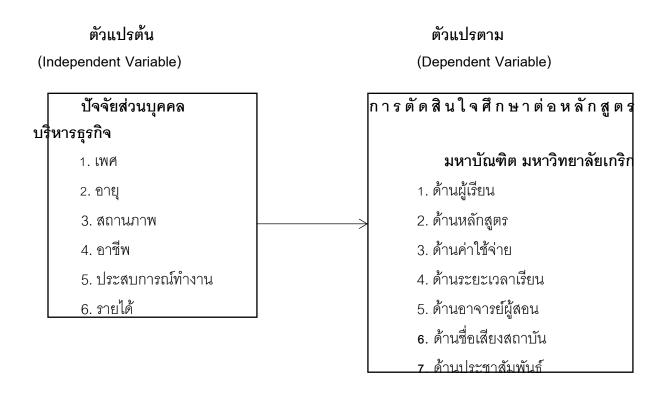
ณัฐธิดา ศรีวะอุไร(2556) ได้ศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อกระบวนการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อ หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต จากผลวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญกับปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาด โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับมากให้ความสำคัญในระดับมากที่สุด ด้านหลักสูตรในการศึกษา รองลงมาคือ ด้านสถานที่ในการศึกษา และ ด้านค่าใช้จ่ายในการศึกษา โดยแบ่งออกในแต่ละด้าน ดังนี้ ด้านหลักสูตรในการศึกษานักศึกษาให้ความสำคัญในเรื่องเนื้อหาของหลักสูตรสามารถนำไปประยุกต์ให้ เข้ากับสภาพเศรษฐกิจ สังคมในปัจจุบันมากที่สุด รองลงมาคือ เรื่องหลักสูตรที่เปิดสอนเป็นหลักสูตรที่ได้รับ ความนิยมในปัจจุบัน และเรื่องหลักสูตรที่สามารถศึกษาต่อในระดับที่สูงขึ้นได้ หลักสูตรอาจารย์ที่มีชื่อเสียง และมีประสบการณ์สอน และในด้านหลักสูตรมีวิธีการเรียนการสอนที่ไม่กระทบกับการดำเนินชีวิต ชีวิตประจำวันของผู้เรียน ด้านสถานที่ในการศึกษา นักศึกษาให้ความสำคัญในระดับมากทุกข้อได้แก่ สถานที่เรียนมีห้องสมุดให้ค้นคว้าและศึกษาข้อมูล สถานที่เรียนมีบรรยากาศและสภาพแวดล้อมที่ดีน่าเข้า มาศึกษา สถานที่เรียนมีอุปกรณ์การเรียนการสอนที่ทันสมัย สถานที่เรียนสะอาดปลอดภัยและสถานที่ ใกล้เคียงกับบ้านหรือที่พักของผู้สอน

ด้านส่งเสริมการตลาดในการศึกษานักศึกษาในระดับมาก ได้แก่ มีโฆษณาหลักสูตรมหาวิทยาลัย ผ่านหลักสูตรต่างๆ เช่น แผ่นพับป้ายประชาสัมพันธ์วิทยุเว็ปไซต์ เป็นต้น มีวิธีการสมัครเรียนได้หลาย ช่องทางและมีการสนับสนุนทุนการทุนการศึกษาแก่ผู้มีผลการเรียนดีเด่น นักศึกษาในระดับปานหลัง ได้แก่ มีการจัดให้ศิษย์เก่าหรือศิษย์ปัจจุบันออกไปประชาพันธ์หลักสูตรมีการจัดให้อาจารย์หรือเจ้าหน้าที่ของ มหาวิทยาลัยออกไปประชาสัมพันธ์ และมีการลดราคาหรือให้สิทธิพิเศษทางการศึกษาแก่ผู้เรียนด้าน ค่าใช้จ่ายในการศึกษา นักศึกษาให้ความสำคัญในระดับมากทุกข้อ ได้แก่ ค่าหนังสือ/ตำราเรียน มีราคาไม่

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สูงมาก ค่าธรรมเนียมแรกเข้าของมหาวิทยาลัยราคาไม่สูงมาก ค่าหน่วยรายวิชาไม่แตกต่างกันมากนัก เมื่อ เปรียบเทียบกับการศึกษาหลักสูตรอื่นๆ และค่าบำรุงมหาวิทยาลัยที่สูงมาก

กรอบแนวคิดในงานวิจัย



ระเบียบวิธีวิจัย

การศึกษาเรื่อง การตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริการธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก การศึกษาในครั้งนี้ผู้ศึกษามีวิธีดำเนินการศึกษา 2 แบบ ดังนี้คือ

- 1. การศึกษาเอกสาร เป็นการศึกษาข้อมูลจากเอกสารต่าง ๆ ทั้งที่เป็นทฤษฎี และผลงานวิจัยที่ เกี่ยวข้องกับปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อระดับปริญญาโทของนักศึกษาชาวจีน
- 2. การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลเชิงสำรวจ (Survey Research) โดยใช้แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaires) เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลกับนักศึกษาบริการธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต นักศึกษาปีการศึกษาที่ 2564 โดยผู้ศึกษาเก็บ รวบรวมข้อมูลด้วยตนเอง และนำผลมาวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้วยคอมพิวเตอร์ด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปทางสถิติ

ประชากรที่ศึกษาได้แก่ นักศึกษาชาวจีนในหลักสูตรบริการธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ประจำปีการศึกษา 2564 มีจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 118 คน (การทำแบบสอบถามออนไลน์ของ นักศึกษาชาวจีน) แบบสอบถาม(Questionnaires) กำหนดเป็นทั้งภาษาจีนและภาษาไทย เพื่อให้อ่านและ

เข้าใจ แบบสอบถาม เป็นเครื่องมือในการศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริการธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ถือว่าแบบสอบถามมีความเหมาะสมเพื่อใช้ในการ เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล โดยใช้การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลสถิติเชิงพรรณนา (Descriptive Statistics) ได้แก่ ค่าความถี่ ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และการวิเคราะห์ด้วยสถิติเชิงอนุมาน (Inferential Statistics) และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และ ทำการทดสอบสมมติฐานด้วยสถิติ One-way ANOVA และวิเคราะห์เปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างรายคู่ด้วย LSD และวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis : MRA) ในการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยได้ตระหนักถึงเรื่องจริยธรรมการวิจัยเป็นสำคัญ ก่อนการเก็บข้อมูลได้แจ้งรายละเอียดวัตถุประสงค์ให้ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามทราบ และให้ตอบแบบสอบถามด้วยความสมัครใจ รวมถึงได้เก็บรักษาข้อมูลส่วน บุคคลไว้เป็นความลับ

ผลการวิจัย

ผลการวิจัยเรื่อง การตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก แบ่งออกเป็น 3 ส่วน เป็น ส่วนที่ 1 ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของนักศึกษาหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ส่วนที่ 2 การตัดสินใจหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ส่วนที่ 3 ข้อเสนอแนะหรือความคิดเห็นอื่นๆผู้ศึกษาวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลทางสถิติโดยใช้เครื่องมือคอมพิวเตอร์ แล้วประมวลผลด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปทางสถิติ ซึ่งสถิติในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้แก่ค่าความถี่ (Frequency) ค่าร้อยละ (Percentage) ค่าเฉลี่ยเลขคณิต (Arithmetic Mean: X) ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (Standard Deviation: SD) ค่าIndependent Samples t-test และค่าOne-Way ANOVA) หรือ F-test จาก ผลการศึกษาสามารถสรุป อภิปรายผล และข้อเสนอแนะได้ดังต่อไปน้ำจากผลศึกษาสามารถสรุป อภิปราย ผล และข้อเสนอแนะได้ดังต่อไปนี้

1. ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของนักศึกษาปริญหาโทหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของนักศึกษาปริญญาโทหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ จำนวน 118 คน พบว่า นักศึกษาส่วนใหญ่ เป็นเพศหญิง มีอายุระหว่าง 30 - 40 สถานภาพสมรสและมีบุตรแล้ว อาชีพเป็น พนักงานเอกชน ประสบการณ์ทำงานอยู่ในช่วง 11 - 20 ปี ส่วนมากมีรายได้ระหว่าง 15,001-20,000 บาท

2. การตัดสินใจศึกษาหลักสูตรสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

การตัดสินใจศึกษาหลักสูตรสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก พบว่านักศึกษาตัดสินใจศึกษาหลักสูตร สูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกโดยค่าเฉลี่ยรวม 3.88 ด้านระยะเวลาเรียนมีค่าเฉลี่ยมากที่สุด ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.23 รองลงมา ได้แก่ด้านผู้เรียน ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.15 ด้านอาจารย์ผู้สอน ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.86 ด้านชื่อเสียงสถาบัน ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.81 ด้านหลักสูตร ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.77 ด้านประชาสัมพันธ์ ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.70และด้านค่าใช้จ่าย ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.61 ตามลำดับ

คภิปรายผล

จากการศึกษาเรื่องการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีนในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก สามารถนำมาอภิปรายผลประเด็นที่น่าสนใจได้ ดังนี้

ระดับการตัดสินใจของนักศึกษาชาวจีนในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตร ภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

1.ด้านระยะเวลาเรียน ด้านระยะเวลาเรียนในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ปัจจัยด้านระยะเวลา เรียนมีผลต่อ การตัดสินใจเลือกเข้าศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกจากการศึกษาพบว่า สามารถเลือกเรียนได้ในวันเสาร์หรือวันอาทิตย์ อยู่ในระดับมาก ที่สุด ทั้งนี้เนื่องจาก นักศึกษาส่วนมากจะมีเวลาว่างเฉพาะวันเสาร์และวันอาทิตย์ วันจันทร์ - ศุกร์นักศึกษา ต้องทำงาน ดังนั้นเมื่อไม่มีผลกระทบในการทำงานนักศึกษาจึงตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อหลักสูตรเสาร์และอาทิตย์ ของโครงการหลักสูตรหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ด้วยระยะเวลาที่เหมาะสมกับ การเรียนในแต่ละรายวิชา นักศึกษาทราบกำหนดการเรียนที่แน่นอนตลอดหลักสูตรและที่ สำคัญหลักสูตรนี้ นักศึกษาสามารถจบได้ภายใน 1 ปี 4 เดือน ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับการศึกษาของ

- 2. ด้านผู้เรียนในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ปัจจัยด้านผู้เรียนมีผลต่อการตัดสินใจเลือกเข้า ศึกษา ต่อในบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก จากการศึกษาพบว่า สามารถนำ วิชาความรู้ไปใช้ประโยชน์ในการทำงานอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ทั้งนี้เนื่องจากนักศึกษา นำวิชาความรู้ไปปรับ ใช้ประโยชน์ในการทำงานเพื่อที่จะเอาวิชาความรู้ ไปแก้ไขข้อบกพร่องและรับมือกับปัญหาที่จะเกิดขึ้นใน อนาคตไม่ว่าจะเป็นภายในหรือภายนอกองค์กรและที่ความสำคัญต่อ ความเจริญก้าวหน้าที่การงานและ เพื่อไปศึกษาต่อระดับดุษฎีบัณฑิตที่เลือกศึกษาต่อจึงเป็นส่วน สำคัญส่วนหนึ่งในการตัดสินใจ สอดคล้อง กับ จิตติมา วงศ์ราชนันท์ (2564) ได้ศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริณญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษาจีน โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อปรึกษา ปัจจัยทางด้านเหตุผลส่วนตัว ปัจจัยทางด้านภาพลักษณ์ และปัจจัยทางด้านหลักสูตรที่มีผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริญญาโทหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษาจีน จากศิษย์เก่าและศิษย์ปัจจุบันที่อยู่ในระดับปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) สถาบัน การจัดการปัญญาภิวัฒน์ จำนวนตัวอย่าง 177 คนผลการวิจัยแสดงให้เห็นว่า ปัจจัยทางด้านเหตุผลส่วนตัว มีผลต่อ ได้แก่ ความสนใจในสาขาวิชาที่ มหาวิทยาลัยเปิดสอน มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษาจีน ผลการวิจัยแสดงให้เห็นว่า เรื่อง ความสนใจในสาขาวิชาที่มหาวิทยาลัยเปิดสอน มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อปริญญาโท หลักสูตร บริหารธุรกิจ (หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) ในประเทศไทยของนักศึกษาจีน รวมถึงในด้านการพัฒนาตนเองของ นักศึกษา
 - 3. ด้านอาจารย์ผู้สอนในภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ปัจจัยด้านอาจารย์ผู้สอนมีผลต่อการ

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ตัดสินใจเลือกเข้าศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก จาก การศึกษาพบว่าอาจารย์ผู้สอนมีชื่อเสียงเป็นที่ยอมรับในสังคมในระดับมากที่สุด ทั้งนี้ เนื่องจากอาจารย์ ผู้สอนทุกท่านในโครงการหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก จะ สะท้อนให้เห็นว่าอาจารย์ที่มีชื่อเสียงเป็นที่ยอมรับของสังคม สะท้อนถึงความสามารถของการถ่ายทอด รายวิชาได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ จึงเป็นที่ยอมรับของสังคม ซึ่งอาจารย์ในมหาวิทยาลัยและอาจารย์พิเศษ จากภายนอกที่มาสอนในโครงการหลักสูตรรัฐบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัย เกริกทุกคนล้วนเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิและมี ชื่อเสียงด้านสาขาบริหารธุรกิจ ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับผลการศึกษาของ กนกวรรณ สุวรรณที่ (2555) พบว่าอาจารย์ที่มีชื่อเสียง มีผลต่อปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมศึกษาต่อระดับ ปริญญาโทในประเทศกับต่างประเทศหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณฑิต(MBA)

การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลกับการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อ หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

จากการศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลกับการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีน หลักสูตร บริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก พบว่า นักศึกษาที่มีปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจ ศึกษาต่อ หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกแตกต่างกัน เมื่อพิจารณาความแตกต่าง ทั้ง 6ด้าน ซึ่งผู้ศึกษาสามารถอภิปรายผลได้ดังนี้

- 1. นักศึกษาที่มี เพศต่างกันมีการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัย เกริก ในด้านผู้เรียนและด้านอาจารย์ผู้สอนแตกต่างกัน ทั้งนี้เนื่องจากนักศึกษาที่เป็นเพศ ชายและเพศหญิง ต่างให้ความสำคัญกับการศึกษาในระดับปริญญาโท เพราะถ้าได้รับการศึกษาในระดับสูงก็จะทำให้มี ความก้าวหน้าในหน้าที่การงานและสามารถนำวิชาที่เรียนมาใช้ในการปรับปรุงการทำงานของตนเองได้ อีก ทั้งเป็นที่ยอมรับของคนทั่วไปด้วย การที่นักศึกษาตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก เพราะอาจารย์ผู้สอนเป็นผู้ที่มีความรู้ ความสามารถและเข้าใจนักศึกษา ซึ่งนักศึกษา ส่วนใหญ่เป็นผู้มีตำแหน่งงานและหน้าที่การทำงานในระดับสูง งานในวันจันทร์ -ศุกร์ จะมีเวลาศึกษาต่อใน วันเสาร์-อาทิตย์เท่านั้น
- 2. นักศึกษาที่มีอายุต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกในด้านค่าใช้จ่ายแตกต่างกัน ทั้งนี้เนื่องจากอายุของนักศึกษาก็มีส่วนสำคัญที่ทำให้ นักศึกษาตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อจากการพิจารณาผลการศึกษาจะพบว่า นักศึกษาส่วนใหญ่ ที่ตัดสินใจศึกษา ต่อหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิตมหาบัณฑิตจะอยู่ระหว่างอายุ 30-40 ปี ซึ่งถือว่า เป็นวัยทำงาน ต้องการความเจริญก้าวหน้าในหน้าที่การงาน และต้องการพัฒนาตนเอง ประกอบกับ มีรายได้เพียงพอที่จะ ศึกษาต่อในระดับปริญญาโท นอกจากนี้โครงการหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต กำหนดค่าใช้จ่ายตลอด หลักสูตรอยู่ที่ 150,000 บาท ให้นักศึกษาแบ่ง ชำระเป็น 4 ภาคการศึกษาหรือจ่ายครั้งเดียว อีกทั้งยังมี ส่วนลดพิเศษ 15% 20 % และ 25% เช่น ส่วนลดพิเศษ 15% เฉพาะค่าหน่วยกิตสำหรับบุคคลทั่วไป

ส่วนลดพิเศษ 20% เฉพาะค่าหน่วยกิต สำหรับศิษย์เก่า / บุคคลทั่วไปเป็นกลุ่ม 5-9 คน / ข้าราชการ และ ส่วนลดพิเศษ 25% เฉพาะค่าหน่วยกิตสำหรับศิษย์เก่าเป็นกลุ่ม 5คนขึ้นไป / บุคคลทั่วไปเป็นกลุ่ม 10คนขึ้น ไป /ข้าราชการเป็นกลุ่ม 10 คนขึ้นไป และกรณีที่นักศึกษาจ่ายค่าลงทะเบียนครั้งเดียว ทางโครงการ หลักสูตรรัฐ

3. นักศึกษาที่มีสถานภาพต่างกัน มีการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาจีน หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกในด้านชื่อเสียงสถาบันแตกต่างกัน ทั้งนี้เพราะโครงการ บริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต เปิดโอกาสให้ทุกคนไม่ว่าจะมีสถานภาพโสด สมรส หรือแม้แต่หม้าย หย่าและ แยกกันอยู่ได้รับโอกาสทางการศึกษาการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิตของนักศึกษา เกิดจากมหาวิทยาลัยเกริกเป็นสถาบันที่มีชื่อเสียงทางด้านบริหารธุรกิจอีกทั้งมีพัฒนาการเรียนการสอนอยู่ เสมอไม่ว่าจะเป็นการเรียนการสอนในชั้นเรียนและการศึกษาดูงานตามสถานประกอบการต่างๆ

ข้อเสนอแนะ

ข้อเสนอแนะจากผลการศึกษา

จากผลการศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกผู้ศึกษามีข้อเสนอแนะจากผลการศึกษาดังนี้

- 1.การตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตร ภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกด้านผู้เรียน นักศึกษาตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรนี้ไม่ได้ขึ้นอยู่ กับค่านิยมที่ จะทำให้คนทั่วไปยอมรับ แต่เนื่องจากตัดสินใจศึกษาเพื่อนำวิชาความรู้ไปใช้ประโยชน์ ในการทำงานและ ต้องการความเจริญก้าวหน้าในหน้าที่การงาน ดังนั้น โครงการหลักบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัย เกริก ควรให้คำแนะนำกับผู้สนใจศึกษาได้รับทราบถึงประโยชน์ที่จะได้รับจากการศึกษาในหลักสูตรนี้โดย ละเอียด เพราะจะทำให้เขาเหล่านั้นตัดสินใจที่จะศึกษาในหลักสูตรนี้ได้ตรงเป้าหมายของตนเอง
- 2. การตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตร ภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกด้านหลักสูตร นักศึกษาตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรนี้ไม่ได้ ตรงกับสายงาน ที่นักศึกษาปฏิบัติหน้าที่อยู่ แต่การตัดสินใจศึกษาในหลักสูตรนี้ อาจเนื่องจากต้องการนำวุฒิการศึกษาไป ประกอบอาชีพอื่นๆ ที่นักศึกษาสนใจ เช่น ผู้บริหาร เป็นต้น ดังนั้น โครงการหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจ มหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ควรประชุมปรึกษาหารือคณะกรรมการของโครงการฯเพิ่มวิชาเลือกที่ ตอบสนองเพื่อรองรับกับตลาดแรงงานและให้ตรงกับความต้องการของนักศึกษาให้มากที่สุด
- 3. การตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต (หลักสูตร ภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกด้านค่าใช้จ่าย นักศึกษาตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อใน หลักสูตรนี้ไม่ได้หมายความว่า ค่าใช้จ่ายในการเรียนหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกถูกกว่า มหาวิทยาลัยอื่น แต่อาจเนื่องมาจากมีส่วนลดพิเศษสำหรับนักศึกษาที่เป็น ศิษย์เก่า และบุคคลภายนอก ที่มาเป็นหมู่คณะ ประกอบกับค่าใช้จ่ายสามารถผ่อนชำระได้จึงทำให้ นักศึกษาตัดสินใจศึกษาในหลักสูตร

นี้ ดังนั้น โครงการหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ควรให้ส่วนลดพิเศษสำหรับศิษย์เก่า และบุคคลภายนอกที่มาเป็นหมู่คณะ และ กำหนดหลักเกณฑ์การผ่อนชำระที่ชัดเจนเช่นนี้ต่อไป เพื่อสร้าง แรงจูงใจให้กับผู้สนใจที่จะเข้ามาศึกษาในหลักสูตรนี้

ข้อเสนอแนะในการศึกษาครั้งต่อไป

- 1. ควรมีการศึกษาความพึงพอใจของนักศึกษาที่มีต่อการให้บริการของโครงการหลักสูตร การ ตัดสินใจศึกษาต่อของนักศึกษาชาวจีน ในหลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต(หลักสูตรภาษาจีน) มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก ข้อมูลที่ได้จะเป็นประโยชน์ต่อโครงการหลักสูตรธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก เพื่อนำข้อมูลไปพัฒนาและปรับปรุงการให้บริการต่อไป
- 2. ควรมีการศึกษาปัจจัยในการตัดสินใจเลือกเข้าศึกษาต่อในระดับบัณฑิตศึกษาของ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริกจากผู้เกี่ยวข้องต่างๆ เช่น สถานประกอบการ หน่วยงานภาครัฐและภาคเอกชนที่ นักศึกษาสังกัดอยู่ เพื่อนนำข้อมูลที่ได้มากำหนดนโยบายและวางแผนการจัดการศึกษาให้สอดคล้อง กับ ความต้องการของผู้เรียน นักศึกษา และหน่วยงานผู้ใช้บัณฑิตระดับบัณฑิตศึกษาให้มากที่สุดต่อไป

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พฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้าน แว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส

Children's behavior in promoting the well-being of the elderly in Muslim families in Weang Village, Weang Sub-district, Weang District Narathiwat Province

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าเทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส ใช้วิธีการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ โดยทำการศึกษาค้นคว้าข้อมูลจากอัลกรุอาน อัลฮะดีษ หนังสือตำรา เอกสารวิชาการ และงานวิจัยที่ เกี่ยวข้อง กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ คือ บุตรหลานของผู้สูงอายุหมู่บ้านแว้ง จำนวน 92 คนซึ่งได้ จากการเลือกโดยวิธีการสุ่มอย่างง่าย แล้วมาเปรียบเทียบตารางเครซี่และมอร์แกน ตัวแปรต้น คือ เพศ อายุ ความสัมพันธ์กับผู้สูงอาย ระดับการศึกษาด้านศาสนา ระดับการศึกษาด้านสามัญ ตัวแปรตาม คือ การ ส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิม เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัย คือ แบบสอบถามการวิจัย ซึ่งได้ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์อัลฟ่าของครอนบาค เท่ากับ 0.76 และ 0.80 ค่าดัชนี IOC มีค่ามากกว่า 0.5 นำมา วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยหาค่าเฉลี่ย และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน

ผลการวิจัย พบว่า ระดับพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีมีสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุใน ครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส อยู่ในระดับปานกลาง คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย 3.20 และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน 1.21 เมื่อพิจารณารายประเด็นของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม เป็นสามอันดับ แรก คือ บุตรหลานให้ความสำคัญต่อผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความคิดเห็นมาก คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย $\overline{(x)}$ =4.47 และ ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน $\overline{(S.D.)}$ =0.67 รองลงมาคือ บุตรหลานมีเวลาในการดูแลผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความ คิดเห็นมาก คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย $\overline{(x)}$ =4.45 และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน $\overline{(S.D.)}$ =0.64 และบุตรหลาน ตอบสนองต่อปัญหาและความต้องการของผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความคิดเห็นมากที่สุด คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย $\overline{(x)}$ =4.40 และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน $\overline{(S.D.)}$ =1.16

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คำสำคัญ: พฤติกรรม, ผู้สูงอายุ, ครอบครัวมุสลิม

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study the behavior of children in promoting the well-being of

the elderly in Muslim families of Waeng Village, Waeng Subdistrict, Waeng District, Narathiwat

Province. Use quantitative research methods. By researching information from the Quran, Hadith,

textbooks, academic documents, and related research The sample group used in this study were

92 children of Waeng village elders who were selected using a simple random sampling method.

Then let's compare the Crazy and Morgan tables. The primary variables are gender, age, and

relationship with an elderly person. Religious education level General education level. The

dependent variable is promoting the well-being of the elderly in Muslim families. The research

instrument used was a research questionnaire. which resulted in Cronbach's alpha coefficient of

0.76 and 0.80. The IOC index value was greater than 0.5. The data was analyzed by finding the

average. and standard deviation.

The results of the research found that the behavior level of children in promoting the well-being of

the elderly in Muslim families of Waeng Village, Waeng Subdistrict, Waeng District, Narathiwat

Province. is at a moderate level is at a moderate level It is calculated as a mean of 3.20 and a

standard deviation of 1.21 when considering each issue of the respondents. is the top three That

is, children give high importance to the elderly at the opinion level. Calculated as mean (x) =4.47

and standard deviation (S.D.)=0.67, followed by children having time to care for the elderly at a

high opinion level. Calculated as mean (x) = 4.45 and standard deviation (S.D.) = 0.64 and children

responded to the problems and needs of the elderly at the highest opinion level. Calculated as

mean (\bar{x}) = 4.40 and standard deviation (S.D.) = 1.16

Keywords: Behavior, Elderly people, Muslim families

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บทนำ

อิสลามเป็นศาสนาที่สมบูรณ์แบบเพราะเป็นศาสนาที่มาจากพระผู้เป็นเจ้า ผู้ที่สร้างมนุษย์และ ทรัพย์สินทั้งมวลที่อยู่ในโลกนี้ เป็นศาสนาที่มีกฎหมายและข้อบังคับที่มาจากพระผู้เป็นเจ้า ที่ครอบคลุมถึง ระบบการใช้ชีวิตของมนุษย์ในทุกๆด้าน และสอดคล้องกับความเป็นธรรมชาติของมนุษย์มากที่สุด โดยมี บทบัญญัติต่างๆที่พระผู้เป็นเจ้าได้ประทานไว้แก่มนุษย์ทุกคน หนึ่งในบทบัญญัตินั้น คือการเคารพต่อ บิดา มารดาและการทำดีต่อท่าน โดยส่งเสริมให้ปฏิบัติแต่สิ่งที่ดีต่อท่านทั้งสอง ดั่งที่พระเจ้า (อัลลอฮฺ) ตรัสไว้ใน คัมภีร์อัลกรุอาน

(อัลกุรอาน สูเราะฮฺ อัน-นิสาอุ, 36 : 21) [وَ اعْبُدُو اللَّهَ وَ لَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا وَبِالْوَ الِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا] ความว่า "สูเจ้าทั้งหลายจงเคารพภักดีอัลลอฮฺและอย่าได้ตั้งภาคีใดๆ ต่อพระองค์ และกับบิดามารดานั้นสู เจ้าจงทำดีกับท่านทั้งสอง"

จากตัวบทอัลกรุอานข้างต้น ชี้ให้เห็นถึงการเคารพต่อบิดามารดาเป็นสิ่งที่สำคัญยิ่ง และต้องตระหนัก ถึงการดูแลท่านทั้งสองให้ดี ไม่ขัดขืนในสิ่งที่ท่านห้าม ส่งเสริมการทำดีต่อท่านให้มากที่สุด ในยามที่ท่าน แข็งแรงสุขภาพดีและแม้ในยามที่ท่านเจ็บป่วยหรือชราลง เพราะบุญคุณของท่านนั้นยิ่งใหญ่จนไม่สามารถ ที่จะเทียบกับสิ่งอื่นได้ ท่านศาสดามูฮัมมัด ได้กล่าวโดยมีความว่า "ใครก็ตามที่เยี่ยมหลุมฝังศพของบิดา มารดาของเขาหรือคนหนึ่งคนใดจากทั้งสองใน วันศุกร์ เขาจะได้รับการอภัยโทษและจะถูกบันทึกว่าเป็น ผู้กระทำดี" (สุโลมาน บิน อะหมัด บิน อัต ภูอบารอนีย์, 2538)

การดูแลบิดามารดาโดยเฉพาะในยามที่ท่านอยู่ในวัยผู้สูงอายุในอิสลามเป็นสิ่งที่จำเป็นสำหรับบุตร หลาน ในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ท่านทั้งสอง นับเป็นเรื่องที่ทุกคนต้องประพฤติและปฏิบัติ หนึ่งใน การกระทำที่ดีนั้น ก็คือ การใช้คำพูดและกิริยาที่สุภาพอ่อนโยนต่อท่านทั้งสอง และได้ห้ามการแสดง พฤติกรรมที่รุนแรงต่อบิดามารดา แม้แต่เสียงของเราก็ไม่ควรใช้เสียงที่ดังต่อท่านทั้งสอง เพราะถือว่าเป็น หนึ่งในบาปใหญ่ในศาสนาอิสลาม

การแสดงความอ่อนน้อมถ่อมตนและการแสดงถึงความเมตตาต่อท่านทั้งสองจึงมีความสำคัญและ เป็นหน้าที่ของบุตรหลาน ซึ่งได้ถูกกำชับสั่งเสียไว้ให้เห็นถึงความสำคัญในเรื่องดังกล่าว จัดอยู่ในระดับ ความสำคัญเดียวกับการนมาซ การทำประกอบพิธีฮัจญ์และอื่นๆ กระทั่งว่าการขอบคุณต่อท่านทั้งสองก็ได้ ถูกกำหนดไว้เคียงคู่กับการขอบคุณพระผู้เป็นเจ้า (อัลลอฮฺ) ดังโองการต่างๆ จากคัมภีร์อัลกุรอานเป็น หลักฐานที่ดีที่สุดที่กล่าวถึงความสำคัญของการทำดีต่อบิดามารดา ดั่งที่พระเจ้า (อัลลอฮฺ) ตรัสไว้ใน คัมภีร์อัลกุรอานว่า

[وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا إِمَّا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِندَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُل لَّهُمَا أَفْ وَلَا تَنْهَرْ هُمَا وَقُل لَّهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا] (23 : 17 : 23 คัลอิสรอคุ مَا وَقُل لَّهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا] (23 : 17 : 23 คัลอิสรอคุ عَندَة وَلَا تَنْهَرْ هُمَا وَقُل لَّهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا]

ความว่า "และพระผู้อภิบาลของเจ้าได้ทรงบัญชาว่า พวกเจ้าอย่าเคารพภักดีผู้ใด นอกจากพระองค์เท่านั้น และจงทำดีต่อผู้ให้กำเนิดทั้งสอง เมื่อคนใดจากทั้งสองหรือ บุคคลทั้งสองบรรลุสู่วัยชราอยู่กับเจ้า ดังนั้นเจ้า ก็อย่ากล่าวแก่ทั้งสองว่า อุฟ (คำอุทานที่แสดงถึงความเบื่อหน่าย รำคาญและความรังเกียจ) และจงอย่าขู่ เข็ญท่านทั้งสอง และจงพูดแก่ท่านทั้งสองด้วยถ้อยคำที่ให้เกียรติ"

จะเห็นได้ว่าการเคารพและการทำดีต่อบิดามารดาเป็นสิ่งที่สำคัญยิ่ง และไม่ควรที่จะละเลยต่อท่านทั้ง สอง ทั้งนี้จากปัญหาที่พบเจอในสังคมมุสลิมปัจจุบัน บิดามารดาถูกมองว่าเป็นภาระแก่บุตรหลาน จึงทำให้ บุตรหลานได้ส่งบิดามารดาให้ไปอยู่บ้านพักคนชรา หรือก็ปล่อยให้อยู่กันเองตามลำพัง และเนื่องจากบุตร หลานที่มีภาระงานและหน้าที่ตามสังคม จึงทำให้ไม่มีเวลาเพียงพอในการดูแลและเอาใจใส่บิดาและมารดา ได้อย่างเต็มที่ จึงทำให้เกิดปัญหามากมายตามมา เช่น ความน้อยใจของบิดามารดาต่อบุตรหลาน การคิด พึ่งพาตนเองโดยไม่ขอความช่วยเหลือหรือการสนับสนุนจากบุตรหลาน เป็นต้น

ด้วยเหตุนี้ผู้วิจัยได้เล็งเห็นถึงปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้นในสังคมมุสลิม จึงสนใจที่จะทำการวิจัยเรื่อง พฤติกรรม ของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัด นราธิวาส เพื่อทราบถึงประพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานต่อผู้สูงอายุในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุข และ สามารถนำไปเป็นประโยชน์แกสังคมมุสลิมด้วยกันได้

วัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย

1. เพื่อศึกษาพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิม หมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส

ระเบียบวิถีวิจัย

การวิจัยเรื่อง พฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิม หมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส เป็นการศึกษาวิจัยเชิงสำรวจ (เชิงปริมาณ) โดยใช้ วิธีการสุ่มกลุ่ม ตัวอย่างจากประชากรหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส จำนวน 92 คน และเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลโดยใช้แบบสอบถาม แล้วนำมาประมวล และวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลที่รวบรวมจากการ

สำรวจได้โดยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป แล้วนำเสนอผลการวิเคราะห์ในรูปแบบของตารางด้วยการหาค่าเฉลี่ย และ ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน

1. ประชากรและกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

ประชากร คือ บุตรหลานของผู้สูงอายุในพื้นที่หมู่บ้านแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส จำนวนทั้งหมด 130 คน
กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ คือ บุตรหลานของผู้สูงอายุหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง
จังหวัดนราธิวาส โดยผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดขนาดของกลุ่มตัวอย่างจากตารางสำเร็จรูปเครจซี่และมอร์แกน
(Krejcie & Morgan) ระดับความเชื่อมั่นร้อยละ 95 และค่าความคลาดเคลื่อนไม่เพิ่มร้อยละ 5 โดยใช้
หลักการสุ่มอย่างง่าย (Simple random sampling) ซึ่งได้กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ 92 คน จาก
จำนวนทั้งหมด 130 คน โดยกำหนดเงื่อนไขต้องเป็นบุตรหลานผู้สูงอายุ

2. เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัย

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ คือ แบบสอบถามที่ผู้วิจัยจัดทำขึ้นเป็นเครื่องมือในการเก็บรวบรวม ข้อมูล ตามวัตถุประสงค์ที่ได้กำหนดไว้ ซึ่งแบ่งออกเป็น 2 ตอน ดังนี้

ตอนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไปของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ซึ่งเป็นคำถามแบบลักษณะเลือกตอบ (Check Lisk) จำนวน 5 ข้อคำถาม ได้แก่ อายุ เพศ ความสัมพันธ์กับผู้สูงอายุ ระดับการศึกษาด้านศาสนา ระดับการศึกษาด้านสามัญ

ตอนที่ 2 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีมีสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุใน ครอบครัวมุสลิมกรณีศึกษาหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส จำนวน 15 ข้อ ซึ่งผ่านการ นำไปตรวจสอบความเที่ยงตรงตามเนื้อหา (Content Validity) โดยผู้เชี่ยวชาญจำนวน 3 คน ซึ่งพบว่ามีค่า ความเที่ยงตรงตามเนื้อหา ซึ่งวัดจากค่าดัชนีความสอดคล้อง IOC มีค่ามากกว่า 0.5 ซึ่งได้ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์ อัลฟ่า ตามวิธีของครอนบาค เท่ากับ 0.76 และ 0.80 โดยค่าความเชื่อมั่นที่ยอมรับได้จะต้องมีค่าไม่ต่ำกว่า 0.70 (เพชรน้อย สิงห์ช่างชัย, ศิริพร ขัมภลิขิต และทัศนีย์ นะแส, 2539)

3.การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล

ผู้วิจัยทำการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากผู้ที่เป็นบุตรหลานซึ่งกลุ่มตัวอย่าง เป็นบุตรหลานของผู้สูงอายุใน พื้นที่หมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส แล้วนำข้อมูลที่ได้รับมาทั้งหมดมาตรวจสอบความ สมบูรณ์ของคำตอบ จากนั้นจึงลงรหัสข้อมูลเพื่อดำเนินการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลต่อไป

4. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลทั่วไป เกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุ ในครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส ของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม โดยนำ แบบสอบถามมาจัดเป็นหมวดหมู่ตามลักษณะตัวแปรที่ศึกษามาแล้ววิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยหาความถี่ ร้อยละ กับคำถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลทั่วไป ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ ความสัมพันธ์กับผู้สูงอาย ระดับการศึกษาด้านศาสนา ระดับการศึกษาด้านสามัญ และใช้สถิติค่าเฉลี่ย (x) และค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (S.D.) เพื่อวัดระดับ เกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส

ผลการวิจัย

1. ข้อมูลทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

เพศ จากการศึกษาข้อมูลทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่างพบว่า ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 59 คน คิดเป็น ร้อยละ 64.1 และเพศชาย จำนวน 33 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 35.9

อายุ จากการศึกษาข้อมูลทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่างพบว่า ส่วนใหญ่มีอายุระหว่าง 21-30 ปี จำนวน 56 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 60.9 รองลงมา คือ ต่ำกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 20 ปี จำนวน 20 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 21.7 น้อย ที่สุดคือ สูงกว่า 40 ปี จำนวน 4 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 4.4

ความสัมพันธ์กับผู้สูงอายุ จากการศึกษาข้อมูลทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่างพบว่า ส่วนใหญ่มีความสัมพันธ์ เป็นหลาน จำนวน 34 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 37 รองลงมา คือ มีความสัมพันธ์เป็นบุตร จำนวน 31 คน คิดเป็น ร้อยละ 33.6 น้อยที่สุด คือ มีความสัมพันธ์เป็นพี่น้อง จำนวน 6 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 6.5

ระดับการศึกษาด้านศาสนา จากการศึกษาข้อมูลทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่างพบว่า ส่วนใหญ่จบการศึกษา ด้านศาสนาอยู่ในระดับซานาวีย์ จำนวน 48 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 52.7 รองลงมา คือ จบการศึกษาด้าน ศาสนาระดับมุตตะวัศศิต จำนวน 28 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 30.8 น้อยที่สุด คือ จบการศึกษาด้านศาสนาระดับ อื่นๆ จำนวน 6 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 5.5

ระดับการศึกษาด้านสามัญ จากการศึกษาข้อมูลทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่างพบว่า ส่วนใหญ่ จบการศึกษา ด้านสามัญอยู่ในระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลายมากที่สุด จำนวน 42 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 45.7 รองลงมา คือ ระดับมัธยมตอนต้น จำนวน 20 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 21.7 น้อยที่สุด คือ ระดับอื่นๆ จำนวน 4 คน คิดเป็นร้อย ละ 4.3 ดังตารางที่ 1

ตารางที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

	รายการ	จำนวน (92 คน)	ร้อยละ (100%)
เพศ	ชาย	33	35.9
	หญิง	59	64.1
อายุ	ต่ำกว่า 20 ปี	20	21.7
	21-30 ปี	56	60.9
	31 - 40 ปี	12	13
	สูงกว่า 40 ปี	4	4.4
ความสัมพันธ์กับผู้สูง	บุตร	31	33.6
อาย	หลาน	34	37
	พี่น้อง	6	6.5
	ญาติ	10	10.9
	อื่นๆ	11	12
ระดับศึกษาด้าน	อิบติดาอีย์	10	11
ศาสนา	มุตตะวัศศิต	28	30.8
	ซานาวีย์	48	52.7
	อื่น ๆ	6	5.5
ระดับศึกษาด้าน	ประถมศึกษา	8	8.7
สามัญ	มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น	20	21.7
	มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย	42	45.7
	ปริญญาตรี	18	19.6
	อื่น ๆ	4	4.3
	รวท	92	100

2. ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และระดับความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานใน การส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส

ผลการศึกษาและสำรวจพบว่า ความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับ พฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดี เป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิม หมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส มีระดับความ คิดเห็นโดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับกระทำมากที่สุด คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย (x)=3.20 และ ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน

(S.D.) =1.21 เมื่อพิจารณารายประเด็นของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม เป็นสามอันดับ แรก คือ บุตรหลานให้ ความสำคัญต่อผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความคิดเห็นมาก คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย (x)=4.47 และ ส่วนเบี่ยงเบน มาตรฐาน (S.D.)=0.67 รองลงมาคือ บุตรหลานมีเวลาในการดูแลผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความ คิดเห็นมาก คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย (x) =4.45 และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (S.D.) =0.64 และบุตรหลาน ตอบสนองต่อปัญหา และความต้องการของผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความคิดเห็นมากที่สุด คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย (x) = 4.40 และส่วน เบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (S.D.) = 1.16 ตามลำดับ ดังตารางที่ 2

ตารางที่ 2 ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และระดับความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับ พฤติกรรมของบุตร หลานใน การส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัด นราชิวาส

รายละเอียด	X	S.D.	ระดับความ
			คิดเห็น
บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมแต่สิ่งที่ดีแก่	3.84	1.09	กระทำบ่อยครั้ง
ผู้สูงอายุ			
บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมเคารพต่อ	3.86	1.06	กระทำบ่อยครั้ง
ผู้สูงอายุ			
บุตรหลานให้ความสำคัญต่อผู้สูงอายุ	4.47	0.67	กระทำบ่อยครั้ง
บุตรหลานมีเวลาในการดูแลผู้สูงอายุ	4.45	0.64	กระทำบ่อยครั้ง
บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมก้าวร้าวต่อ	2.10	1.27	กระทำนานๆ
ผู้สูงอายุ			ครั้ง
บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมรังเกียจต่อ	1.70	1.35	กระทำนานๆ
ผู้สูงอายุ			ครั้ง
บุตรหลานไม่เคารพผู้สูงอายุ	2.03	1.44	กระทำนานๆ
			ครั้ง
บุตรหลานไม่เอาใส่ใจผู้สูงอายุ	1.45	1.22	ไม่เคยทำ
บุตรหลานชอบทำร้ายจิตใจผู้สูงอายุ	4.27	1.02	ไม่เคยทำ
บุตรหลานไม่รับผิดชอบในด้านการกิน	1.80	1.42	ไม่เคยทำ
ของ ผู้สูงอายุ			
บุตรหลานมีความเห็นอกเห็นใจต่อ	1.67	1.41	กระทำมากที่สุด
ผู้สูงอายุ			
	บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมแต่สิ่งที่ดีแก่ ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมเคารพต่อ ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานให้ความสำคัญต่อผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานมีเวลาในการดูแลผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมก้าวร้าวต่อ ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมรังเกียจต่อ ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานไม่เคารพผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานไม่เอาใส่ใจผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานไม่รับผิดชอบในด้านการกิน ของ ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานมีความเห็นอกเห็นใจต่อ	บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมแต่สิ่งที่ดีแก่ 3.84 ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมเคารพต่อ 3.86 ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานให้ความสำคัญต่อผู้สูงอายุ 4.47 บุตรหลานมีเวลาในการดูแลผู้สูงอายุ 4.45 บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมก้าวร้าวต่อ 2.10 ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมรังเกียจต่อ 1.70 ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานไม่เคารพผู้สูงอายุ 2.03 บุตรหลานไม่เอาใสใจผู้สูงอายุ 1.45 บุตรหลานชอบทำร้ายจิตใจผู้สูงอายุ 4.27 บุตรหลานปรับผิดชอบในด้านการกิน 1.80 ของผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานมีความเห็นอกเห็นใจต่อ 1.67	บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมแต่สิ่งที่ดีแก่ 3.84 1.09 ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมเคารพต่อ 3.86 1.06 ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานให้ความสำคัญต่อผู้สูงอายุ 4.47 0.67 บุตรหลานมีเวลาในการดูแลผู้สูงอายุ 4.45 0.64 บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมก้าวร้าวต่อ 2.10 1.27 ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานแสดงพฤติกรรมรังเกียจต่อ 1.70 1.35 ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานไม่เคารพผู้สูงอายุ 2.03 1.44 บุตรหลานไม่เอาใส่ใจผู้สูงอายุ 1.45 1.22 บุตรหลานไม่รับผิดชอบในด้านการกิน 1.80 1.42 ของ ผู้สูงอายุ บุตรหลานมีความเห็นอกเห็นใจต่อ 1.67 1.41

12	บุตรหลานตอบสนองต่อปัญหาและความ	4.40	1.16	กระทำมากที่สุด
	ต้องการของผู้สูงอายุ			
13	บุตรหลานร่วมทำกิจกรรมกับผู้สูงอายุ	4.02	1.40	กระทำมากที่สุด
14	บุตรหลานดูแลผู้สูงอายุในยามเจ็บไข้	3.99	1.64	กระทำมากที่สุด
15	บุตรหลานรับฟังความคิดเห็นของ	4.05	1.39	กระทำมากที่สุด
	ผู้สูงอายุ			
	รวม	3.20	1.21	กระทำมาก
				ที่สุด

อภิปรายผล

1. จากการศึกษาผลการวิจัยและวิเคราะห์พฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิม หมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส พบว่า ปัจจัยที่ทำให้เกิด พฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุ ได้แก่ อายุ ระดับการศึกษาด้านศาสนา และสามัญ และอื่นๆ ซึ่งมีผลให้กลุ่มตัวอย่างหรือครอบครัวมุสลิมส่วนใหญ่ประพฤติตนต่อผู้สูงอายุตาม แนวทางอิสลาม และปฏิบัติตามหลักศาสนาอิสลามตามที่ได้บัญญัติไว้ในคัมภีร์อัลกุรอาน

ความว่า "และพระผู้อภิบาลของเจ้าได้ทรงบัญชาว่า พวกเจ้าอย่าเคารพภักดีผู้ใด นอกจากพระองค์เท่านั้น และจงทำดีต่อผู้ให้กำเนิดทั้งสอง เมื่อคนใดจากทั้งสองหรือ บุคคลทั้งสองบรรลุสู่วัยชราอยู่กับเจ้า ดังนั้นเจ้า ก็อย่ากล่าวแก่ทั้งสองว่า อุฟ (คำอุทานที่ แสดงถึงความเบื่อหน่าย รำคาญและความรังเกียจ) และจงอย่าขู่ เข็ญท่านทั้งสอง และจงพูดแก่ท่านทั้งสองด้วยถ้อยคำที่ให้เกียรติ"

จะเห็นได้ว่าการเคารพและการทำดีต่อบิดามารดาเป็นสิ่งที่สำคัญยิ่ง และไม่ควรที่จะละเลยต่อท่านทั้ง สอง โดยอ้างว่า ไม่มีเวลา เพราะในยามที่แก่ชราลงท่านไม่มีใครนอกจากลูกหลาน ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัย ของแวนูรียะห์ แวสแลแม (2562) ที่ศึกษาเรื่อง แนวทางการพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตผู้สูงอายุมุสลิม ในเขต องค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลบานา อำเภอเมืองปัตตานี จังหวัดปัตตานี พบว่า ผู้สูงอายุมีความต้องการให้บุตร หลาน ส่งเสริมในเรื่องคุณภาพที่ดีขึ้นโดยการสนับสนุนเรื่องรายได้ และเรื่องสุขภาพ ดั้งนั้นอิสลาม ส่งเสริม ให้ทำดีท่านทั้งสองโดยที่ไม่ต้องหวังผลตอบแทนจากท่าน เพราะบุญคุณท่านมีมากมายไม่ที่สามารถที่จะ เทียบความดีที่เราได้ให้ท่านไว้ ดั่งท่านศาสดามูฮัมมัด ได้กล่าว

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ความว่า "แท้จริงอัลลอฮฺ (พระเจ้า) ได้สั่งเสียพวกเจ้าให้ทำดีกับมารดา (ท่านได้กล่าวสามครั้ง) แท้จริงอัลลอฮฺ ได้สั่งเสียพวกเจ้าให้ทำดีกับบิดาของพวกเจ้า (ท่านได้กล่าวสองครั้ง) แท้จริงอัลลอฮฺ (พระเจ้า) ได้สั่งเสีย พวกเจ้า ให้ทำดีกับผู้ที่ใกล้กับพวกเจ้าที่สุดและผู้ที่ใกล้กับพวกเจ้าผู้ถัดไปเรื่อยๆ" (มูฮำหมัด บิน ยาซีด อิบนุ มาญะฮฺ, 2540: 2969)

2. สำหรับการศึกษาพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัว มุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส ผลการวิจัยและวิเคราะห์พบว่า บุตรหลานมี พฤติกรรมในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุ คือ ระดับความคิดเห็นโดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับการ กระทำมากที่สุด คิดเป็น ค่าเฉลี่ย (x)=3.20 และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (S.D.)=1.21 ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับ การศึกษาของลุกมาน เจะกา (2561) ที่ศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง การพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตผู้สูงอายุในสถาบันศึกษา ปอเนาะจังหวัดนราธิวาส พบว่า สภาพปัญหาและความต้องการของผู้สูงอายุในสถาบันศึกษาปอเนาะต่อ บุตรหลาน คือ ในด้านร่างกาย การดูแลและเอาใจใส่เรื่องสุขภาพ ด้านความสัมพันธ์ทางสังคมมีปฏิสัมพันธ์ ที่ดีกับสมาชิกใน ครอบครัว คุณค่าด้านความสุขกายสบายใจ และสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของฐิติพร สีวันนา และคณะ (2558) ที่ศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง การตระหนักและเห็นคุณค่า ผู้สูงอายุของวัยรุ่นไทยพุทธและไทยมุสลิม โดยมุ่งศึกษาการตระหนักและเห็นคุณค่าผู้สูงอายุของวัยรุ่นไทย พุทธและไทยมุสลิม และปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อ การตระหนักและเห็นคุณค่าผู้สูงอายุของวัยรุ่นไทยพุทธและไทย มุสลิมผลการศึกษาพบว่า วัยรุ่นส่วนใหญ่ มีการตระหนักและเห็นคุณค่าผู้สูงอายุในระดับมาก โดยพบว่าปัจจัย ที่ส่งผลต่อการตระหนักและเห็น คุณค่าผู้สูงอายุของวัยรุ่นไทยพุทธอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ได้แก่ อายุ การมีเวลาให้แก่กันในครอบครัว การอยู่ร่วมครัวเรือนเดียวกันกับบิดาและมารดา อาศัยอยู่ในภาคเหนือ การเห็น ว่าหลักคำสอนทางศาสนา เป็นสิ่งจำเป็นในการดำเนินชีวิต ระดับการปฏิบัติตามคำสอนทางศาสนา และการ สวดมนต์ ในส่วนของ ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตระหนักและเห็นคุณค่าผู้สูงอายุของวัยรุ่นไทยมุสลิมอย่างมี นัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ได้แก่ อายุ การเห็นว่าหลักคำสอนทางศาสนาเป็นสิ่งจำเป็นในการดำเนินชีวิต การใช้หลัก คำสอนทางศาสนาเป็น แนวทางในการแก้ปัณหาชีวิต

และเมื่อพิจารณารายประเด็นของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม เป็นสามอันดับแรก พบว่า บุตรหลานให้ ความสำคัญต่อผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความคิดเห็นมาก คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย (x)=4.47 และ ส่วนเบี่ยงเบน มาตรฐาน (S.D.)=0.67 โดยสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของแวนูรียะห์ แวสแลแม (2562) ที่ศึกษาเรื่อง แนว ทางการพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตผู้สูงอายุมุสลิม ในเขตองค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลบานา อำเภอเมืองปัตตานี จังหวัดปัตตานี พบว่า ผู้สูงอายุมีความต้องการให้บุตรหลาน ส่งเสริมในเรื่องคุณภาพที่ดีขึ้นโดยการ สนับสนุนเรื่องรายได้ และเรื่องสุขภาพ รองลงมา คือ บุตรหลานมีเวลาในการดูแลผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความ

คิดเห็นมาก คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย (x) =4.45 และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (S.D.) =0.64 และการตอบสนองต่อ ปัญหาและความต้องการของผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความคิดเห็นมากที่สุด คิดเป็นค่าเฉลี่ย (x) = 4.40 และ ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (S.D.) = 1.16 ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของบุญประจักษ์ จันทร์วิน และคณะ (2565) ที่ศึกษาเรื่อง ปัจจัยทางจิต ปัจจัยทางสังคม และพฤติกรรมการดูแลตนเองของผู้สูงอายุมุสลิมใน เขตชานเมืองตามลักษณะครอบครัว จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช พบว่า ผู้สูงอายุมุสลิมที่อยู่กับครอบครัวขยาย จะมีพฤติกรรมการดูแลตนเองที่ดีกว่า จึงควรส่งเสริมให้เกิดความสัมพันธ์ ภาพที่ดีภายในครอบครัว และ ชุมชน โดยการเสริมสร้างความสามารถของตนเอง ความเชื่ออำนาจภายใน-ภายนอก และเจตคติที่ดี ให้ สามารถจะดูแลตัวเอง และเกิดความมุ่งกระท าพฤติกรรมการดูแลสุขภาพตนเอง แม้จะต้องอยู่เพียงลำพัง โดยคำนึงถึงข้อบัญญัติของศาสนาอิสลาม

สรุปผล

จากการศึกษาเรื่อง ศึกษาพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ ผู้สูงอายุใน ครอบครัวมุสลิมหมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส ปรากฏผลการวิจัยโดยสรุป คือ กลุ่ม ตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มีอายุระหว่าง 21-30 ปี มีความสัมพันธ์กับผู้สูงอายุฐานะเป็นหลาน จบ การศึกษาด้านศาสนาอยู่ในระดับซานาวีย์ และจบการศึกษาด้านสามัญอยู่ในระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย

ผลการวิจัยโดยสรุป คือ กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีการดูแลผู้สูงอายุตามบทบัญญัติอิสลาม โดยมีความรู้ ความ เข้าใจ เกี่ยวกับการทำดีต่อบิดามารดา คือหนึ่งในการงาน ที่พระเจ้า (อัลลอฮฺ) ทรงโปรดปราน และจะได้รับ การอภัยโทษ และ ลบล้างบาปจากพระเจ้า (อัลลอฮฺ) มีความรู้ ความเข้าใจว่า มุสลิมทุกคนต้องอุปการะ เลี้ยงดูบิดามารดาเมื่อสูงอายุ และถือเป็นหน้าที่ของบุตรหลานในการดูแล ทั้งให้ความสำคัญแก่มารดา มากกว่าบิดาเมื่อท่านแก่ชรา มีความรู้ ความเข้าใจว่าบุตรหลานต้องหมั่นขอดุอาอฺให้ท่านทั้งสองอยู่เสมอ และประพฤติตนที่ดีแก่ผู้สูงอายุซึ่งเป็นสิ่งที่อิสลาม สนับสนุน

และสำหรับพฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานในการส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในครอบครัวมุสลิม หมู่บ้านแว้ง ตำบลแว้ง อำเภอแว้ง จังหวัดนราธิวาส ผลการวิจัยโดยสรุป คือ กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีพฤติกรรมใน การส่งเสริมการอยู่ดีเป็นสุขแก่ผู้สูงอายุในระดับความคิดเห็นโดยภาพรวมกระทำมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณา รายประเด็นของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม พบว่าสามอันดับแรก คือ บุตรหลานให้ความสำคัญต่อผู้สูงอายุอยู่ใน

ระดับความคิดเห็นมาก และ รองลงมาคือ บุตรหลานมีเวลาในการดูแลผู้สูงอายุอยู่ในระดับความคิดเห็น มาก และบุตรหลาน ตอบสนองต่อปัญหาและความต้องการของผู้สูงอายุ อยู่ในระดับความคิดเห็นมากที่สุด

ข้อเสนอแนะ

ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับการนำผลการวิจัยไปประยุกต์ใช้

- 1. ควรนำผลการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ เพื่อมาเป็นแนวทางในการพฤติตนแก่ผู้สูงอายุให้ ถูกต้องตามหลักของ ศาสนา
 - 2. เป็นข้อมูลพื้นฐานในการส่งเสริมและดูแลผู้สูงอายุให้มีความสุข

ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับการวิจัยครั้งต่อไป

- 1. ควรศึกษาเนื้อหาและข้อมูลให้ลึกกว่า และหาจากหลายๆแหล่งข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวกับ พฤติกรรมของบุตรหลานที่มีต่อผู้สูงอายุ
 - 2. ควรเจาะจงกลุ่มตัวอย่างให้ชัดเจนมากยิ่งขึ้น และไม่กว้างเกินไป
 - 3. ควรนำเรื่องที่ศึกษาวิจัย มาเป็นข้อมูลในการดำเนินชีวิตประจำวันของทุกคน

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รูปแบบการเจรจาสันติภาพกับกระบวนการจัดการความขัดแย้ง ในพื้นที่สามจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย

นายญิฮาด มะลูลีม

บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยนี้เป็นการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับรูปแบบการเจรจาสันติภาพกับกระบวนการจัดการความขัดแย้งใน พื้นที่สามจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย โดยการวิจัยครั้งนี้ใช้วิธีการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ โดยการเก็บรวบรวม ข้อมูลจากเอกสาร จากการทำงานภาคสนาม และจากการสัมภาษณ์แบบเจาะลึก ตลอดจนใช้วิธีการสังเกต และจากความคิดเห็นของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง ซึ่งเป็นผู้ที่มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียในเชิงพื้นที่ทั้งสิ้น

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า รูปแบบการเจรจาสันติภาพกับกระบวนการจัดการความขัดแย้งในพื้นที่สามจังหวัด ชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย คือ กระบวนการพูดคุยเพื่อสันติสุขจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ เป็นวิธีการจัดการความ ขัดแย้งด้วยแนวทางสันติวิธีที่รัฐบาลและหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องพยายามดำเนินการเพื่อแก้ไขปัญหาในจังหวัด ชายแดนภาคใต้ อีกทั้งเป็นแนวทางที่ทั่วโลกยอมรับว่าเป็นวิธีที่น่าจะมีการสูญเสียน้อยที่สุด

สาเหตุของปัญหาความไม่สงบในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ เป็นปัญหาความขัดแย้งทางการเมืองที่มี
ความเป็นมาทางประวัติศาสตร์อันยาวนานเกี่ยวเนื่องกับมิติอัตลักษณ์ทางสังคม วัฒนธรรม ความเป็นธรรม
และคุณภาพชีวิตความเป็นอยู่ จึงต้องได้รับการแก้ไขด้วยแนวทางการเมืองที่ใช้สันติวิธี เป็นหลัก ซึ่งรัฐบาลใน
อดีตที่ผ่านมาได้พยายามที่จะใช้กระบวนการพูดคุยสันติสุขกับผู้คิดเห็นต่างจากรัฐ แต่ก็มีข้อจำกัดหลาย
ประการทั้งของรัฐบาลไทยและกลุ่มผู้คิดเห็นต่างจากรัฐ เช่น ขาดความไว้วางใจซึ่งกันและกัน ความเป็น
เอกภาพในการบริหารจัดการ ไม่มีเวทีร่วมหารือเชิงลึกอย่างเพียงพอ ยังไม่ตกผลึกทางความคิดของปัญหาและ
ทางออกที่ทุกฝ่ายยอมรับ รวมทั้งปัญหาคู่เจรจากับกระบวนการจัดการความขัดแย้งในพื้นที่สามจังหวัด
ชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย

คำสำคัญ: รูปแบบการเจรจา สันติภาพ ความขัดแย้ง สามจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้

ABSTRACT

This research is to study the pattern of peace talks and conflict management processes in Thailand's three southern border provinces. This research uses a qualitative research method by

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collecting information from fieldwork and from in-depth interviews and observation and opinions of the sample group, which is a stakeholder in all areas.

The research results were found that the model for peace talks and conflict management processes in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand is the peace dialogue process in the southern border provinces. It is a peaceful way of managing conflicts that governments and related agencies try to do to resolve the problems in the southern border provinces. It is also a method recognized worldwide as the least likely to lose.

The cause of the unrest in the southern border provinces is a political conflict with a long history of social identity, culture, fairness, and quality of life. Therefore, the dispute must be resolved with a political approach that is mainly peaceful. In the past, governments have tried to communicate peace with a different opinion of the state. There are several limitations of both the Thai government and other opinion groups from the state, such as lack of trust and unity in management. There is no sufficient depth for discussion and not yet crystallized the problem and the solution accepted by all parties, including the issue of the negotiators and the process of conflict management in the southern three provinces.

Keywords: Negotiation model, Peace, Conflict, Three southern provinces

บทนำ

ความไม่สงบในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ถือเป็นปัญหาความมั่นคงของชาติที่สำคัญยิ่ง ปัญหาหนึ่งที่มี
การกำหนดให้เป็นนโยบายเร่งด่วนของรัฐบาลหลายชุดที่ผ่านมาจนถึงรัฐบาลชุดปัจจุบัน แต่เนื่องจากเป็น
ปัญหาที่ละเอียดอ่อน มีความสลับซับซ้อน อีกทั้งเป็นปัญหาเรื้อรังที่ยังคงมีความรุนแรงอย่างต่อเนื่องจนถึง
ปัจจุบันทำให้การแก้ไขปัญหาเป็นไปด้วยความยากลำบาก และยังไม่มีท่าทีว่าจะยุติลงได้โดยง่าย ซึ่งส่งผล
กระทบต่อความมั่นคงของชาติ ทำให้เกิดความสูญเสียชีวิตและทรัพย์สินเป็นจำนวนมาก ดังนั้น จึงเป็นเรื่องที่
สังคมไทยควรตระหนัก และใส่ใจต่อการหาแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาดังกล่าวอย่างจริงจัง ซึ่งแนวทางหนึ่งใน
การแก้ไขปัญหาความไม่สงบในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ที่น่าจะได้ผลคือการใช้กระบวนการพูดคุยสันติสุขกับ
กลุ่มผู้มีความคิดเห็นต่างจากรัฐ ซึ่งเป็นวิธีการที่ได้รับการยอมรับทั้งจากสังคมในประเทศไทย และจากนานา
อารยประเทศเพราะเป็นแนวทางสันติวิธีที่สอดคล้องกับวิถีทางประชาธิปไตย ไม่ก่อให้เกิดความสูญเสีย ไม่ลุ่ม

เสี่ยงต่อการละเมิดสิทธิมนุษยชนและการถูกวิพากษ์วิจารณ์ในทางลบเหมือนเช่นการใช้ความรุนแรง (Chantana Banpasirichote, 2009, pp. 9-90)

ตลอดระยะเวลาที่ผ่านมา ได้มีเหตุการณ์ความขัดแย้ง และการก่อการร้ายเป็นระยะ ๆ จนกระทั่งวันที่ 4 มกราคม พ.ศ. 2547 ได้เกิดเหตุปล้นปืนที่ค่ายกองพันพัฒนาที่ 4 อำเภอเจาะไอร้อง จังหวัดนราธิวาส ทาง ราชการจึงได้มีการประกาศกฎอัยการศึกในพื้นที่ 3 จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ มีการส่งกำลังทหารและตำรวจลง ไปในพื้นที่มากขึ้น และมีการปฏิบัติการต่าง ๆ ตามมา โดยสถานการณ์ในพื้นที่ก็เกิดเหตุฆ่ารายวัน ฆ่าพระฆ่า ครู เผาวัด เผาโรงเรียน ต่อมาวันที่ 12 มีนาคม พ.ศ. 2547 ทนายสมชาย นีละไพจิตร ถูกลักพาตัวหายไป วันที่ 28 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2547 กลุ่มคนและเยาวชนกล้าตายกว่าร้อยคนบุกเข้าใจมตีสถานีตำรวจ ที่ทำการของรัฐและ ป้อมยาม 12 จุด โดยมีเหตุการณ์สำคัญที่สุดในวันดังกล่าว คือ การบุกยึดมัสญิดกรือเซะและทหารปิดล้อมทำ ให้มีผู้เสียชีวิตไป 32 คน จนกระทั่งวันที่ 25 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2547 เกิดเหตุชุมนุมประท้วงให้ปล่อยตัวชุดรักษา ความปลอดภัยหมู่บ้าน ที่หน้าสถานีตำรวจภูธรอำเภอตากใบ จังหวัดนราธิวาส ทำให้ผู้ชุมนุมประท้วงเสียชีวิต ในที่เกิดเหตุ 6 คน ระหว่างขนส่ง 79 คน ถูกควบคุมตัวไป 1,300 คน ถูกดำเนินคดี 60 คน หลังจากนั้นรัฐบาล พันตำรวจโท ทักษิณ ชินวัตร ได้จัดตั้งองค์กรเพื่อแก้ไขปัญหาความขัดแย้งในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ หลากหลายรูปแบบ ทั้งกองอำนวยการเสริมสร้างสันติสุขจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ (กอ.สสส.จชต.) คณะกรรมการนโยบายเสริมสร้างสันติสุขจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ (กสชต.) คณะกรรมการบูรณาการแก้ไข ปัญหาจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ (กบชต.) รวมทั้งการเปลี่ยนตัวบุคลากรผู้รับผิดชอบระดับบริหารบ่อยครั้ง แต่ก็ ไม่สามารถยุติปัญหาการก่อความไม่สงบได้ จนกระทั่งวันที่ 19 กันยายน พ.ศ. 2549 เกิดรัฐประหารโดยคณะ ปฏิรูปการปกครองในระบอบประชาธิปไตย อันมีพระมหากษัตริย์ทรงเป็นประมุข ได้ทำการยึดอำนาจจาก รัฐบาล พันตำรวจโท ทักษิณ ชินวัตร และแต่งตั้งให้พลเอก สุรยุทธ์ จุลานนท์ เป็นนายกรัฐมนตรี ทำให้นโยบาย ในการแก้ไขปัญหาจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้เกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงอย่างฉับพลัน โดยรัฐบาลใหม่ได้ประกาศใช้ แนวทางสมานฉันท์และสันติวิธีภายใต้หลักนิติธรรม รวมทั้งได้มีคำสั่งสำนักนายกรัฐมนตรีที่ 207/2549 ลงวันที่ 30 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2549 รื้อฟื้นศูนย์อำนวยการบริหารจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ (ศอ.บต.) และกองบัญชาการผสม พลเรือน ตำรวจ ทหาร (พตท.) ขึ้นมาใหม่ โดยปรับปรุงให้สอดคล้องกับสถานการณ์และให้เริ่มดำเนินการตั้งแต่ วันที่ 1 มกราคม พ ศ 2550

จากสถานการณ์ข้างต้น ประกอบกับลักษณะพิเศษเชิงพื้นที่ของสามจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ตั้งแต่ ข้อพิจารณาด้านวัฒนธรรมของประชากรในพื้นที่ที่แตกต่างไปจากส่วนอื่นของประเทศไทย ประชากรส่วนใหญ่ นับถือศาสนาอิสลาม โดยมีประชากรชาวไทยพุทธอาศัยอยู่เป็นส่วนน้อยกระจายอยู่ทั่วไป ทั้งในเขตเมืองและ ชนบทของพื้นที่สามจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ประกอบด้วย จังหวัดปัตตานี ยะลา และนราธิวาส วิถีการดำเนิน ชีวิตของประชาชนในพื้นที่นี้จึงมีอัตลักษณ์ที่เฉพาะและชัดเจน ในขณะที่เมื่อพิจารณาในด้านการสื่อสารของ ประชาชนในพื้นที่โดยส่วนใหญ่ใช้ภาษามลายู (ยาวี) เป็นภาษาพูดในชีวิตประจำวัน ซึ่งเป็นภาษาเดียวกับชาว มลายูทางตอนเหนือของประเทศมาเลเซียทำให้ประชากรส่วนใหญ่ในพื้นที่นี้มีขนบธรรมเนียมประเพณีและ วัฒนธรรมที่สอดคล้องกับศาสนาอิสลามและมีความแตกต่างจากวัฒนธรรมหลักของคนไทยในพื้นที่และ โดยทั่วไป อีกทั้งยังเป็นพื้นที่ที่มีสภาพแวดล้อมและบริบทที่แตกต่างจากพื้นที่อื่น ทั้งในแง่ของความเป็นมาทาง ประวัติศาสตร์ ความหลากหลายทางเชื้อชาติ ศาสนาและวัฒนธรรม รวมถึงการเกิดสถานการณ์ความไม่สงบ ในพื้นที่อย่างต่อเนื่อง ก่อให้เกิดผลกระทบต่อการดำรงชีวิตและการประกอบอาชีพของประชาชน แม้แต่การ ดำเนินงานตามภารกิจของหน่วยงานทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชนก็จำเป็นต้องปรับตัวให้มีทิศทางที่สอดคล้องกับ บริบทด้านพื้นที่ที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไป (Wanchai Wattanusup, 2003, pp. 55-59)

ในส่วนนี้ผู้ศึกษาวิจัยประสงค์ที่จะอธิบายกรอบแนวคิดที่เชื่อมโยงกับสภาพปัญหาความรุนแรงใน 3 จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ อันเป็นปัญหาที่เกิดมาอย่างต่อเนื่องเป็นเวลามากกว่า 10 ปี ซึ่งมีผู้เสียชีวิตและ บาดเจ็บจากเหตุการณ์ความรุนแรงต่างๆ อย่างต่อเนื่อง อย่างไรก็ตาม เมื่อวันที่ 28 กุมภาพันธ์ พ.ศ. 2556 คณะผู้แทนของคู่ขัดแย้งหลักได้ปรากฏตัวต่อสาธารณะและลงนามในเอกสารชื่อ "General consensus document to launch a dialogue process for peace in the border provinces of southern Thailand" ซึ่ง เป็นเอกสารที่เป็นกรอบพื้นฐานสำหรับการพูดคุยเพื่อสันติภาพหรือ dialogue (ซึ่งได้รับการแปลเป็นไทยโดย ชัยวัฒน์ สถาอานันท์ว่า 'สันติสนทนา') (Chaiwat Sathaanand, 2006, p. 78)

ทั้งนี้ การลงนามเอกสารดังกล่าวถือเป็นก้าวใหม่ที่สำคัญของกระบวนการเจรจาสันติภาพ 3 จังหวัด ขายแดนภาคใต้ แต่เราคงจะปฏิเสธไปไม่ได้ว่า กระบวนการสันติภาพยังคงต้องเผชิญหน้ากับความท้าทาย ต่างๆ อีกมากมายในอนาคต รายงานฉบับนี้จะนำเสนอถึงรายละเอียดของเอกสารเจรจาเพื่อสันติภาพ รวมไป ถึงการนำเสนอความท้าทายของกระบวนการสันติภาพที่อาจเกิดขึ้นได้ ดังนั้นด้วยระบอบการปกครองแบบ ประชาธิปไตย จึงเป็นระบอบที่เอื้อต่อการจัดการความขัดแย้งเชิงสันติภาพท่ามกลางบริบททางการเมือง สมัยใหม่ หากเราพิจารณาถึงแนวทางของกระบวนการเพื่อสันติภาพแล้ว เราคงจะปฏิเสธไปไม่ได้ว่าการลงนาม เจรจาเพื่อสันติภาพนั้นถือว่าเป็นนิมิตหมายที่ดี แต่การลงนามดังกล่าวก็เปรียบเสมือนเป็นจุดเริ่มต้นของ กระบวนการเท่านั้น เนื่องจากเป็นการประสานงานกันในระดับบน (Top-level) กล่าวคือ เป็นการประสานงาน กันในระดับผู้มีอำนาจรัฐและฝ่ายขบวนการปาตานี เพื่อเจรจาสันติภาพ ซึ่งถือว่าเป็นการเจรจาเพื่อกำหนด ยุทธศาสตร์และหาทางออกที่ทุกฝ่ายยอมรับได้ อย่างไรก็ตามกระบวนการเพื่อสันติภาพดังกล่าวจะไม่สัมฤทธิ์ ผลได้เลย หากขาดกระบวนการส่วนที่เหลือ คือในส่วนของภาคประชาสังคมและสุมชนที่อยู่ในพื้นที่ โดยภาค ประชาสังคมหมายถึงองค์กรภาคประชาชนและภาคสังคม ซึ่งรวมไปถึงกลุ่ม NGOs นักวิชาการ สื่อมวลชนและ กลุ่มนักศึกษาในพื้นที่ ทั้งนี้ องค์กรภาคประชาชนจะช่วยทำหน้าที่ประสานระหว่างผู้มีอิทธิพลทางความคิดใน ชุมชน รับพังและแลกเปลี่ยนความคิดเห็น

ต่างๆ นั้นให้เป็นรูปธรรมและนำไปสู่ข้อเสนอทางการเมืองที่สอดคล้องกับความต้องการของประชาชน ทั้งนี้ กระบวนการดังกล่าวจะขาดรากฐานที่สำคัญไปไม่ได้เลย คือกลุ่มบุคคลในระดับชุมชน (bottom-level stakeholders) ที่เปรียบเสมือนรากฐานที่สำคัญของสังคมจะเป็นกลุ่มที่เปิดพื้นที่การอยู่ร่วมกันและเปิดรับฟัง ความเห็นและวัฒนธรรมที่แตกต่างกัน ซึ่งการเจรจาสันติภาพจะไม่เกิดประโยชน์อะไรเลย หากปราศจากความ ร่วมมือและความเข้าใจระหว่างกันของชุมชนชายแดนใต้ (Chaiwat Sathaanand, 2006, pp. 79-82).

วัตถุประสงค์

- า. เพื่อศึกษาสาเหตุและปัจจัยที่ก่อให้เกิดความขัดแย้งอย่างต่อเนื่องในพื้นที่สามจังหวัดชายแดน ภาคใต้ของไทย
 - 2. เพื่อศึกษารูปแบบการเจรจาสันติภาพเชิงเปรียบเทียบไทยและต่างประเทศ
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาการกำหนดขั้นตอน กระบวนการที่ส่งผลต่อการสร้างรูปแบบเจรจาสันติภาพภายในบริบท ของพื้นที่สามจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย

แนวคิดทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้อง

ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการทบทวนวรรณกรรมและรวบรวมแนวคิด ทฤษฎีและงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการศึกษา จากหนังสือ เอกสาร และรายงานการวิจัยต่าง ๆ ประกอบด้วยหัวข้อ ดังนี้

- 1. แนวความคิดเรื่องความมั่นคงแห่งชาติ
- 2. แนวคิดเกี่ยวกับความขัดแย้ง
- 3. แนวคิดการจัดการความขัดแย้ง
- 4. แนวคิดการพูดคุยสันติสุข
- 5. แนวคิดเกี่ยวข้องกับการยุติความขัดแย้งโดยสันติวิธี
- 6. บทเรียนการเจรจาเพื่อสันติภาพจากต่างประเทศ
- 7. งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

ระเบียบวิสีวิจัย

ขอบเขตของการวิจัยศึกษาเฉพาะเนื้อหาของรูปแบบการเจรจาสันติภาพกับกระบวนการจัดการความ ขัดแย้งในพื้นที่สามจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย

ฐปแบบการวิจัย

การศึกษาเรื่องรูปแบบการเจรจาสันติภาพกับกระบวนการจัดการความขัดแย้งในพื้นที่สามจังหวัด ชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย เป็นการศึกษาวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (Qualitative Research) โดยการรวบรวมข้อมูลจาก เอกสาร (Documentary Research) และจากการทำงานภาคสนาม (Field Research) ด้วยวิธีการสัมภาษณ์ แบบเจาะลึก (In-depth Interview) จากความคิดเห็นของกลุ่มเป้าหมายในพื้นที่ ตลอดจนใช้วิธีการสังเกต (Observation) ซึ่งผู้วิจัยได้ลงพื้นที่ไปสังเกตการณ์สภาพความเป็นจริงที่เกิดขึ้นในสถานการณ์ของทางภาคใต้

กลุ่มเป้าหมายที่ใช้ในการวิจัย เป็นผู้ให้ข้อมูลสำคัญๆ นั้น ผู้วิจัยได้คัดเลือกผู้ให้ข้อมูล ซึ่งเป็นข้อมูลที่ได้ จากการสัมภาษณ์และได้จากเอกสารสื่อสิ่งพิมพ์ เพื่อนำมาประกอบการวิเคราะห์และศึกษาวิจัยโดยใช้หลักการ อ้างอิงด้วยบุคคลและผู้เชี่ยวชาญ (Snowball Sampling Technique) เพื่อใช้ในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลสำหรับ การศึกษาครั้งนี้ จำนวน 13 คน ประกอบด้วย

- 1. นายถวิล เปลี่ยนศรี อดีตเลขาธิการสภาความมั่นคงแห่งชาติ
- 2. นายปียะ กิจถาวร รองเลขาธิการศูนย์อำนวยการบริหารจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ (ศอ.บต.)
- 3. นายบุญสม ทองศรีพราย ประธานสมาพันธ์ครู 3 จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้
- 4. รศ.ดร.ศรีสมภพ จิตรภิรมย์ศรี ผู้อำนวยการศูนย์เฝ้าระวังสถานการณ์ภาคใต้
- 5. พลเอกเอกซัย ศรีวิลาศ ผู้อำนวยการสำนักสันติวิธีและธรรมาภิบาล สถาบันพระปกเกล้า
- 6. นายเจะอามิง โตะตาหยง อดีตสมาชิกสภาผู้แทนราษฎร จังหวัดนราธิวาส พรรคประชาธิปัตย์
- 7. ดร.อิสมาแอล เบญอิบรอฮีม อดีตสมาชิกสภาผู้แทนราษฎร จังหวัดปัตตานี พรรคประชาธิปัตย์
- 8. นายมูฮัมมัดอายุบ ปาทาน ประธานสภาประชาคมชายแดนใต้
- 9. นายฆอซาลี อาแว คณะกรรมการเครือข่ายภาคประชาสังคมจังหวัดนราธิวาส
- 10. นายอิสมาแอลล์ แนแซ ผู้อำนวยการวิทยาลัยประชาชน
- 11. นายชุมศักดิ์ นรารัตนวงศ์ ประธานกลุ่มหัวใจเดียวกัน
- 12. นายฆอซาลี อาแว คณะกรรมการเครือข่ายภาคประชาสังคมจังหวัดนราธิวาส
- 13. นายมูฮัมมัดอายุบ ปาทาน ประธานสภาประชาคมชายแดนใต้
- 14. พลเอกวัลลภ รักเสนาะ หัวหน้าคณะพูดคุยเพื่อสันติสุขจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ และอดีต ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานความมั่นคงแห่งชาติ

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัย

การศึกษาครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดเครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัย คือ แบบสัมภาษณ์ แบบมีโครงสร้าง (Structured Interview) ผู้วิจัยได้ออกแบบสัมภาษณ์จากการทบทวนวรรณกรรม แนวความคิดและทฤษฎีที่

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เกี่ยวข้อง ลักษณะของแบบสัมภาษณ์จะเป็นคำถามแบบปลายเปิด โดยมีหัวข้อเรื่องครอบคลุมวัตถุประสงค์ ของการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยใช้วิธีการสัมภาษณ์แบบเจาะลึก (In-depth Interview) ประกอบกับเครื่องบันทึกเสียง และ อุปกรณ์ในการจดบันทึกข้อมูลอื่น ๆ เช่น สมุดจดบันทึก เป็นต้น

การรวบรวมข้อมูล ดำเนินการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล 3 วิธี ดังต่อไปนี้

- 1. การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากการศึกษาเอกสาร (Documentary Research) เป็นการศึกษาค้นคว้า รวบรวมข้อมูลและแนวความคิด จากเอกสาร วิทยานิพนธ์ งานวิจัย วารสารภาษาไทย-อังกฤษ ข่าวสารจาก สื่อมวลชน หนังสือภาษาไทย-อังกฤษ บทความหนังสือพิมพ์ บทสัมภาษณ์
- 2. การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากภาคสนาม (Field Research) โดยการสัมภาษณ์แบบเจาะลึก (In-depth Interview) และจดบันทึกคำสัมภาษณ์ จากกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่กำหนดข้างต้น
- 3. การสังเกต (Observation) โดยการลงพื้นที่ไปสังเกตการณ์ผู้นำชุมชนหรือประชาชนที่อาศัยใน ภาคใต้การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล เป็นการวิเคราะห์เนื้อหา (Content Analysis) จากเอกสารและวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลที่ได้ จากการสัมภาษณ์แบบเจาะลึก (In-depth Interviews) และจากการสังเกต (Observation) ที่ผู้วิจัยได้ลงพื้นที่ ไปศึกษา 3 จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย ได้แก่ ปัตตานี ยะลา นราธวาส และนำผลที่ได้จากการวิเคราะห์มา อธิบายวิธีการในการสร้างรูปแบบการเจรจาสันติภาพกับกระบวนการจัดการความขัดแย้งในพื้นที่สามจังหวัด ชายแดนภาคใต้ของไทย

ผลการศึกษา

ความพยายามในการแก้ไขปัญหาความไม่สงบในพื้นที่สามจังหวัดชายแดนใต้ของไทย เป็นเรื่องที่ท้า ท้ายอย่างยิ่งในแง่มุมเชิงวิชาการ จากการวิจัยครั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยพบว่า การแก้ไขปัญหาความไม่สงบในพื้นที่สาม จังหวัดชายแดนใต้ของไทย สามารถเกิดขึ้นได้โดยใช้กระบวนการพูดคุยเพื่อสันติสุขจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ เป็น วิธีการจัดการความขัดแย้งด้วยแนวทางสันติวิธีที่รัฐบาลและหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องพยายามดำเนินการเพื่อแก้ไข ปัญหาในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ อีกทั้งเป็นแนวทางที่ทั่วโลกยอมรับว่าเป็นวิธีที่น่าจะมีการสูญเสียน้อยที่สุดใน การแก้ไขปัญหาความขัดแย้ง นับตั้งแต่ที่มีการพูดคุยแบบเต็มคณะอย่างไม่เป็นทางการครั้งแรกในปี 2558 การพูดคุยมีความก้าวหน้าและได้ข้อยุติที่สำคัญ อาทิ การให้ความเห็นชอบในหลักการที่จะลดเหตุความรุนแรง ในห้วงเดือนรอมฎอน เมื่อปี 2558 การให้ความเห็นชอบร่วมกันในการจัดตั้งคณะทำงานทางเทคนิคร่วม เพื่อ ทำหน้าที่ในการกลั่นกรองวาระการประชุม และพิจารณารายละเอียดประเด็นในการพูดคุย การให้ความ เห็นชอบเรื่องการกำหนดให้การพูดคุยเป็นวาระแห่งชาติ เป็นต้น ต่อมาในปี 2560 คณะพูดคุยฯ ได้มีการบรรลุ ข้อตกลงในการกำหนดพื้นที่ปลอดภัยหรือ Safety Zone เป็นพื้นที่นำร่องเพื่อลดเหตความรนแรง ถึงแม้จะยัง

ไม่ได้กำหนดแน่ชัดว่าจะให้พื้นที่ใดเป็นพื้นที่นำร่อง แต่ก็ถือว่าเป็นความก้าวหน้าที่สำคัญในการพูดคุย (Wanchai Wattanusup, 2004, p. 98).

ปัจจุบัน สถานการณ์ความรุนแรงในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ มีแนวโน้มลดลง แต่ยังมีความรุนแรงและ ความไม่สงบต่อเนื่อง และยังคงนาปัจจัยหลักเดิม คือ ชาติพันธุ์ ศาสนา วัฒนธรรม และประวัติศาสตร์ มาเป็น เงื่อนไขในการสร้างความชอบธรรมในการใช้ความรุนแรง อย่างไรก็ตาม สถานการณ์ความรุนแรงตั้งแต่ พ.ศ. 2547 จนถึงปัจจุบัน ถือได้ว่าเป็นสถานการณ์ที่มีความละเอียดอ่อน และมีผลกระทบต่อความมั่นคงอย่างยิ่ง ด้วยเป็นปัญหาความรุนแรงที่เป็นผลมาจากเงื่อนไขที่ซับซ้อน และเชื่อมโยงกันใน 3 ระดับ คือ 1) เงื่อนไขระดับ บุคคล ซึ่งเกิดจากกลุ่มที่มีอุดมการณ์แตกต่างจากรัฐ การสร้างเงื่อนไขของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐบางคน ภัยแทรกซ้อน และการใช้ความรุนแรงอันมีเหตุจากความแค้นและความเกลียดชัง 2) เงื่อนไขระดับโครงสร้าง คือ โครงสร้าง การปกครองและการบริหารราชการ ถึงแม้จะมีการกระจายอำนาจแล้วก็ตาม แต่ประชาชนบางส่วนยังรู้สึกไม่ สามารถสนองตอบกับความต้องการ ไม่ได้รับความเป็นธรรม ถูกเลือกปฏิบัติ และขาดอำนาจในการบริหาร จัดการท้องถิ่นของตนเองอย่างแท้จริง และ 3) เงื่อนไขระดับวัฒนธรรม ประชาชนไทยมลายูในพื้นที่บางส่วน รู้สึกแปลกแยก ไม่เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของสังคมไทย โดยเห็นว่าการปฏิบัติของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐบางคนยังขาดความรู้ ความเข้าใจ หวาดระแวง และมีอคติ ไม่สอดคล้องกับวัฒนธรรมและวิถีชีวิตของคนในพื้นที่ จึงเป็นเงื่อนไขที่ทำ ให้คนในพื้นที่บางส่วน ยอมรับหรือเห็นด้วยกับฝ่ายที่ใช้ความรุนแรง และเป็นเงื่อนไขสำคัญที่กลุ่มผู้เห็นต่างจาก รัฐ หยิบยกมาใช้เป็นข้ออ้าง เพื่อสร้างความชอบธรรมในการใช้ความรุนแรงในการต่อสู้เพื่อเป้าหมายของตน นอกจากนี้ การเปลี่ยนแปลงอย่างรวดเร็วและซับซ้อนภายในสังคมไทยและสังคมโลก ทั้งด้านการเมือง เศรษฐกิจ สังคม และเทคโนโลยี ส่งผลกระทบต่อสังคมจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ โดยเฉพาะการปรับตัวและการ รักษาอัตลักษณ์ให้การก้าวไปพร้อมกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงดังกล่าว อีกทั้งการเผชิญกับปัญหาภัยแทรกซ้อนที่ สำคัญ คือ ปัญหายาเสพติดในหมู่เยาวชน ปัญหาความยากจน และความรู้สึกไม่เป็นธรรมในสังคม ตลอดจน ยังมีปัจจัยเสริมที่เป็นแรงหนุน คือ กระแสจากภายนอก อาทิ กระแสท้องถิ่นนิยม กระแสการต่อสู้ด้วยแนวทาง สุดโต่ง กระแสความขัดแย้งระหว่างโลกตะวันตกกับโลกมุสลิม และกระแสสิทธิทางการเมืองและสิทธิพลเมือง ส่งผลให้สถานการณ์และปัญหาข้างต้นมีความซับซ้อนมากขึ้น (Phra Maha Hansa Dramahaso, 2009, pp. 46-47).

การเปลี่ยนแปลงที่เป็นผลจากการดำเนินการตามนโยบายการบริหารและการพัฒนาจังหวัดชายแดน ภาคใต้ พ.ศ. 2555 - 2557 ที่ผ่านมา ได้รับการยอมรับจากทุกภาคส่วน จึงทำให้การแก้ไขปัญหาและพัฒนา จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้มีความก้าวหน้าตามลำดับ ภาครัฐมีการปรับเปลี่ยนแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาให้ สอดคล้องกับสถานการณ์ในพื้นที่มากยิ่งขึ้น เช่น การจัดระบบการดำเนินงานด้านความมั่นคง และด้านการ พัฒนา ให้มีความสอดคล้องกันมากขึ้น ปรับกลไกการบริหารให้มีเอกภาพ มีการบูรณาการงบประมาณ

แผนงานโครงการ ให้เป็นไปตามวัตถุประสงค์นโยบาย และการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐ เพื่อทำหน้าที่ แก้ไขบัญหาได้อย่างแท้จริง ทั้งนี้ มีความคืบหน้าที่ชัดเจน คือ การเปิดเวทีพูดคุยเพื่อสันติสุขจังหวัดชายแดน ภาคใต้ ทั้งในประเทศและต่างประเทศ ภาคประชาสังคมและภาคประชาชน กล้าแสดงออกและเข้ามามีบทบาท ในการแก้ไขบัญหาและพัฒนาพื้นที่จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ภาครัฐและเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐมีการปรับตัว พัฒนาความรู้ ความเข้าใจ และความทุ่มเทต่อการแก้ไขบัญหาเพิ่มขึ้น จนทุกฝ่ายมีความมั่นใจที่จะเข้ามามีส่วนร่วมในการ เสริมสร้างสันติสุข อย่างไรก็ตาม อุปสรรคสำคัญ คือ การแปลงนโยบายไปสู่การปฏิบัติ การสร้างเอกภาพและ การบูรณาการ การทำงานร่วมกันของภาครัฐให้มากยิ่งขึ้น โดยหลังจากมีการปรับโครงสร้างการบริหารราชการ จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ตามประกาศคณะรักษาความสงบแห่งชาติ ฉบับที่ ๙๘/๒๕๕๗ เรื่อง การแก้ไขปัญหา จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ที่ให้ความสำคัญกับเรื่องเอกภาพและการบูรณาการการดำเนินงานตั้งแต่ระดับ นโยบายจนถึงระดับหน่วยปฏิบัติในพื้นที่ ทำให้อุปสรรคในเรื่องการแปลงนโยบายไปสู่การปฏิบัติ รวมทั้งการ บริหารจัดการการแก้ไขบัญหา ที่เป็นเอกภาพเริ่มมีทิศทางที่ชัดเจนและแนวใน้มที่ดีขึ้น (The Committee of National Economic and Social Development Office, 2018, p. 65)

ในระยะต่อไป มีแนวโน้มที่จะนำไปสู่การแก้ไขปัญหาในทิศทางที่ดีขึ้น คือ 1) ภาครัฐมีทิศทางและ พัฒนาการในการแก้ไขปัญหา มีความเข้าใจในวิถีชีวิต และความเป็นสังคมพหุวัฒนธรรม รวมทั้งรับรู้ปัญหา และ ความต้องการของประชาชนในพื้นที่โดยตรง 2) การเข้ามามีส่วนร่วมในการแก้ไขและพัฒนาพื้นที่ของภาค ประชาชน ภาคประชาสังคม สตรีและเยาวชนเพิ่มขึ้น 3) นานาชาติและองค์การต่างประเทศ มีความเข้าใจและ ให้ความร่วมมือต่อการแก้ไขปัญหาจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ 4) กระบวนการพูดคุยเพื่อสันติสุขจังหวัดชายแดน ภาคใต้ ทั้งในประเทศและต่างประเทศมีความต่อเนื่อง และ 5) การรวมตัวของประชาคมอาเซียนเป็นโอกาส สำคัญ ของพื้นที่ เนื่องจากพื้นที่จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้มีความได้เปรียบทางภูมิศาสตร์ รวมทั้งมีจุดแข็งในเรื่อง ของภาษา วัฒนธรรม ทรัพยากร และเชื่อมต่อกับประเทศเพื่อนบ้าน อันจะนำไปสู่การแก้ไขปัญหาและการ พัฒนาพื้นที่จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ร่วมกัน (The Committee of National Economic and Social Development Office, 2017, pp. 101-102).

ผลการวิจัยนี้ทำให้ทราบว่า ปัญหาความไม่สงบในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ เป็นปัญหาความขัดแย้งทาง การเมืองที่มีความเป็นมาทางประวัติศาสตร์อันยาวนานเกี่ยวเนื่องกับมิติอัตลักษณ์ทางสังคม วัฒนธรรม ความ เป็นธรรม และคุณภาพชีวิตความเป็นอยู่ จึงต้องได้รับการแก้ไขด้วยแนวทางการเมืองที่ใช้สันติวิธีเป็นหลัก ซึ่ง รัฐบาลในอดีตที่ผ่านมาได้พยายามที่จะใช้กระบวนการพูดคุยสันติสุขกับผู้คิดเห็นต่างจากรัฐ แต่ก็มีข้อจำกัด หลายประการทั้งของรัฐบาลไทยและกลุ่มผู้คิดเห็นต่างจากรัฐ เช่น ขาดความไว้วางใจซึ่งกันและกัน ความเป็น เอกภาพในการบริหารจัดการ ไม่มีเวทีร่วมหารือเชิงลึกอย่างเพียงพอ ยังไม่ตกผลึกทางความคิดของปัญหาและ ทางออกที่ทุกฝ่ายยอมรับ รวมทั้งปัญหาคู่เจรจา เนื่องจากกลุ่มผู้มีความคิดเห็นต่างจากรัฐมีหลายกลุ่ม ที่สำคัญ

คือไม่มีการเปิดเผยตัว โครงสร้าง และผู้นำ การพูดคุยที่ผ่านมาของไทยจึงยังไม่ก่อให้เกิดผลลัพธ์อย่างเป็น รูปธรรมแต่รัฐบาลต้องเจรจาไปเรื่อย ๆ เพราะการเปิดเวทีให้กลุ่มต่าง ๆ ได้มีส่วนร่วมในการแก้ไขปัญหาความ ไม่สงบในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ย่อมส่งผลดีและคงเป็นไปไม่ได้ที่จะประสบความสำเร็จในทันทีเนื่องจาก กระบวนการเจรจาต้องใช้เวลา ดังนั้น แนวทางในการแก้ไขปัญหาความไม่สงบในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้อย่าง แท้จริงและลดความสูญเสียได้มากที่สุดก็คือการ "เจรจา" เพราะจะนำพาความสันติสุขมาให้ได้ดีที่สุด เพียงแต่ จะต้องใช้ระยะเวลายาวนานในการแก้ปัญหา โดยมีข้อเสนอแนะ ดังนี้

- 1. ควรน้อมนำยุทธศาสตร์พระราชทานของพระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัวที่ให้ เข้าใจ เข้าถึง พัฒนา และปรัชญาเศรษฐกิจพอเพียง รวมทั้งยึดมั่นแนวทางสันติวิธีเป็นบรรทัดฐานในการแก้ไขปัญหาอย่างชื่อตรง จริงจัง จริงใจ และความเข้าใจที่ว่าทุกคนไม่ว่านับถือศาสนาใด เชื้อชาติและภาษาใดล้วนเป็นพี่น้องกันและเป็น พลเมืองไทยด้วยกัน ก็จะยิ่งเป็นหนทางนำไปสู่สันติสุขดังที่ทุกคนคาดหวัง
- 2. ควรเป็นการพูดคุยแบบเปิดเผย เป็นทางการ และการให้มาเลเซียเป็นผู้อำนวยความสะดวก ส่วน ความพยายามที่จะยกสถานะมาเลเซียเป็น "คนกลาง" ในอนาคตนั้น ถือว่าขัดแย้งกับจุดยืนที่ไทยเคยแสดงมา ตลอดว่าปัญหาจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้เป็นปัญหาภายใน เพราะการเปิดเวทีพูดคุยแบบเปิดเผย เป็นทางการ ถือเป็นการยกระดับปัญหาสู่สากลจึงเป็นหน้าที่ของรัฐบาลที่ต้องชี้แจงให้นานาชาติเข้าใจ โดยเฉพาะประชาคม มุสลิม ให้เข้าใจว่าไทยยังมองว่าเป็นปัญหาภายใน และมุ่งแก้ไขโดยสันติวิธี
- 3. คณะพูดคุยทั้งสองฝ่ายและผู้อำนวยความสะดวกควรมีข้อตกลงร่วมกันเกี่ยวกับแนวปฏิบัติในการ สื่อสารและทำงานกับสื่อมวลชนนอกเหนือไปจากโต๊ะการพูดคุยสันติสุขที่เป็นการดำเนินการแบบปิดลับ เช่น การออกแถลงการณ์เกี่ยวกับผลการประชุมจะต้องได้รับฉันทานุมัติร่วมกันและมอบหมายให้ผู้อำนวยความ สะดวกเป็นผู้แถลง โดยมีการเผยแพร่ในภาษาไทย มลายู และอังกฤษ เป็นต้น
- 4. จัดตั้งองค์กรใหม่รับผิดชอบเรื่องการพูดคุยสันติสุขเป็นการเฉพาะ เป็นหน่วยงานขึ้นตรงต่อสำนัก นายกรัฐมนตรี (คล้ายฟิลิปปินส์ที่มีการตั้งเป็นหน่วยงานขึ้นตรงต่อประธานาธิบดี) ประกอบด้วยบุคคลทั้งที่อยู่ ในและนอกภาครัฐ ที่ได้รับการยอมรับจากสังคมเพื่อทำหน้าที่ในการเจรจากับผู้มีความเห็นต่างจากรัฐขณะที่ รัฐสภาก็อาจจัดตั้งคณะกรรมาธิการขึ้นมาติดตามตรวจสอบความคืบหน้ากระบวนการพูดคุย
- 5. พิจารณาเรื่องการกระจายอำนาจทางการเมืองอย่างจริงจังเพื่อนำไปสู่การยกร่างกฎหมายเพื่อ รองรับการกระจายอำนาจทั้งนี้ต้องเป็นไปตามบทบัญญัติของรัฐธรรมนูญที่ว่าประเทศไทยเป็นราชอาณาจักร คันหนึ่งคันเดียวกันจะแบ่งแยกมิได้
- 6. คณะพูดคุยควรต้องพูดคุยและสื่อสารภายในระหว่างกลุ่มต่าง ๆ ในฝ่ายของตนเองเพื่อสร้างความ คิดเห็นร่วมกันและเตรียมความพร้อมในการพูดคุย

- 7. การสร้างเอกภาพในการทำงาน ซึ่งขึ้นอยู่กับความสามารถของผู้นำว่าจะให้ทุกหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง ยอมรับและปฏิบัติตามแนวทางแก้ไขปัญหาความไม่สงบในจังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ เพื่อให้สามารถสั่งการและ รับนโยบายไปปฏิบัติ รวมทั้งการมอบหมายอำนาจหน้าที่และความรับผิดชอบที่ชัดเจนให้แต่ละหน่วยงาน รับทราบและนำไปปฏิบัติ ขณะเดียวกัน ต้องมีการกำหนดกรอบการทำงานเพื่อให้เกิดความเป็นเอกภาพ ระหว่างหน่วยงานด้านความมั่นคง ลดการทำงานที่ซ้ำซ้อนกัน มีเอกภาพ และมีการบูรณาการกัน
- 8. เพื่อเป็นการส่งเสริมการอยู่ร่วมกันภายใต้ความหลากหลายทางวัฒนธรรม ควรเปิดพื้นที่ทางการ เมืองและให้โอกาสคนกลุ่มต่าง ๆ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งคนไทยพุทธและคนไทยเชื้อสายจีนในพื้นที่ ได้แสดงความ คิดเห็นและข้อห่วงใยที่มีต่อกระบวนการสันติสุข
- 9. กระบวนการสันติสุขจะแข็งแกร่งได้ต้องได้รับการหนุนเสริมจากสื่อมวลชนทั้งในท้องถิ่นและใน ประเทศเพื่อให้ประชาชนได้รับรู้และมีความเข้าใจในเรื่องกระบวนการสันติสุข
- 10. เปิดโอกาสให้ประชาชนเข้าถึงกระบวนการยุติธรรม เช่น การจับกุม การตั้งด่านตรวจ การประกัน ตัว การออกหมายจับ ให้กระทำโดยมีหลักฐาน และมีการตรวจสอบจากหลายๆ ฝ่าย (ไม่มีการจับแพะ) และ ควรให้การเยี่ยวยาประชาชนที่ประสบปัญหาจากเหตุการณ์ความไม่สงบอย่างทันท่วงที่

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ความสำคัญของการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในสภาพแวดล้อมทางธุรกิจในปัจจุบัน

The importance of human resource development in today's business environment

ณรงค์ศักดิ์ ล้ำเลิศ

Narongsak lamlert

บทคัดย่อ

การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ (Human Resource Development) วิธีการพัฒนาใหม่ให้เน้นที่คนเป็น ศูนย์กลาง หรือเป้าหมายสุดท้ายของการพัฒนา โดยเน้นให้คนมีความสุข และมีคุณภาพชีวิตที่ดีขึ้นเท่านั้น อย่างไรก็ตาม การพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจเป็นเครื่องมือหนึ่งที่จะช่วยให้เกิดความสำเร็จในการพัฒนาอย่างมี ประสิทธิภาพ แต่ไม่ใช่เป้าหมายสุดท้ายของการพัฒนาอีกต่อไป วิธีการวางแผนการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ ได้ ปรับเปลี่ยนแนวคิดการพัฒนาเพื่อให้เกิดการพัฒนาแบบบูรณาการ โดยต้องการให้ทุกฝ่ายที่เกี่ยวข้องมีส่วน ร่วมในการพัฒนาประเทศทุกขั้นตอนตั้งแต่ต้นจนจบ ร่วมกันคิด ร่วมทำ ร่วมติดตามผล ร่วมปรับปรุงวิธีการ ดำเนินงาน และร่วมได้รับประโยชน์จากการพัฒนา การพัฒนาที่เน้นให้คนเป็นการพัฒนาของคนโดยคนและ เพื่อคน ซึ่งจะทำให้การพัฒนาประเทศไทยก้าวเข้าสู่การพัฒนาที่มีประสิทธิภาพในระยะยาว คือ เศรษฐกิจดี สังคมไม่มีปัญหา และการพัฒนายั่งยืน ดังนั้น การพัฒนาทั้งด้านเศรษฐกิจและทรัพยากรมนุษย์ จะต้อง ปรับเปลี่ยนวิธีการพัฒนา หรือยุทธศาสตร์การพัฒนาใหม่ โดยการพัฒนาทั้งที่ "ตัวคน" อย่างเต็มศักยภาพ ตลอดทุกช่วงวัยของชีวิต จะช่วยให้คนไทยส่วนใหญ่มีคุณภาพชีวิตที่ดีขึ้น

คำสำคัญ การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์,การพัฒนาแบบบูรณากร

Abstract

Human resource development. New development methods to focus on leaders or development goals by emphasizing people. One can only control the quality of life. However, continuous economic development is one that will help. An effective and efficient approach to success is based on the increasing development goals in human resource development planning to achieve ideas to achieve sustainable development. It wants all parties involved to participate in the development of the country at every step from beginning to end, thinking together, working

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together, following up, working together to improve operating methods. Benefit from development that focuses on people being It is the development of people, by people and for people. This will allow the development of Thailand to move towards efficient development in the long term, namely a good economy and a society without problems. and sustainable development. Therefore, the development of both economic and human resources Development methods must be changed. Or new development strategy by developing the "person" to its fullest potential throughout every stage of life. It will help most Thai people have a better quality of life.

าเทน้า

การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ (Human Resource Development) เป็นเรื่องสำคัญอย่างยิ่งที่ทุกประเทศ ต้องให้ความสำคัญและจำเป็นต่อการพัฒนาทั้งในด้านบุคลากรและด้านธุรกิจ โดยเราจะมองได้ว่า การพัฒนา ทรัพยากรมนุษย์เป็นกระบวนการที่มีความสำคัญอย่างมากในการสร้างความเป็นเลิศในองค์การ ซึ่งจะช่วยให้ บุคลากรมีศักยภาพในการทำงานได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ และเติบโตไปในทางที่ดีต่อไป

วัตถุประสงค์ของการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์

การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในองค์การนั้นเป็นกระบวนการต่อเนื่องตั้งแต่การสรรหา การคัดเลือก นำมาสู่การพัฒนาในระบบขององค์การ ซึ่งจะต้องมีการวางแผนและการดำเนินการที่เหมาะสมกับลักษณะของ องค์การและบุคลากร และยังต้องมีการจัดให้มีระบบการประเมินผลการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์เป็นระยะๆ ทำ ให้ทักษะและความสามารถของบุคลากรมีการเพิ่มพูนไปเรื่อยๆ และสามารถพัฒนาความรู้และทักษะต่างๆ ได้ อย่างเต็มศักยภาพการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในทุกๆ ด้าน เพื่อให้ ความพร้อมทางแข่งขันกับทุกประเทศได้ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งระบบทางธุรกิจซึ่งก้าวเข้าสู่ยุคโลกาภิวัฒน์ที่มีการแข่งขันสูงในประชาคมโลก และยังช่วยให้ บุคลากรมีทัศนคติที่ดีต่อองค์การและสามารถเห็นคุณค่าในตนเองและเพื่อนร่วมงานได้ ซึ่งจะช่วยเสริมสร้าง ความสามารถในการทำงานร่วมกันได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ นอกจากนี้การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ยังช่วยลด ระยะเวลาของการเรียนรู้งานให้น้อยลงและช่วยแบ่งเบาภาระหน้าที่ของผู้บังคับบัญชาหรือหัวหน้าหน่วยงาน ต่างๆ ในการตอบคำถามหรือให้คำแนะนำแก่ผู้ใต้บังคับบัญชาของตน โดยทั้งหมดนี้จะช่วยให้องค์การมี สมรรถนะที่ดียิ่งขึ้น และเป็นประโยชน์ต่อการปฏิบัติงานให้กับองค์การต่อไป

การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในประเทศไทย คำว่า "การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์" ในอดีตอาจจะยังไม่ เป็นที่รู้จักมากนักใน ประเทศไทย แต่จะคุ้นเคยกับคำว่า การบริหารงานบุคคล (personnel administration) มากกว่า ซึ่งทุกองค์การทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชนได้มีกระบวนการเริ่มตั้งแต่การรับสมัครคน เข้ามาทำงาน การบรรจุ การพัฒนา การดูแลรักษา ไปจนถึงการให้พ้นหรือออกจากงาน ในระยะต่อมาได้เริ่มมีการใช้คำว่า "การจัดการ ทรัพยากรมนุษย์" หรือ "การบริหาร ทรัพยากรมนุษย์" ซึ่งภาษาอังกฤษจะใช้คำเหมือนกัน คือ "Human Resource Management" ที่ใช้อักษรย่อว่า "HRM" เป็นคำที่ได้รับความนิยมแพร่หลายจนถึง ปัจจุบัน ซึ่งเป็น งานด้าน "ทรัพยากรมนุษย์" (Human Resource) หรือ "HR" มีการ ให้ความสำคัญกับ "มนุษย์" ในฐานะเป็น

ทรัพยากรที่มีคุณค่าขององค์การซึ่งไม่สามารถ ใช้เครื่องจักรหรือเทคโนโลยีอื่นใดมาทดแทนได้มนุษย์จึงเป็น ปัจจัยสำคัญที่นำองค์การ ไปสู่ความสำเร็จ โดยมุ่งเน้นไปในเรื่องของการจัดการทรัพยากรมนุษย์ซึ่งมีลักษณะ เป็นวงรอบของการทำงาน อาจประกอบด้วย การวิเคราะห์และออกแบบงาน การวางแผน ทรัพยากรมนุษย์การ สรรหาและการคัดเลือก การฝึกอบรมและการพัฒนา การจ่ายเงินเดือนและค่าตอบแทน สวัสดิการและ ผลประโยชน์เกื้อกูลต่าง ๆ แรงงานสัมพันธ์ การประเมินผลการปฏิบัติงาน และการพัฒนาองค์การ ซึ่งมิได้มี ลักษณะที่มุ่งเน้นการ พัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์โดยตรง แต่มีการให้พนักงานไปพัฒนาบ้างตามโอกาสอันควร เช่น การฝึกอบรม การศึกษาดูงาน การประชุมสัมมนา เป็นต้น

แนวความคิดการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์

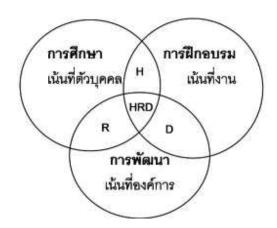
การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์เป็นสิ่งสำคัญที่มีอิทธิพลต่อความสำเร็จขององค์การ โดยมีการพัฒนา ตนเองเป็นหน้าที่ของนักพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ นิยามความหมายแรกไว้ว่า "การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์" เป็น การกำหนดวิธีการและจัดประสบการณ์การเรียนรู้ของบุคลากรเพื่อการปรับปรุงเปลี่ยนแปลงและพัฒนางานให้ ดียิ่งขึ้น (โชติชวัล ฟูกิจกาญจน์, 2559) จะต้องมีการพัฒนาทักษะและความรู้ของพนักงานและต้องมีการสรรหา และคัดเลือกคนที่เหมาะสมกับตำแหน่งและหน้าที่ต้องการ การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ไม่ใช่เฉพาะการ ฝึกอบรมและพัฒนา แต่เป็นวิธีการปรับปรุงความรู้ความสามารถและทักษะในการปฏิบัติงานให้ดียิ่งขึ้น โดย การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ยังช่วยเพิ่มความสามารถในการแข่งขันขององค์การในตลาดและสามารถปรับตัว เข้ากับสิ่งแวดล้อมที่เปลี่ยนแปลงได้ การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์เป็นกระบวนการที่สำคัญและเป็นกลยุทธ์ สำหรับแก้ปัญหาโดยมีจุดมุ่งหมายที่สัมพันธ์กับผลการปฏิบัติงานของบุคคล เพื่อปรับปรุงผลการปฏิบัติงานใน ปัจจุบันและอนาคต โดยผู้บริหารที่ดีจะต้องทำหน้าที่ในการสรรหาและคัดเลือกพนักงานให้เหมาะสมกับ ตำแหน่งและหน้าที่ที่ต้องการ (Put the right man on the right job) พร้อมทั้งต้องพัฒนาฝึกอบรมเพื่อเพิ่ม ความรู้ความสามารถและทักษะในการปฏิบัติงานให้ดีขึ้นต่อไป

เพื่อให้บุคลากรมีศักยภาพในการทำงานที่ดีและสามารถปรับตัวกับสภาพการเปลี่ยนแปลงได้อย่าง รวดเร็ว กระบวนการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์มีความหลากหลายNadler และ Wiggs (1989) ได้อธิบายว่า การ พัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์เป็นกระบวนการวางแผนอย่างเป็นระบบเพื่อพัฒนาศักยภาพในการปฏิบัติงานของ พนักงานและปรับปรุงประสิทธิภาพในการปฏิบัติงานขององค์กรให้สูงขึ้น โดยวิธีการฝึกอบรม การให้การศึกษา และการพัฒนา ขอบเขตของการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์จึงครอบคลุม 3 เรื่องด้วยกัน คือ การฝึกอบรม (Training) เพื่อเพิ่มพูนทักษะในการทำงานปัจจุบัน การศึกษา (Education) เพื่อเตรียมความพร้อมในการ

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ทำงานในอนาคต และการพัฒนา (Development) เพื่อให้เกิดการเรียนรู้และประสบการณ์แก่บุคลากร เพื่อช่วย เตรียมความพร้อมในการทำงานในอนาคตสำหรับบุคลากรในองค์กรของคุณ

ดนัย เทียนพุฒ (2545) มีความเห็นสอดคล้องกับ Nadler และ Wiggs ว่าขอบเขตของการพัฒนา ทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในองค์กรจะครอบคลุมด้วยองค์ประกอบ 3 ด้าน คือ การฝึกอบรม การศึกษา และการพัฒนา ซึ่งขอบเขตของการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์และจุดเน้น มีรายละเอียดดังปรากฏในภาพที่ 1.1



ภาพที่ 1.1 ขอบเขตของการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์และจุดเน้น

ปัจจัยพื้นฐานที่สอดคล้องกับการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์

การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์จึงต้องเน้นที่ทรัพย์สินทางปัญญาและการพัฒนาความสามารถของ
บุคลากร เพื่อให้ผู้ใช้บริการ และสมาชิกในองค์กร ได้รับการบริการที่มีคุณภาพและเป็นไปตามความต้องการ
ของลูกค้า ดังนั้น องค์กรจึงควรนำทฤษฎีพื้นฐานในการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์มาใช้ในการบริหารจัดการ
ทรัพยากรมนุษย์อย่างเหมาะสม โดยในแนวคิด Maslow (1943) ได้กล่าวถึงความสำคัญของการตอบสนอง
ความต้องการของมนุษย์ในแต่ละระดับเพื่อสร้างสุขภาพที่ดีและความเป็นอยู่ที่มีคุณภาพของบุคลากรใน
องค์กร นั่นหมายความว่า การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์เป็นการสร้างความเข้าใจและการตอบสนองต่อความ
ต้องการของบุคลากรในแต่ละระดับเพื่อให้บุคลากรสามารถทำงานได้ดีและมีประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้นในองค์กร
ของเรา

จากลักษณะดังกล่าวแสดงให้เห็นว่าทัศนะความคิดของมาสโลว์ มองว่า มนุษย์มีความต้องการหลาย ระดับโดยเรียงจากระดับ ต่ำ ไปหาระดับสูง เมื่อใดความต้องการระดับต่ำได้รับการตอบสนองจนเป็นที่พอใจ แล้วมนุษย์จะมีความต้องการในขั้นสูงขึ้นไป เพราะว่ามนุษย์เรามีความต้องการไม่สิ้นสุด มาสโลว์จึงได้ จัดลำดับความต้องการของมนุษย์โดยลำดับตั้งแต่ขั้นสูงสุด ไว้ 5 ลำดับ Maslow (1943)

- 1. ความต้องการทางด้านร่างกาย (Physiological needs) เป็นความต้องการขั้นพื้นฐานของมนุษย์ (Basic needs) ในการดำรงชีวิตอยู่ ได้แก่ ความต้องการในปัจจัย 4 อาหาร อากาศ น้ำดื่ม ที่อยู่อาศัย เครื่องนุ่งห่ม ยารักษาโรค และความต้องการทางเพศ ฯลฯ ซึ่งหากขาดปัจจัยเหล่านี้ก็ไม่สามารถดำรงชีวิตอยู่ได้ ความต้องการเหล่านี้จะต้องได้รับการตอบสนองเสียก่อนจึงจะมีความต้องการลำดับต่อไป
- 2. ความต้องการความมั่นคงปลอดภัย (Safety needs) เมื่อความต้องการทางร่างกาย ได้รับการ ตอบสนองแล้วความต้องการความมั่นคงปลอดภัยก็จะเข้ามามีบทบาทในพฤติกรรมของมนุษย์ ได้แก่ ความ มั่นคงชีวิตและทรัพย์สินรวมถึงความมั่นคงในการทำงาน
- 3. ความต้องการทางสังคม (Social needs) เป็นความต้องการขั้นที่ 1, 2 ได้รับ การตอบสนองแล้ว มนุษย์ก็จะเริ่มมีความต้องการทางสังคมที่จะให้คนอื่นยอมรับตนเข้าเป็น หมู่เป็นพวกเป็นสมาชิกในกลุ่ม ได้รับ การยอมรับความเป็นมิตร และความรักจากเพื่อนร่วมงาน เพื่อหวังให้สังคมตอบสนองความต้องการของตน
- 4. ความต้องการได้รับการยกย่อง หรือมีฐานะสูงเด่นในสังคม (Esteem needs) เมื่อสังคมได้ ตอบสนองความต้องการของตนแล้ว ก็จะมุ่งหาทางสนองความต้องการในระดับสูงขึ้นไปอีก คือ ความต้องการ ได้รับการยกย่องนับถือจากผู้อื่นและต้องการให้ตนเองมีความสำคัญ ความต้องการนี้ ประกอบด้วยความมั่นใจ ในตนเองในเรื่องความรู้ความสามารถ และให้บุคคลอื่นยอมรับและต้องการ ให้ตนเองดูเด่นกว่าบุคคลอื่นใน สังคมเดียวกัน ต้องการมีเกียรติศักดิ์ศรี ความมีหน้ามีตาในสังคม ต้องการให้ผู้อื่นกล่าวขวัญถึง ต้องการมี ชื่อเสียงโด่งดังในสังคมต้องการ รับการยกย่องสรรเสริญจากสังคม ต้องการมีสถานภาพที่สูงขึ้น จะทำให้เกิด ความภาคภูมิใจในตนเอง
- 5. ความต้องการประสบความสำเร็จในชีวิต (Self-actualization needs) ความต้องการ ขั้นที่ 5 นี้เป็น ความต้องการขั้นสูงสุดของมนุษย์ คือ ต้องการประสบความสำเร็จในสิ่งที่ตนต้องการหรือปรารถนาสูงสุด ซึ่ง ความต้องการนี้ แต่ละคนมีความต้องการหรือความคาดหวังที่แตกต่างกันออกไปตามเป้าหมายที่ตั้งเอาไว้ จึง นับว่าเป็นความต้องการขั้นปลายสุดของศักยภาพ บุคคล (Person's potential) ที่บุคคลนั้นปรารถนาจะเป็น

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ความต้องการจุดสุดยอดของมนุษย์ ความต้องการขั้นสูงสุดนี้เป็นความต้องการขั้นพิเศษที่คนธรรมดาส่วนมาก นึกอยากจะเป็น นึกอยากจะได้แต่ไม่สามารถเสาะหาได้ การที่บุคคลใดบรรลุถึงความต้องการในขั้นนี้ได้ จะ ได้รับการยกย่องเป็นพิเศษจากบุคคลทั่วไป

ในขณะที่ จำเนียร จวงตระกูล (2553) มีมุมมองหรือแนวคิดในเรื่องการพัฒนา ทรัพยากรมนุษย์ของ ประเทศไทย แบ่งออกเป็น 3 ระดับ ดังนี้

- 1. การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในระดับบุคคล เป็นการพัฒนาที่มุ่งเน้นให้ บุคคลได้ตระหนักถึงความ จำเป็นในการพัฒนาตนเอง เพื่อความเจริญงอกงามของชีวิต มีความสามารถในการเรียนรู้และมีผลการ ปฏิบัติงานดีขึ้น
- 2. การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในระดับองค์การ เป็นการพัฒนาเพื่อให้มี ความรู้ความสามารถสูงขึ้น และนำความรู้นั้นไปใช้ในการปฏิบัติงานในองค์การให้ได้ผลดี ยิ่งขึ้น การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในระดับนี้จะ เน้นการฝึกอบรม การพัฒนารายบุคคล และการพัฒนาองค์การ
- 3. การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในระดับชาติเป็นการพัฒนาในระดับมหภาค ตามทฤษฎีเศรษฐศาสตร์ ทรัพยากรมนุษย์ซึ่งพิจารณามนุษย์ในฐานะที่เป็นทรัพยากร หนึ่งในปัจจัยการผลิต สามารถสร้างมูลค่าในทาง เศรษฐกิจ โดยขอบข่ายของการพัฒนา ทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในระดับมหภาคนี้มักจะคำนึงถึงเรื่องต่าง ๆ ทั้งในด้าน การศึกษา ด้านสุขภาพ ด้านแรงงานและการย้ายถิ่น

การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ มีองค์ประกอบสำคัญ 4 ด้าน ดังนี้ (อาภรณ์ ภู่วิทยพันธ์, 2551)

- 1. การพัฒนารายบุคคล (individual development) เป็นงานที่มุ่งเน้น ในส่วนบุคคลและเกิดผลลัพธ์ ในระยะสั้น ซึ่งเป็นการพัฒนาความรู้ทักษะและการปรับ พฤติกรรมในการทำงานของบุคลากรแต่ละคนใน องค์การ เพื่อให้สามารถทำงานปัจจุบัน ที่ตนรับผิดชอบได้โดยผ่านเครื่องมือที่มักจะนิยมใช้กันมาก คือ การ ฝึกอบรม การศึกษา ดูงาน การประชุมสัมมนา
- 2. การพัฒนาสายอาชีพ (career development) เป็นงานที่มุ่งเน้นในส่วน บุคคลและเกิดผลลัพธ์ใน ระยะยาว ซึ่งหมายถึง การวิเคราะห์ความจำเป็นรายบุคคลตาม ความสนใจ ค่านิยมและความสามารถ เพื่อนำ ข้อมูลที่ได้รับไปใช้ในการวางแผนในการ พัฒนาให้พนักงานมีความรู้และทักษะการทำงานในอนาคต

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- 3. การบริหารผลการปฏิบัติงาน (performance development) เป็นงาน ที่มุ่งเน้นภาพรวมของทั้ง องค์การและเกิดผลในระยะสั้น ซึ่งหมายถึง การปรับปรุงผลงาน ขององค์การ โดยมีเป้าหมายเพื่อประกันหรือ รับรองว่าบุคลากรจะมีความรู้ทักษะ แรงจูงใจและมีสภาพแวดล้อมที่ดีในการสนับสนุนให้บุคลากรสร้างผลงาน ได้อย่าง สัมฤทธิ์ผล
- 4. การพัฒนาองค์การ (organization development) เป็นงานที่มุ่งเน้น ภาพรวมขององค์การและ เกิดผลในระยะยาว ซึ่งหมายถึง การแก้ไขปัญหาขององค์การ การปรับปรุงหรือวางระบบโครงสร้างองค์การ การ สร้างวัฒนธรรมองค์การ การกำหนด กลยุทธ์และการสร้างภาวะผู้นำ

ซูซาน เฮลฟิลด์ (Susan M.Heathfield, 2017) กล่าวว่า การพัฒนาทรัพยากร มนุษย์ (Human Resource Development: HRD) เป็นกรอบการทำงานที่ช่วยให้ พนักงานพัฒนาทักษะความรู้และ ความสามารถในการทำงานทั้งส่วนบุคคลและองค์การ การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์สามารถทำเป็นแบบ ทางการได้ทั้งภายในและภายนอก สถานที่ทำงาน เช่น การฝึกอบรมในชั้นเรียนโดยเจ้าหน้าที่ภายในหรือที่ ปรึกษา หลักสูตรในมหาวิทยาลัย หรือความพยายามในการเปลี่ยนแปลงแผนงานขององค์การ เช่น การพัฒนา อาชีพของพนักงาน การจัดการและพัฒนาประสิทธิภาพในการทำงาน การให้คำปรึกษา การรักษาและจูงใจ พนักงาน เป็นต้น

ในการทำงานเพื่อการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ ต้องนำสิ่งกล่าวมานำมาใช้ร่วมการหรือการบูรณาการ เพื่อการพัฒนา โดยที่การพัฒนานั้นต้องสอดคล้องการ การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์เป็นสิ่งสำคัญต่อการพัฒนา ทั้งในด้านบุคลากรและธุรกิจมันช่วยสร้างความเป็นเลิศในองค์การและช่วยให้บุคลากรมีศักยภาพในการทำงาน อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในองค์การที่เหมาะสมกับลักษณะขององค์การและบุคลากร การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ยังช่วยเสริมสร้างความสามารถใน การทำงานร่วมกันได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ยังช่วยให้บุคลากรมีทัศนคติที่ดีต่อ องค์การและเห็นคุณค่าในตนเองและผู้ร่วมงานได้และช่วยเสริมสร้างความสามารถในการทำงานร่วมกันได้ อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ยังช่วยเพิ่มความสามารถในการแจ่งขันขององค์การในตลาด และสามารถปรับตัวเข้ากับสิ่งแวดล้อมที่เปลี่ยนแปลงได้การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์มีความสำคัญต่อ ความสำเร็จขององค์กร การพัฒนาแบ่งออกเป็น 3 ระดับ คือ การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในระดับบุคคล, การ พัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในระดับอุงค์การ, และการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ในระดับฮาติ. การพัฒนามี 4 ด้าน

คือ การพัฒนารายบุคคล การพัฒนาสายอาชีพ การบริหารผลการปฏิบัติงาน และการพัฒนาองค์การเพื่อแก้ไข ปัญหาขององค์การ

บทสรุป

การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์มีความหมายครอบคลุมตั้งแต่การพัฒนาในระดับ บุคคล องค์การ ชุมชน สังคม จนไปถึงในระดับประเทศหรือโลก มนุษย์เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของ องค์การที่สำคัญที่สุด การพัฒนาทรัพยากร มนุษย์ต้องดำเนินการควบคู่ไปกับการพัฒนา องค์การ เพราะองค์การมีมากกว่าตัวบุคคลทั้งในเรื่องการเงินหรือ งบประมาณ เครื่องมือ หรืออุปกรณ์ในการทำงาน การบริหารจัดการ โครงสร้างการทำงาน ระเบียบกฎเกณฑ์ และวัฒนธรรมในการทำงาน รวมไปถึงลูกค้าหรือผู้รับบริการ หากองค์การใดมีพนักงาน หรือบุคลากรที่มี คุณภาพ มีสติปัญญา ความรู้ความสามารถ คุณธรรมและจริยธรรม หรือเป็นทั้งคนดีและคนเก่งก็จะทำให้ องค์การนั้นสามารถพัฒนาให้มีความเจริญเติบโต ก้าวหน้าไปได้เรื่อย ๆ หากองค์การใดมีคนเก่ง แต่ขี้เกียจหรือ ขี้โกงก็จะทำให้องค์การนั้น ไม่สามารถพัฒนาให้ก้าวหน้าได้และไม่มีประโยชน์อะไรในการอยู่ในองค์การนั้น ๆ ต่อไป

การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์นอกจากการมีเป้าหมายในการพัฒนาให้เป็นผู้ที่มี ความรู้ความสามารถใน การทำงานแล้ว ยังมีเป้าหมายที่สำคัญอีก คือ การมีคุณธรรม และมีความสุข กล่าวคือ การพัฒนาให้มนุษย์มี จิตใจที่ดีงาม เสียสละ มีความรับผิดชอบ เห็นแก่ประโยชน์ขององค์การมากกว่าส่วนตัว มีความชื่อสัตย์สุจริต ยกย่องเชิดชูความ ดีงามในการกระทำของมนุษย์มากกว่าตัววัตถุ มีปัญญาคิดได้ด้วยเหตุและผลว่าอะไรดี หรือไม่ดีอะไรควรหรือไม่ควร ตลอดจนการมีสภาพชีวิตความเป็นอยู่ที่ดีและมีความสุข

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แนวทางการบริหารส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจ โรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี

Guidelines for managing the export of durian to China of durian packing factory business operators (Long) Chanthaburi Province

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าเทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์ คือ 1) เพื่อศึกษาบริบททางธุรกิจการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของ ผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลั่ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี 2) เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศ ผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี และ 3) เพื่อนำเสนอแนวทางการ แก้ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี การ เชิงคุณภาพ โดยผู้ให้ข้อมูลสำคัญทั้งสิ้น จำนวน 14 คน การรวบรวมข้อมูลและ วิจัยครั้งนี้ใช้วิถีวิจัย การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลจากเอกสารและงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง โดยวิธีการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้ประกอบการรายใหม่เกิดขึ้นมากมาย ตลาดจีน มีมาตรการนำเข้าทุเรียนที่เข้มงวด และเกษตรกรขาด ความรู้ความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับการรับรองมาตรฐาน GAP ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี มีดังนี้ ปัญหาการประกอบอาชีพของคนต่างด้าว โดยไม่ได้รับอนุญาต หรือการประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุ (ลังจีน) ปัญหาพฤติกรรมทางการค้าไม่เป็น ธรรมและมีการกระทำหรือตกลงร่วมกันอันมีลักษณะผูกขาดทางการค้า ปัญหาการจัดเก็บภาษี และ ปัญหาการกำหนดคุณภาพมาตรฐานของประเทศคู่ค้าหรือประเทศปลายทาง และ แนวทางการ แก้ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลั้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ควร ดำเนินการดังนี้ 1) เกษตรกร หน่วยงานรัฐที่เกี่ยวข้อง และผู้ประกอบการส่งออกทุเรียน ควรมีความรู้ความ เข้าใจเกี่ยวกับมาตรฐานคุณภาพทุเรียน 2) ทุกภาคส่วนควรร่วมมือกัน ช่วยกันส่งเริมให้ทุเรียนจันทบุรี มี

คุณภาพมาตรฐานเป็นที่ยอมรับ จะได้มีการส่งออกอย่างสม่ำเสมอ และ 3) ควรเข้มงวดในการตรวจสอบ มาตรฐานของทุเรียนจะได้ ไม่เสียชื่อเสียงและภาพลักษณ์ของทุเรียนจันทบุรี

คำสำคัญ: โรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลั้ง) ปัญหาการส่งออก ผู้ประกอบธุรกิจ

บทนำ

ประเทศไทยเป็นแหล่งปลูกทุเรียนอายุหลายร้อยปี มีทุเรียนกว่า 200 สายพันธุ์ ปัจจุบันประเทศไทย เป็นผู้ส่งออกทุเรียนสดรายใหญ่ที่สุดของโลก กระทรวงพาณิชย์ระบุว่า จีนเป็นตลาดส่งออกทุเรียนไทยที่ ใหญ่ที่สุด ในปี พ.ศ.2565 คิดเป็นสัดส่วนมากกว่าร้อยละ 96 ของปริมาณการส่งออกทั้งหมดคิดเป็นมูลค่า 3,000 ล้านดอลลาร์สหรัฐ หรือประมาณ 100,000 ล้านบาท ทุเรียนซึ่งเป็นราชาผลไม้ของไทยที่ได้รับความนิยมสูง สำหรับผู้บริโภคทั้งในและต่างประเทศ แม้ที่ผ่านมาประเทศเพื่อนบ้านและแม้แต่จีนเองเห็นโอกาสพยายาม พัฒนาสายพันธุ์และผลิตผลผลิตออกสู่ตลาด แต่เมื่อพิจารณาผลการส่งออกในแต่ละปีของกระทรวง พาณิชย์แล้วสะท้อนว่าทุเรียนไทยยังเป็นที่นิยมของต่างชาติ กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์มั่นใจว่าปี 2566 จะสามารถส่งออกผลไม้เศรษฐกิจทั้งทุเรียน มังคุด เจาะ ลองกอง มะม่วง มะพร้าว และอื่นๆ ได้ตาม เป้าหมาย สร้างเงินให้ประเทศและเกษตรกร ในขณะเดียวกัน กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์ กระทรวงการ ต่างประเทศ และกระทรวงพาณิชย์ ได้บูรณาการการทำงานร่วมกันเพื่อสร้างการรับรู้ให้ผู้บริโภคใน ต่างประเทศอย่างถูกต้อง สอดคล้องกับแผนปฏิบัติการด้านการพัฒนาผลไม้ไทย พ.ศ.2565-2570 ที่ มุ่งเน้นการพัฒนาผลไม้ไทยให้ครอบคลุมทุกกระบวนการตั้งแต่การผลิต ขนส่ง และส่งออกผลไม้ ที่มี คุณภาพได้มาตรฐานสู่ผู้บริโภค รวมทั้งสนับสนุนการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลด้านการพัฒนาผลไม้ไทยร่วมกัน ระหว่างหน่วยงาน เพื่อประโยชน์ในการพัฒนาและบริหารจัดการผลไม้ไทยในอนาคต (อนุชา บูรพชัยศรี, 2566)

ปัจจุบันการขยายตัวของทุเรียนจังหวัดจันทบุรีมีแนวโน้มสูงขึ้นส่งผลให้เกิดธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุผลไม้ (ลัง) เพื่อเข้ามารับซื้อผลไม้จากเกษตรกรเพื่อคัดบรรจุและส่งออกไปยังตลาดต่างประเทศเป็นจำนวนมาก นอกจากนี้ โรงคัดบรรจุที่ได้รับการรับรองมาตรฐานโรงงานผลิตสินค้าพืช GMP มีจำนวนมาก ซึ่งบางแห่ง รับซื้อผลผลิตและส่งออกทั้งปี โดยดำเนินการตั้งจุดรับซื้อทั้งในภาคตะวันออกและภาคใต้ สำหรับการ ดำเนินธุรกิจและการบริหารจัดการมีทั้งโรงคัดบรรจุที่เป็นผู้ประกอบการไทย ผู้ประกอบการจีน และ ผู้ประกอบการไทยถือหุ้นร่วมกับผู้ประกอบการจีน โดยจ้างคนไทยดำเนินการบรรจุภัณฑ์หรือดำเนินการ แทน ซึ่งส่วนใหญ่อยู่ในรูปแบบการถือหุ้นร่วมกัน และการบริหารจัดการส่งออกโดยผู้ประกอบการจีน และมี แนวโน้มผูกขาดการรับซื้อมากขึ้น โดยมีการเข้าไปติดต่อสวนเพื่อทำสัญญาตกลงซื้อขายกับเกษตรกรด้วย ตนเอง และมีการบริหารจัดการเองตั้งแต่ต้นทางจนกระทั่งถึงปลายทาง ในขณะเดียวกันยังเป็นผู้มีบทบาท ในการกำหนดราคารับซื้อโดยอ้างอิงราคาที่ตลาดปลายทางเป็นหลัก อย่างไรก็ตาม จากการแข่งขันการรับ ซื้อของโรคคัดบรรจุเพื่อส่งออกในระยะแรกพบว่า ส่งผลดีต่อเกษตรกรโดย ทำให้ราคาทุเรียนที่เกษตรกร

ขายได้เพิ่มสูงขึ้น ซึ่งการดำเนินงานลักษณะนี้ในระยะยาวอาจทำให้การผลิตและการตลาดของสินค้าทุเรียน ไทยมีความเสี่ยง เนื่องจากอำนาจต่อรองอยู่ที่โรงคัดบรรจุ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งหากความต้องการในการรับซื้อ ทุเรียนในอนาคตลดลงหรือตลาดจีนลดการนำเข้าทุเรียนจากไทยเนื่องจากประเทศอื่นๆ สามารถผลิตและ ส่งออกไปจีนได้เช่นเดียวกัน อาทิ เวียดนามและมาเลเซีย รวมทั้งเกษตรกรมีแนวใน้มขยายเนื้อที่ปลูกมาก ขึ้นเพราะราคาทุเรียนอยู่ในเกณฑ์ดีมาหลายปี อาจทำให้เกิดปัญหาผลผลิตเกินความต้องการของตลาด และหากยังไม่มีตลาดอื่นรองรับผลผลิตจะส่งผลให้มีปัญหาราคาตกต่ำตามมา ประกอบกับการเข้ามา ประกอบธุรกิจร่วมทุนผลไม้แบบครบวงจรของคนต่างชาติ ซึ่งคาดว่าจะส่งผลกระทบต่อระบบเศรษฐกิจและ การดำเนินธุรกิจผลไม้ของไทยโดยรวม ซึ่งรวมถึงผลกระทบโดยตรงต่อเกษตรกรผู้ปลูกผลไม้ของไทย (สำนักงานเศรษฐกิจการเกษตร, 2562)

จากปัญหาดังกล่าวข้างต้น ผู้วิจัยมีความสนใจที่จะศึกษาเรื่อง แนวทางการบริหารการส่งออก ทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี โดยมุ่งศึกษาบริบททาง ธุรกิจของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบ ธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) เพื่อนำเสนอแนวทางการแก้ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) ของจังหวัดจันทบุรี รวมถึงการพัฒนาการส่งออกทุเรียนที่มี ประสิทธิภาพต่อเกษตรกร ชุมชน ผู้ประกอบการของจังหวัดจันทบุรี ในการพัฒนาศักยภาพด้าน ความสามารถทางการแข่งขันระดับประเทศต่อไปในอนาคต

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาสภาพแวดล้อมทางธุรกิจการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัด บรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี
- 3. เพื่อนำเสนอแนวทางการแก้ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัด บรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี

วิถีดำเนินการวิจัย

ผู้วิจัยใช้วิธีวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (Qualitative Research) เพื่อให้ทราบถึงความชัดเจนในประเด็น การศึกษา ทั้งในส่วนของรายละเอียดที่สำคัญ ตลอดจนความครอบคลุมใน เนื้อหาสาระสำคัญที่ผู้วิจัย ทำการศึกษาด้วยการศึกษาแนวคิด ทฤษฎี บทความวิชาการ งานวิจัยและ เอกสารที่เกี่ยวข้อง (Documentary Analysis) และการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก (In-depth interview) ผู้วิจัยเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจาก กลุ่มผู้ให้ข้อมูลสำคัญ (Key Informants) นำมาพรรณนาถึงสิ่งที่พบเห็น และตีความตามปรากฏการณ์ที่ เกิดขึ้น (เอกพร รักความสุข, 2561) ประกอบด้วย

- 1. การศึกษาเอกสารที่เกี่ยวข้อง (Documentary Research) ผู้วิจัยทำการรวบรวมข้อมูลต่างๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง ทั้งจากเอกสารข้อมูลผลการดำเนินงาน เอกสารวิชาการ ผลงานวิจัย บทความ วิชาการที่ เกี่ยวข้อง ทั้งภายในประเทศและต่างประเทศ รวมถึงข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องจากการสืบค้นจาก สื่อ อิเล็กทรอนิกส์ หรือสื่อทางเว็บไซต์ต่างๆ เพื่อนำข้อมูลที่ได้มาทำการวิเคราะห์ให้ได้ข้อมูลที่ต้องการ และนำข้อมูลมาสังเคราะห์ให้เกิด องค์ความรู้ใหม่ที่ครอบคลุมเรื่องที่ทำการศึกษาวิจัย
- 2. การสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก ผู้วิจัยดำเนินการเก็บรวมรวมข้อมูลโดยใช้เทคนิคในการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก แบบ กึ่งโครงสร้าง (Semi-Structured Interview) จากผู้ให้ข้อมูลสำคัญ โดยใช้เครื่องมือต่างๆ ในการเก็บ รวบรวม ได้แก่ แบบสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก อุปกรณ์ บันทึกภาพ หรือเสียง

ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยทำการคัดเลือกผู้ให้ข้อมูลแบบเจาะจง (Purposive sampling) และ ทำการศึกษาโดยการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก ผู้ให้ข้อมูลสำคัญจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 14 คน โดยแบ่งออกเป็น 6 กลุ่ม ประกอบด้วย

- 1. ผู้ประกอบการโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี โดยเลือกผู้ประกอบการโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ที่ได้เข้ารับรางวัลประกาศเกียรติคุณโรงคัดบรรจุยอดเยี่ยมประจำปี 2565 จำนวน 5 คน หรือจนข้อมูลอิ่มตัว (Saturated Data)
 - 2. เกษตรกรสวนทุเรียน จังหวัดจันทบุรี จำนวน 3 คน หรือจนข้อมูลอิ่มตัว
 - 3. สมาคมส่งออกจังหวัดจันทบุรี จำนวน 1 คน
 - 4. หอการค้ำจังหวัดจันทบุรี จำนวน 1 คน
 - 5. พาณิชย์จังหวัดจันทบุรี จำนวน 1 คน
 - 6. ผู้ประกอบการธุรกิจส่งออกทุเรียนจังหวัดจันทบุรี จำนวน 3 คน

ทั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยได้มีการกำหนดคุณสมบัติผู้ให้ข้อมูลสำคัญในการวิจัยคือ เป็นผู้ที่มีความเชี่ยวชาญ ประสบการณ์ ความรู้ ความเข้าใจ เกี่ยวกับการผลิตทุเรียน การส่งออก การส่งเสริมและพัฒนาทุเรียน ของ จังหวัดจันทบุรี ไม่น้อยกว่า 3 ปี

ผลการวิจัย

การวิจัยเรื่อง แนวทางการบริหารการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุ ทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ 1) ศึกษาบริบททางธุรกิจการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีน ของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี 2) ศึกษาบัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศ จีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี และ 3) นำเสนอแนวทางการแก้ไขบัญหา การส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี เป็นการ ศึกษาวิจัยโดยใช้รูปแบบการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ ได้ผลการวิจัยดังนี้

- 1. บริบททางธุรกิจการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ผลการศึกษาพบว่า
 - 1.1 ผู้ประกอบการรายใหม่เกิดขึ้นมากมาย ผู้ประกอบการต่างชาติมีเป็นจำนวนมากขึ้น
 - 1.2 ตลาดจีนมีมาตรการนำเข้าทุเรียนเข้มงวดเป็นพิเศษในเรื่องโรคและแมลง
- 1.3 เกษตรกรขาดความรู้ความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับการรับรองมาตรฐาน GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) คือ 1) แหล่งน้ำ น้ำที่ใช้ต้องได้จากแหล่งที่ไม่มีสภาพแวดล้อมซึ่งก่อให้เกิดการปนเปื้อนของ จุลินทรีย์ที่เป็นสาเหตุของโรค หรือไม่มีการปนเปื้อนของสารเคมีและโลหะหนักที่เป็นอันตราย 2) พื้นที่ปลูก ต้องเป็นพื้นที่ซึ่งไม่มีความเสี่ยงจากวัตถุอันตรายและจุลินทรีย์ที่จะทำให้เกิดการตกค้างหรือปนเปื้อนใน ผลิตผล 3) การใช้วัตถุอันตรายทางการเกษตร ต้องใช้เฉพาะที่มีการขึ้นทะเบียนกับกรมวิชาการเกษตรอย่าง ถูกต้อง และไม่ใช้วัตถุอันตรายที่ประกาศห้ามใช้มีการใช้ตามคำแนะนำอย่างเคร่งครัดและมีการเก็บดูแล วัตถุอันตรายต่างๆ ที่ถูกต้อง และปลอดภัย 4) สถานที่เก็บรักษาผลผลิต อุปกรณ์ต่างๆ ยานพาหนะในการ ขนย้ายผลผลิตต้องมีคุณสมบัติป้องกัน การปนเปื้อนของวัตถุอันตราย ศัตรูพืช และพาหะของโรค รวมทั้ง ต้องมีการขนย้ายผลผลิตด้วยความระมัดระวัง 5) การบันทึกสิ่งที่ปฏิบัติต่างๆ ในแปลง ต้องมีบันทึกการใช้ สารเคมีวัตถุอันตรายทางการเกษตร มีบันทึกการตรวจโรค แมลงศัตรูพืชในแต่ละระยะของการเจริญเติบโต ของพืช มีการบันทึกวิธีการดำเนินงานการจัดการต่างๆ ในแปลง 6) ผลผลิตต้องปลอดจากศัตรูพืช มีการ ป้องกันกำจัดศัตรูพืชตามคำแนะนำและผลผลิตที่คัดแยกต้องไม่มีโรคและแมลง 7) การจัดการผลผลิต เพื่อให้ได้คุณภาพนั้นต้องมีการวางแผนการจัดการคุณภาพผลผลิตพืชและมีการบันทึกข้อมูลการ ดำเนินการต่างๆ ถ้ามีผลผลิตที่ไม่ได้คุณภาพต้องมีการคัดแยกออก 8) การเก็บเกี่ยวและวิธีการปฏิบัติหลัง เก็บเกี่ยวต้องมีการควบคุมไม่ให้ก่อความเสียหายแก่ผลผลิตเช่นการเก็บจากแปลง การขนย้าย การ คัดแยก การบรรจุ เพื่อให้ได้ ผลผลิตที่คุณภาพดีและปราศจากการปนเปื้อนสิ่งที่เป็นอันตรายต่อผู้บริโภค
- 2. ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลั้ง) จังหวัด จันทบุรี ผลการศึกษาพบว่า
- 2.1 ปัญหาการประกอบอาชีพของคนต่างด้าวโดยไม่ได้รับอนุญาต หรือการประกอบธุรกิจโรง คัดบรรจุ (ลังจีน)
- 2.2 ปัญหาพฤติกรรมทางการค้าไม่เป็นธรรมและมีการกระทำหรือตกลงร่วมกันอันมีลักษณะ ผูกขาดทางการค้า โดยมีการกระทำหรือตกลงร่วมกันระหว่างผู้ประกอบการเพื่อซื้อผลไม้จากชาวสวนเป็น จำนวนมาก ในขณะเดียวกันก็มีการกำหนดราคาสำหรับผลไม้บางส่วนให้ต่ำกว่าราคาตลาด
- 2.3 ปัญหาการจัดเก็บภาษี การประกอบธุรกิจซื้อผลไม้ หากมีการทำธุรกรรมขายสินค้าใน ประเทศไทยเพื่อส่งออกไปยังต่างประเทศ ถือเป็นการทำให้เกิดรายได้ขึ้นในประเทศไทยซึ่งผู้มีรายได้มีหน้าที่

ต้องเสียภาษีตามกฎหมาย

- 2.4 การกำหนดคุณภาพมาตรฐานของประเทศคู่ค้าหรือประเทศปลายทาง
- 3. แนวทางการแก้ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ผลการศึกษาพบว่า
- 3.1 เกษตรกร หน่วยงานรัฐที่เกี่ยวข้อง และผู้ประกอบการส่งออกทุเรียน ควรมีความรู้ความ เข้าใจเกี่ยวกับมาตรฐานคุณภาพุเรียน
- 3.2 ทุกภาคส่วนควรร่วมมือกัน ช่วยกันส่งเสริมให้ทุเรียนจันทบุรีมีคุณภาพมาตรฐานเป็นที่ ยอมรับ จะได้มีการส่งออกอย่างสม่ำเสมอ
- 3.3 ควรเข้มงวดในการตรวจสอบมาตรฐานของทุเรียน จะได้ไม่เสียชื่อเสียง ภาพลักษณ์ของ ทุเรียนจันทบุรี

อภิปรายผลการวิจัย

จากการศึกษาครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยสามารถนำประเด็นข้อค้นพบตามวัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัยมา อภิปรายผลดังนี้

วัตถุประสงค์ข้อที่ 1 บริบททางธุรกิจการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบ ธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ผลการศึกษาพบว่า

ผู้ประกอบการรายใหม่ที่เกิดขึ้นมากมายและมาตรฐาน GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) ทำ ให้เกษตรกรไทยต้องควบคุมมาตรฐานของผลผลิต ซึ่งสภาพแวดล้อมทางธุรกิจดังกล่าว สอดคล้องกับ ฐิติ มา วงศ์อินตา (2565) ศึกษาการวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยเสี่ยงของโซ่อุปทานทุเรียนเพื่อการส่งออก ในพื้นที่จังหวัด จันทบุรี วัตถุประสงค์ในการวิจัยเพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยเสี่ยงที่เกิดขึ้นในโซ่อุปทานทุเรียนใน จังหวัดจันทบุรี และ เสนอแนวทางในการบริหารความเสี่ยงในโซ่อุปทานทุเรียน ผลการวิเคราะห์ปัจจัย เสี่ยงในโซ่อุปทานทุเรียน ส่งออกของจังหวัดจันทบุรี ธนพล ศรีสุขวัฒนชัย และสุทธวงศ์วดี เสนาวิน (2565) วิเคราะห์ อุตสาหกรรมผลไม้จีนต่ออนาคตของผลไม้ไทย วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อชี้ให้เห็นถึงความสำคัญของความต้องการ บริโภคผลไม้นำเข้าใน ตลาดประเทศจีน มูลค่าการ นำเข้าส่งออก รวมทั้งศึกษาเทคโนโลยีการเกษตร สมัยใหม่ พฤติกรรมการ บริโภคและทัศนคติของผู้บริโภคจีนต่อผลไม้ไทย ตลอดจนวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยภายใน และปัจจัยภายนอกที่ มีผลต่อการผลิตและการตลาดผลไม้ไทยในประเทศจีน และชุลีพร สิงหชาติ (2564) ศึกษาการสื่อสารการตลาดเพื่อส่งออกทุเรียนของจังหวัดจันทบุรี วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวิเคราะห์ปัญหาทาง การตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการสื่อสารการตลาดเพื่อส่งออกทุเรียนของ จังหวัดจันทบุรี ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ปัญหา ทางการตลาดที่ส่งผลต่อการสื่อสารส่งออกทุเรียนเพื่อการส่งออกของจังหวัดจันทบุรี เกิดจากความ เปลี่ยนแปลงการส่งออกทุเรียนหลายประการ อาทิเช่น ทุเรียนไม่เป็นตามเกณฑ์ มาตรฐานการส่งออก เนื่องจากเกษตรกรยังขาดความรู้ความเข้าใจในเรื่องการส่งออกทุเรียนที่มี คุณภาพ อีกทั้งปัจจุบันมีพ่อค้า

ชาวต่างชาติมีการลงทุนทำลังในการรับซื้อโดยตรงกับเกษตรกร โดยพ่อค้ามีการกำหนดราคาเอง ทำให้ เกษตรกรมีอำนาจในการต่อรองได้ยากขึ้น รวมถึงปัญหาจากการ ขนส่งที่เกิดจากสถานการณ์การแพร่ ระบาดของเชื้อไวรัสโคโรน่า 2019 ทำให้การขนส่งมีการถูกตรวจสอบหลายขั้นตอนกว่าจะถึงปลายทางจะ ทำให้เกิดความเสียหายของทุเรียน ทุเรียนอาจจะเน่า หรือสุกมากเกินไป และปัจจุบันมีการแข่งขันช่วงชิง ตลาดทางการค้าการส่งออกทุเรียนมากขึ้น ประเทศต่างๆ พยายามหากลยุทธ์การตลาดในรูปแบบที่ หลากหลายยิ่งขึ้น โดยเพิ่มช่องทางการตลาด ทั้งรูปแบบการขายออนไลน์ สามารถเข้าถึงกลุ่มผู้บริโภคได้ ยิ่งขึ้น เพื่อเสริมสร้างขีดความสามารถให้กับสินค้าตนเองมากขึ้น

วัตถุประสงค์ข้อที่ 2 การส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุ ทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ผลการศึกษาพบว่า

- 1. ปัญหาการประกอบอาชีพของคนต่างด้าวโดยไม่ได้รับอนุญาต หรือการประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัด บรรจุ (ลังจีน)
- 2. ปัญหาพฤติกรรมทางการค้าไม่เป็นธรรมและมีการกระทำหรือตกลงร่วมกันอันมีลักษณะ ผูกขาดทางการค้า โดยมีการกระทำหรือตกลงร่วมกันระหว่างผู้ประกอบการเพื่อซื้อผลไม้จากชาวสวนเป็น จำนวนมาก ในขณะเดียวกันก็มีการกำหนดราคาสำหรับผลไม้บางส่วนให้ต่ำกว่าราคาตลาด
- 3. ปัญหาการจัดเก็บภาษี การประกอบธุรกิจซื้อผลไม้ หากมีการทำธุรกรรมขายสินค้าในประเทศ ไทยเพื่อส่งออกไปยังต่างประเทศ ถือเป็นการทำให้เกิดรายได้ขึ้นในประเทศไทยซึ่งผู้มีรายได้มีหน้าที่ต้อง เสียภาษีตามกฎหมาย
 - 4. การกำหนดคุณภาพมาตรฐานของประเทศคู่ค้าหรือประเทศปลายทาง

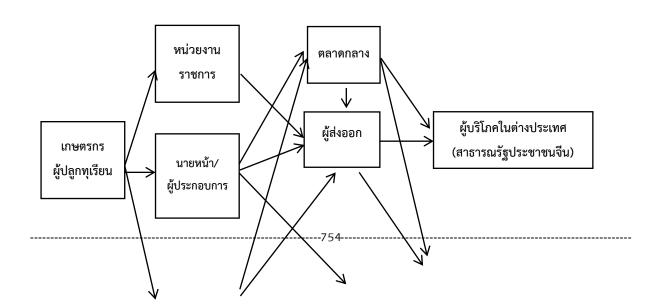
จากปัญหาที่ได้จากการวิจัย สอดคล้องกับ ธนพล ศรีสุขวัฒนชัย และสุทธวงศ์วดี เสนาวิน (2565) วิเคราะห์อุตสาหกรรมผลไม้จีนต่อ อนาคตของผลไม้ไทย วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อชี้ให้เห็นถึงความสำคัญของ ความต้องการบริโภคผลไม้นำเข้าในตลาดประเทศจีน มูลค่าการนำเข้าส่งออก รวมทั้งศึกษา เทคโนโลยีการเกษตรสมัยใหม่ พฤติกรรมการบริโภคและทัศนคติของผู้บริโภคจีนต่อผลไม้ไทย ตลอดจน วิเคราะห์ปัจจัยภายในและปัจจัยภายนอกที่มีผลต่อการผลิตและการตลาดผลไม้ไทยในประเทศจีน ใช้การ วิเคราะห์การศึกษาสภาพทั่วไป ร่วมกับการวิเคราะห์จุดแข็ง จุดอ่อน โอกาส และอุปสรรค ในการหารูปแบบ ที่เหมาะสมต่อแนวทางในการ พัฒนาศักยภาพในด้านการตลาดที่เหมาะสมเข้าใจพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคชาวจีน โดยผลจากการวิเคราะห์ พบว่าการที่จะเข้าใจผู้บริโภคชาวจีนต้องเริ่มทำความเข้าใจในด้านภาษาและ วัฒนธรรมการทำธุรกิจ คนจีนมีความเชื่อและแนวคิดในการจับจ่ายที่มีเอกลักษณ์ ผู้ประกอบการและ รัฐบาลไทยควรมุ่งเน้น เรื่องตลาดระดับกลางและระดับบนมากขึ้น โดยให้เทคโนโลยีเกษตรแม่นยำ มุ่งวิจัย พัฒนาเรื่องคุณภาพ รสสัมผัส รวมถึงมาตรฐานที่สามารถรับรองถึงมาตรฐานผลไม้ไทย เช่น Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) เครื่องหมายปลอดสารพิษ ผลักดัน ให้ เครื่องหมายที่รับรองของไทย สามารถรับรองมาตรฐานในประเทศจีนควบคู่ไปด้วย

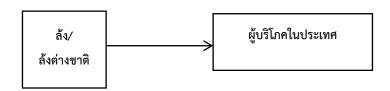
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วัตถุประสงค์ข้อที่ 3 แนวทางการแก้ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ ประกอบธุรกิจ โรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ผลการศึกษาพบว่า

แนวทางการแก้ปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ด้านเกษตรกร หน่วยงานรัฐที่เกี่ยวข้อง และผู้ประกอบการส่งออกทุเรียน ควรมีความรู้ ความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับมาตรฐานคุณภาพทุเรียน สำหรับทุกภาคส่วนควรร่วมมือกัน ช่วยกันส่งเสริมให้ทุเรียน จันทบุรีมีคุณภาพมาตรฐานเป็นที่ยอมรับ จะได้มีการส่งออกอย่างสม่ำเสมอ และควรเข้มงวดในการ ตรวจสอบมาตรฐานของทุเรียน จะได้ไม่เสียชื่อเสียง ภาพลักษณ์ของทุเรียนจันทบุรี สอดคล้องกับ ปาน ทิพย์ ใจดี (2562) ศึกษาปัจจัยส่งเสริมพัฒนากับการค้าส่งออกทุเรียนไปต่างประเทศ อำเภอเมือง จังหวัด ชุมพร วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ 1) ศึกษาระดับปัจจัยส่งเสริมพัฒนาการค้าส่งออกทุเรียน อำเภอเมือง จังหวัด ชุมพร 2) ศึกษาระดับการค้าส่งออกทุเรียน อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดชุมพร และ 3) ศึกษาแนวทางพัฒนาการค้า ส่งออกทุเรียนไปต่างประเทศ อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดชุมพร ผลการวิจัยพบว่า แนวทางการค้าส่งออกทุเรียนไป ต่างประเทศ อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดชุมพร มีดังนี้ เกษตรกรควรมีการรวมกลุ่มเป็นสหกรณ์ เพื่อสร้างความ เข้มแข็งและความเป็นธรรมทางการค้า อีกทั้ง ควรมีการจดทะเบียนผู้ปลูกทุเรียนและผู้ส่งออกทุเรียนให้ สามารถตรวจสอบแหล่งที่มาของการผลิต และควบคุมผลผลิตให้ได้มาตรฐานก่อการส่งออก รวมทั้ง มาตรการตรวจสอบปลายทาง มาตรการ ลงโทษหากพิสูจน์ได้ว่ามีการจูงใจหรือใช้เล่ห์เหลี่ยมเพื่อหา ส่วนตนโดยทำลายส่วนรวม ภาครัฐควรส่งเสริมให้เกิดการวิจัยและพัฒนาการเก็บรักษา ประโยสน์ วัตถุดิบหรือผลิตภัณฑ์ให้ได้ตลอดปี เนื่องจากหากสามารถเก็บรักษาผลผลิตให้ได้ตลอดปีประเทศไทยก็จะ มีสินค้าทุเรียนนอกฤดูกาล ซึ่งจะ ทำให้สามารถขายได้ในราคาดีหรือศึกษาช่วงระยะเวลาที่ทำให้ผลผลิต ออกไม่ตรงกับประเทศคู่ค้าที่มีผลผลิตแบบเดียวกันหรือการทำให้ผลผลิตออกนอกฤดูกาลเพื่อเพิ่มโอกาสใน การส่งออก และภาครัฐ ควรจัดตั้งศูนย์ประสานงานทางการค้าส่งออกทุเรียนไปต่างประเทศ และจัดงาน แสดงสินค้าร่วมกับ ภาคธุรกิจของต่างประเทศอย่างต่อเนื่องและทำหน้าที่เป็นสื่อกลางให้มีการพบปะกัน ระหว่างนักธุรกิจ กลุ่มร้านค้าซึ่งเป็นอีกหนึ่งช่องทางการส่งออก

ข้อค้นพบที่ได้จากการวิจัย





ภาพที่ 1 แสดงข้อค้นพบที่ได้จากการวิจัย

ข้อเสนอแนะ

ข้อเสนอแนะเชิงนโยบาย

- 1. ควรมีการปรับแก้ไขกฎหมายของประเทศไทยให้มีความสอดคล้องกับกฎหมายของประเทศคู่ ค้าอย่างสาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีน นอกจากจะทำให้เกษตรกรไทยเสียประโยชน์จากที่เคยเป็นผู้ขายผลผลิต ทุเรียนจากสวนของตนเองเปลี่ยนสถานะเป็นลูกจ้างผลิตทุเรียนให้แก่ผู้ส่งออก โดยเฉพาะผู้ส่งออกจีนที่ร่วม ทุนกับคนไทยส่งออกและขายทุเรียนเอง ขณะที่นักธุรกิจจีนมีอำนาจควบคุมกระบวนการผลิตและส่งออก ทุเรียนของไทย ดังนั้น ภาครัฐและหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องควรตระหนักถึงกรณีที่เกิดขึ้นนี้และหาทางแก้ไข โดย การกำหนดมาตรการหรือกฎหมายควบคุมการเข้ามาดำเนินการในการผลิตและส่งออกทุเรียนของนักธุรกิจ จีนในอนาคตให้มีความรัดกุมมากขึ้น
- 2. การปรับแก้ไขกฎหมายของประเทศไทยโดยเฉพาะประกาศกรมวิชาการเกษตรเรื่อง หลักเกณฑ์ วิธีการ และเงื่อนไขการจดทะเบียนเป็นผู้ส่งผลทุเรียนสดออกไปนอกราชอาณาจักร ดังนั้น ภาครัฐและหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องควรศึกษากฎหมายที่ต้องการจะปรับแก้ไขโดยละเอียดและรอบด้าน โดยเฉพาะการประเมินผลกระทบจากการปรับแก้ไขกฎหมายในระยะยาว โดยเฉพาะการเกิดรับฟังความ คิดเห็นจากเกษตรกร และผู้ที่มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียโดยตรงจากการปรับแก้ไขกฎหมายอันนำไปสู่การทำประชา พิจารณ์ที่ครอบคลุมผู้ที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องอย่างทั่วถึง

ข้อเสนอแนะเชิงปฏิบัติการ

- 1. ผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี ควรที่จะปฏิบัติทุกขั้นตอนของ กระบวนการควบคุมคุณภาพทุเรียนเพื่อการส่งออก
- 2. เกษตรกร ควรให้ความสำคัญในการพัฒนากระบวนการผลิตทุเรียนให้มีปริมาณเพิ่มขึ้น คุณภาพดี มีมาตรฐาน ใช้แนวทางการพัฒนาหลายแนวทางร่วมกัน เพื่อให้เกิดกระบวนการผลิตหรือ ระบบการผลิตทุเรียนของจังหวัดจันทบุรีเพื่อการส่งออก
 - 3. จังหวัดจันทบุรี ควรมีหน่วยงานสนับสนุน มีบุคลากรที่มีความรู้เกี่ยวกับกลไกทางการตลาด

และสามารถดำเนินการส่งเสริมการตลาดส่งออกทุเรียนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลั้ง) จังหวัด จันทบุรี

ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับการวิจัยครั้งต่อไป

- 1. การวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นการศึกษาปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัด บรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี เท่านั้น ซึ่งการวิจัยครั้งต่อไปควรที่จะศึกษาข้อมูลในหลายๆ จังหวัด เพื่อ เปรียบเทียบผลการวิจัย และเพื่อที่จะได้ทราบถึงปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจ โรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ลัง) ในหลากหลายพื้นที่ เพื่อจะได้หาแนวทางการแก้ปัญหาให้ครอบคลุมมากขึ้น
- 2. แม้ว่าปัจจุบันประเทศไทยจะส่งออกทุเรียนไปยังสาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีนมากเป็นอันดับที่ 1 ซึ่งงานวิจัยในครั้งนี้ศึกษาปัญหาการส่งออกทุเรียนไปประเทศจีนของผู้ประกอบธุรกิจโรงคัดบรรจุทุเรียน (ล้ง) จังหวัดจันทบุรี เพียงเบื้องต้น ดังนั้น การศึกษาครั้งต่อไปควรศึกษาผลกระทบจากมาตรการสุขอนามัยและ สุขอนามัยพืช (SPS) ของสาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีนที่มีต่อประเทศไทยจากการใช้การขนส่งให้ละเอียดลึกซึ้ง ยิ่งขึ้น

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การจัดการสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ของศิษย์การบิน หลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี

Managing the learning environment for student pilot of commercial pilot program

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าเทคัดย่อ

หัวใจสำคัญของการเรียนรู้ของศิษย์การบิน คือสภาพแวดล้อมต้องมีความปลอดภัยที่สุดในการ เรียนรู้ การเสริมสร้างบรรยากาศในการเรียน สภาพแวดล้อมที่ดีจะทำให้บรรยากาศในการเรียนเอื้อต่อการ เรียนการสอนให้ดำเนินไปอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ และประสิทธิผลมากที่สุด หลักสูตรการเรียนการสอน หลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี ต้องเป็นไปตามข้อกำหนด และได้รับการรับรองจากสำนักงานการบินพลเรือน แห่งประเทศไทย (The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand) โดยอุปกรณ์ เครื่องมือ และสถานที่สำหรับ ทำการเรียนการสอน ต้องเป็นไปตามมาตรฐานที่ได้กำหนด

บทความวิชาการนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาองค์ประกอบของการจัดสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ของ ศิษย์การบิน หลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี โดยมุ่งเน้นศึกษาสถาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ของศิษย์การบิน ด้านท่าอากาศยานที่ใช้ในการฝึกบิน, ด้านอาคารเรียน, ด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก, ด้านครูการบิน, ด้าน เครื่องบินฝึกบิน และด้านเครื่องช่วยฝึกบิน

คำสำคัญ: สถาพแวดล้อม; การเรียนรู้; ศิษย์การบิน; นักบินพาณิชย์ตรี

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 $^{^3}$ อาจารย์ประจำสาขาวิชาการจัดการธุรกิจการบิน คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

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Abstract

The environmental is the heart of learning for student pilot. The environmental must be the safest for learning. Strengthening the learning atmosphere. A good environment creates a learning atmosphere conducive to effective teaching and learning. The commercial pilot program must meet The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand requirements by equipment, tools and places for teaching accordance with the standards that have been set.

The purpose of this academic article is to study the elements of organizing a learning environment for student pilot of commercial pilot program. Focusing on studying the learning environment of student pilot. Airports used for flight training, school buildings, facilities, flight instructors, flight training aircraft and flight training aids.

Keywords: Learning Environment; Student Pilot; Commercial Pilot

บทนำ

โรงเรียนการบินถือเป็นจุดเริ่มต้นของการสร้าง "นักบิน" การปฏิบัติงานของนักบิน ความปลอดภัย เป็นสิ่งสำคัญที่สุด และเป็นสิ่งที่ต้องคำนึงถึงเป็นอันดับแรกทุกครั้งก่อนการปฏิบัติงาน ความปลอดภัยคือ บรรยากาศหลักที่ครอบคลุมสภาพการทำงานให้อยู่ในความปลอดภัย (Pidgeon & O'Leary, 1994) อาชีพ นี้ถูกจัดเป็นสายงานที่มีความเครียดสูง เพราะต้องรับผิดชอบการปฏิบัติภารกิจภายใต้นโยบายของบริษัท กฎ ข้อบังคับตามกฎหมายและมาตรฐานความปลอดภัย ภายใต้แรงกดดันอยู่เสมอ ตั้งแต่เข้ารับการ ฝึกอบรมที่โรงเรียนการบิน ในช่วงของการเป็นศิษย์การบิน ทุกคนต่างถูกบ่มเพาะพร่ำสอนจากครูการบินให้ มีความรับผิดชอบสูง เพื่อสร้างเสริมลักษณะนิสัย และปลูกฝังแนวคิดของการเป็นนักบินที่ดี เพื่อเตรียม ความพร้อมที่จะเติบโตเป็นนักบินมืออาชีพ กับภารกิจการรับผิดชอบทุกชีวิตของผู้โดยสารในความดูแล ให้ เดินทางสู่จุดหมายอย่างปลอดภัย การศึกษาด้านการบินเป็นการศึกษานอกระบบเฉพาะทางที่มีศาสตร์ และองค์ความรู้ที่เฉพาะเจาะจง สถานศึกษาที่ให้บริการการศึกษาด้านการบินจึงจำเป็นต้องมีความ เชี่ยวชาญเฉพาะทางด้านการบินอย่างแท้จริง ปัจจัยสภาพแวดล้อม (Medium) เป็นหนึ่งในห้าปัจจัยที่ส่งผล ต่อการเกิดอากาศยานอุบัติเหตุ ของทฤษฎีสาเหตุการเกิดอากาศอุบัติเหตุ (5M Model) ของ E.A. Jerome (Wells & Rodrigues, 2003) บรรยากาศความปลอดภัยที่ดีจะส่งเสริมประสิทธิภาพของภารกิจการบินด้วย ความปลอดภัย พฤติกรรมการบินที่ปลอดภัยสามารถตรวจสอบได้จากขั้นตอนการปฏิบัติงานของนักบิน ตั้งแต่ต้นจน จบภารกิจ ซึ่งพฤติกรรมการบินที่ปลอดภัยย่อมส่งผลมาจากบรรยากาศด้านความปลอดภัย ขององค์กร (Adjekum et al., 2015)

หลังสถานการณ์โรคติดเชื้อไวรัสโคโรนา 2019 สมาคมขนส่งทางอากาศระหว่างประเทศ (International Air Transport Association; IATA) มีคำแนะนำด้านการฝึกอบรมอบรมสำหรับการเริ่ม ปฏิบัติการหลังโรคติดเชื้อไวรัสโคโรนา (International Air Transport Association, 2022) เป็นผลจาก วิกฤตโรคระบาดในครั้งนี้มีการขยายระยะเวลา การผ่อนปรนเรื่องวันหมดอายุของใบรับรองผู้ประจำหน้าที่ ทางอากาศ และใบอนุญาตที่เกี่ยวข้องอื่นๆ เพื่อทำให้เกิดความเชื่อมั่นในประสิทธิภาพทางการบิน ทาง สมาคมขนส่งทางอากาศระหว่างประเทศ ดังนั้นจึงมีการออกแบบเพื่อแก้ปัญหาการฝึกอบรมตามหลักการ ของความสามารถตามการฝึกอบรม และการประเมินผล (Competency-Based Training and Assessment; CBTA) มีจุดประสงศ์ดังนี้

1) ตรวจสอบว่านักบินมีความสามารถ มั่นใจในการกลับไปปฏิบัติงานอย่างปลอดภัย และมี ประสิทธิภาพ

- 2) สนับสนุนการออกแบบเรื่องการฝึกอบรมที่ครอบคลุมวัตถุประสงค์การฝึกอบรมที่เทียบเท่าหรือ มากกว่า เมื่อเทียบกับการฝึกทบทวน และการตรวจสอบ
- 3) ให้ทางเลือกแก่ผู้ปฏิบัติงานในการปฏิบัติตามการฝึกทบทวน ที่ได้รับอนุมัติ และการตรวจสอบ ความสามารถของนักบิน(The pilot competencies) ที่สมาคมขนส่งทางอากาศระหว่างประเทศ (International Air Transport Association; IATA) แนะนำให้ปฏิบัติตามข้อกำหนดล่าสุดขององค์การการ บินระหว่างประเทศ (International Civil Aviation Organization; ICAO) สำหรับการฝึกอบรม และการ ประเมินตามความสามารถใบรับรองผู้ดำเนินการเดินอากาศ (Air Operator Certificate; AOC) และการ รับรองจากสถาบันฝึกอบรมด้านการบิน (Approved Training Organization; ATO) จำแนกเป็น 9 ประเภท (8 ประเภทความสามารถตามที่องค์การการบินระหว่างประเทศเสนอ และความสามารถในการประยุกต์ใช้ ความรู้ตามที่เสนอโดยองค์การความปลอดภัยด้านการบินแห่งสหภาพยุโรป (European Aviation Safety Agency; EASA) และ 1 ใน 5 หัวข้อความสามารถของผู้สอน และผู้ประเมิน ได้ให้ความสำคัญถึง การ จัดการสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ (Management of the Learning Environment) เป็นสิ่งจำเป็นที่ทำให้การ เรียนการสอนมีประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้อง สภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้

การเรียนรู้เพื่อให้เท่าทันกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงในยุคศตวรรษที่ 21 มุ่งพัฒนาคน เพื่อให้มีทักษะการ เรียนรู้ ประกอบไปด้วยองค์ประกอบการพัฒนาการศึกษาที่สำคัญ 5 ด้าน ดังนี้ 1.) ด้านการบริหาร การศึกษา 2.) ด้านผู้เรียน 3.) ด้านการจัดการเรียนรู้ 4.) ด้านการออกแบบสภาพแวดล้อมในการเรียนรู้ 5.) ด้านการประเมิน จะเห็นได้ว่าปัจจัยหนึ่งที่จำเป็นจะต้องเข้าใจ และเข้าถึงในการเตรียมการเพื่อเสริม ทักษะการเรียนรู้ของผู้เรียนในศตวรรษที่ 21 นั้นก็คือ ความสำคัญของการจัดเตรียมสภาพแวดล้อมการ เรียนรู้ต่อผู้เรียนให้มีความเหมาะสม (สมศักดิ์ เอี่ยมคงสี, 2561)

สภาพแวดล้อมที่มีผลต่อการเรียนรู้ ทั้ง 4 ด้าน ได้แก่

1.) ด้านสิ่งแวดล้อม การพัฒนาสภาพแวดล้อมที่เอื้อต่อการเรียนรู้เพื่อเสริมสร้างบรรยากาศในการ เรียนรู้ การเลือกสนามบินภูมิภาค หรือสนามบินต่างจังหวัดเป็นทำเลที่ตั้งโรงเรียนการบิน สามารถพัฒนา ด้านคมนาคม ทรัพยากรจากชุมชน และหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องมาใช้ในการพัฒนาสิ่งแวดล้อม ตลอดจน ประสานกับชุมชนเพื่อจัดแหล่งเรียนรู้ของโรงเรียนการบิน เพื่อทำให้สถานศึกษามีการจัดสภาพแวดล้อม และการบริการที่ส่งเสริมให้นักเรียนพัฒนาตามธรรมชาติ เต็มศักยภาพ สอดคล้องกับแผนกลยุทธ์ที่ต้องการ พัฒนาคุณภาพและมาตรฐานการศึกษาทุกระดับ และสอดคล้องกับมาตรฐานการศึกษาชาติและมาตรฐาน

สำนักงานรับรองมาตรฐานและประเมินคุณภาพการศึกษา (สมศ.) (สำนักงานคณะกรรมการการศึกษาขั้น พื้นฐาน, 2561)

- 2.) Featherstone (1965) ได้ให้ข้อคิดเห็นด้านสภาพแวดล้อม กล่าวว่าการสร้างสภาพแวดล้อม บรรยากาศการเรียนรู้ที่ดีจะช่วยส่งเสริม และปลูกผังให้นักเรียน นักศึกษาได้เป็นบุคคลที่พร้อมด้วยความรู้ ความสามารถ ความเจริญทั้งทางร่างกาย และจิตใจ การสร้างบุคลิกภาพที่ดีงามแก่นักเรียนนักศึกษา ด้าน สื่อการเรียนการสอนนั้นเป็นปัจจัยหนึ่ง ที่สำคัญต่อการจัดการเรียนการสอนเพราะช่วยให้ผู้เรียนเกิดความ สนใจ เกิดการเรียนรู้ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ กล่าวได้ว่าสภาพแวดล้อมทางการเรียนอันประกอบด้วย พฤติกรรมการสอนของครู พฤติกรรมการเรียนของนักเรียน เพื่อนร่วมชั้น อาคารสถานที่ตลอดจนสื่อการ เรียนการสอนเหล่านี้ มีผลกระทบต่อการเรียนของนักเรียน เพื่อนร่วมชั้น อาคารสถานที่ตลอดจนสื่อการ เรียนการสอนเหล่านี้ มีผลกระทบต่อการเรียนการสอน การบริหารงานโรงเรียน สภาพแวดล้อมมี ความสำคัญต่อการส่งเสริม คุณภาพ และประสิทธิภาพในกระบวนการจัดการเรียนรู้ของบุคคลทั้งทางตรง และทางอ้อม การจัดสภาพแวดล้อมที่ดีในสถานศึกษาช่วยอำนวยความสะดวกให้ผู้เรียนได้เรียนรู้ตาม ความสามารถ ความสนใจ ส่งผลโดยตรงต่อผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนของนักเรียน ก่อให้เกิดประโยชน์สูงสุด แก่ผู้เรียน ให้ผู้เรียนได้เรียนรู้อย่างมีความสุขจากสภาพแวดล้อมที่ดี
- 3.) ด้านกระบวนการเรียนรู้ คือ มนุษย์ได้รับรู้ถึงสิ่งใหม่ ทำให้มนุษย์เกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงพฤติกรรม มีการเรียนรู้ ฝึกฝน ส่งผลให้เปลี่ยนแปลงพฤติกรรมบางอย่างถาวร บางครั้งการเรียนรู้ต้องพบกับความ ผิดพลาด และเมื่อพบกับความผิดพลาดก็ต้องหาทางแก้ไข การเรียนรู้ความผิดพลาดคือประสบการณ์ ประเภทหนึ่ง การเรียนรู้ท่ามกลางสภาพแวดล้อมธรรมชาติ หรือ Outdoor Learning ช่วยกระตุ้น พัฒนาการ คือด้านสมาธิ เครียดน้อยลง มีวินัยในตัวเอง กระฉับกระเฉง แข็งแรง กระตือรือร้น สนุกจะ เรียนรู้ และมีส่วนร่วมซึ่งกันและกัน (วัฒนาพร ระงับทุกข์, 2544)
- 4.) ด้านสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ สำนักงานคณะกรรมการการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน ได้กำหนด นโยบาย องค์ประกอบขั้นพื้นฐานเพื่อขับเคลื่อนการดำเนินงาน เพื่อสร้างโอกาสให้ผู้เรียนเข้าถึงบริการการ เรียนรู้ที่จะพัฒนาคุณภาพผู้เรียน ให้สอดคล้องกับบริบทเชิงพื้นที่ ด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน และสิ่งอำนวย ความสะดวก เช่น อาคารเรียน หอประชุม สนามกีฬา ห้องเรียน วัสดุ ครุภัณฑ์ การจัดสภาพแวดล้อมใน โรงเรียนเพื่อการเรียนรู้ ส่งเสริม สนับสนุน การใช้สื่อการเรียนการสอน เทคโนโลยี นวัตกรรม และสิ่งอำนวย ความสะดวกที่หลากหลาย มีศูนย์รวมสื่อให้ครูสามารถนำไปใช้ในการจัดการเรียนรู้ ได้ทั้งในห้องเรียน และ นอกห้องเรียนตามมาตรฐาน ตามบริบทของพื้นที่เพื่อพัฒนาผู้เรียนให้มีคุณภาพ (สำนักงานคณะกรรมการ การศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน, 2561)

กิตติยา โพธิสาเกตุ (2561) กล่าวว่า สภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ หมายถึง หลักวิธีการ หรือ กระบวนการในการจัดสภาพสิ่งแวดล้อมบริเวณรอบสถานศึกษา รวมถึงบรรยากาศ สภาพการที่มีผลต่อ การเรียนรู้แหล่งข้อมูลต่างๆ ที่เอื้อต่อการสนับสนุนการเรียนรู้แบ่งได้ 2 ด้าน

- 1. ด้านสภาพแวดล้อมทางกายภาพ หมายถึง สภาพแวดล้อมทั่วๆไปที่เป็นวัตถุ และอุปกรณ์ อาทิเช่น อาคารเรียน อาคารประกอบการ ห้องเรียน ห้องศูนย์สื่อ ครุภัณฑ์ วัสดุ อุปกรณ์ เป็นต้น รวมทั้ง สภาพแวดล้อมนอกห้องเรียน และในห้องเรียน ดังนี้
- 1.1 สภาพแวดล้อมภายนอกห้องเรียน เช่น อาคาร บริเวณโดยรอบ สนาม โรงอาหาร ห้อง ประกอบการต่าง ๆ
- 1.2 สภาพแวดล้อมภายในห้องเรียน เช่น สื่อการเรียนการสอน การจัดห้องเรียน เทคนิค การสอนของครู การจัดป้ายนิเทศ เป็นต้น
- 2. สภาพแวดล้อมด้านการมีสัมพันธภาพ หมายถึง ความสัมพันธ์ไมตรีที่สื่อถึงการส่งเสริม สนับสนุนบรรยากาศการเรียนรู้ ซึ่งมีหน้าที่ในการรองรับการเรียนการสอน และกระตุ้นให้ผู้เรียนเกิดการ เรียนรู้ ส่งผลถึงการพัฒนาการเรียนการสอน

สรุปได้ว่าการจัดสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ เป็นการจัดสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ทั้งด้านกายภาพ ทั้งที่มนุษย์สร้างขึ้น เช่น อาคาร สถานที่ ห้องเรียน วัสดุ อุปกรณ์สื่อต่างๆ และสิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นตามธรรมชาติ เช่น ต้นไม้ ภูมิอากาศ ภูมิประเทศ ส่วนสภาพที่เป็นนามธรรม หรือสภาพแวดล้อมทางจิตวิทยา ทั้งในระดับ ห้องเรียน คือบรรยากาศในชั้นเรียน ความสัมพันธ์ของกลุ่มบุคคล และในระดับสังคมเชิงวัฒนธรรม ได้แก่ คุณค่าที่ยึดถือความรู้ความคิด เจตคติทั้งหมดนี้มีผลกระทบต่อประสิทธิภาพ และประสิทธิผลต่อการเรียนรู้ ของผู้เรียน พฤติกรรมของครูผู้สอน และผู้เรียนจะได้รับอิทธิพลจากสภาพแวดล้อมเป็นส่วนใหญ่ ดังนั้น สภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้เป็นหลักวิธีการ หรือกระบวนการในการจัดสภาพแวดล้อม การสร้างบรรยากาศ ในด้านต่าง ๆ ที่ส่งเสริมกระบวนการทางความคิดสร้างสรรค์ ตลอดจนแหล่งข้อมูลต่าง ๆ ที่เอื้อต่อการ สนับสนุนการเรียนรู้มีผลกระทบต่อผู้เรียนทั้งทางตรง และทางอ้อม

สภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ของศิษย์การบิน

เส้นทางการเข้าสู่อาชีพนักบินพาณิชย์ในประเทศไทยประกอบด้วย 2 เส้นทาง ดังนี้

- 1. นักบินที่มีใบอนุญาตนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี (Qualified Pilot: QP) โดยเป็นการสมัครเข้าฝึกอบรม หลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี (Commercial Pilot License; CPL) ด้วยทุนส่วนบุคลล
- 2. นักบินในโครงการทุนศิษย์การบินของสายการบิน (Student Pilot; SP) เป็นการสอบคัดเลือกชิง ทุนจากสายการบิน เพื่อส่งเข้าฝึกอบรมหลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี (Commercial Pilot License; CPL)

ทั้งสองเส้นทางการเข้าสู่อาชีพนักบินพาณิชย์ในประเทศไทย ผู้ผ่านการคัดเลือกต้องเข้าสู่การ เริ่มต้นเข้าสู่การเป็น "ศิษย์การบิน" เข้ารับการฝึกอบรมหลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี ที่โรงเรียนการบินที่ได้ รับรองโดยสำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย ปัจจุบันมีโรงเรียนที่ได้รับรองทั้งสิ้น 7 โรงเรียนการบิน ได้แก่ สถาบันการบินพลเรือน, บริษัท บางกอก เอวิเอชั่นเซ็นเตอร์ จำกัด, บริษัท เอเชีย เอวิเอชั่นแอนด์ เทคโนโลยี จำกัด, บริษัท ดี-0507 ไฟลท์ เทรนนิ่ง จำกัด, บริษัท ไทย อินเตอร์ ไฟลอิ้ง จำกัด, บริษัท พรีเมี่ยมแอร์ไลน์ จำกัด และบริษัท บางกอกแอร์ เอวิเอชั่น เทรนนิ่ง เซ็นเตอร์ จำกัด (สำนักงานการ บินพลเรือน, 2566)

โรงเรียนการบินที่ได้รับใบรับรองโดยสำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย ต้องมี สถานที่หลัก ที่ใช้ในการฝึกอบรม (Main Base) หมายความว่า สถานที่หลักที่ผู้ได้รับใบรับรองสถาบันฝึกอบรมด้านการ บินใช้ในการฝึกอบรม ประกอบด้วยพื้นที่ปฏิบัติงาน ห้องเรียน อุปกรณ์สิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกที่เกี่ยวข้อง กับการฝึกอบรมตลอดจนสถานที่จัดเก็บอกสาร และข้อมูลต่างๆที่เกี่ยวข้อง (สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่ง ประเทศไทย, 2562)

หลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี (Commercial Pilot Program) แบ่งการฝึกอบรมเป็น 2 ภาคส่วน ภาคส่วนแรกคือ การอบรมภาคพื้นดิน ระยะเวลาในการฝึกอบรม 246 ชั่วโมง และการฝึกปฏิบัติการบิน 205 ชั่วโมง มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อให้ศิษย์การบินมีคุณสมบัติ และความรู้เกี่ยวกับการบิน เพื่อมีสิทธิในการ สอบใบอนุญาตนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี (Commercial Pilot License) โดยศิษย์การบินจะต้องมีความรู้เกี่ยวกับ อากาศยาน การวางแผนการบิน วิธีการปฏิบัติการบิน กฎหมายการบิน ทักษะการบิน และประสบการณ์ การบินตามที่สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทยกำหนด เป็นต้น ทั้งนี้เมื่อศิษย์การบินสอบ ใบอนุญาตนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี ผ่าน และเป็นผู้ถือใบอนุญาตนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี จะสามารถทำหน้าที่เป็น นักบินผู้ช่วย (Co-pilot) สำหรับเครื่องบินขนส่งพาณิชย์ (Commercial Air Transportation)

ในบริบทของการจัดสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ของศิษย์การบินในการศึกษาในครั้งนี้ ผู้เขียนได้ ศึกษาองค์ประกอบสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ของศิษย์การบิน ด้านท่าอากาศยานที่ใช้ในการฝึกบิน, ด้าน อาคารเรียน, ด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก, ด้านครูการบิน, ด้านเครื่องบินฝึกบิน และด้านเครื่องช่วยฝึกบิน สอคล้องกับ สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย (2562) เรื่อง การรับรองสถาบัน และหลักสูตรการ ฝึกอบรมด้านการบิน การขอออกใบรับรองสถาบัน หรือสถาบันที่ประสงค์จะขอรับรองหลักสูตรให้ยื่นคำขอ รับรองหลักสูตรต่อผู้อำนวยการตามแบบที่ผู้อำนวยการประกาศกำหนด พร้อมด้วยเอกสาร และหลักฐาน ดังต่อไปนี้

รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับสถานที่ฝึกอบรม ซึ่งต้องประกอบด้วยรายการอย่างน้อย ดังต่อไปนี้ 1. รายละเอียดที่ตั้งของสถานที่ฝึกอบรม

- 2. รายชื่อ และรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับสนามบินที่จะใช้การฝึกภาคปฏิบัติ รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับอุปกรณ์ และสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกในการฝึกอบรม ดังต่อไปนี้
- 1. อุปกรณ์เครื่องช่วยในการฝึกอบรมภาคทฤษฎี และภาคปฏิบัติในหลักสูตร
- 2. เครื่องช่วยฝึกบิน (Flight Simulator Training Devices) และเครื่องบินที่ใช้ฝึกบิน (Training Aircraft)
- 3. สถานที่ เครื่องมือ และอุปกรณ์ที่ใช้ในการซ่อมบำรุง และลานจอดอากาศยาน (Apron Parking Areas) ของอากาศยานที่ใช้ฝึกบิน
- 4. ห้องเรียนที่ใช้คอมพิวเตอร์ฝึกอบรม (Computer-based Classroom)
- 5. พื้นที่สำหรับบรรยายสรุปก่อนขึ้นบิน (Briefing Area)
- 6. อุปกรณ์การเรียนการรสอน และสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกอื่นๆที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการฝึกอบรม ดังกล่าว

หลักสูตรที่ขอใบรับรองต้องเป็นไปตามมาตรฐานหลักสูตร ต้องจัดให้มีมาตรฐาน และคุณสมบัติ ของบุคลากรที่จะใช้ในการเรียนการสอน (Instruction Personnel) กำหนดโดย

- 1. ครูผู้สอนความรู้ทางทฤษฎี (Theoretical Knowledge Instructor) ต้องมีความรู้ที่เหมาะสมใน วิชาที่ให้การฝึกอบรมภาคทฤษฎีการบินนั้น หรือมีประสบการณ์ในการให้คำแนะนำการสอนความรู้ ภาคทฤษฎี หรือมีประวัติการปฏิบัติงานด้านการบินในสาขาวิชาที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการฝึกอบรม และได้รับการ ฝึกอบรมด้านเทคนิคการเรียนการสอน (Training of Trainers)
 - 2. ครูฝึกภาคปฏิบัติ (Instructors) ต้องมีมาตรฐานและคุณสมบัติตามกฎระเบียบที่เกี่ยวข้อง ทำจากาศยาน จาคารเรียน และสิ่งจำนวยความสะดวก

สภาพแวดล้อมโรงเรียนการบิน ประกอบด้วย ท่าอากาศยานที่โรงเรียนการบินใช้เป็นท่าอากาศ ยานหลักในการฝึกภาคอากาศ ต้องมีสภาพอากาศ และภูมิประเทศที่เอื้อต่อการฝึกบิน เป็นไปตาม กฎเกณฑ์ มีความปลอดโปร่งด้านวงจรการบิน มีจำนวนพื้นที่การฝึกบินเพียงพอ การจราจรทางอากาศไม่ หนาหนาแน่น ท่าอากาศยาน และเครื่องช่วยเดินอากาศต้องมีมาตรฐาน เพื่อให้ศิษย์การบินสามารถที่จะ ฝึกบินได้อย่างปลอดภัย ห้องเครื่องบินจำลองเพื่อการฝึกบิน (Simulator room) ห้องเรียนภาคพื้นสำหรับ เรียนทฤษฎี (Ground School) ห้องบรีฟ (Briefing Room) การสร้างบรรยากาศที่เหมาะกับเรียนรู้ ท่ามกลางธรรมชาติล้อมรอบ ห้องเรียนมีแสงส่องสว่างจากธรรมชาติเข้าถึง โดยมีหน้าต่างให้สามารถ มองเห็นต้นไม้ และวิวสีเขียวจากธรรมชาติ ทำให้รู้สึกผ่อนคลายในการเรียนรู้ท่ามกลางธรรมชาติ พื้นที่ สำหรับการพักผ่อนหย่อนใจที่หลากหลาย เช่น พื้นที่สำหรับเล่นกีฬาทั้งในร่ม เช่น ห้องเลาจ์ ที่มีโต๊ะพูล และ โต๊ะปิงปอง รวมถึงพื้นที่สำหรับออกกำลังกายกลางแจ้ง เช่น สนามฟุตบอล สนามบาสเกตบอล และลาน

ถนนรอบสามารถใช้เดิน หรือวิ่งออกกำลังกาย โรงอาหารในศูนย์ฝึกอบรมมีอาหารให้เลือกหลากหลาย หอพักประกอบด้วยสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกสบายครบครัน จัดไว้อย่างเป็นสัดส่วน รวมถึงโต๊ะอ่านหนังสือ พร้อมไฟส่องสว่างในห้องนอน ที่สร้างบรรยากาศในการเรียนรู้ได้อย่างมีคุณภาพไว้ให้ได้ใช้ทบทวนบทเรียน อย่างมีสมาธิ เพื่อเตรียมพร้อมสำหรับการฝึกบิน

ชนนนาถ เทพลิบ (2565) ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อความสำเร็จในการผ่านเกณฑ์การตรวจวัดทาง เวชศาสตร์การบิน ของนักศึกษาการบินในประเทศไทย พบว่านักศึกษาการบินเห็นว่าบรรยากาศในชั้นเรียน ส่งผลความสำเร็จในการผ่านเกณฑ์ ทั้งนี้ชั้นเรียนที่มีบรรยากาศเต็มไปด้วยความอบอุ่น ความเห็นอกเห็นใจ และความเอื้อเพื่อเผื่อแผ่ต่อกันและกัน จะเป็นแรงจูงใจที่กระตุ้นให้ผู้เรียนเกิดการเรียนรู้ และพร้อมที่จะ ปรับตัวให้เข้ากับ สภาพแวดล้อม เพื่อน และครูผู้สอน หากบรรยากาศในห้องเรียนไม่เอื้ออำนวยต่อการ เรียนรู้จะทำให้นักศึกษาการบิน ไม่พร้อมปรับตัวต่อบทเรียน และไม่สนใจการเรียน เช่น ห้องเรียนมีเสียงดัง รบกวน สื่อการสอนไม่พร้อม และอาจารย์ผู้สอน ไม่เชี่ยวชาญหรือไม่มีเทคนิคในการสอน สอดคล้องกับ งานวิจัยของ ณัฐพล มหาทรัพย์, คงศักดิ์ ชมชุม และอารีรัตน์ เส็นสด (2565) พบว่าปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการ เรียนรู้ และสมาธิในการฝึกอบรม ทั้งห้องฝึกอบรม บรรยากาศ การปฏิสัมพันธ์ระหว่างผู้เรียนด้วยกัน หรือ ครูผู้สอน รวมทั้งอุปกรณ์ที่นำมาใช้สำหรับการฝึกอบรม ดังนั้นสถานที่ฝึกอบรมควรจะตั้งเป็นศูนย์การ ฝึกอบรมครบวงจร (Training Academy) เป็นไปตามที่สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย (CAAT) ประกาศไว้ นอกจากนี้การส่งเสริมกิจกรรมการเรียนการสอนแบบการแลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้ หรือการจับกลุ่ม เรียนรู้ (Group Discussion) ได้จะทำให้ผู้เข้ารับการฝึกอบรมเรียนรู้ได้เร็วขึ้น เนื่องจากผู้เข้ารับการฝึกอบรม แต่ละคนได้รับประสบกรถบางเรื่องที่ไม่เหมือนกัน

ครูการบิน

ครูการบินต้องนำความรู้ ความเชี่ยวชาญการบิน ทักษะการบิน และประสบการณ์ มาประยุกต์ใช้ ในการสอนศิษย์การบิน ในความหลากหลายทั้งอายุ ลักษณะนิสัย และความสามารถในการรับรู้ที่ต่างกัน ทั้งการฝึกอบรมภาคพื้นดิน และการฝึกปฏิบัติการบิน เพื่อให้บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์การฝึกบิน เป็นไปตาม ระยะเวลาของหลักสูตรที่กำหนด ก่อนการทำการบินทุกครั้ง ศิษย์การบิน และครูการบิน ต้องมีการวางแผน ร่วมกันเพื่อทำความเข้าใจร่วมกันเกี่ยวกับรายละเอียดตลอดระยะเวลาการบิน ตรวจสอบแผนการบิน รวมถึงตรวจสอบความพร้อม ความสมบูรณ์ของศิษย์การบิน ครูการบิน อากาศยาน เอกสารประกอบการ บิน สภาพอากาศภายใต้กฎการบิน นโยบาย และข้อบังคับทางการบินที่เป็นมาตรฐานเดียวกันอย่าง เคร่งครัด เพื่อให้ทุกเที่ยวบินเกิดประสิทธิภาพสูงสุด โดยคำนึงถึงความปลอดภัยเป็นอันดับแรก (Piyatat, 2023) ดังนั้นครูการบินสามารถสร้างสภาพแวดล้อมในการเรียนรู้ ให้ศิษย์การบินอยากทำการ

เรียนรู้ รวมทั้งกระตุ้นการเรียนรู้ของศิษย์การบิน และปลูกฝังแนวคิดของการเป็นนักบินที่ดี (Airmanship) เพื่อเตรียมความพร้อมที่จะเป็นนักบินมืออาชีพ

Lawson (2006) ได้ศึกษางานวิจัยการสร้างบรรยากาศ และสิ่งแวดล้อมสำหรับการฝึกอบรมแบบ ปฏิบัติการ เพื่อให้เกิดประโยชน์สูงสุดทั้งผู้เรียน และผู้สอน หนึ่งในวิธีดังกล่าวคือ หลักสำคัญของการมีส่วน ร่วม (High level of participations) ผู้สอนมีบทบาทหน้าที่ในการอำนวยความสะดวก และการบริหาร จัดการกระบวนการเรียนรู้ ผู้เรียนถูกนำเข้าสู่กระบวนการฝึกอบรมโดยการกระตุ้นจากการทำกิจกรรมโดยมี ส่วนร่วมตั้งแต่เริ่ม ต่อเนื่องจนถึงลงมือปฏิบัติ มีส่วนร่วมในการอภิปราย ตอบสนองกิจกรรม กระบวนการ ต่าง ๆ สร้างบรรยากาศเชิงบวกในการเรียนการสอน และต้องมีเทคนิคในการสร้างประสบการณ์การเรียนรู้ จัดกิจกรรมที่ผู้เรียนเกี่ยวข้องกับกระบวนการเรียนรู้โดยตรง โดยใช้ประสบการณ์จริง

ปวริศ อนุสรณ์พานิช, พระมหาประเสริฐ ปัญญาวโร(พรมลา) และจตุรพัฒน์ ทรายคำ (2023) ได้ ศึกษาการจัดการทรัพยากรมนุษย์กับการปฏิบัติงานร่วมกันของบุคคลต่างช่วงวัยของนักบิน พบว่า ครูการ บินอาจจะมีอายุใกล้เคียงกับศิษย์การบินใน Gen Y หรือบางครั้งถึงแม้ว่าอยู่ใน Gen เดียวกัน แต่ครูการบิน มีอายุที่น้อยกว่าศิษย์ เพราะฉะนั้นในมุมมองของครูการบินควรวางแผนจัดวิธีการสอนที่เหมาะสม โดย จัดเตรียมวิธีการพัฒนาบุคลากรที่หลากหลาย (Chansarn, 2018) การดึงศักยภาพของแต่ละคนออกมาใน การเรียนรู้ใช้เวลาไม่เท่ากัน กล่าวคือความเข้าใจของแต่ละคนนั้นไม่เท่ากัน ถ้ามีความตั้งใจ พยายาม จะ สามารถพัฒนาจนถึงระดับมาตรฐาน และสุดท้ายสามารถตามทันกันได้ การยืดหยุ่นในวิธีการสอน จะต้อง อยู่ในหลักสูตรภายใต้ขอบเขตมาตรฐานความปลอดภัย การเตรียมตัวของศิษย์การบิน ครูการบิน ในความ พร้อมทั้งร่างกาย และจิตใจ การวางแผนการบินในเรื่องที่ต้องการทำการฝึกบินทุกครั้งก่อนทำการบินเป็นสิ่ง สำคัญ จะช่วยให้บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์ของภารกิจฝึกบินได้สำเร็จอย่างปลอดภัย

เครื่องบินฝึกบิน และเครื่องช่วยฝึกบิน

เครื่องบินฝึกบิน เป็นอุปกรณ์ที่สำคัญในการฝึกทักษะการบิน เก็บชั่วโมงบิน และสร้าง ประสบการณ์การบินของศิษย์การบิน เพื่อให้ประสบความสำเร็จตามวัตถุประสงค์การฝึกปฏิบัติการบิน เครื่องบินฝึกบินที่ใช้ในการฝึกบิน แบ่งออกเป็น 2 แบบ แบบแรก อากาศยานแบบเครื่องยนต์เดียว (Single engine) ศิษย์การบินต้องทำการฝึกบินกับอากาศยานแบบเครื่องเครื่องยนต์เดียว จำนวน 180 ชั่วโมง และอากาศยานแบบสอง อากาศยานแบบหลายเครื่องยนต์ (Multi Engine) โดยศิษย์การบินต้องทำการฝึกบินกับอากาศยานแบบหลายเครื่องยนต์ จำนวน 15 ชั่วโมง ศิษย์การบินจะได้รับการฝึกทักษะการบินที่ครอบคลุมในทุกสภาพแวดล้อมการบิน เครื่องบินฝึกบินต้องมีการซ่อมบำรุงรักษาตามคู่มือการปิน เป็นไปตามมาตรฐานผู้ผลิต และจำนวนเครื่องบินต้องเพียงพอกับจำนวนศิษย์การบินที่ทำการฝึกบิน เพื่อให้เป็นไปตามแผนการฝึกบิน สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ (ฐาปนัต บัวภิบาล และเทียนสิริ เหลืองวิไล,

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2022) ได้ทำการการวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อเวลาในการฝึกอบรมศิษย์การบินโดยใช้หลักการ Scheduling and Planning Investigating Factors That Affect Student Pilot Training Time Duration by Using the Scheduling and Planning Method พบว่า การเพิ่มจำนวนเครื่องบิน มีผลต่อการลดเวลาการจบหลักสูตร ของศิษย์การบินได้จนถึงจุดอิ่มตัวที่ 8 ลำ ซึ่งเท่ากับจำนวนพื้นที่การฝึกบิน หากมีจำนวนเครื่องบินมากกว่า 8 ลำ ก็จะไม่มีนัยยะสำคัญในการลดเวลาการจบหลักสูตรของศิษย์การบินแต่อย่างใด

ปัจจุบันเครื่องบินฝึกบินที่ทำการบิน ล้วนแล้วเป็นเครื่องบินที่มีระบบทันสมัย ประหยัด และ ปลอดภัย สามารถพัฒนาฝืมือบินของศิษย์การบินอย่างรวดเร็ว เครื่องบินต้องมีความพร้อมที่จะทำการบิน เมื่อมีการฝึกบินแต่ละครั้ง ศิษย์การบินจะมีการพัฒนาทักษะการบิน มีความมั่นใจ ตามจำนวนชั่วโมงบินที่ เพิ่มขึ้น ในทางกลับกันถ้าเครื่องบินมีสภาพที่ไม่พร้อมทำการฝึกบินศิษย์การบินก็ไม่สามารถทำการฝึกบิน ได้ ทำให้ไม่เกิดความต่อเนื่องในการฝึก และส่งผลให้สำเร็จการฝึกอบรมมีความล่าช้า กล่าวโดยการฝึกบิน แต่ละครั้ง ศิษย์การบินจะมีการเรียนรู้ และประสบการณ์ในเรื่องที่ฝึก เพราะการฝึกบินแต่ละครั้งศิษย์การ บินต้องนำเครื่องบินขึ้นไปฝึกบนอากาศ โดยใช้เครื่องบินเป็นอุปกรณ์เรียนรู้ สอดคล้องกับพีระมิดแห่งการ เรียนรู้ (The Learning Pyramid) (Education Corner, 2021) ได้นำเสนอว่า ผู้เรียนจะสามารถเกิดการ เรียนรู้ได้มากน้อยอย่างไรในวิธีการการเรียนการสอนที่แตกต่างกัน ดังเช่นต่อไปนี้ การสาธิต (Demonstration) เช่น การแสดงวิธีทำการคำนวณให้ผู้เรียนได้เข้าใจ ,การแสดงวิธีการใช้โปรแกรมการ ออกแบบ เป็นต้น เนื่องจากข้อมูลความรู้บางอย่างมีความซับซ้อน การสาธิตให้ดูจึงเป็นวิธีการที่ช่วยผู้เรียน ให้เกิดความเข้าใจได้ดีโดยวิธีการนี้ผู้เรียนจะสามารถเกิดการเรียนรู้ได้ร้อยละ 30 และการฝึกฝนลงมือทำ (Practice Doing) การฝึกปฏิบัติเป็นวิธีการเรียนรู้ที่มีประสิทธิภาพอย่างมาก วิธีการนี้จะทำให้ผู้เรียนได้นำ ความรู้มาปฏิบัติจริง โดยจะทำให้เกิดความเข้าใจอย่างลึกซึ้งยิ่งขึ้น และเกิดเป็นภาพจำ หรือความทรงจำ วิธีการนี้จะทำให้ผู้เรียนเกิดการเรียนรู้ได้ถึงร้อยละ 75 ซึ่งการฝึกบินนี้ได้ใช้วิธีการสอนในการสอนภาค อากาศ

สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย (2558) ได้ให้ความหมายของเครื่องช่วยฝึกบิน (Flight Simulation Training Device) คือ เครื่องจำลองการฝึกบินเต็มรูปแบบ เครื่องช่วยฝึกการบิน เครื่องช่วยฝึก วิธีการเดินทางและการบิน และเครื่องช่วยฝึกบินด้วยเครื่องวัดประกอบการบินขั้นพื้นฐาน เครื่องช่วยฝึกบิน สามารถจำลองสถานการณ์การบินต่าง ให้ศิษย์การบินได้ทำการแก้ปัญหาในสภาพแวดล้อมการบินที่ ต่างกัน สามารถจำลองสภาพแวดล้อม เหตุกาณ์ฉุกเฉิน ที่สามารถเกิดขึ้นในการฝึกบิน ทำให้ศิษย์มีความ พร้อม ความชำนาญ ความมั่นใจในการบิน กล่าวคือให้ศิษย์การบินเข้าไปฝึกในสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้ เสมือน สภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้เสมือน หมายถึง สภาพการเรียนรู้ ซึ่งอาจเป็นแพลตฟอร์มที่ใช้เว็บเป็น ฐาน หรือระบบที่ช่วยอำนวยความสะดวกให้กับผู้เรียน และผู้สอนทั้งในด้านเครื่องมือ และทรัพยากรเพื่อ

สนับสนุนการส่งมอบสาระการเรียนรู้ รวมไปถึงกิจกรรมการเรียนรู้ โดยผู้เรียนสามารถเข้าถึงเนื้อหาการ เรียนได้แม้อยู่นอกโรงเรียน ทำให้ผู้เรียนมีส่วนร่วมมากขึ้น (Chua, Sibbaluca, Mack, & Militante, 2020; Mcburnie, 2020) เครื่องช่วยฝึกบินจำลองที่ได้รับการรับรองโดยสำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย สามารถนับประสบการณ์ชั่วโมงบินจากการฝึกบินด้วยเครื่องบินจำลอง การใช้เครื่องฝึกจำลองสามารถช่วย สนับสนุนขั้นตอนการฝึกให้เป็นไปอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ การฝึกบินด้วยเรื่องฝึกบินจำลอง หรือไฟลท์ซิมูเล เตอร์ เป็นการสร้างสภาพแวดล้อมการเรียนรู้เสมือนเป็นการใช้เทคโนโลยีเข้ามาช่วยในการเรียนการสอน ซึ่งช่วยให้ผู้เรียนได้คิดมากกว่า และมีความเข้าใจมากกว่าการเรียนแบบดั้งเดิม (Dreher & Kuntze, 2015; Gulkilik, Moyer-Packenham, Ugurlu, & Yuruk, 2020; Liaw et al., 2019)

สรูปผล

สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทยกำลังปรับเปลี่ยนการใช้อนุบัญญัติด้านการบิน โดย โครงสร้างระบบ Thailand Civil Aviation Regulations: TCAR เพื่อใช้บังคับกับกิจกรรม และบุคลากรด้าน การบิน จะเริ่มบังคับใช้ในเดือนธันวาคม พ.ศ 2566 ซึ่งสถาบันฝึกอบรมด้านการบิน (Flying Training Organisation: FTO) ต้องมีการเตรียมความพร้อมสำหรับข้อบังคับ TCAR กล่าวโดย

ท่าอากาศยาน อาคารเรียน และสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก ท่าอากาศยานที่ใช้เป็นฐานหลักในการ ฝึกบินต้องมีอาคารเรียน สิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก อยู่ในบริเวณเดียวกัน (Training Academy) เพื่อให้ศิษย์ การบินมีบรรยากาศแห่งการเรียนรู้ ทั้งในภาคทฤษฎี และภาคปฏิบัติ โดยโรงเรียนการบินทำการฝึกอบรมที่ ท่าอากาศยานภูมิภาคในประเทศไทย ทำให้มีเพิ่มความสะดวกในการใช้พื้นที่การฝึกบิน ที่ไม่ต้องรบกวน การบินในเชิงพาณิชย์ ทำให้ฝึกบินได้ตามระยะเวลาหลักสูตรที่กำหนดไว้ อนึ่งฯศิษย์การบินจะได้มีสมาธิ การเรียนได้อย่างเต็มที่ การเดินทางไปเรียนที่สะดวก ทำให้ไม่เสียสมาธิ และความเครียดไปกับการเดินทาง มีเวลาพักผ่อน และออกกำลังกาย บรรยากาศจะสนับสนุนการเรียนของศิษย์การบินทั้งการเรียน และการ พักผ่อนในเวลาเดียวกัน

ครูการบิน หลังจากสถาณการณ์โควิด-19 พบว่า มีนักบินที่มีประสบการณ์ มีชั่วโมงบินสูง และมี ศักย์ครูการบิน ทั้งกลุ่มเจนเนอเรชั่นเอ็กซ์ (Gen) X และกลุ่มเจนเนอเรชั่นวาย (Gen Y) จากสายการบินที่ ถูกให้ออกจากสายการบิน กลุ่มนักบินเหล่านี้ล้วนมีความรู้ เจตคติ และประสบการณ์จากสายการบิน ทำให้ โรงเรียนการบินสามารถเลือกครูการบิน และศิษย์การบินได้อยู่ในกลุ่มเดียวกัน ทำให้บรรยากาศเอื้อต่อ เรียนการสอน เพราะครูและศิษย์การบินมีวัยที่ใกล้เคียงกัน ประกอบกับเป้าหมายของศิษย์การบินหลังจบ การฝึกอบรมคือ การประกอบอาชีพนักบินสายการบิน ทำให้ศิษย์การบินจะทำการซึมซับ ประสบการณ์ตรง กับครูการบิน ทำให้สามารถสร้าง Airmanship คือ วินัย และการฝึกฝน, ทักษะ และความสามารถให้กับ

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ศิษย์การบิน เพื่อป้อนเข้าสู่สายการบินทั้งในประเทศ และต่างประเทศ รวมทั้งข้อบังคับ TCAR ที่กำหนดให้
ครูการบินที่จะทำการสอนในหลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรีได้ครูการบินจะต้องมีชั่วโมงบินอย่างน้อย 500
ชั่วโมง กับเครื่องบินแบบนั้นๆ และชั่วโมงครูการบินไม่น้อยกว่า 200 ชั่วโมงบินเพื่อเป็นไปตามมาตรฐาน ข้อกำหนดดังกล่าว

เครื่องบินฝึกบิน และเครื่องช่วยฝึกบิน โรงเรียนการบินต้องเตรียมจัดหาเครื่องบินสมรรถนะสูง (High Performance Airplane) ที่ สามารถปรับมุมใบพัด (Variable pitch) และเก็บฐานล้อได้ (Retractable Gear) เพื่อรองรับข้อบังคับ TCAR ที่กำหนดในหลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี เครื่องบินแบบ ดังกล่าวจะเป็นการเรียนรู้ใหม่ของศิษย์การบิน ทำให้ศิษย์การบินอยากเรียนรู้กับอากาศยานแบบใหม่ที่ตน ไม่มีประสบการณ์ จะเป็นการสร้างความท้าทาย กระตุ้นอยากที่จะเรียนรู้ และได้รับประสบการณ์ใหม่จาก เครื่องบินที่มีสมรรถนะสูง รวมถึงเครื่องช่วยฝึกบินโรงเรียนการบินต้องมีความพร้อมในเรื่องของไฟล์ทซิมมู เลเตอร์ (Flight Simulator) ในเครื่องบินแบบที่สายการบินให้บริการ เช่นเครื่องบินรุ่น แอร์บัส 320 และโบ อิ๋ง 737 เพื่อที่ศิษย์การบินจบหลักสูตรนักบินพาณิชย์ตรี สามารถเข้าฝึกอบรมต่อยอดเพิ่มเติม ทำให้เกิด การพัฒนา และการเรียนรู้อย่างต่อเนื่อง

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รูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

Model Relationship between Service Quality Customer Relationship Management Customer

Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty of Hotel Business Guest in Pattaya City

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ (1) ศึกษาคุณภาพการบริการที่มีผลต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจ โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา (2) ศึกษาคุณภาพการบริการที่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา (3) ศึกษาการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าที่มีผลต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา (4) ศึกษาการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าที่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา (5) ศึกษาความพึงพอใจของลูกค้าที่มีผลต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา และ (6) นำเสนอโมเดลของรูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับ ลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา การวิจัยครั้งนี้ เป็นการวิจัยผสมผสานระหว่างการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) และการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (Qualitative Research) ขนาดกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณครั้งนี้ 500 คน และใช้แบบสอบถาม ผ่านการทดสอบความเที่ยงตรงและค่าความเชื่อมั่น เท่ากับ 0.94 เก็บข้อมูลโดยใช้แบบสอบถามและใช้ สถิติในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้แก่ สถิติเชิงพรรณนา และใช้สถิติอ้างอิง ได้แก่ ค่าสหสัมพันธ์ ค่าตรวจสอบ ความสัมพันธ์ของ Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy ค่าตรวจสอบความสัมพันธ์ของ Bartlett's Test of Sphericity และการวิเคราะห์โมเดลสมการโครงสร้าง

ผลการวิจัยพบว่าตัวแปรคุณภาพการบริการมีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความ จงรักภักดีของลูกค้า และผลการวิจัยยังพบว่า มิติทั้ง 5 ของคุณภาพการบริการ ได้แก่ สิ่งมีตัวตนเป็น รูปธรรมของการบริการ ความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ให้บริการ การเข้าใจและเห็นอกเห็นใจของผู้ให้บริการ การ ตอบสนองต่อผู้ใช้บริการ และการให้ความมั่นใจของผู้ให้บริการมีนัยสำคัญทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของ ลูกค้า ตัวแปรคุณภาพการบริการมีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า

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ตัวแปรการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดี ของลูกค้า จากการศึกษาแสดงให้เห็นว่า มิติทั้ง 2 ของการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ได้แก่ การจัด กิจกรรมทางการตลาด และการสื่อสารกับลูกค้ามีนัยสำคัญทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า ตัวแปร การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า ทั้งนี้การจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาด และการสื่อสารกับลูกค้ามีนัยสำคัญทางบวกต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์รวมต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า สุดท้ายจาก ผลการศึกษาโมเดลที่มีความสัมพันธ์ทในธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา ได้แก่ คุณภาพการบริการ การบริหาร ความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า

คำสำคัญ: คุณภาพการบริการ; การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า; ความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า

Abstract

The objectives of this research are to 1) Study service quality has an effect on customer Loyalty of hotel business guest in Pattaya City. 2) Study service quality has an effect on customer satisfaction of hotel business guest in Pattaya City. 3) Study customer relationship management has an effect on customer loyalty of hotel business guest in Pattaya City. 4) Study customer relationship management has an effect on customer satisfaction of hotel business guest in Pattaya City. 5) Study customer satisfaction has an effect on customer loyalty of hotel business guest in Pattaya City. Finally, the research considers 6) to propose model of Relationship between service quality customer relationship management customer satisfaction and customer loyalty of hotel business guest in Pattaya City. This study is a quantitative and qualitative research methods. The sample of this research were both Thai tourists and foreign tourists who stayed overnight at hotels in Pattaya City. The total sample size was 500 people. The instrument of this research was questionnaires with the accuracy and the reliability of 0.94 to analyze the data. The analyzed statistics were descriptive statistics which included mean, frequency, percentage and standard deviation. Correlation, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity and structural equation analysis (SEM) were also used as inferential statistics.

The study found that Service quality had a positive affect and direct relationship on customer loyalty. The results indicate a positive significance between the five dimensions of service quality, such as tangibles, reliability, empathy, responsiveness, assurance and customer loyalty. Service quality had a positive affect and direct relationship on customer satisfaction. The

customer relationship management had a positive affect and direct relationship on customer loyalty. The study shows a positive significance between the two dimensions of customer relationship management, which is marketing activities, customer communication and customer loyalty. The customer relationship management had a positive affect and direct relationship on customer satisfaction. A positive significance between the two dimensions of customer relationship management, such as marketing activities, customer communication and customer satisfaction. Customer satisfaction had a positive affect and direct relationship on customer loyalty. The causal model for relationship between service quality customer relationship management customer satisfaction and customer loyalty of hotel business guest in Pattaya City shows the factors that effect to customer loyalty of hotels guest in Pattaya City are service quality and customer relationship management. The following results also consistent with the previous findings of the qualitative interviews.

Keywords: Service Quality; customer relationship management; customer loyalty

บทนำ

เศรษฐกิจไทยในไตรมาสแรกของปี 2566 ขยายตัวร้อยละ 2.7 จากการขยายตัวร้อยละ 1.4 ในไตร มาสก่อนหน้า และขยายตัวจากไตรมาสที่สี่ของปี 2565 ร้อยละ 1.9 ในขณะที่สาขาที่พักแรมและบริการ ด้านอาหาร ขยายตัวในเกณฑ์สูงต่อเนื่องร้อยละ 34.3 จากการขยายตัวร้อยละ 30.6 ในไตรมาสก่อนหน้า ตามการขยายตัวในเกณฑ์สูงต่อเนื่องร้อยละ 34.3 จากการขยายตัวร้อยละ 30.6 ในไตรมาสก่อนหน้า ตามการขยายตัวในแกณฑ์สูงของจำนวนนักท่องเที่ยวต่างประเทศ และการท่องเที่ยวภายในประเทศ นักท่องเที่ยวต่างประเทศที่เดินทางเข้ามาท่องเที่ยวในประเทศไทยคิดเป็นร้อยละ 63.60 ของจำนวน นักท่องเที่ยวต่างประเทศในช่วงก่อนเกิดการแพร่ระบาดของโรคโควิด-19 ส่งผลให้มูลค่าบริการรับด้านการ ท่องเที่ยวในไตรมาสแรกของปี 2566 อยู่ที่ 3.04 แสนล้านบาท คิดเป็นร้อยละ 60.87 ของมูลค่าบริการรับด้านการท่องเที่ยวในช่วงก่อนเกิดการแพร่ระบาดของโรคโควิด-19 เพิ่มขึ้นต่อเนื่องเป็นไตรมาสที่ 7 ร้อยละ 300.4 สำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยคิดเป็นร้อยละ 76.24 ของมูลค่ารายรับจากนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยในช่วง ก่อนเกิดการแพร่ระบาดของโรคโควิด-19 เพิ่มขึ้นต่อเนื่องเป็นไตรมาสที่ 5 ร้อยละ 35.4 ส่งผลให้ไตรมาส แรกปี 2566 มีรายรับรวมจากการท่องเที่ยว 0.499 ล้านล้านบาท เพิ่มขึ้นร้อยละ 126.7 สำหรับอัตราการเข้า พักเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ร้อยละ 70.28 สูงกว่าร้อยละ 62.64 ในไตรมาสก่อนหน้า และสูงกว่าร้อยละ 36.32 ในไตรมาส เดียวกันของปี 2565 (สำนักงานสภาพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ, 2566) จากการสัมภาษณ์ ผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาพบว่าธุรกิจโรงแรมเป็นธุรกิจที่เติบโตตามการขยายตัวของนักท่องเที่ยว ในขณะที่โรงแรมในเมืองพักองเที่ยวมีจำนวนห้องพักมากทำให้มีการแข่งขันในธุรกิจโรงแรมรูนแรง โดย

เฉพาะที่เมืองพัทยาพบบัญหาเรื่องขาดความสมดุลด้านอุปสงค์และอุปทานไม่เป็นไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน ซึ่ง เป็นผลมาจากจำนวนผู้เข้าพักโรงแรมที่เป็นนักท่องเที่ยวชาวต่างประเทศชะลอตัวลงในช่วงเกิดการแพร่ ระบาดของโรคโควิด-19 สอดคล้องกับวิจัยกรุงศรี ธนาคารกรุงศรีอยุธยา (2566) พบว่าด้านอุปทาน ผู้ประกอบการโรงแรมรายใหญ่ยังคงขยายการลงทุนต่อเนื่องส่วนอัตราเข้าพักทั่วประเทศมีแนวใน้มอยู่ใน ระดับต่ำเฉลี่ยที่ 45% ในปี 2565 ก่อนจะปรับขึ้นเป็น 55% ในปี 2566 และ 65% ในปี 2567 และในภาพรวม ธุรกิจโรงแรมทุกพื้นที่จะยังคงแข่งขันรุนแรงจากภาวะอุปทานส่วนเกินสูง ในขณะที่ด้านอุปสงศ์พื้นตัวอย่าง ช้า และโรงแรมทุกพื้นที่จะยังคงแข่งขันรุนแรงจากภาวะอุปทานส่วนเกินสูง ในขณะที่ด้านอุปสงศ์พื้นตัวอย่าง ช้า และโรงแรมในจังหวัดท่องเที่ยวหลัก ได้แก่ กรุงเทพฯ พัทยา และภูเก็ต ปี 2565 ยังคงชบเซา เนื่องจาก ต้องพึ่งพารายได้จากนักท่องเที่ยวต่างชาติเป็นหลักทำให้อัตราการเข้าพักยังน้อย ดังนั้นผู้ประกอบการ โรงแรมจำเป็นต้องเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการแข่งขัน และจากการสำรวจความคิดเห็นของลูกค้าที่เข้าพักโรงแรมอย่างต่อเนื่อง กิจกรรมที่ให้ลูกค้าที่เข้าพักโรงแรมมีส่วนร่วม การ มอบสิทธิประโยชน์ประสบการณ์แปลกใหม่ หรือรางวัลต่างๆ เป็นต้น นอกจากนี้ยังต้องมีการนำเทคโนโลยี มาใช้ในการพัฒนาธุรกิจโรงแรม ทั้งนี้เพื่อที่ธุรกิจโรงแรมมุ่งเน้นการสร้างความพึงพอใจและความจงรักภักดี ของลูกค้าซึ่งมีความสำคัญต่อธุรกิจโรงแรม

จากความเป็นมาและความสำคัญของปัญหาตามที่กล่าวข้างต้น ผู้วิจัยมีความสนใจที่จะศึกษา เรื่องรูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจ ของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา โดยมุ่งเน้นศึกษาตัวแปรคุณภาพการ บริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าที่มีความสัมพันธ์ต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดี ของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

วัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาคุณภาพการบริการที่มีผลต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาคุณภาพการบริการที่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าที่มีผลต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรม ในเมืองพัทยา
- 4. เพื่อศึกษาการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าที่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมใน เมืองพัทยา
- 5. เพื่อศึกษาความพึงพอใจของลูกค้าที่มีผลต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา

6. เพื่อนำเสนอโมเดลของรูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหาร ความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

สมมติฐาน

สมมติฐาน 1 คุณภาพการบริการมีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา

สมมติฐาน 2 คุณภาพการบริการมีผลทางบวกต่อความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา

สมมติฐาน 3 การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจ โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

สมมติฐาน 4 การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจ โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

สมมติฐาน 5 ความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมใน เมืองพัทยา

แนวคิดทฤษฎีและทบทวนวรรณกรรม

แนวคิดคุณภาพการบริการ และแบบจำลองคุณภาพการบริการ การบริการถือได้ว่าเป็นกิจกรรมที่ ไม่มีตัวตนหรือเป็นกระบวนการของการบริการ ผู้ให้บริการได้ดำเนินการจัดเตรียมการบริการไว้ให้แก่ลูกค้า และจะเกิดขึ้นระหว่างเมื่อลูกค้ามีปฏิสัมพันธ์กับผู้ให้บริการ (Gronroos,1990) ในขณะที่ Lovelock and Wirtz (2007) กล่าวว่าการบริการเป็นกิจกรรมทางเศรษฐกิจที่ฝ่ายหนึ่งได้เสนอให้กับอีกฝ่ายหนึ่งอยู่ใน พื้นฐานตามเวลาที่กำหนดไว้ เพื่อรับผิดชอบต่อความต้องการและวัตถุประสงค์ของผู้ซื้อ ลูกค้าจะคาดหวัง การบริการโดยประเมินค่าจากการอำนวยความสะดวก แรงงาน ทักษะความซำนาญ เครือข่ายระบบการ ปฏิบัติงาน และผู้ซื้อไม่สามารถครอบครองเป็นเจ้าของในส่วนสำคัญทางกายภาพที่มีความเกี่ยวข้องกันได้ ส่วนคุณภาพการบริการ หมายถึง คุณภาพการบริการเป็นระดับความแตกต่างระหว่างความคาดหวังในการ ได้รับบริการของลูกค้า (ก่อนได้รับบริการ) และการบริการที่ลูกค้าได้รับบริการจริง (หลังได้รับบริการต้อง ตระหนักถึงความคาดหวังหรือความต้องการของผู้รับบริการ สามารถนำเสนอการบริการที่เกินความ คาดหวังแต่การส่งมอบการนำเสนอการบริการที่ดีได้นั้นผู้ให้บริการต้องมุ่งความเป็นเลิศในการสร้าง คุณภาพและคุณค่าให้เกิดขึ้นกับผู้รับบริการนั้นก็คือคุณภาพการบริการ

แนวคิดทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า (Customer Relationship Management) คือการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าและขยายความสัมพันธ์กับ

คู่ค้ารายอื่นๆ การสร้างความสัมพันธ์จะต้องเริ่มจากองค์กร และใช้กิจกรรมทางการตลาดเป็นเครื่องมือช่วย ในการสร้างความสัมพันธ์ และขยายความสัมพันธ์ (Gronroos, 1990) การจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาด คือ การจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาด โดยมีจุดมุ่งเพื่อการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าโดยเฉพาะ เช่น กิจกรรมขอบคุณลูกค้า การจัดกิจกรรมพิเศษให้ลูกค้ามีส่วนร่วม

แนวคิดทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า Kandampully and Suhartanto (2000) กล่าวว่า ความรู้สึกพึงพอใจของลูกค้าจะเกิดขึ้นต่อเมื่อบุคคลนั้นได้รับสิ่งที่ตนต้องการและปรารถนาตามความ คาดหวัง ทั้งนี้ความพึงพอใจของแต่ละบุคคลจะมีระดับที่แตกต่างกันไป ขึ้นอยู่กับปัจจัยที่แตกต่างกันของ แต่ละบุคคล ลูกค้าจะพอใจมากน้อยเพียงใดขึ้นอยู่กับปัจจัยที่ทางผู้ประกอบการมอบให้กับลูกค้า ได้แก่ ประสบการณ์ที่ลูกค้าได้รับ ความสัมพันธ์มีให้กับลูกค้า และความคุ้มค่าของเงินที่จ่ายไปในการใช้บริการ สอดคล้องกับ ธณษ์วรรณและทรรศนะ (2564) กล่าวว่าความพึงพอใจ หมายถึงความรู้สึกหรือทัศนคติเชิง บวกของบุคคลซึ่งเกิดจากการได้รับการตอบสนองตามที่ตนต้องการก็จะเกิดความรู้สึกที่ดีต่อสิ่งนั้น ตรงกัน ข้ามถ้าความต้องการของตนไม่ได้รับการตอบสนองอันเป็นเหตุนำไปสู่ความไม่พึงพอใจในสิ่งนั้น

แนวคิดทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า Oliver (1999) ได้ทำการวัดระดับความจงรักภักดี ของลูกค้าของบริษัทจากระดับทัศนคติของลูกค้าที่มีความรู้สึกต่อสินค้าหรือบริการ ได้แก่ ความเชื่อ เป็น ความพึงพอใจต่อองค์ประกอบของตราสินค้าหรือบริการ ทัศนคติเป็นความรู้สึกพึงพอใจที่มีต่อสินค้าหรือ บริการ และพฤติกรรมเป็นความตั้งใจที่จะซื้อทุกอย่างที่เป็นสินค้าหรือบริการ นอกจากนี้ความจงรักภักดีเชิง ทัศนคติจะเกี่ยวกับความรู้สึกของลูกค้าในแง่ความชื่นชอบและความรู้สึกที่ดีในสินค้าและบริการ หรือมี ความสัมพันธ์กับตราสินค้าในทางบวก และการวัดความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าควรวัดทั้งความจงรักภักดีเชิง พฤติกรรม และ ความจงรักภักดีเชิงทัศนคติ (Boora and Singh, 2011)

วิลีการวิจัย

จากการศึกษาแนวคิดและผลงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องต่างๆเพื่อใช้เป็นแนวทางในการศึกษา ผู้วิจัยได้ใช้ ระเบียบวิธีวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) ใช้เครื่องมือในการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ เป็นแบบสอบถาม และการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (Qualitative Research) เครื่องมือการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ ได้แก่ แบบการสัมภาษณ์ เชิงลึก (In-Depth Interview) ผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา ผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการท่องเที่ยและโรงแรม

ขอบเขตการศึกษา

ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดขอบเขตด้านเนื้อหาสำหรับการวิจัยไว้ดังนี้ ตัวแปรอิสระ ได้แก่ คุณภาพการบริการ และการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ตัวแปรคั่นกลาง ได้แก่ ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า ตัวแปรตาม ได้แก่ ความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า

ขอบเขตด้านประชากรและกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

การวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยผสมผสานระหว่างการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) และ การวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (Qualitative Research) ผู้วิจัยได้เลือกประชากรในการศึกษาได้แก่ พื้นที่ในเมือง พัทยา เนื่องจากเมืองพัทยามีโรงแรมจำนวนมากและเป็นแหล่งท่องเที่ยวที่นิยมสำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย และชาวต่างประเทศ ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดประชากรและกลุ่มตัวอย่าง ดังนี้

ประชากรและกลุ่มตัวอย่างในการศึกษาเชิงปริมาณ ประชากรสำหรับการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ได้แก่ นักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศที่เข้ามาพักค้างคืนที่โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา และผู้ที่ใช้บริการของ ธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยามีจำนวนห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไป และกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษา ได้แก่ ลูกค้า ที่เป็นนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยและชาวต่างประเทศที่พักค้างคืนที่โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา และผู้ที่ใช้บริการของ โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาที่มีจำนวนห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไปจำนวน 500 ตัวอย่าง จากวิธีการเปิดตารางสำเร็จ ของ Taro Yamane (1973) ซึ่งพบว่าหากไม่ทราบจำนวนประชากรที่แน่นอน (มีค่าเท่ากับ ∞) ขนาด ตัวอย่างมีประมาณ 400 ตัวอย่าง เมื่อความน่าเชื่อถือได้ของการเลือกตัวอย่างเท่ากับ 95% เกิดความ ผิดพลาดได้ 5% ดังนั้นสำหรับงานวิจัยครั้งนี้เพื่อความเหมาะสมผู้วิจัยใช้ตัวอย่างที่เก็บและใช้จริงเป็น จำนวนทั้งหมด 500 ตัวอย่าง ผู้วิจัยกำหนดขนาดตัวอย่างที่เป็นสัดส่วน (Proportional to size) และใช้ วิธีการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบหลายขั้นตอน ดังนี้

ขั้นตอนที่ 1 ใช้กรอบขนาดตัวอย่างโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาที่มีจำนวนห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไป ที่จด ทะเบียนกับกรมการปกครอง กระทรวงมหาดไทย ปี 2561-2565 โดยโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาที่มีห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไป มีจำนวน 46 โรงแรม ประกอบด้วย อำเภอบางละมุง จำนวน 42 โรงแรม และอำเภอสัตหีบ จำนวน 4 โรงแรม (สำนักงานสอบสวนและนิติการ, 2566)

ขั้นตอนที่ 2 กำหนดขนาดตัวอย่างที่เป็นสัดส่วน (Proportional to size) ตามขั้นตอนที่ 1 โดยใช้ คัตราส่วน 1:5

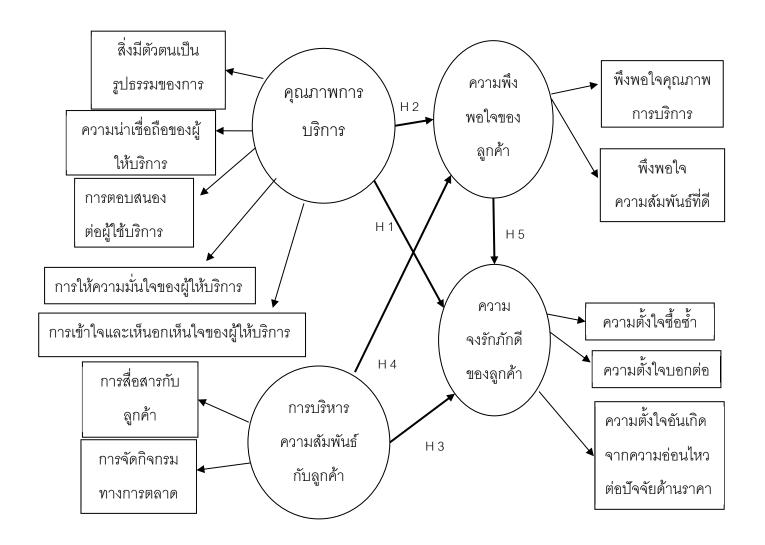
ขั้นตอนที่ 3 ทำการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบง่าย (Simple Random Sampling : SRS) โดยกำหนดขั้นตอน การสุ่มตัวอย่างอย่างง่ายและสุ่มตัวอย่างจากกรอบตัวอย่างด้วยวิธีการจับสลาก จนได้ครบตามขนาด ตัวอย่างที่ต้องการจำนวนตัวอย่าง 10 โรงแรม โดยการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบไม่ใส่คืน (กัลยา วานิชย์บัญชา, 2550)

ประชากรและกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษาเชิงคุณภาพ ได้แก่ ผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา ผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการท่องเที่ยวและโรงแรม ประกอบด้วย ผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา จำนวน 5 คน ผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการท่องเที่ยวและโรงแรม จำนวน 2 คน รวมทั้งสิ้น 7 คน ด้วยการเลือกแบบเจาะจง (พวงรัตน์ ทวีรัตน์, 2540)

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ขอบเขตด้านเวลา ระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการวิจัย ตั้งแต่เดือนมกราคม 2566 – กันยายน 2566

กรอบแนวคิดการวิจัย



รูปภาพประกอบที่ 1 : กรอบแนวคิดการวิจัย

วิธีเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล

ในขั้นตอนการแจกแบบสอบถามในการทำการวิจัยได้ทำการส่งแบบสอบถามให้กับผู้บริหารของ โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาที่มีห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไป จำนวน 10 แห่ง และเก็บจากลูกค้าที่พักค้างคืนและใช้ บริการในโรงแรม แต่ละแห่งจำนวน 50 คน โดยเก็บข้อมูลจากนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย จำนวนน 20 คน และ นักท่องเที่ยวชาวต่างประเทศ จำนวน 30 คน ทั้งนี้เพื่อให้ได้กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่เป็นตัวแทนของลูกค้าที่พักค้าง

คืนในโรงแรมและใช้บริการที่โรงแรมที่ถูกต้อง และให้กลุ่มตัวอย่างทำการตอบแบบสอบถามด้วยตนเอง รวบรวมแบบสอบถามจนครบจำนวน 500 ชุด ผู้วิจัยได้ตรวจสอบความถูกต้องของข้อมูลจัดหมวดหมู่ของ ข้อมูลในแบบสอบถามกำหนดรหัสพร้อมทั้งลงบันทึกข้อมูล และนำข้อมูลไปดำเนินการวิเคราะห์ทางสถิติ

การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลเชิงคุณภาพ ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก (In-Depth Interview) ผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาที่มีห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไป และผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการท่องเที่ยวและโรงแรม ทั้งหมดจำนวน 7 ชุด

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงปริมาณ ผู้วิจัยใช้การทดสอบทางสถิติ โดยวิเคราะห์โมเดลสมการโครงสร้าง เชิงสาเหตุ (Structural Equation Modeling : SEM) การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงปริมาณครั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยนำข้อมูลที่ ได้จากการเก็บแบบสอบถามมาประมวลผลข้อมูลและวิเคราะห์โดยใช้โปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป ดังต่อไปนี้

ส่วนที่ 1 ศึกษาคุณลักษณะของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา สถิติที่ใช้ ได้แก่ สถิติเชิงพรรณนา ประกอบด้วย การแจกแจงความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ เพื่ออธิบายคุณลักษณะส่วนบุคคลของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรม และใช้ค่าเฉลี่ยเลขคณิต ค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน เพื่ออธิบายตัวแปรในการวิจัย ได้แก่ คุณภาพการ บริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

ส่วนที่ 2 ศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ของตัวแปร ได้แก่ คุณภาพการบริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับ ลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า สถิติที่ใช้เพื่อทดสอบสมมติฐานการวิจัย ได้แก่ ค่าสหสัมพันธ์ (Correlations) ค่าตรวจสอบความสัมพันธ์ของ Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy ค่าตรวจสอบความสัมพันธ์ของ Bartlett's Test of Sphericity และวิเคาะห์ องค์ประกอบในแต่ละตัวแปร ในการทดสอบสมมติฐาน

ส่วนที่ 3 การวิเคราะห์โมเดลสมการโครงสร้าง (Structural Equation Modeling : SEM) เพื่อเสนอ โมเดลรูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจ ของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

ส่วนที่ 4 การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงคุณภาพ ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการเก็บข้อมูลจากการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก ผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาที่มีจำนวนห้อง 200 ห้องขึ้นไป และผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการท่องเที่ยวและโรงแรม ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการตรวจสอบข้อมูลที่ได้จากการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก และนำข้อมูลดังกล่าวมาทำการวิเคราะห์ ข้อมูลเชิงคุณภาพของ สุภางค์ จันทวานิช (2550) ได้แก่ การจำแนกประเภทข้อมูล การเปรียบเทียบข้อมูล การเชื่อมโยงแนวคิดที่สัมพันธ์สอดคล้องกัน การสรุปตีความด้วยการบรรยายผล และการนำเสนอผลวิจัยที่ ได้มาจากความจริงสำหรับยืนยันความรู้เดิมหรือได้รับความรู้ใหม่อย่างไรบ้าง

ผลการวิจัย

ส่วนที่ 1 ผลการศึกษาข้อมูลคุณลักษณะของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา และผลการศึกษา วิเคราะห์ค่าเฉลี่ย ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของตัวแปรที่ใช้ในการวิจัย

ลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศชาย คิดเป็นร้อยละ 57.2 ช่วงอายุระหว่าง 36-45 ปี คิดเป็นร้อยละ 46.4 มีสถานภาพสมรส/อยู่ด้วยกัน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 71.4 มีการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี คิดเป็นร้อยละ 62.2 อาชีพกิจการส่วนตัว (บริษัท/ร้านค้า) คิดเป็นร้อยละ 25.0 และรายได้ต่อเดือนมากกว่า 50,000 บาท คิดเป็นร้อยละ 28.2

ลูกค้าที่มาพักค้างคืนและใช้บริการโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยามีความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับคุณภาพการ บริการโดยรวมทั้งหมดอยู่ในระดับมาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.92 ความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ให้บริการมีค่าเฉลี่ย สูงสุดเท่ากับ 4.22 รองลงมาได้แก่ ด้านการตอบสนองต่อผู้ใช้บริการ มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 4.15 ด้านการให้ ความมั่นใจของผู้ให้บริการมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.98 ด้านสิ่งมีตัวตนเป็นรูปธรรมของการบริการมีค่าเฉลี่ย เท่ากับ 3.88 และด้านเข้าใจและเห็นอกเห็นใจของผู้ให้บริการมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.38 ตามลำดับ ลูกค้าที่มา พักค้างคืนและใช้บริการโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยามีความคิดเห็นในการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าโดยรวม ทั้งหมดอยู่ในระดับมาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.78 ด้านการจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาดมีค่าเฉลี่ยสูงสุดเท่ากับ 3.83 รองลงมาได้แก่ ด้านการสื่อสารกับลูกค้า มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.72 ตามลำดับ ลูกค้าที่มาพักค้างคืนและ ใช้บริการโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยามีความพึงพอใจโดยรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 4.11 และลูกค้า ที่มาพักค้างคืนและใช้บริการโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา มีความจงรักภักดีโดยรวมทั้งหมดอยู่ในระดับมาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 4.09 ด้านความตั้งใจบอกต่อมีค่าเฉลี่ยสูงสุดเท่ากับ 4.41 รองลงมาได้แก่ ด้านความตั้งใจ ซื้อซ้ำมีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 4.34 และด้านความอ่อนไหวต่อปัจจัยด้านราคามีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.53 ตามลำดับ

ส่วนที่ 2 ผลการศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปรที่ใช้ในการวิจัย (ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน) และวิเคราะห์องค์ประกอบในแต่ละตัวแปร

คงค์ประกอบของตัวแปร

ตัวแปรคุณภาพการบริการ มีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบมาตรฐานมากที่สุดได้แก่ ตัวแปรสิ่งมีตัวตน เป็นรูปธรรมของการบริการ เท่ากับ 0.34 รองลงมา คือความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ให้บริการมีค่าน้ำหนัก องค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ 0.33 การเข้าใจและเห็นอกเห็นใจของผู้ให้บริการมีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ 0.26 และการให้ความมั่นใจของผู้ ให้บริการมีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ 0.19 ตามลำดับ ตัวแปรการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า มีค่า น้ำหนักองค์ประกอบมาตรฐานมากที่สุด ได้แก่ ตัวแปรการจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาด เท่ากับ 0.73 และการ สื่อสารกับลูกค้ามีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ 0.62 ตามลำดับ ตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของลูกค้ามีค่า น้ำหนักองค์ประกอบมาตรฐานมากที่สุด ได้แก่ พึงพอใจการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีค่าน้ำหนัก องค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ 0.51 รองลงมาได้แก่ พึงพอใจคุณภาพการบริการมีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ

0.43 ตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้ามีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบมาตรฐานมากที่สุด ได้แก่ ความตั้งใจบอก ต่อ มีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ 0.51 รองลงมาคือ ตัวแปรความตั้งใจซื้อซ้ำมีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ 0.44 และความอ่อนไหวต่อปัจจัยด้านราคา มีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบ เท่ากับ 0.42 ตามลำดับ

ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน ตารางที่ 1 : การวิเคราะห์แยกค่าสหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปรแฝงและค่าสถิติการวิเคราะห์ความสัมพันธ์ของ โมเดล

	ความพื	ความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้า		ความ	ความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า		
	(C	CUSSA ⁻	Γ)	(LC	DYALTY)	
 ตัวแปรต้น	TE	IE	DE	TE	ΙΕ	DE	
- คุณภาพการบริการ	0.13*	0.00	0.13*	0.03*	0.06*	0.02*	
((SERVQUAL))	(0.08)		(80.0)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.08)	
การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ำ	0.49**	0.00	0.49**	0.47**	0.21**	0.26**	
(CUSRE)	(0.06)		(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.07)	
ความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้า	-	-	-	0.43**	-	-	
(CUSSAT)				(0.07)			
สมการโครงสร้าง (SEM)	CUSSAT			LOYALTY		_	
\mathbb{R}^2	0.53			0.54			

หมายเหตุ **p-value < 0.01, * p-value<0.05 ตัวเลขในวังเล็บคือ ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (SE)
DE = ความสัมพันธ์ทางตรง IE = ความสัมพันธ์ทางอ้อม TE = ความสัมพันธ์รวม

จากการทดสอบสมมติฐานพบว่าผลการวิจัยข้อสมมติฐานทั้ง 5 ข้อยอมรับสมมติฐานที่ตั้งไว้ ดังนี้ สมมติฐาน 1 คุณภาพการบริการมีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา พบว่าตัวแปรคุณภาพการบริการมีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดี ของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.02 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 มีความสัมพันธ์ทางอ้อมต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.06 และมีความสัมพันธ์รวมต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.03 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

สมมติฐาน 2 คุณภาพการบริการมีผลทางบวกต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา พบว่าตัวแปรคุณภาพการบริการมีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของ ลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.13 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 และมีความสัมพันธ์รวมต่อตัวแปรความพึง พอใจของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.13 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

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สมมติฐาน 3 การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจ โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา พบว่าตัวแปรการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศ ทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.26 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 มี ความสัมพันธ์รวมต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าเท่ากับ 0.47 และความสัมพันธ์ทางอ้อมต่อความ จงรักภักดีของลูกค้าเท่ากับ 0.21 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

สมมติฐาน 4 การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจ โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา พบว่าตัวแปรการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศ ทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.49 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 และมี ความสัมพันธ์รวมต่อตัวแปรความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.49 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

สมมติฐาน 5 ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมใน เมืองพัทยา พบว่าตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์รวมต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.43 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

ส่วนที่ 3 ผลการนำเสนอโมเดลรูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหาร ความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

ผลการนำเสนอความสอดคล้องของโมเดล ค่าสถิติที่ใช้ตรวจสอบความสอดคล้องระหว่างโมเดล กับข้อมูลเชิงประจักษ์ทั้งหมดผ่านข้อกำหนดเกณฑ์วัดมาตรฐานตามสมมติฐาน ตามตารางที่ 2 ดังนี้

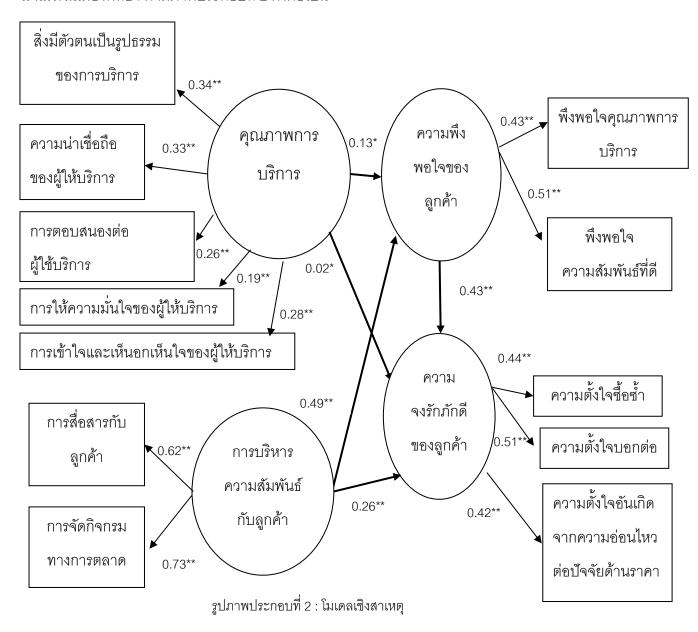
ตารางที่ 2 : ค่าสถิติประเมินความสอดคล้องกลมกลืนของตัวแบบข้อมูลเชิงประจักษ์ของความสัมพันธ์ ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความ จงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา

ดัชเ	7	เกณฑ์วัด	ค่าสถิติ	สรุปผล
df			336	
Chi	-square (X²)		612.01	
Chi	-square/df	<2	1.82	ผ่านเกณฑ์
p-va	alue	>0.05	0.09	ผ่านเกณฑ์
GFI	I	>0.90	0.94	ผ่านเกณฑ์
ตารางที่ 2 :	(ต่อ)			
 ดัชเ		เกณฑ์วัด	ค่าสถิติ	สรุปผล
AG	FI	>0.90	0.91	ผ่านเกณฑ์
RM	R	<0.05	0.023	ผ่านเกณฑ์

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RMSEA	< 0.05	0.042	ผ่านเกณฑ์
CN	>200	246.72	ผ่านเกณฑ์

ดังนั้นโมเดลที่ได้จากการวิจัยเป็นโมเดลเชิงสาเหตุของรูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการ บริการ การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจ โรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา ตามภาพประกอบที่ 2 ดังต่อไปนี้



ส่วนที่ 4 ข้อคิดเห็นหรือข้อเสนอแนะจากการสัมภาษณ์ผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาที่มีห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไป และผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการท่องเที่ยวและโรงแรม

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จากการสัมภาษณ์พบว่าผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา ผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการท่องเที่ยวและโรงแรม
มีความเห็นว่าปัจจุบันพฤติกรรมของลูกค้ามีการเปลี่ยนแปลงตลอดมีความคาดหวังต่อการบริการของ
โรงแรมที่สูงขึ้น ทางผู้บริหารของโรงแรมควรต้องพัฒนาเรื่องของคุณภาพการบริการให้ดีขึ้นให้สอดคล้อง
ตรงกับความคาดหวังของลูกค้าเพื่อให้ลูกค้ามีวามพึงพอใจ ส่วนการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าเป็น
กลยุทธ์ที่สร้างความสัมพันธ์ที่ดีระหว่างโรงแรมกับลูกค้าทั้งนี้จะเน้นให้ประโยชน์สูงสุดแก่ลูกค้า วิธีการสร้าง
ความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าจะใช้การจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาด เช่น การให้โปรโมชั่นส่วนลด การสะสมคะแนน
เพื่อแลกรับของรางวัล จัดกิจกรรมพิเศษให้ลูกค้ามีส่วนร่วม และการให้สิทธิ์พิเศษแก่ลูกค้า เป็นต้น
นอกจากนี้ยังให้ความสำคัญกับการสื่อสารกับลูกค้าให้เพิ่มขึ้น

อภิปรายผลการวิจัย

คุณภาพการบริการมีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา (สมมติฐาน 1)

ตัวแปรคุณภาพการบริการมีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของ ลูกค้าเท่ากับ 0.02 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 มีความสัมพันธ์ทางอ้อมต่อตัวแปรความ จงรักภักดีของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.06 โดยส่งผ่านตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของลูกค้าซึ่งเป็นตัวแปรคั้นกลางแสดง ว่าคุณภาพการบริการของโรงแรมดีขึ้นจะทำให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดีต่อโรงแรมเพิ่มสูงขึ้น ผลการวิจัยยัง พบว่า มิติทั้ง 5 ของคุณภาพการบริการ ได้แก่ สิ่งมีตัวตนเป็นรูปธรรมของการบริการ ความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ ให้บริการ การเข้าใจและเห็นอกเห็นใจของผู้ให้บริการ การตอบสนองต่อผู้ใช้บริการ และการให้ความมั่นใจของผู้ให้บริการมีนัยสำคัญทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า โดยที่สิ่งมีตัวตนเป็นรูปธรรมของการ บริการมีความสำคัญต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้ามากที่สุด ความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ให้บริการ การเข้าใจและ เห็นอกเห็นใจของผู้ให้บริการ การตอบสนองต่อผู้ใช้บริการ และการให้ความมั่นใจของผู้ให้บริการ ตามลำดับ ทั้งนี้เพื่อให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดีเพิ่มขึ้น ซึ่งจะทำให้ลูกค้ามีการบอกต่อถึงสิ่งดีๆของโรงแรม ลูกค้ามีการเข้าพักซ้ำในครั้งต่อๆไป สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ Akba, Som, Wadood and Alzaidiyeen (2010) พบว่าคุณภาพการบริการส่งผลทางตรงต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าโรงแรม ลูกค้ามีความภักดีต่อ โรงแรมเพิ่มมากขึ้นจากการรับรู้ถึงคุณภาพการบริการที่สูงขึ้น นอกจากนี้งานวิจัยครั้งนี้ยังพบว่าตัวแปร คุณภาพการบริการมีความสัมพันธ์ทางอ้อมต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าโดยส่งผ่านตัวแปรความพึง พอใจของลูกค้าซึ่งจะมีผลทำให้ความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าเพิ่มสูงขึ้น

คุณภาพการบริการมีผลทางบวกต่อความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา (สมมติฐาน 2)

ตัวแปรคุณภาพการบริการมีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของ ลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.13 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ Khattab and Alaehayyat (2011) พบว่าคุณภาพการบริการในมิติความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ให้บริการ มิติการตอบสนองของ ผู้ให้บริการและมิติการให้ความมั่นใจของผู้ให้บริการมีความสัมพันธ์ทางบวกต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า ลูกค้ามีการรับรู้ต่อการบริการส่งผลให้ลูกค้ามีความพึงพอใจเพิ่มมากขึ้น นอกจากนี้ยังสอดคล้องกับ งานวิจัยของ ธนากรและพิสมัย (2564) พบว่าคุณภาพการให้บริการของผู้ให้เช่าในพื้นที่สำนักงานอาคาร ซี ดับเบิ้ลยู ทาวเวอร์ ด้านการตอบสนองต่อผู้รับบริการ ความน่าเชื่อถือไว้วางใจในการบริการ และความเป็น รูปธรรมการบริการ มีความสำคัญทำให้ลูกค้ามีความพึงพอใจเพิ่มขึ้น

การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา (สมมติฐาน 3)

ตัวแปรการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความ จงรักภักดีของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.26 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 แสดงว่าเมื่อธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยามีการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าที่ดีขึ้นจะทำให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดีต่อโรงแรมเพิ่มมากขึ้น และพบว่าการจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาด การสื่อสารกับลูกค้ามีนัยสำคัญทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของ ลูกค้า แสดงว่าควรให้ความสำคัญกับการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่องเพื่อให้ลูกค้ามี ความสัมพันธ์ที่ดีต่อธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาจะส่งผลทำให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดีเพิ่มมากขึ้นด้วย ควร ให้ความสำคัญกับการจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาด เป็นการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าโดยการให้โปรโมชั่น ส่วนลด การสะสมคะแนนเพื่อแลกรับของรางวัล การจัดกิจกรรมพิเศษให้ลูกค้ามีส่วนร่วม รวมถึงการให้ สิทธิพิเศษแก่ลูกค้าเพื่อให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดี นอกจากนี้การสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าด้วยการ สื่อสารกับลูกค้าของธุรกิจโรงแรมอย่างต่อเนื่อง เพื่อให้ลูกค้าได้รับข่าวสารจากทางโรงแรมรับรู้ถึง ความสัมพันธ์ที่ดีเกิดความจงรักภักดีเพิ่มขึ้น เช่น สื่อสารผ่านทาง อีเมล์ เอสเอ็มเอส การ์ดวันเกิดและ จดหมายขอบคุณ ทั้งนี้เพื่อให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดีเพิ่มขึ้น ซึ่งจะทำให้ลูกค้ามีการบอกต่อถึงสิ่งดีๆของ โรงแรม ลูกค้ามีการเข้าพักซ้ำในครั้งต่อๆไป สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ Khurana and Chaudhary (2010) ใช้การสื่อสารกับลูกค้าด้วย เอส เอ็ม เอส เป็นเครื่องมือในการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าและดึงดูดลูกค้า ใหม่ ลูกค้าชื่นชอบกับการได้รับข่าวสารจาก เอส เอ็ม เอส ทำให้ลูกค้ามีความพึงพอใจและเกิดความ จงรักภักดี

การบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความพึ่งพอใจของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยา (สมมติฐาน 4)

ตัวแปรการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์ทางตรงในทิศทางบวกต่อตัวแปรความพึง พอใจของลูกค้า เท่ากับ 0.49 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 และพบว่าการจัดกิจกรรมทางการ ตลาด การสื่อสารกับลูกค้ามีนัยสำคัญทางบวกต่อความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า แสดงว่าเมื่อธุรกิจโรงแรมใน เมืองพัทยามีการบริหารจัดการความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าที่ดีขึ้น จะทำให้ลูกค้ามีความพึงพอใจในธุรกิจโรงแรม เพิ่มมากขึ้น สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ Wu, Shin and Chan (2008) พบว่ากิจกรรมทางการตลาดได้แก่ ส่วนลดราคาพิเศษและการแลกของรางวัลมีผลที่ดีต่อการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า และมีผลให้ลูกค้า เกิดความชื่นชอบมีความพึงพอใจเพิ่มขึ้น

ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้ามีผลทางบวกต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา (สมมติฐาน 5)

ตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของลูกค้ามีความสัมพันธ์รวมต่อตัวแปรความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าเท่ากับ 0.43 อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 แสดงว่าเมื่อลูกค้าที่มาใช้พักค้างคืนและใช้บริการที่โรงแรมใน เมืองพัทยามีความพึงพอใจเพิ่มมากขึ้น จะส่งผลให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดีต่อธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยามี มากขึ้นด้วยแสดงว่าควรให้ลูกค้าของธุรกิจโรงแรมมีความพึงพอใจเพิ่มมากขึ้น ซึ่งส่งผลทำให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดีเพิ่มมากขึ้น จะสามารถให้ลูกค้ามาใช้บริการบ่อยมากขึ้น มีการบอกต่อแนะนำเพื่อนครอบครัว และญาติมาใช้บริการเพิ่มขึ้นและไม่เปลี่ยนไปใช้บริการของโรงแรมอื่น สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ Lee, Hsiao and Yang (2010) พบว่าความพึงพอใจของลูกค้ามีผลทางบากต่อความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้า

จากการวิจัยพบโมเดลของรูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหาร ความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา แสดงให้เห็นว่าความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าจะต้องมีปัจจัยที่ทำให้ลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดี ได้แก่ คุณภาพการ บริการ และการบริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้าสอดคล้องกับผลการสัมภาษณ์ผู้บริหารโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา ที่มีห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไป และผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการท่องเที่ยวและโรงแรม

ข้อเสนอแนะจากผลการวิจัย

จากการศึกษาวิจัยในครั้งนี้ได้ค้นพบโมเดลของความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การ บริหารความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมือง พัทยาที่มีห้องพักจำนวน 200 ห้องขึ้นไปจะต้องมีปัจจัยตัวแปรที่มีความสัมพันธ์กันที่ส่งผลต่อความพึง พอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาเมื่อลูกค้ามีความจงรักภักดี เพิ่มขึ้น ลูกค้าจะมีความตั้งใจบอกต่อแต่สิ่งดีๆของโรงแรมแก่ญาติและเพื่อน นอกจากนี้ยังมีความตั้งใจซื้อ ซ้ำกลับมาพักที่โรงแรมเมื่อมีโอกาส แม้จะมีโรงแรมอื่นเสนอราคาห้องพักที่ต่ำกว่า ตัวแปรดังกล่าวได้แก่ คุณภาพการบริการ ประกอบด้วย สิ่งมีตัวตนเป็นรูปธรรมของการบริการซึ่งเป็นตัวแปรที่มีความสำคัญเป็น อันดับแรกดังนั้นผู้ประกอบการโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาต้องให้ความสำคัญกับอุปกรณ์ที่ทันสมัยมีเทคโนโลยีที่ ทันสมัย มีสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกต่างๆให้บริการลูกค้า รวมถึงบุคลากรของโรงแรมที่ให้บริการต้องมี บุคลิกภาพที่ดี รองลงมาที่ผู้ประกอบการโรงแรมเมืองพัทยาต้องให้ความสำคัญ ได้แก่ความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ ให้บริการ ควรมีการให้บริการอย่างถูก สามารถแก้ไขปัญหาให้กับลูกค้าได้ทันถ่วงที และบริการลูกค้าตาม ข้อตรงลงที่ได้ระบุไว้ เป็นต้น การเข้าใจและเห็นอกเห็นใจของผู้ให้บริการ ควรให้ความสำคัญต่อลูกค้าทุก

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คนที่เข้ามาใช้บริการ สามารถจัดเวลาการให้บริการตามที่ลูกค้าต้องการได้ และใส่ใจในความต้องการของ ลูกค้าในแต่ละคน การตอบสนองต่อผู้ใช้บริการ บุคลากรต้องมีใจรักบริการแก่ลูกค้าทุกคน และไม่ปฏิเสธ ความร้องขอของลูกค้า เป็นต้น และการให้ความมั่นใจของผู้ให้บริการ บุคลากรควรแสดงออกถึงความ มั่นใจในการให้บริการ มีความซื่อสัตย์และจริงใจต่อลูกค้า เป็นต้นตามลำดับ และการบริหารความสัมพันธ์ กับลูกค้า ประกอบด้วย การจัดกิจกรรมทางการตลาดซึ่งเป็นตัวแปรที่มีความสำคัญเป็นอันดับแรก ผู้ประกอบการโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยาต้องให้ความสำคัญโดยการมอบส่วนลดให้แก่ลูกค้า ให้สิทธิพิเศษต่างๆ การสะสมคะแนนเพื่อแลกของรางวัล และเชิญลูกค้าเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมของโรงแรมในโอกาสพิเศษ และการ สื่อสารกับลูกค้าเป็นตัวแปรที่สำคัญรองลงมาควรให้ความสำคัญกับการสื่อสารกับลูกค้าอย่างต่อเนื่อง เช่น ส่งข่าวสารผ่านทางอีเมล์ ส่งมอบการ์ดวันเกิด หรือจดหมายขอบคุณจากทางโรงแรม เป็นต้น

ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับการทำวิจัยครั้งต่อไป

การวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นการศึกษาถึงรูปแบบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการบริการ การบริหาร ความสัมพันธ์กับลูกค้า ความพึงพอใจของลูกค้า และความจงรักภักดีของลูกค้าธุรกิจโรงแรมในเมืองพัทยา ทำการศึกษาเฉพาะโรงแรมที่มีห้องพัก 200 ห้องขึ้นไป ดังนั้นการวิจัยครั้งต่อไปควรมีการศึกษาเพิ่มในส่วน ของโรงแรมที่มีห้องพักน้อยกว่า 200 ห้อง หรือทำการศึกษาโรงแรมที่ตั้งอยู่ในพื้นที่จังหวัดท่องเที่ยวอื่นๆ

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ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด และปัจจัยด้านความรู้และทัศนคติที่ส่งผลต่อ พฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี

Marketing Mix as well as Knowledge and Attitude Factors

Affecting the Behavior of Generation Y Consumers in Purchasing Herbal Products

during COVID-19 Period in Chonburi Province

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าเทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาเรื่องนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาระดับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ความรู้และทัศนคติที่ ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัด ชลบุรี และเพื่อศึกษาอิทธิพลของส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ความรู้และทัศนคติที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการ เลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ ใช้ในการศึกษาคือ คือ ประชาชนที่อยู่ในช่วงอายุของ Generation Y ที่มีอายุ 23 – 43 ปี ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ที่ มีความตั้งใจหรือตัดสินใจที่จะซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในการดูแลสุขภาพตนเองในยุคโควิด 19 จำนวน 400 ตัวอย่าง โดยใช้วิธีการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบการเลือกตัวอย่างตามความสะดวก เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการศึกษา คือ แบบสอบถาม ที่มีการตรวจสอบความเที่ยงตรงของเนื้อหาจากผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิและมีค่าความเชื่อมั่น ซึ่งสถิติที่ ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเบื้องต้น คือ สถิติเชิงพรรณนา ได้แก่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน การวิเคราะห์สหลัมพันธ์ของเพียร์สัน และการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคุณ

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า (1) ด้านปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกชื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี พบว่าปัจจัยที่มีค่าเฉลี่ย ของระดับความคิดเห็นสูงสุด โดยเรียงลำดับจากมากไปน้อย คือ ปัจจัยด้านค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคาของ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.10) ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการขายผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.07) ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการได้มาของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.81) และปัจจัยด้านรูปแบบของผลิตภัณฑ์ ที่ส่งผลต่อการเลือกชื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (ค่าเฉลี่ย 3.75) ส่วนปัจจัยด้านความรู้ ส่วนทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในภาพรวม พบว่าปัจจัยที่มีค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับความคิดเห็นสูงสุด โดยเรียงลำดับจาก มากไปน้อย คือ การรับรู้ประโยชน์ของการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร มีค่าเฉลี่ย 4.14 และความรู้เกี่ยวกับการใช้ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร มีค่าเฉลี่ย 4.06 (2) และอิทธิพลของปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด และปัจจัยด้าน ความรู้และทัศนคติที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรีมี 6 ปัจจัย ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านรูปแบบของผลิตภัณฑ์ มุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการขาย ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านความรู้เกี่ยวกับการใช้สมุนไพร และปัจจัยด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ของการใช้ สมุนไพร ที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.05

คำสำคัญ: Generation Y, ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร

ำนักศึกษาปริญญาโท สาขานวัตกรรมธุรกิจไทย จีน อาเซียน คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

^{2,3}อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาประจำ หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

Abstract

The objectives of this study were to 1) examine the level of marketing mix as well as knowledge and attitude factors affecting the behavior of Generation Y consumers in purchasing herbal products during COVID-19 in Chonburi province and to 2) assess the influence of marketing mix as well as knowledge and attitude factors affecting the behavior of Generation Y consumers in purchasing herbal products during COVID-19 in Chonburi province. The population included in the study was Generation Y of Chonburi province, aged 23 to 43, intending or making a purchase decision on herbal products for personal hygiene during the COVID-19 period. The samples for this study were 400 consumers chosen by convenience sampling method. The instrument used in the study was a questionnaire that was checked for validity by a qualified expert and had a reliability value. The statistics used for data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient Analysis and Multiple Regression Analysis.

The results of the study found that 1) in terms of the marketing mix factors affecting the behavior of the respondents in Chonburi province in purchasing herbal products during COVID-19, the factors that received the highest mean in order from the highest to the lowest were as follows: product price ($\bar{x} = 4.10$), promotion ($\bar{x} = 4.07$), place to obtain the herbal products (\bar{x} = 3.81) and form of herbal products (\bar{x} = 3.75), respectively. According to the factors of knowledge and attitudes of using herbal products, the results found that the factors that received the highest mean in order from the highest to the lowest were perceived usefulness of herbal products ($\bar{x} = 4.14$), and knowledge about using of herbal products ($\bar{x} = 4.06$), respectively. 2) Finally, the results of the study found that there were 6 factors of marketing mix as well as knowledge and attitude that affected the behavior of the respondents in purchasing herbal products during COVID-19. These 6 factors were as follows: form of herbal products ($\beta = 0.008$), product price (β =0.000), place to obtain herbal products (β = 0.000), promotion of herbal products ($\beta = 0.000$), knowledge about using herbal products ($\beta = 0.000$), and perceived usefulness of herbal products ($\beta = 0.001$), respectively, showing that all 6 factors affected the respondents' behavior of purchasing herbal products during COVID-19 in Chonburi Province at statistically significant level of 0.05.

Keywords: Generation Y; Herbal Products

บทนำ

ปัจจุบันสมุนไพรเป็นหนึ่งในจุดแข็งสำคัญของประเทศไทย โดยเฉพาะในช่วงโรคระบาด Covid-19 ตั้งแต่ปี 2019 ที่มีการหันมาใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในการบรรเทาอาการของโรค อาทิ อาการเจ็บคอ อาการ ใช้ รวมถึงใช้สำหรับการป้องกันโรค Covid-19 ซึ่งมีการใช้กันอย่างแพร่หลายทั้งในรูปแบบยาผง ยาแคปซูล การใช้เป็นน้ำมันหอมระเหยต่างๆ ต่อเนื่องมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน นอกจากการแพร่หลายการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพรในช่วงโรคระบาดแล้ว ยังนำไปสู่การพัฒนาและวิจัยต่อยอดผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในรูปแบบอื่นๆมาก ขึ้น โดยมีการใช้กันมากในประชากรที่เรียกได้ว่ามีจำนวนมากที่สุด นั่นคือ Generation X หรือ ประชากรที่มี อายุ 43 ปีขึ้นไป เนื่องจากเป็นกลุ่มคนที่มีความคุ้นเคยและรู้จักสมุนไพรมาตั้งแต่สมัยรุ่นพ่อรุ่นแม่ แต่ทั้งนี้

ทั้งนั้นประชากรกลุ่มที่สำคัญที่มีผลต่อการขับเคลื่อนเศรษฐกิจ การเปลี่ยนแปลงต่างๆ ทางแนวคิด เทคโนโลยี เป็นประชากรที่อายุ 23-43 ปี หรือ Generation Y

จากความสำคัญของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร และ การส่งเสริมการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในสถานการณ์ โรคระบาดดังกล่าว ทำให้ผู้วิจัยสนใจศึกษาถึงปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด และปัจจัยด้านความรู้และ ทัศนคติที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ซึ่งนอกจากจะเป็นจังหวัดที่มีความสำคัญด้านเศรษฐกิจแล้ว ยังเป็นจังหวัดที่พบว่าในช่วง สถานการณ์โรคระบาดโควิด-19 มีผู้ติดเชื้อสะสมที่ตรวจพบมากกว่า 200,000 ราย และมีผู้เสียชีวิตสะสม มากกว่า 200 ราย (รายงานสถานการณ์ COVID-19 จังหวัดชลบุรี, 2565) ดังนั้นการศึกษาวิจัยในครั้งนี้ สามารถใช้เป็นแนวทางในการต่อยอดการผลิตผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรที่ตอบโจทย์กับประชากร Generation Y เพื่อส่งเสริมให้หันมาใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในการดูแลสุขภาพตนเองมากยิ่งขึ้น และทั้งนี้เพื่อนำข้อมูลที่ได้ จากการศึกษาไปพัฒนาและต่อยอดอุตสาหกรรมสมุนไพร เพื่อรองรับความต้องการการใช้สมุนไพรของ ผู้บริโภคที่มีแนวโน้มเพิ่มมากขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่องต่อไป.

วัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ความรู้และทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร และพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัด ชลบุรี
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาอิทธิพลของส่วนประสมทางการตลาด และ ความรู้ และทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี

วิธีดำเนินการวิจัย

ประชากร

ประชากรเป้าหมาย (Target Population) สำหรับการวิจัยครั้งนี้ คือ ประชากรที่อยู่ในช่วงอายุของ Generation Y ที่มีอายุ 23 – 43 ปี (ผู้ที่เกิดในช่วงปี พ.ศ. 2523–2543) ทั้งเพศชายและเพศหญิงในจังหวัด ชลบุรี จำนวน 399,721 คน (Health Data Center ของสำนักงานสาธารณสุขจังหวัดชลบุรี, ธันวาคม 2564)

กลุ่มตัวอย่าง

การวิจัยนี้ มีประชากรเป้าหมายเป็นประชากรที่อยู่ในช่วงอายุของ Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ซึ่งมีจำนวนมากและผู้วิจัยทราบจำนวนของประชากรทั้งหมดที่แน่นอน ดังนั้น การกำหนดขนาดกลุ่ม ตัวอย่างจึงใช้การพิจารณาจากสูตรของ Taro Yamane (1973) โดยผู้วิจัยกำหนดกลุ่มตัวอย่างในการนำ ข้อมูลไปวิเคราะห์ทั้งหมดเป็น 400 คน โดยใช้แบบสอบถามอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ผ่าน google form

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัย

งานวิจัยนี้ผู้วิจัยเก็บข้อมูลโดยใช้แบบสอบถาม (Questionnaire) แบ่งออกเป็น 4 ส่วน ประกอบด้วย ส่วนที่ 1 คำถามคัดกรองอายุและลักษณะประชากรศาสตร์ ส่วนที่ 2 ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสม ทางการตลาด ส่วนที่ 3 ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยด้านความรู้ และ ทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร และ ส่วนที่ 4 การตัดสินใจโดยรวมต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี โดยแบบสอบถามส่วนที่ 2 - 4 เป็นคำถามที่ใช้การประเมินค่า (Rating) ด้วยมาตรวัดของลิเคิร์ท (Likert Scales) แบ่งได้เป็น 5 ระดับ และกำหนดเกณฑ์การประเมิน เพื่อแปล

ความหมายของค่าเฉลี่ยความคิดเห็น ด้วยการกำหนดช่วงของการวัด สามารถ คำนวนตามสูตร คือ ความ กว้างของอันตรภาคชั้น = (คะแนนสูงสุด – คะแนนต่ำสุด)/จำนวนชั้น

การทดสอบคุณภาพเครื่องมือ

ตรวจสอบคุณภาพของเครื่องมือ โดยหาความตรงเชิงเนื้อหา (Content Validity) ผ่านผู้เชี่ยวชาญ จำนวน 3 ท่าน โดยหาค่า IOC อยู่ระหว่าง 0.67–1.00 และนำไปทดลองใช้ในผู้ป่วยที่มีคุณสมบัติคล้ายคลึง กับกลุ่มตัวอย่าง จำนวน 30 ราย ในพื้นที่อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดชลบุรี หาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์แอลฟาของครอนบาค (Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient) ได้ความเชื่อมั่น (Reliability) แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับความรู้เรื่องการใช้ ยาสมุนไพรในการป้องกันโควิด 19 เท่ากับ 0.86 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับทัศนคติต่อการใช้สมุนไพรในการ ป้องกันโควิด 19 เท่ากับ 0.86 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับการรับรู้ประโยชน์ของสมุนไพรป้องกันโควิด 19 เท่ากับ 0.80 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับ และแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพรในการป้องกันโควิด 19 เท่ากับ 0.79

การวิเคราะห์ทางสถิติ

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้วยสถิติเชิงพรรณา (Descriptive statistics) เพื่ออธิบายลักษณะของกลุ่ม ตัวอย่างในแต่ละปัจจัยที่ทำการศึกษาวิจัย ประกอบด้วยข้อมูลปัจจัยด้านประชากรศาสตร์ ข้อมูลปัจจัย ด้านพฤติกรรมการใช้บริการ ข้อมูลบัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด และระดับความพึงพอใจ โดยใช้สถิติ พื้นฐาน เช่น การแจกแจงความถี่ (Frequency) ค่าสัดส่วนร้อยละ (Percentage) ค่ากลางของข้อมูล (Mean) การกระจายของข้อมูล (Variation) เป็นต้น การวิเคราะห์สหสัมพันธ์ของเพียร์สัน (Pearson's Correlation)

การวิเคราะห์สหสัมพันธ์ของเพียร์สัน (Pearson's Correlation) การวิเคราะห์ค่าสหสัมพันธ์เพียร์ สัน (Pearson's Correlation) เป็นค่าที่บ่งชี้ถึงความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปร 2 ตัวโดยจะแทนด้วยสัญลักษณ์ "r" พูดง่าย ๆ คือเป็นค่าที่บ่งบอกถึงความสัมพันธ์ของตัวแปร 2 โดยที่ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์จะมีค่าอยู่ ระหว่าง -1.0 จนถึง +1.0 โดยหากพบว่าค่า r เข้าใกล้ -1.0 หมายความว่าตัวแปรทั้งสองตัวมีความสัมพันธ์ กันในเชิงตรงกันข้าม แต่หากค่า r มีค่าเข้าใกล้ +1.0 หมายความว่าตัวแปรทั้งสองมีความสัมพันธ์ไปใน ทิศทางเดียวกัน แต่ถ้าตัวแปรทั้งสองมีค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์เท่ากับ 0 หมายความว่าตัวแปรทั้งสองไม่มี ความสัมพันธ์กัน

การวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression) เป็นวิธีการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล เพื่อหา ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปรตาม (Y) หรือตัวแปรเกณฑ์ (Criterion Variable) จำนวน 1 ตัว กับ ตัวแปร อิสระ (X) หรือตัวแปรพยากรณ์ หรือตัวแปรทำนาย (Predictor Variable) ตั้งแต่ 2 ตัวขึ้นไป เป็นเทคนิคทาง สถิติที่อาศัยความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้นตรงระหว่างตัวแปรมาใช้ในการทำนาย โดยเมื่อ ทราบค่าตัวแปรหนึ่งก็ สามารถทำนายอีกตัวแปรหนึ่งได้ ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลที่ได้อยู่ในรูปของสมการทำนาย (บุญชม ศรี สะอาด. 2547:141)

ผลการศึกษา

ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม

ผลการศึกษาพบว่าลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ ลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ของกลุ่ม ตัวอย่าง ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มีสถานภาพโสด ระดับการศึกษาปริญญาตรี เป็นพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน มี รายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือนอยู่ที่ 15,001 – 20,000 บาท และไม่มีโรคประจำตัว โดยคิดเป็นร้อยละ 66.00, ร้อยละ

54.50, ร้อยละ 56.00, ร้อยละ 47.00, ร้อยละ 28.75, และร้อยละ 83.50 ตามลำดับ ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 1 และจากผลการเก็บข้อมูลในเรื่องความถี่ประสบการณ์การใช้สมุนไพรและคุณภาพของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร พบว่ากลุ่มตัวอย่างมีประสบการณ์การใช้สมุนไพรเป็นอาหารมาก ที่สุดคิดเป็นร้อยละ 20.76 และ คุณภาพของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อหากผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพรนั้นมีงานวิจัยรองรับคิดเป็นร้อยละ 73.46 ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 2

ตารางที่ 1 ลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

ลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง	จำนวน	ร้อยละ
1. เพศ		
- ชาย	136	34.00
- หญิง	264	66.00
	400	100.00
2. สถานภาพ		
- โสด	218	54.50
- สมรส	150	37.50
- หม้าย/หย่าร้าง	32	8.00
	400	100.00
3. ระดับการศึกษา		
- ต่ำกว่าปริญญาตรี	96	24.00
- ปริญญาตรี	229	56.00
- ปริญญาโท	63	15.75
- ปริญญาเอก	12	3.00
	400	100.00
4. อาชีพ		
- นักเรียน นิสิตหรือนักศึกษา	58	14.50
- พนักงานบริษัทเอกชน	188	47.00
- ข้าราชการ/รัฐวิสาหกิจ	61	15.25
- เจ้าของธุรกิจ/ผู้ประกอบการ	73	18.25
- ว่างงาน	20	5.00
	400	100.00
5. รายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน		
- ต่ำกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 15,000 บาท	94	23.50
- 15,001 – 20,000 บาท	115	28.75
- 20,001 – 30,000 บาท	52	13.00
- 30,001 – 40,000 บาท	67	16.75
- ตั้งแต่ 40,001 บาทขึ้นไป	72	18.00
	400	100.00

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6. โรคประจำตัว		
- มีโรคประจำตัว	66	16.50
- ไม่มีโรคประจำตัว	334	83.50
	400	100.00

ตารางที่ 2 ความถี่ประสบการณ์การใช้สมุนไพรและคุณภาพของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อ

ลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์ของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง	จำนวน	ร้อยละ
ประสบการณ์การใช้สมุนไพร		
- อาหาร	344	20.76
- ยาสมุนไพร	240	14.48
- เครื่องดื่ม	336	20.28
- ผลิตภัณฑ์นวดประคบ	133	8.03
- น้ำมันหอมละเหย	143	8.63
- เพื่อความงาม	192	11.59
- สุขภาพ	269	16.23
		100
คุณภาพของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อ		
- ด้านโรงงานผลิต	138	26.54
- ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรมีงานวิจัยรองรับ	382	73.46
		100

ส่วนที่ 2 ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด

ตารางที่ 3 เมื่อพิจารณาปัจจัยย่อยของส่วนประสมทางการตลาดในภาพรวม 4 ปัจจัย พบว่าปัจจัย ที่มีค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับความคิดเห็นสูงสุด โดยเรียงลำดับจากมากไปน้อย คือ ปัจจัยด้านค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคา ของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการขายผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการได้มา ของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร และปัจจัยด้านรูปแบบของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร และตารางที่ 4 พบว่าปัจจัยที่มีค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับความคิดเห็นสูงสุด 3 อันดับแรก โดยเรียงลำดับจากมาก ไปน้อย คือ ปัจจัยด้านรูปแบบของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ยาเม็ดแคปซูล มี ค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 4.33 ปัจจัยด้านค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคาของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ราคาเหมาะสมกับคุณภาพของ สินค้ามีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 4.17 และปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการขายผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร มีการจัดกิจกรรม ส่งเสริมการขายอาทิ เพิ่มส่วนแถม หรือ ลดราคา ให้กับลูกค้าที่เป็นสมาชิก อย่างสม่ำเสมอ มีค่าเฉลี่ย 4.13

ตารางที่ 3 สรุปค่าเฉลี่ยและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของระดับความคิดเห็นต่อปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดในภาพรวม

ตัวแปรอิสระ	Mean	Std. Deviation	การแปลค่า
รูปแบบของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อ	3.75	.71	เห็นด้วยมาก
ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (Product)			

ค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคาของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (Price)	4.10	.65	เห็นด้วยมาก
ช่องทางการได้มาของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (Place)	3.81	.83	เห็นด้วยมาก
การส่งเสริมการขายผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (Promotion)	4.07	.78	เห็นด้วยมาก

ตารางที่ 4 ค่าเฉลี่ยและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานมาตรของระดับความคิดเห็นต่อปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาด

ตัวแปรอิสระ	Mean	Std. Deviation	การแปลค่า
รูปแบบของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (Product)			
- ยาเม็ดเคลือบฟิล์ม หรือ เคลือบน้ำตาล	3.48	1.01	เห็นด้วยมาก
- ยาเม็ดลูกกลอน เคลือบน้ำผึ้ง	3.63	1.22	เห็นด้วยมาก
- ยาเม็ดแคปซูล	4.33	.64	เห็นด้วยมาก ที่สุด
- ยาผงละลายน้ำ	3.51	1.11	เห็นด้วยมาก
- ชาชงดื่ม	3.78	1.01	เห็นด้วยมาก
ค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคาของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (Price)			
- ราคาเหมาะสมกับคุณภาพของสินค้ำ	4.17	.63	เห็นด้วยมาก
- ราคาสินค้าไม่สูงกว่าสินค้าที่มีอยู่ในตลาด	4.03	.76	เห็นด้วยมาก
ช่องทางการได้มาของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร (Place)			
- ร้านขายยาแผนปัจจุบัน	3.94	.79	เห็นด้วยมาก
- ร้านขายยาแผนโบราณ	3.78	.89	เห็นด้วยมาก
- ช่องทางออนไลน์ อาทิ Shoppee, Lazada, Tiktok	3.71	1.37	เห็นด้วยมาก

การส่งเสริมการขายผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร			
(Promotion)			
- มีการจัดกิจกรรมส่งเสริมการขายตาม	4.00	.78	เห็นด้วยมาก
เทศกาลต่างๆ อย่างสม่ำเสมอ			
- มีการจัดกิจกรรมส่งเสริมการขาย อาทิ			
เพิ่มส่วนแถม หรือ ลดราคา ให้กับลูกค้าที่	4.13	.85	เห็นด้วยมาก
เป็นสมาชิก อย่างสม่ำเสมอ			

ส่วนที่ 3 ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยด้านความรู้ และ ทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร

เมื่อพิจารณาปัจจัยด้านความรู้ และ ทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในภาพรวม พบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับความคิดเห็นสูงสุด โดยเรียงลำดับจากมากไปน้อย คือ การรับรู้ประโยชน์ของ การใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร มีค่าเฉลี่ย 4.14 และความรู้เกี่ยวกับการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร มีค่าเฉลี่ย 4.06 ดังแสดงในตารางที่ 5

ตารางที่ 5 สรุปค่าเฉลี่ยและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของระดับความคิดเห็นต่อปัจจัยด้านความรู้ และ ทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในภาพรวม

ตัวแปรอิสระ	Mean	Std. Deviation	การแปลค่า
ความรู้เกี่ยวกับการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร	4.06	.61	เห็นด้วยมาก
การรับรู้ประโยชน์ของการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร	4.14	.68	เห็นด้วยมาก

จากตารางที่ 6 แสดงผลสรุปค่าเฉลี่ยและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของปัจจัยด้านความรู้เกี่ยวกับ การใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร พบว่า บุคลากรทางการแพทย์ควรถามความต้องการของผู้ป่วยก่อนสั่งจ่าย ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร มีความคิดเห็นสูงสุดโดยมีค่าเฉลี่ย 4.23 และปัจจัยด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ของการใช้ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร พบว่าการรับรู้ประโยชน์ว่าสมุนไพรสามารถปลูกได้ทั่วประเทศไทย มีความคิดเห็น สูงสุดโดยมีค่าเฉลี่ย 4.20

ตารางที่ 6 สรุปค่าเฉลี่ยและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของระดับความคิดเห็นต่อปัจจัยด้านความรู้ และ ทัศนคติที่มีต่อการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร

ตัวแปรอิสระ	Mean	Std. Deviation	การแปลค่า
ความรู้เกี่ยวกับการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร			
ท่านคิดว่าผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรใช้สะดวก รับประทานง่าย พกพาง่าย	3.87	.74	เห็นด้วยมาก
ท่านคิดว่าผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรสามารถรักษาโรคได้ ดีเหมือนยาแผนปัจจุบัน	3.98	.85	เห็นด้วยมาก

การใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรรักษาโรคมีผลข้างเคียง	4.08	.67	เห็นด้วยมาก
น้อยกว่ายาแผนปัจจุบัน			
ท่านจะใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรที่พัฒนาเหมือน	4.04	.78	เห็นด้วยมาก
รูปแบบยาแผนปัจจุบัน			
ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในปัจจุบันมีประสิทธิภาพ	4.11	.62	เห็นด้วยมาก
ดีกว่า เมื่อก่อน			
ท่านจะสนับสนุนให้มีการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรใน	4.10	.78	เห็นด้วยมาก
การรักษาโรค			
ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรถ้าพัฒนาเป็นรูปแบบยาแผน	4.06	.64	เห็นด้วยมาก
ปัจจุบันจะมีประสิทธิภาพดี			
การใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรที่สั่งจ่ายโดยบุคลากร	4.10	.79	เห็นด้วยมาก
ทางการแพทย์มีอันตรายน้อยกว่าแผนปัจจุบัน			
บุคลากรทางการแพทย์ควรถามความ ต้องการ	4.23	.59	เห็นด้วยมาก
ของผู้ป่วยก่อนสั่งจ่ายผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร			ที่สุด
การรับรู้ประโยชน์ของการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์			
สมุนไพร			
ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรมีประโยชน์ต่อสุขภาพมากกว่า	4.07	.75	เห็นด้วยมาก
ยาแผนปัจจุบัน			
สมุนไพรสามารถปลูกได้ทั่วประเทศไทย	4.20	.72	เห็นด้วยมาก

ส่วนที่ 4 การตัดสินใจโดยรวมต่อการเลือกชื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี

ตัวแปรตามของการศึกษาครั้งนี้คือ ระดับความพึงพอใจโดยรวมต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ตามข้อมูลจากตารางที่ 7 พบว่า กลุ่ม ตัวอย่างมีระดับความพึงพอใจโดยรวมต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ในระดับมาก โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับความเห็นด้วย เท่ากับ 3.88

ตารางที่ 7 ค่าเฉลี่ยและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของระดับความพึงพอใจโดยรวมต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี

ตัวแปรตาม	Mean	Std. Deviation	การแปลค่า
ความพึงพอใจโดยรวมต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์	3.88	.93	เห็นด้วยมาก
สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน			
Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี			

จากผลการศึกษา ผู้วัจัยได้ทำการวิเคราะห์ค่าสหสัมพันธ์เพียร์สันเป็นการวิเคราะห์เพื่อหา ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปรทั้ง 6 ตัวแปรว่ามีความสัมพันธ์กันหรือไม่ ดังแสดงตามตารางที่ 8 จากนั้น นำมาวิเคราะห์โดยการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression) แบบ Enter Multiple Regression เพื่อหาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยด้านต่างๆ โดยวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยแต่ละด้านกับพฤติกรรมการ

เลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ที่ระดับ นัยสำคัญ 0.05 ดังตารางที่ 9 พบว่าค่า R Square สูงสุดเท่ากับ 0.66 แสดงว่า ปัจจัยทั้ง 6 ปัจจัย สามารถ อธิบายพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัด ชลบุรี ได้ร้อยละ 66 ส่วนที่เหลือร้อยละ 33 เกิดจากอิทธิพลของตัวแปรอื่นๆ

ตารางที่ 8 ผลของการวิเคราะห์ค่าสหสัมพันธ์เพียร์สัน

		Product	Price	Place	Promotion	Knowledg	Awareness
						e about	of the
						the use of	benefits of
						herbs for	using
						self-care	herbs for
							self-care
Product	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.598	.713	.699	.787	.704
	Sig.(2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
Price	Pearson Correlation	.598	1.000	.685	.692	.574	.383
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
Place	Pearson Correlation	.713	.685	1.000	.661	.773	.545
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
Promotion	Pearson Correlation	.699	.692	.661	1.000	.606	.558
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
Knowledge	Pearson Correlation	.787	.574	.773	.606	1.000	.798
about the	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
use of herbs	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
for self-care							
Awareness	Pearson Correlation	.704	.383	.545	.558	.798	1.000
of the	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
benefits of	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
using herbs							
for self-care							

ตารางที่ 9 ผลของการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงเส้น

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.81	.66	.65	.55

ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐานภาพรวมในสมการถดถอยพบว่า ค่า F-Test มีค่า Sig. เท่ากับ 0.000 ซึ่ง มีค่าน้อยกว่าระดับนัยสำคัญที่ 0.05 แสดงว่า มีปัจจัยอย่างน้อย 1 ปัจจัย ที่สามารถนำมาใช้ในการ พิจารณาการพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ใน จังหวัดชลบุรีได้ แสดงในตารางที่ 10

ตารางที่ 10 ผลทดสอบสมมติฐานภาพรวมในสมการถดถอยระหว่างพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี กับปัจจัยด้านต่างๆ

	Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	228.71	6	38.12	126.95	.000
1	Residual	118.00	393	.30		
	Total	346.71	399			

เมื่อพิจารณาจากตัวแปรอิสระที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.05 พบว่า มี 6 ปัจจัย ซึ่งมีค่า Sig. น้อยกว่า 0.05 คือ ปัจจัยด้านรูปแบบของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้าน ค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคาของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการได้มาของผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการขายผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านความรู้เกี่ยวกับการใช้สมุนไพรมาดูแลสุขภาพตนเอง และ ปัจจัยด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ของการใช้สมุนไพรมาดูแลสุขภาพตนเอง ดังนั้น ทั้ง 6 ปัจจัยจึงส่งผลต่อ พฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี อย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.05 ตามตารางที่ 11

ตารางที่ 11 สมการถดถอยที่ได้ในแต่ละขั้นตอนตามวิธี Enter Regression ในการวิเคราะห์การถดถอย ระหว่างพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัด ชลบุรี กับปัจจัยทั้ง 6 ปัจจัย

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	Model		Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.39	.22	.00	1.78	.076
	Product	.19	.07	.15	2.67	.008

Price	72	.07	50	-10.92	.000
Place	.26	.06	.23	4.25	.000
Promotion	.46	.06	.38	7.90	.000
Knowledge about the use of herbs for self-care	.96	.10	.63	9.15	.000
Awareness of the benefits of using herbs for self-care	26	.07	19	-3.51	.001

อภิปรายผลการศึกษา

จากผลของงานวิจัยครั้งนี้ ทำให้ทราบถึงปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ดังนั้นเพื่อให้ผู้ประกอบการสามารถ นำข้อมูลไปใช้ในการประเมินแนวโน้มความต้องการของผู้ซื้อ และนำไปประยุกต์ใช้เป็นแนวทางในการ กำหนดกลยุทธ์ทางการตลาดให้สามารถตอบสนองความต้องการ เพื่อส่งผลให้เกิดการตัดสินใจซื้อและ ส่งผลให้เกิดการซื้อสินค้าซ้ำ อีกทั้งยังสร้างรายได้ให้กับธุรกิจในระยะยาว ผู้วิจัยจึงขออภิปรายผลการวิจัย ตามปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด-19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ดังนี้

- 1. ประชากรศาสตร์ที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของ ประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ พิพัฒน์ เปียศร (2562) ได้ทำการศึกษา กระบวนการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ของประชากร ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ประชากรในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่มีปัจจัยด้านประชากร ประกอบด้วย เพศ อายุ ระดับ การศึกษา และรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือนต่างกัน ทำให้กระบวนการตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพร ไม่ต่างกัน ประชากรในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่มีปัจจัยด้านพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภค ด้านที่ให้ระดับความสำคัญกับ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยที่ท่านจะคำนึงถึงก่อนตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรวัตถุประสงค์ที่ท่านชื่อ ผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพร ความถี่ในการซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรกี่ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ต่างกัน ทำให้กระบวนการ ตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพร ต่างกัน และประชากรในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ที่มีปัจจัยด้านพฤติกรรม ผู้บริโภค ด้านบุคคลที่มีอิทธิพลต่อ การตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรของท่าน ท่านซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรจากสถานที่ใด ท่านได้รับข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับ 2 ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรจากแหล่งใดบ้างต่างกัน ทำให้กระบวนการ ตัดสินใจซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ไม่ต่างกัน ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัด จำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด มีผลต่อกระบวนการตัดสินใจ ซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ของประชากรใน เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- 2. ส่วนประสมทางการตลาดส่งผลพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของ ประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ กุสุมาลย์ น้อยผา, วิทวัส หมาดอี, บัชชาพร ราวียา และ พิมพ์วิภา เกิดสุข (2565) ได้ทำการศึกษา บัจจัยที่ มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพรป้องกันโควิด 19 ของประชาชนในอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดกระบี่ ผลการวิจัยพบว่า บัจจัยการใช้สมุนไพรป้องกันโควิด 19 ประกอบด้วยปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ รายได้ต่อเดือน ปัจจัยนำ ได้แก่ ความรู้ ทัศนคติ และการรับรู้ประโยชน์ ปัจจัยเอื้อ

ได้แก่ ช่องทางการได้มาซึ่งสมุนไพร ค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคาที่ได้มาซึ่งสมุนไพร รูปแบบสมุนไพร และปัจจัยเสริม ได้แก่ การ เปิดรับข้อมูลข่าวสารจากสื่อบุคคล สื่อเฉพาะกิจ สื่อมวลชน ระดับพฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพร ป้องกันโควิด 19 อยู่ใน ระดับปานกลาง ร้อยละ 85.02 โดยกลุ่มตัวอย่างมีการดื่มหรือรับประทานอาหารที่มี ส่วนผสมของขิงเพื่อเสริมภูมิคุ้มกันและป้องกันโรคโควิด 19 มากที่สุด ร้อยละ 97.83 ปัจจัยที่มีความสัมพันธ์ กับพฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพร ป้องกันโควิด 19 ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ รายได้ ความรู้ ทัศนคติ การรับรู้ประโยชน์ รูปแบบสมุนไพร ค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคาใน การได้มาซึ่งสมุนไพร การเปิดรับข้อมูลข่าวสารจากสื่อบุคคล สื่อ เฉพาะกิจและสื่อมวลชน ดังนั้น โดยสรุปการให้ ข้อมูลเพื่อให้ประชาชนรับรู้ประโยชน์และวิธีการใช้สมุนไพร ที่ถูกต้องจึงมีความสำคัญ เพื่อให้เกิดพฤติกรรมการป้องกันโควิด 19 และนำมาสู่การมีคุณภาพชีวิตที่ดี

- 3. ปัจจัยด้านความรู้ และ ทัศนค์ติที่มีต่อการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อ ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับ มาก ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของภัทรลภา บุตรดาเลิศ (2561) ได้ทำการศึกษา การศึกษาพฤติกรรมการใช้ พืชสมุนไพรท้องถิ่นเพื่อหา แนวทางพัฒนาผลิตภัณฑ์ใช้ในงานสปาไทยของกลุ่ม อสม อาสาสมัครชุมชนะ ตำบลถนนโพธิ์ อำเภอโนนไทย จังหวัดนครราชสีมา ผลการวิจัยพบว่ากลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิงมี วุฒิการศึกษาต่ำกว่าปริญญาตรี และมีอายุ 20 40 ปี อีกทั้งยังประกอบอาชีพเกษตรกรรม/ปศุสัตว์/ประมง และมีรายได้ต่อเดือน 10,000 20,000 บาท ส่วนใหญ่มีความรู้เรื่องสมุนไพร ปานกลาง ทั้งนี้มีสาเหตุการ เลือกใช้สมุนไพรเป็นการตระหนักถึงประโยชน์ และมีความเชื่อในสรรพคุณของสมุนไพรมาก ผลการ ทดสอบสมมติฐานที่ 1 จากกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่มี เพศ แตกต่างกัน มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพร ทั้ง 6 ด้าน คือ 1 ด้านประสบการณ์การใช้สมุนไพร 2 ด้าน รูปแบบในการใช้สมุนไพร 3 ด้านการใช้สมุนไพร ต่อเดือน 4 ด้านบุคคลที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการใช้ 5 ด้านแหล่ง ที่มาของสมุนไพร และ 6 ด้านแหล่งข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับสมุนไพร ไม่แตกต่างกัน และ ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน ที่ 2 เกี่ยวกับความรู้เกี่ยวกับพืชสมุนไพร และทัศนคติต่อการ ใช้พืชสมุนไพร ที่แตกต่างกัน มีความสัมพันธ์ กับพฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพรในชีวิตประจำวัน ทั้ง 6 ด้านของ กลุ่มตัวอย่างพบว่า ไม่แตกต่างกัน
- 4. ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของสุวภี กลีบบัว, เจริญศรี ยอมเจริญ และอรพินธ์ สุชาติ (2564) ได้ทำการศึกษา ปัจจัยที่มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการใช้ สมุนไพรในการดูแลสุขภาพตนเองของ ประชาชนในเขตอำเภอเมือง จังหวัดลำปาง ผลการวิจัยพบว่า พฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพรในการดูแลสุขภาพตนเองประชาชนอยู่ใน ระดับมาก อายุ รายได้ เพศ และ การศึกษา ไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพรในการ ดูแลสุขภาพของประชาชนอย่างมี นัยสำคัญทางสถิติ (p-value>0.05) ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ของ ทัศนคติต่อการใช้สมุนไพร และความ สะดวกในการได้มาซึ่งสมุนไพรไม่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการใช้ สมุนไพรรักษาโรค และไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กัน ซึ่งค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง .009 .105 และทัศนคติ ต่อการใช้สมุนไพร ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการ ใช้สมุนไพรรักษาโรคอย่างมีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ 0.05 อธิบายค่า ความแปรผันของของทัศนคติต่อการ ใช้สมุนไพร และความสะดวกในการได้มาซึ่งสมุนไพร ที่ส่งผลต่อ พฤติกรรมการใช้สมุนไพรรักษาโรค ได้ร้อยละ 1.10 (R2 = .011)

สรุปผลการศึกษา

การศึกษานี้ทำการศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด และปัจจัยด้านความรู้และทัศนคติที่มีต่อ การใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรที่ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของ ประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ปัจจัยทั้ง 6 ปัจจัย ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านรูปแบบ ของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ส่งผลต่อการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านค่าใช้จ่ายหรือราคาของผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการได้มาของผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการขายผลิตภัณฑ์ สมุนไพร ปัจจัยด้านความรู้เกี่ยวกับการใช้สมุนไพรมาดูแลสุขภาพตนเอง และ ปัจจัยด้านการรับรู้ประโยชน์ ของการใช้สมุนไพรมาดูแลสุขภาพตนเอง ส่งผลต่อพฤติกรรมการเลือกซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์สมุนไพรในช่วงโควิด 19 ของประชาชน Generation Y ในจังหวัดชลบุรี

ข้อเสนอแนะ

- 1. ควรมีการขยายขอบเขตของประชากรในการวิจัยครั้งต่อไป โดยวิจัยครบทุกช่วงอายุเพื่อศึกษา ประชากรในกลุ่มที่กว้างขึ้นและสามารถเปรียบเทียบความสัมพันธ์และความแตกต่าง
- 2. ควรเก็บข้อมูลโดยออกแบบสอบถามเฉพาะกลุ่ม โดยแยกชุดคำถามสำหรับผู้ที่เลือกซื้อยา สมุนไพรและผู้ที่ไม่เลือกซื้อยาสมุนไพร เพื่อให้ได้ข้อมูลที่มีความชัดเจน และมีความถูกต้องตรงกับความ เป็นจริงมากยิ่งขึ้น

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ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจท่องเที่ยววัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ของนักท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย

Factors Influencing Thai Tourists' Decision to Visit Wat Chaiwatthanaram

In Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province

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าเทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัด ไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา 2. เพื่อเปรียบเทียบระดับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย ที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามประชากรศาสตร์ 3. เพื่อศึกษาพฤติกรรม การท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจในการท่องเที่ยววัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา และใช้วิธีการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบเฉพาะเจาะจง จำนวน 400 คน ใช้แบบสอบถามเป็น เครื่องมือในการเก็บข้อมูล สถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้แก่ ค่าร้อยละ และค่าเฉลี่ยเลขคณิต เพื่อวัด แนวใน้มสู่ส่วนกลาง และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และทดสอบสมมติฐานด้วยสถิติ One – Way ANOVA

จากผลการวิจัย พบว่า ระดับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.78 เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า ความ พึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา อยู่ในระดับมาก จำนวน 6 ด้าน โดยด้านที่มีค่าเฉลี่ยมากที่สุด ได้แก่ ด้านบุคลากร พระ เจ้าหน้าที่ ด้านการบริการและสิ่ง อำนวยความ ด้านโบราณสถานและสภาพแวดล้อม ด้านผู้ประกอบการร้านค้า ด้านความปลอดภัย และ ด้านการประชาสัมพันธ์ ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน พบว่า พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย ที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ด้วยการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis) พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ผลการวิเคราะห์พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ผลการวิเคราะห์พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา พบว่า พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยาไม่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา

คำสำคัญ: ความพึงพอใจ, นักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย

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[้] นักศึกษาปริญญาโท หลักสูตรบริหารธุรกิจมหาบัณฑิต คณะบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยเกริก

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Abstract

The present research aims to achieve the following objectives: 1. To study the level of satisfaction of Thai tourists towards Chaiwatthanaram Temple in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province. 2. To compare the level of satisfaction of Thai tourists towards Chaiwatthanaram Temple in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province, categorized by demographics. 3. To investigate the tourism behaviors of Thai tourists impacting their satisfaction when visiting Wat Chaiwatthanaram in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province, categorized by travel behaviors, utilizing a specific targeted sampling method involving 400 participants. A questionnaire was employed as the data collection instrument. Statistical tools employed for data analysis include percentages, arithmetic means, and standard deviations to measure central tendency and variability, along with the application of One-Way ANOVA to test hypotheses.

The research findings reveal that, on average, the level of satisfaction of Thai tourists towards Chaiwatthanaram Temple in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province is considerably high, with a mean score of 3.78. When analyzed in terms of various aspects, the satisfaction level of Thai tourists towards Chaiwatthanaram Temple in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province is notably high across six dimensions: personnel, officials, service and facilities, historical sites and environment, business operators, safety, and public relations. The results of the hypothesis testing indicate that the travel behavior of Thai tourists towards Wat Chaiwatthanaram in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province was analyzed using Multiple Regression Analysis. The analysis of the travel behavior of Thai tourists towards Wat Chaiwatthanaram in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province, with satisfaction as the independent variable, revealed that the travel behavior of Thai tourists towards Wat Chaiwatthanaram in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province does not have a significant impact on their satisfaction.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Thai Tourists

บทนำ

ประเทศไทยเป็นประเทศที่มีแหล่งทรัพยากรสำหรับการท่องเที่ยวทางธรรมชาติที่น่าสนใจอยู่เป็น จำนวนมาก และมีความหลากหลายเหมาะสมสำหรับการท่องเที่ยวกระจายกันอยู่ตามภูมิภาคต่างๆ ของ ประเทศ ได้แก่ ทรัพยากรการท่องเที่ยวที่เป็นธรรมชาติ ทรัพยากรการท่องเที่ยวที่เป็นประวัติศาสตร์ เช่น โบราณสถาณ โบราณวัตถุต่างๆ และทรัพยากรการท่องเที่ยวที่เกี่ยวกับศิลปวัฒนธรรม ซึ่งจะมีความ แตกต่างกันตามสภาพท้องถิ่นของแต่ละภูมิภาคของประเทศไทย ทั้งนี้เพราะประเทศไทยเป็นประเทศที่มี วัฒนธรรมและอารยธรรมต่างๆ สืบทอดกันมาและสิ่งต่างๆ เหล่านี้นับเป็นทรัพยากรที่สำคัญและมีค่าเป็น อย่างมากสำหรับธุรกิจการท่องเที่ยวของประเทศไทย (กิตติมา ทามาลี 2562 หน้า 117)

วัดหรือศาสนสถานเป็นที่ปฏิบัติศาสนกิจด้านพุทธศาสนาเป็นศูนย์รวมยึดเหนี่ยวจิตใจบ่ม เพาะ คุณธรรม เป็นแหล่งความรู้ทั้งทางธรรมและทางโลก และเป็นศูนย์กลางของชุมชนมาตั้งแต่อดีต จนถึง ปัจจุบัน จึงถือได้ว่าวัดมีบทบาทที่สำคัญอย่างยิ่งต่อสังคมไทย ปัจจุบันความสำคัญของวัดนั้น สามารถมอง ได้ในมิติของการท่องเที่ยวโดยถือได้ว่าเป็นแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงศาสนา (Religion Tourism) โดยเฉพาะวัดที่ ตั้งอยู่ในแหล่งท่องเที่ยวที่มีประวัติศาสตร์ยาวนาน ดังเช่น วัดในจังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ลพบุรี สมุทรสงคราม เป็นต้น และบางแห่งมีสถาปัตยกรรมที่สวยงามที่สามารถ ถ่ายทอดศิลปะความเป็นไทยที่มี เอกลักษณ์เฉพาะตัวที่โดดเด่นได้ อาทิ วัดอรุณในกรุงเทพมหานคร วัดร่องขุ่นในจังหวัดเชียงราย เป็นต้น การขยายบทบาทวัดที่เป็นแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงศาสนานั้น นอกจากเป็นการสร้างรายได้เข้าวัด เพื่อการทำนุ บำรุงวัดที่เป็นประโยชน์ในด้านสังคมแล้ว ยังให้ประโยชน์ด้านเศรษฐกิจของชุมชนโดยช่วยสร้างรายได้ ให้กับคนในท้องถิ่นอีกด้วย (ภูมินทร์ เกศเกสร, 2562)

การท่องเที่ยวเป็นอุตสาหกรรมหลักที่สร้างรายได้จำนวนมากให้กับประเทศไทย จึงทำให้เกิดการ ขยายตัวอย่างรวดเร็ว แต่การขยายตัวนั้นกลับส่งผลกระทบด้านลบต่อสภาพแวดล้อมทั้งความเสื่อมโทรม ของสิ่งแวดล้อมทางธรรมชาติและวัฒนธรรม (การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย, 2561) จึงเกิดแนวคิดใหม่ของ การท่องเที่ยวที่จะก่อให้เกิดผลกระทบน้อยที่สุดต่อแหล่งท่องเที่ยวและชุมชนท้องถิ่น ซึ่งคือแนวคิดเรื่องการ พัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืนประเทศไทยได้นำแนวคิดเรื่องการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืนมาใช้กับการท่องเที่ยวและแนวทาง หนึ่งที่เป็นที่นิยมคือ การท่องเที่ยวเชิงศาสนา (การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย, 2562)

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา
- 2. เพื่อเปรียบเทียบระดับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามประชากรศาสตร์
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจในการ ท่องเที่ยววัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา

แนวคิด ทฤษฎี และงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง แนวความคิดเกี่ยวกับการท่องเที่ยว

เกศรา ไชยศรี (2562) การท่องเที่ยว เป็นเรื่องของการเดินทางถ้าไม่มีการเดินทางก็จะไม่มีการ ท่องเที่ยว แต่ต้องเป็นการเดินทางที่เป็นการชั่วคราวด้วยความสมัครใจมิใช่ถูกบังคับหรือเพื่อสินจ้าง แต่เพื่อ วัตถุประสงค์อื่นๆ เช่น เพื่อการพักผ่อนหย่อนใจ ความสนุกสนานเพลิดเพลิน การศึกษา ศาสนา กีฬา เยี่ยม ญาติมิตร ติดต่อธุรกิจ การประชุมสัมมนา เป็นต้น

สรชัย เมตตาจินต์ (2562) กล่าวว่า การท่องเที่ยว หมายถึง การเดินทางไปยังที่ห่างไกลจาก ภูมิลำเนาเดิมของตนเพื่อพักผ่อนหย่อนใจ และหาสิ่งที่แตกต่างจากการใช้ชีวิตประจำวันของตนเอง หรือ การเรียนรู้จากธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมของสถานที่นั้นๆ

ชิดชนก สารภางค์ (2563) การท่องเที่ยว หมายถึง การเดินทางจากที่พักไปยังที่ซึ่งถือเป็นแหล่ง ท่องเที่ยวด้วยความสมัครใจเป็นการชั่วคราวและไม่ใช่การเดินทางไปเพื่อหารายได้หรือประกอบอาชีพ เป็น กระบวนการนั้นทนาการที่เกิดขึ้นในเวลาว่างโดยการเดินทางมาเกี่ยวข้อง ซึ่งมีความสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง ปฏิสัมพันธ์ของนักท่องเที่ยวกับธุรกิจและบริการต่างๆ ทางการท่องเที่ยว

ผกามาศ คีรี (2561) การท่องเที่ยว หมายถึง การเดินทางออกจากที่พักไปยังสถานที่แห่งใหม่ เพื่อ การพักผ่อน หย่อนใจ เยี่ยมญาติ หรือวัตถุประสงค์อื่นๆ โดยการเดินทางต้องมีความ สะดวกสบาย และ สร้างความพึงพอใจให้กับนักท่องเที่ยว

องค์ประกอบของการท่องเที่ยว

มัชสา ธรรมบุตร (2561) ได้แบ่งองค์ประกอบของการท่องเที่ยว 5 ประเภท ดังนี้

- 1. การเข้าถึงแหล่งท่องเที่ยว ได้แก่ การมีระบบโครงสร้าง พื้นฐานที่เหมาะสม เช่น สนามบิน ระบบ คมนาคม ตลอดจนบริการด้านอุตสาหกรรมขนส่ง เช่น การขนส่ง ทางอากาศ ทางบก และทางน้ำ ซึ่งจะแบ่ง ด้านสิ่งอำนวยให้นักท่องเที่ยวสามารถเดินทาง ไปถึงจุดหมายปลายทาง หรือแหล่งท่องเที่ยว
- 2. การมีที่พักแรมเพื่อรองรับนักท่องเที่ยวที่ต้องการค้างคืน ได้แก่ ที่พักประเภทต่างๆ เช่น โรงแรม รี สอร์ท เกสต์เฮ้าส์ โฮมสเตย์ ที่พักแรมประเภทต่างๆ จะมีสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกในระดับต่างๆ กัน ซึ่งจะทำ ให้มีราคาและบริการในระดับต่างกัน ได้แก่ ภัตตาคาร บาร์ สระว่ายน้ำ ฟิตเนสเซ็นเตอร์ ซาวน่า ศูนย์กลางธุรกิจ และสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกอื่นๆ
- 3. แหล่งท่องเที่ยว นับเป็นองค์ประกอบที่มีความสำคัญสูงสุดของการเดินทาง เพราะเป็นจุดดึงดูด ให้นักท่องเที่ยวเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว แหล่งท่องเที่ยวอาจเป็นแหล่งธรรมชาติที่มีความโดดเด่น เช่น ดอยอิน ทนนท์ ซึ่งมีความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพของเทือกเขาหิมาลัยหรือแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงวัฒนธรรม ประวัติศาสตร์ เช่น ปราสาทพนมรุ้ง ซึ่งแสดงถึงความรุ่งเรืองของอาณาจักรขอม หรือการท่องเที่ยวชนบท เพื่อสัมผัสวิถีชีวิตชาวบ้านเรียนรู้ถึงภูมิปัญญาท้องถิ่น ตลอดจนโบราณสถานยุคเก่าแก่ก่อนประวัติศาสตร์ เช่น วัฒนธรรมบ้านเชียง เป็นต้น
- 4. กิจกรรมการท่องเที่ยวและกิจกรรมนันทนาการ นับเป็นองค์ประกอบที่สำคัญในยุคปัจจุบัน เพราะการท่องเที่ยว มิได้หมายถึงเพียงแค่การเดินทางไปชมโบราณสถาน อนุสาวรีย์ความงดงามของ ธรรมชาติเท่านั้นแต่เป็นการที่นักท่องเที่ยวได้มีโอกาสทำกิจกรรมต่างๆ ได้แก่ การเดินป่าศึกษาระบบนิเวศ เขตเส้นศูนย์สูตรในป่าดิบ การล่องแก่งในแม่น้ำท้องถิ่น การปืนหน้าผา การดำน้ำ ในรูปแบบ Scuba Diving หรือ Snorkeling การพายเรือแคนนูในบริเวณป่าชายเลน การตกปลาหมึกในทะเลลึก ตลอดจนการ ร่วมกิจกรรมกับชุมชนเจ้าบ้าน เช่น การดำนา การเกี่ยวข้าว การร่วมพิธีบายศรีสู่ขวัญ เป็นต้น ซึ่งกิจกรรม

ทั้งหมดจะเป็นประสบการณ์ที่อยู่ในความทรงจำของนักท่องเที่ยวและกิจกรรมดังกล่าวมาก่อให้เกิดการ กระจายรายได้

5. บริการเบ็ดเตล็ดทั้งหมดที่มีให้นักท่องเที่ยว อาทิเช่น บริการด้านร้านอาหาร โรงพยาบาล ไปรษณีย์ สถานีบริการน้ำมัน ร้านค้า ร้านขายของที่ระลึก ห้อง สุขา ฯลฯ

นพวรรณ จรทผา (2560) กล่าวว่า แหล่งท่องเที่ยวเป็นสถานที่สำคัญที่จะสนองความต้องการของ นักท่องเที่ยว ซึ่งจะต้องประกอบด้วย 5As คือ 1. ทัศนคติของชุมชน (Attitude) 2. การเข้าถึง (Accessibility) 3. สิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก (Amenities) 4. สิ่งดึงดูดใจ (Attractions) 5. การโฆษณาประชาสัมพันธ์ (Advertising)

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้องกับพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภค

ชาตรี ประเสริฐศิลป์ (2560) พฤติกรรมผู้บริโภค คือ การศึกษาปัจเจกบุคคล กลุ่มบุคคล หรือ องค์การและกระบวนการที่พวกเขาเหล่านั้นใช้เลือกสรร รักษา และกำจัดสิ่งที่เกี่ยวกับผลิตภัณฑ์ บริการ ประสบการณ์ หรือแนวคิด เพื่อสนองความต้องการและผลกระทบที่กระบวนการเหล่านี้มีต่อผู้บริโภคและ สังคม พฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคเป็นการผสมผสานจิตวิทยา สังคมวิทยา มานุษยวิทยา สังคมและเศรษฐศาสตร์ เพื่อพยายามทำความเข้าใจกระบวนการการตัดสินใจของผู้ชื่อ ทั้งปัจเจกบุคคลและกลุ่มบุคคล พฤติกรรม ผู้บริโภคศึกษาลักษณะเฉพาะของผู้บริโภค ปัจเจกชน อาทิ ลักษณะทางประชากรศาสตร์และตัวแปรเชิง พฤติกรรม เพื่อพยายามทำความเข้าใจความต้องการของประชาชน พฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคโดยทั่วไปก็ยัง พยายามประเมินสิ่งที่มีอิทธิพลต่อผู้บริโภคโดยกลุ่มบุคคล เช่น ครอบครัว มิตรสหาย กลุ่มอ้างอิง และสังคม แวดล้ามด้วย

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการท่องเที่ยวเชิงศาสนาและวัฒนธรรม

กาญจนา บุญวงศ์ษา (2562) กล่าวว่า การท่องเที่ยวได้ตอบสนองความต้องการทั้งทางกายและใจ แก่ผู้มาเยือนอแต่หากพิจารณาถึงบทบาทหน้าที่ที่เด่นชัด และบทบาทหน้าที่แฝงเส้นทางการท่องเที่ยวเชิง ศาสนา ก็อาจสรุปวิเคราะห์ได้จากข้อสังเกตต่อไปนี้

- 1. การเดินทางไปร่วมประกอบกิจพิธีในเทศกาลต่างๆ เป็นการแสดงออกถึงความสามัคคีของผู้คน ในสังคม ที่ร่วมแรงร่วมใจกันสร้างสรรค์ให้บังเกิดผลงานที่เป็นสาธารณะประโยชน์ในกรณีการท่องเที่ยวเป็น หมู่คณะเพื่อไปรวมเทศกาลงานบุญสภาวะเช่นนี้ ก็สะท้อนความเป็นอันหนึ่งเดียวกันของหมู่คณะที่จุนเจือ กันอยู่เสมอทั้งในยามปกติและช่วงวิกฤติ
- 2. การที่สังคมกำหนดให้มีเทศกาลงานบุญต่างๆ เกือบตลอดทั้งปี เท่ากับเปิดโอกาสให้สมาชิกใน สังคมได้ผ่อนคลายความตึงเครียดอันเกิดจากการประกอบภารกิจการงานประจำ ในคราวฉลองผู้คนจะได้ สนุกสนานรื่นเริงทั้งกายและใจในวาระเทศกาลจะได้กินอาหารดีๆ และนุ่งห่มเสื้อผ้าอาภรณ์ที่แตกต่างไป จากนุ่งห่มในชีวิตประจำวันปกติ บางสังคมอาจจะมีกฎเกณฑ์ที่กำหนดความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบุคคลต่างเพศ

ต่างวัย แต่ในยามมีเทศกาลกฎเกณฑ์เหล่านั้นจะถูกยกเลิกไว้เป็นการชั่วคราว เด็กๆ หนุ่ม สาว คนรุ่นพ่อรุ่น แม่ และผู้อาวุโส ปู่ ย่า ตา ยาย ทั้งนักบวชและฆราวาส จึงมีเสรีภาพในการแสดงออกในการเฉลิมฉลอง จึง ได้เห็นผู้คนได้เล่น ได้รำ ได้ร้อง และดื่มของมึนเมากันอย่างอิสระเสรี

3. ในกรณีของเทศกาลที่เกี่ยวเนื่องในศาสนาความเชื่อก็จะเห็นได้ว่าการประกอบพิธีการเช่นไหว้ ได้ช่วยผ่อนคลายความวิตกกังวลให้ผู้คนมีต่อภูตผีและวิญญาณการ นำข้าวปลาอาหารและเครื่องใช้ต่างๆ ไปเช่นไหว้ เท่ากับได้แสดงถึงความหมดพันธะข้อผูกมัดในขวบปีที่ผ่านมาขณะเดียวกันก็หวังความคุ้มครอง ป้องกันให้กับชีวิตและทรัพย์สิน อีกทั้งยังคาดว่าสิ่งศักดิ์สิทธิ์จะได้บันดาลให้ตนได้ประสบความสำเร็จใน การทำมาหากินสืบไป

ณัฐวุฒิ ใจปราณี (2562) กล่าวว่า การเดินทางเพื่อทัศนศึกษาแลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้จากปรัชญาทาง ศาสนา หาความรู้ สัจธรรม แห่งชีวิตมีการฝึกทำสมาธิเพื่อมีประสบการณ์และความรู้ใหม่เพิ่มขึ้น มีคุณค่า และคุณภาพชีวิตที่ดีเพิ่มขึ้น มีจิตสำนึกต่อการรักษาสิ่งแวดล้อมและวัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่น โดยประชาชนใน ท้องถิ่น มีส่วนร่วมต่อการจดัการการท่องเที่ยวที่ยั่งยืน

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการท่องเที่ยวเชิงศาสนาและวัฒนธรรม

กาญจนา บุญวงศ์ษา (2562) กล่าวว่า การท่องเที่ยวได้ตอบสนองความต้องการทั้งทางกายและใจแก่ผู้ มาเยือนอแต่หากพิจารณาถึงบทบาทหน้าที่ที่เด่นชัด และบทบาทหน้าที่แฝงเส้นทางการท่องเที่ยวเชิงศาสนา ก็ อาจสรุปวิเคราะห์ได้จากข้อสังเกตต่อไปนี้

- 1. การเดินทางไปร่วมประกอบกิจพิธีในเทศกาลต่างๆ เป็นการแสดงออกถึงความสามัคคีของผู้คนใน สังคม ที่ร่วมแรงร่วมใจกันสร้างสรรค์ให้บังเกิดผลงานที่เป็นสาธารณะประโยชน์ในกรณีการท่องเที่ยวเป็นหมู่ คณะเพื่อไปรวมเทศกาลงานบุญสภาวะเช่นนี้ ก็สะท้อนความเป็นอันหนึ่งเดียวกันของหมู่คณะที่จุนเจือกันอยู่ เสมอทั้งในยามปกติและช่วงวิกฤติ
- 2. การที่สังคมกำหนดให้มีเทศกาลงานบุญต่างๆ เกือบตลอดทั้งปี เท่ากับเปิดโอกาสให้สมาชิกในสังคม ได้ผ่อนคลายความตึงเครียดอันเกิดจากการประกอบภารกิจการงานประจำ ในคราวฉลองผู้คนจะได้สนุกสนาน รื่นเริงทั้งกายและใจในวาระเทศกาลจะได้กินอาหารดีๆ และนุ่งห่มเสื้อผ้าอาภรณ์ที่แตกต่างไป จากนุ่งห่มใน ชีวิตประจำวันปกติ บางสังคมอาจจะมีกฎเกณฑ์ที่กำหนดความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบุคคลต่างเพศต่างวัย แต่ในยาม มีเทศกาลกฎเกณฑ์เหล่านั้นจะถูกยกเลิกไว้เป็นการชั่วคราว เด็กๆ หนุ่ม สาว คนรุ่นพ่อรุ่นแม่ และผู้อาวุโส ปู่ ย่า ตา ยาย ทั้งนักบวชและฆราวาส จึงมีเสรีภาพในการแสดงออกในการเฉลิมฉลอง จึงได้เห็นผู้คนได้เล่น ได้รำ ได้ร้อง และดื่มของมึนเมากันอย่างอิสระเสรี
- 3. ในกรณีของเทศกาลที่เกี่ยวเนื่องในศาสนาความเชื่อก็จะเห็นได้ว่าการประกอบพิธีการเช่นไหว้ ได้ ช่วยผ่อนคลายความวิตกกังวลให้ผู้คนมีต่อภูตผีและวิญญาณการ นำข้าวปลาอาหารและเครื่องใช้ต่างๆ ไปเช่น ไหว้ เท่ากับได้แสดงถึงความหมดพันธะข้อผูกมัดในขวบปีที่ผ่านมาขณะเดียวกันก็หวังความคุ้มครองป้องกัน ให้กับชีวิตและทรัพย์สิน อีกทั้งยังคาดว่าสิ่งศักดิ์สิทธิ์จะได้บันดาลให้ตนได้ประสบความสำเร็จในการทำมาหา กินสืบไป

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้องกับแรงจูงใจ ความหมายของแรงจูงใจ

แรงจูงใจ (Motive) ปัจจุบันเป็นที่ยอมรับกันทั่วไปว่าแรงจูงใจมีความสำคัญต่อชีวิต และความเป็นอยู่ ของมนุษย์เป็นสาเหตุทำให้มนุษย์ปฏิบัติตน เพื่อความพึงพอใจและช่วยให้บรรลุเป้าหมาย ซึ่งมีผู้เชี่ยวชาญและ นักวิชาการต่างให้ความหมายของแรงจูงใจไปตามทัศนคติที่หลากหลาย ดังนี้

ช่อผการ์ ทิพารักษ์ (2560) ให้ความหมายของแรงจูงใจ หมายถึง ปัจจัยหรือสิ่งเร้าที่มากระตุ้นให้เกิด ความเต็มใจของบุคคลในการปฏิบัติงานเพื่อให้องค์กรบรรลุสู่เป้าหมาย

พรพิมล นามวัฒน์ (2562) กล่าวว่าการจูงใจ หมายถึง การทำให้บุคคลในองค์การมี พฤติกรรมการ ทำงานที่พึงประสงค์ด้วยกระบวนการสร้างพลังกระตุ้นที่ทำให้บุคคลเต็มใจที่จะใช้ ความสามารถของตนและชัก นำให้บุคคลเลือกมีพฤติกรรมต่างๆ ไปในทิศทางที่มุ่งสู่การบรรลุผล สำเร็จตามเป้าหมายที่องค์การต้องการ

จักรรินทร์ ฤกษ์พงศ์ (2563) กล่าวว่า แรงจูงใจ หมายถึง อิทธิพลหลักของพฤติกรรม ผู้บริโภคความ ต้องการความจำเป็นของผู้บริโภค

ปราโมชน์ มานะกุล (2563) ได้กล่าวไว้ว่า แรงจูงใจเป็นอาการที่เกิดขึ้นภายในจิตใจของผู้บริโภค ทำให้ เกิดแรงขับเคลื่อนไปสู่จุดหมาย

ภารดี พรสวัสดิ์ (2562) กล่าวว่า แรงจูงใจ หมายถึง กระบวนการกระตุ้นพฤติกรรมของบุคคลให้มี ความกระตือรือร้นที่จะปฏิบัติงานให้บรรลุผลสำเร็จโดยอาศัยความต้องการ แรงปรารถนา ความคาดหวัง พลัง กดดันและสิ่งล่อใจ มาเป็นแรงผลักดันให้แสดงพฤติกรรมอย่างมีทิศทางเพื่อบรรลุจุดมุ่งหมายหรือเงื่อนไขที่ ต้องการ

มงคล สัมมนานิช (2563) กล่าวว่า แรงจูงใจ หมายถึง กระบวนการที่ทำให้มนุษย์กระทำกิจการงาน อย่างใดอย่างหนึ่งอย่างมีจุดมุ่งหมาย มีทิศทางและช่วยให้กิจการงานที่กระทำนั้นคงสภาพอยู่ต่อไป โดยที มนุษย์จะต้องมีเจตคติทักษะและความเข้าใจในกิจการนั้นอย่างแท้จริง

สรุปได้ว่า แรงจูงใจ คือ สภาวะที่เกิดขึ้นภายในตัวผู้บริโภค เกิดแรงผลักดัน ให้เกิดพฤติกรรมที่แสดง ออกมาเพื่อให้เกิดความพึงพอใจ และตอบสนองความต้องการ ที่ต้องการให้บรรลุตามเป้าหมายของตนเอง

ข้อมูลของวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา

วัดใชยวัฒนารามหรือวัดชัยวัฒนาราม เป็นวัดเก่าแก่สมัยอยุธยาตอนปลายในจังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ตั้งอยู่ที่ ตำบลบ้านป้อม อำเภอพระนครศรีอยุธยา จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา บริเวณริม ผั้งแม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา ทางผั้งตะวันตกนอกเกาะเมือง วัดไชยวัฒนารามถือเป็นอีกหนึ่งสถานที่สำคัญของกรุง ศรีอยุธยา

วัดไชยวัฒนารามเป็นวัดสร้างขึ้นในสมัยสมเด็จพระเจ้าปราสาททอง พ.ศ. 2173 โดยเดิมบริเวณ ที่ตั้งของวัดแห่งนี้เคยเป็นที่อยู่ของพระราชมารดาที่ได้สิ้นพระชนม์ไปก่อนที่พระเจ้าปราสาททองได้เสวยราช สมบัติเป็นพระมหากษัตริย์ เมื่อพระองค์ได้เสวยราชสมบัติ พระองค์จึงได้สร้างวัดไชยวัฒนารามขึ้นเพื่ออุทิศ ผลบุญนี้ให้กับพระราชมารดาของพระองค์ และอีกประการหนึ่งวัดนี้อาจถูกสร้างขึ้นเพื่อเป็นอนุสรณ์แห่งชัย ชนะเหนือเขมรด้วย จึงทำให้มีรูปแบบทางสถาปัตยกรรมส่วนหนึ่งมาจากปราสาทนครวัด







งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

การศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา การศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการศึกษาผลงานวิจัยที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องโดยนำมาใช้ อ้างอิง เพื่อเป็นแนวทางในการศึกษา ซึ่งขอนำเสนอดังต่อไปนี้

นิมิต ซุ้นสั้น (2562) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง การวิเคราะห์แรงจูงใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่เดินทางมา ถนนวัฒนธรรม : กรณีศึกษา ถนนวัฒนธรรมหลาดใหญ่ จังหวัดภูเก็ต ผลการศึกษา แสดงให้เห็นว่า องค์ประกอบย่อยของแรงจูงใจดึง ประกอบด้วย 2 ด้าน ได้แก่ "ความเป็นท้องถิ่น" และ "สิ่งอำนวยความ สะดวก" ส่วนองค์ประกอบย่อยของแรงจูงใจผลัก ประกอบด้วย 3 ด้าน ได้แก่ "การเติมเต็มความต้องการ ส่วนตัว" "การแสวงหาสิ่งแปลกใหม่" และ "การหลีกหนีความจำเจ" ผู้มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องสามารถนำ ข้อเสนอแนะจากผลการศึกษาที่ได้ไปประยุกต์ใช้เพื่อทำให้การจัดการถนนวัฒนธรรมหลาดใหญ่มีความ โดดเด่น และเข้มแข็งมากยิ่งขึ้น

รุ่งฟ้า สะแกกลาง (2561) ได้ศึกษาเรื่อง พฤติกรรมและแรงจูงใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย ที่ เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวอุทยานแห่งชาติเขาใหญ่ อำเภอปากช่อง จังหวัดนครราชสีมา ผลการวิจัย พบว่า วัตถุประสงค์ในการเดินทางของนักท่องเที่ยวเดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวอุทยาน แห่งชาติเขาใหญ่ อำเภอปากช่อง จังหวัดนครราชสีมา เพื่อพักผ่อนหย่อนใจ มีระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการท่องเที่ยว 2-3 วัน ค่าใช้จ่ายในการ เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยว 1,501-3,000 บาท แหล่งข้อมูลในการมาท่องเที่ยวจากสื่อออนไลน์ นักท่องเที่ยวที่มี อายุ ระดับการศึกษา รายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน แตกต่างกันมีระดับแรงจูงใจ ในการท่องเที่ยวอุทยานแห่งชาติ เขาใหญ่ที่ไม่แตกต่างกัน และนักท่องเที่ยวที่มีเวลาในการท่องเที่ยว และค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทางอุทยาน แห่งชาติเขาใหญ่ แตกต่างกัน มีระดับแรงจูงใจในการท่องเที่ยวอุทยานแห่งชาติเขาใหญ่ ที่แตกต่างกันอย่าง มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

กรอบแนวคิดในการศึกษา

การศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจมาท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนา ราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา มีกรอบแนวคิดการวิจัย ดังนี้

ตัวแปรคิสระ

ลักษณะประชากรศาสตร์

- 1. เพศ
- 2. อายุ
- 3. ระดับการศึกษา
- 4 คาสีพ
- ร รายได้ต่อเดือน

พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของ นักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชย วัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา

- 1. วัตถุประสงค์ของการเดินทาง
- 2. จำนวนผู้ร่วมเดินทาง
- 3. ลักษณะการเดินทางท่องเที่ยว
- 4. ระยะเวลาในการท่องเที่ยว
- ร. ศาใช้จ่ายในการเดินทางท่องเที่ยว

ตัวแปรตาม

ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจ มาท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย ที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา

- 1. ด้านโบราณสถาณและสภาพแวดล้อม
- 2. ด้านบุคลากร พระ เจ้าหน้าที่
- ด้านการบริการและสิ่งอำนวยความ
- 4. ด้านผู้ประกอบการร้านค้า
- 5. ด้านความปลอดภัย
- 6. ด้านการประชาสัมพันธ์

ระเบียบวิธีวิจัย

การศึกษาวิจัยเรื่องปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจมาท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัด ไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ในครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ ประชากรที่ศึกษาได้แก่ ผู้วิจัย จึงกำหนดขนาดของกลุ่มตัวอย่างเพิ่มเป็นจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 400 ตัวอย่างและโดยกำหนดกลุ่มตัวอย่างด้วยการ หาค่าจากตารางสำเร็จรูปของทาโร ยามาเน่ (Taro Yamane, 1967) ในการกำหนดขนาดกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ค่า ความเชื่อมั่น 95% สร้างขึ้นจากกรอบแนวคิดจากการศึกษาทฤษฎีจากนักวิชาการและเอกสารการวิจัยที่ เกี่ยวข้อง เพื่อเป็นเครื่องมือในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล ซึ่งผู้วิจัยทดสอบแบบสอบถามโดยตรวจสอบความ เชื่อมั่น พบว่าในภาพรวมมีค่า Cronbach's Alpha = 399.96 ถือว่าแบบสอบถามมีความเหมาะสมเพื่อใช้ ในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล โดยใช้การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลสถิติเชิงพรรณนา (Descriptive Statistics) ได้แก่ ค่าความถี่ ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และการวิเคราะห์ด้วยสถิติเชิงอนุมาน (Inferential Statistics) และส่วนเบี่ยงเบน มาตรฐาน และทำการทดสอบสมมติฐานด้วยสถิติ One-way ANOVA และวิเคราะห์เปรียบเทียบความ แตกต่างรายคู่ด้วย LSD และวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis: MRA) ใน การศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยได้ตระหนักถึงเรื่องจริยธรรมการวิจัยเป็นสำคัญ ก่อนการเก็บข้อมูลได้แจ้ง รายละเอียดวัตถุประสงค์ให้ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามทราบ และให้ตอบแบบสอบถามด้วยความสมัครใจ รวมถึง ได้เก็บรักษาข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลไว้เป็นความลับ

ผลการวิจัย

การวิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจมาท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชย วัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลและข้อเสนอแนะอื่นๆ ซึ่งทำการเก็บ รวบรวมข้อมูลจากความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จำนวน 400 คน สามารถสรุปผลตามวัตถุประสงค์การวิจัยได้ ดังนี้

ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ผู้วิจัยได้นำเสนอแบบสอบถามที่สามารถทำการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้จำนวน 400 ชุด ตามข้อมูลปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ได้แก่ เพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ต่อเดือน โดยหาค่าความถี่และค่าร้อยละ เพื่อความสะดวกในการพิจารณา จำนวนและร้อยละ ของคนที่มาท่องเที่ยววัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามเพศ ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม จำแนกตามอายุ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่มีอายุ 31-40 ปี จำนวน 116 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 29.00 รองลงมามีอายุต่ำกว่า 18 ปี จำนวน 114 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 28.50 รองลงมาอันดับสองมีอายุ 41 ปีขึ้นไป จำนวน 110 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 27.50 และอันดับสุดท้ายมีอายุ 18-30 ปี จำนวน 60 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 15.00 ตามลำดับ จำแนกตามระดับการศึกษา ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม จำแนกตามระดับการศึกษา ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่สำเร็จ การศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรี จำนวน 271 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 67.80 รองลงมาสำเร็จการศึกษาระดับต่ำ

กว่าปริญญาตรี จำนวน 117 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 29.30 และอันดับสุดท้ายสำเร็จการศึกษาปริญญาโท จำนวน 12 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 3.00 ตามลำดับ จำแนกอาชีพ ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม จำแนกตามอาชีพ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่ประกอบอาชีพพนักงานบริษัท จำนวน 116 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 29.00 รองลงมานักเรียน/นักศึกษา จำนวน 107 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 26.80 รองลงมาอันดับสองประกอบอาชีพธุรกิจส่วนตัว จำนวน 93 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 23.30 และอันดับสุดท้าย ประกอบอาชีพรับราชการ จำนวน 84 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 21.00 ตามลำดับ จำแนกรายได้ ผลการวิเคราะห์ ข้อมูลปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม จำแนกตามรายได้ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่มีรายได้ 20,001-30,000 บาท จำนวน 195 คน คิดเป็น ร้อยละ 48.80 รองลงมามีรายได้ต่ำกว่า 20,000บาท จำนวน 129 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 32.30 รองลงมาอันดับสองมีรายได้ 30,001-40,000 บาท มีจำนวน 69 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 17.30 และอันดับสุดท้ายมีรายได้ 40,001 บาทขึ้นไป จำนวน 7 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 1.70 ตามลำดับ

ผลการวิเคราะห์พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ผู้วิจัยได้นำเสนอแบบสอบถามสามารถทำการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ตามข้อมูลด้านพฤติกรรม การท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ผู้ตอบ แบบสอบถาม ได้แก่ ทัศนศึกษา เยี่ยมญาติ ประชุม/สัมมนา/ดูงาน พักผ่อน ท่องเที่ยว ปฏิบัติกิจกรรมทาง ศาสนา รักษาสุขภาพ/พักฟื้น ศึกษาประวัติศาสตร์หาค่าความถี่และ ค่าร้อยละ ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล พฤติกรรมของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม จำแนกตามวัตถุประสงค์ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่มาเพื่อการท่องเที่ยว จำนวน 120 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 30 รองลงมา เพื่อทัศนศึกษา จำนวน 117 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 29.25 รองลงมาอันดับสอง มาเพื่อการ พักผ่อน จำนวน 73 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 18.25 รองลงมาอันดับสาม มาเพื่อการประชุม/สัมมนา/ดูงาน จำนวน 62 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 15.50 รองลงมาอันดับสี่ มาเพื่อเยี่ยมญาติ จำนวน 19 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 4.75 รองลงมาอันดับห้า มาเพื่อศึกษาประวัติศาสตร์ จำนวน 5 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 1.25 และอันดับสุดท้าย มาเพื่อปฏิบัติกิจกรรมทางศาสนา จำนวน 4 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 1.00 ตามลำดับ

ผลการวิเคราะห์ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำนวน 6 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านโบราณสถานและสภาพแวดล้อม ด้านบุคลากร พระ เจ้าหน้าที่ ด้านการบริการและสิ่งอำนวยความ ด้านผู้ประกอบการร้านค้า ด้านความปลอดภัย และด้านการ ประชาสัมพันธ์ นำมาคำนวณเพื่อหาค่าเฉลี่ยจากการให้ความสำคัญและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน พบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยรวมอยู่ใน ระดับมาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.78 เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้าน พบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย

ที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา อยู่ในระดับมาก จำนวน 6 ด้าน โดยด้านที่มีค่าเฉลี่ย มากที่สุด ได้แก่ ด้านบุคลากร พระ เจ้าหน้าที่ ด้านการบริการและสิ่งอำนวยความ ด้านโบราณสถานและ สภาพแวดล้อม ด้านผู้ประกอบการร้านค้า ด้านความปลอดภัย และด้านการประชาสัมพันธ์

ผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยได้ทำการทดสอบสมมติฐานเพื่อศึกษาปัจจัย ส่วนบุคคลประกอบด้วย เพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา อาชีพ และรายได้ต่อเดือนต่างกัน ให้ความสำคัญต่อ ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตาม ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ผลการวิเคราะห์ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามเพศ โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ไม่แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05

ผลการวิจัยเรื่อง ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ได้ดังนี้

อภิปรายและสรปผลวิจัย

1. ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล

ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม จำแนกตามเพศ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง จำนวน 293 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 73.30 และเป็นผู้ชาย จำนวน 107 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 26.80 มีอายุ 31-40 ปี จำนวน 116 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 29.00 สำเร็จการศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรี จำนวน 271 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 67.80 ประกอบอาชีพพนักงานบริษัท จำนวน 116 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 29.00 และมี รายได้ 20,001-30,000 บาท จำนวน 195 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 48.80

2. ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลพฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนา ราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา

พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา วัตถุประสงค์ในการเดินทางของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามในครั้งนี้คือ มีวัตถุประสงค์ในการเดินทางเพื่อเดินทางมา ท่องเที่ยว โดยมีผู้ร่วมเดินทางมามากกว่า 10 คน ส่วนใหญ่เดินทางมากับหน่วยงาน/บริษัท ระยะเวลาในการ มาท่องเที่ยว 1 วัน ค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทาง 1000-3000 บาท

3. ผลการวิเคราะห์ระดับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อ วัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา

ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา จำนวน 6 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านโบราณสถานและสภาพแวดล้อม ด้านบุคลากร พระ เจ้าหน้าที่ ด้านการบริการและสิ่งอำนวย ความ ด้านผู้ประกอบการร้านค้า ด้านความปลอดภัย และด้านการประชาสัมพันธ์ ดังนี้

ด้านโบราณสถานและสภาพแวดล้อม ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนา ราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ท่องเที่ยวและศูนย์ข้อมูลมีความสะอาด มีความ สวยงามไม่เสื่อมโทรม และมีทัศนียภาพโดยรวมสวยงาม

ด้านบุคลากร พระ เจ้าหน้าที่ ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อ วัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก

ด้านการบริการและสิ่งอำนวยความ ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก

ด้านผู้ประกอบการร้านค้า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก

ด้านความปลอดภัย ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก

ด้านการประชาสัมพันธ์ ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง

4. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลผลการทดสอบสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 1 พบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามเพศ โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่ มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยาไม่แตกต่างกันที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05

สมมติฐานที่ 2 พบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามอายุ โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่ มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ไม่แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05

สมมติฐานที่ 3 พบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามระดับการศึกษา โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ความพึงพอใจของ นักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ไม่แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทาง สถิติ .05

สมมติฐานที่ 4 พบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามอาชีพ โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทย ที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา แตกต่างกัน ปฏิเสธสมมติฐาน

สมมติฐานที่ 5 พบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำแนกตามรายได้ต่อเดือน โดยภาพรวมและรายด้านพบว่า ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยว ชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ไม่แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ .05

พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา

สมมติฐานที่ 6 พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ระหว่างตัวแปรความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ผลการวิเคราะห์พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา พบว่า พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยาไม่มีผลต่อความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา

ผลการวิเคราะห์ระดับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัด พระนครศรีอยุธยา จำนวน 6 ด้าน ได้แก่ ด้านโบราณสถานและสภาพแวดล้อม ด้านบุคลากร พระ เจ้าหน้าที่ ด้านการบริการและสิ่งอำนวยความ ด้านผู้ประกอบการร้านค้า ด้านความปลอดภัย และด้านการ ประชาสัมพันธ์ โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ นภาภรณ์ ขลุ่ยนาค, สมศักดิ์ พงษ์เดช และพัชรา วงศ์แสงเทียน (2560) ได้วิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยสำคัญต่อการตัดสินใจของนักท่องเที่ยวที่ เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวถนนคนเดิน 120 ปี วิถีชาววัง เทศบาลวังทอง จังหวัดพิษณุโลก การศึกษานี้มี วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีความสำคัญต่อการตัดสินใจของนักท่องเที่ยวที่เดินทางมาเที่ยวถนนคน เดินตลาด 120 ปี ชาววังเทศบาล ตำบลวังทอง จังหวัดพิษณุโลก โดยอาศัยแบบสอบถามในการเก็บข้อมูล จากนักท่องเที่ยวที่ให้ความร่วมมือจำนวน 385 ราย และทำการวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยองค์ประกอบเชิงสำรวจและ สถิติวิเคราะห์ทดถอยพหฺคูณ เพื่อศึกษาว่าปัจจัยใดบ้างที่มีความสำคัญต่อการตัดสินใจของนักท่องเที่ยวที่ เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวถนนคนเดินตลาด 120 ปีวิถีชาววัง ผลการวิจัยพบว่า การตัดสินใจของนักท่องเที่ยวที่ เดินทางมาท่องเที่ยวถนนคนเดินตลาด 120 ปีวิถีชาวบ้านเทศบาลตำบลวังทอง จังหวัดพิษณุโลกได้รับ อิทธิพลจาก 3 ปัจจัยคือ 1. ปัจจัยทรัพยากรของสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวที่สามารถดึงดูดความสนใจ 2. ปัจจัยด้าน กายภาพและสิ่งแวดล้อมของสถานที่ท่องเที่ยว 3. ปัจจัยด้านสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกสำหรับนักท่องเที่ยว และความปลอดภัยของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวโดยปัจจัยด้านทรัพยากรของสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวที่สามารถดึงดูดความ สนใจส่งผลสูงสุดและสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกสำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวและความปลอดภัยของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว ส่งผลน้อยที่สุดสำหรับตัวแปลที่เป็นเหตุทางอ้อมต่อปัจจัยการตัดสินใจของนักท่องเที่ยวที่มี 2 ปัจจัย คือ 1. ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาดของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวและ 2. ปัจจัยด้านความสามารถการเข้าถึงสถานที่ ท่องเที่ยวโดยมีค่าสัมพันธ์การตัดสินใจ เท่ากับ 0.598

ข้อเสนอแนะที่ได้จากการวิจัย

สำหรับวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา

ความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ควรจัด ให้มีทัศนียภาพที่สวยงาม ควรมีเจ้าหน้าที่คอยให้คำแนะนำอยู่ตามจุดต่างๆ เนื่องจากเป็นวัดที่มีชื่อเสียง ที่ จอดรถยังไม่เพียงพอที่จะรองรับนักท่องเที่ยว ยังไม่มีเจ้าหน้าที่ดูแลความปลอดภัยอย่างทั่วถึง และการ ประชาสัมพันธ์ยังไม่ทั่วถึงต้องทำการประชาสัมพันธ์ผ่านสื่อออนไลน์และโซเชียลมีเดียให้มากกว่านี้จะได้ เป็นที่รู้จักมากขึ้น

ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับวิจัยครั้งถัดไป

- 1. ควรศึกษาและพัฒนาเชิงพุทธศาสนา การจัดการการท่องเที่ยวชุมชน การท่องเที่ยวเชิง เกษตร วิถีชนเผ่าเพื่อการท่องเที่ยวอย่างยั่งยืน การมีส่วนร่วมของภาคประชาชนต่อการพัฒนาการ ท่องเที่ยว การ พัฒนาสินค้าของฝากของที่ระลึกเพื่อการท่องเที่ยว เป็นต้น
- 2. ควรมีการศึกษาวิจัยอย่างต่อเนื่องเพื่อให้เห็นถึงการเปลี่ยนแปลงของพฤติกรรมการ ท่องเที่ยว ของนักท่องเที่ยว โดยทำการศึกษาในรูปแบบการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ การวิจัยเชิงปฏิบัติการ เพื่อร่วมกัน กำหนดแนวทางการพัฒนาการท่องเที่ยวในจังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา โดยใช้กระบวนการมีส่วนร่วมทั้งจาก หน่วยงานภาครัฐ ภาคเอกชน และชุมชน
- 3. ระดับความพึงพอใจของนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีต่อวัดไชยวัฒนาราม จังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา ควรพัฒนาด้านการประชาสัมพันธ์ เนื่องจากมีความพึ่งพอใจอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง ควรประชาสัมพันธ์ให้ ทั่วถึงกว่านี้ เพื่อให้ประชาชนที่ไปท่องเที่ยวได้รู้จักและเข้าไปท่องเที่ยวมากขึ้น

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 กรณีศึกษา ถนนวัฒนธรรมหลาดใหญ่ จังหวัดภูเก็ต. ปริญญามหาบัณฑิต.
 มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัภภูเก็ต

การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่าง ๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต

Knowing the basic rules of air travel through various types of signs and signals for domestic passengers at Phuket International Airport.

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าเทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาเรื่อง การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศของผู้โดยสารในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานนานาชาติภูเก็ต เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ มีวัตถุประสงค์ในการวิจัย 1. เพื่อศึกษาการรับรู้ กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศของผู้โดยสารในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต 2. นำเสนอ รูปแบบสื่อด้านกฎระเบียบที่ผู้โดยสารให้ความสนใจ เพื่อให้หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องนำไปใช้ประโยชน์ โดยใช้ แบบสอบถามเป็นเครื่องมือเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากผู้โดยสารชาวไทยที่ใช้บริการสายการบินบางกอกแอร์เวย์ จำนวน 400 คน สถิติที่ใช้ ได้แก่ ความถี่ ร้อยละ ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน ผลการศึกษา พบว่า ผู้ตอบ แบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศชาย สำเร็จการศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรี ประกอบอาชีพพนักงาน บริษัทเอกชน/รับจ้าง เดินทาง 2-3 เดือน/ครั้ง เดินทางด้วยสายการบินไทยแอร์เอเชีย ใช้บัตรประชาชนตัว จริง Passport ตัวจริง เป็นเอกสารในการลงทะเบียน ซึ่งเป็นเอกสารที่ทางราชการออกให้โดยต้องมีชื่อ ภาษาอังกฤษและรูปถ่าย สำหรับของเหลวต่างๆ ที่บรรจุอยู่ในบรรจุภัณฑ์ ติดตัวผู้เดินทางบรรจุลงภาชนะ ไม่เกิน 100 มิลลิลิตร และของเหลวนั้นเมื่อรวมกันแล้วต้องมีปริมาณรวมไม่เกิน 1000 มิลลิลิตร สำหรับ สิ่งของหรืออุปกรณ์ ห้ามบรรจุลงในกระเป๋าเดินทางที่จะโหลดลงใต้ท้องอากาศยานเด็ดขาด คือ แบตเตอรี่ สำรอง คอมพิวเตอร์โน๊ตบุ๊ค บุหรี่ไฟฟ้า ไม้ขีดไฟ สำหรับการพกพาแบตเตอรี่สำรอง (Power Bank) ที่ห้าม ้นำขึ้นเครื่อง ความจุขนาด 32,000 mAh. ขึ้นไปและกรณีไม่มีข้อความระบุบอกปริมาณ สำหรับป้ายแนะนำ กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศที่ติดไว้บริเวณอาคารส่วนใหญ่แจ้งว่า เห็นป้ายและทราบ ข้อมูลการเดินทางจากอินเตอร์เน็ต และข้อเสนอในการประกาศกฦระเบียบและข้อมูลด้านการเดินทาง โดยเครื่องบินเพิ่มเติม ส่วนใหญ่แนะนำให้ ควรจะประกาศ ทำเป็นภาพอินโฟกราฟฟิกไปติดบริเวณจุดต่างๆ ภายในท่าอากาศยาน เพราะสามารถดึงดูดความสนใจให้ศึกษาข้อมูล การรับรู้กฦระเบียบพื้นฐานในการ เดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต มีดังนี้ สื่อป้ายแนะนำข้อมูลกฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศ การประเมินสื่อป้ายแนะนำข้อมูล กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศ ในมุมมองของผู้โดยสาร สื่อคลิปวิดีโอแบบสั้นแนะนำข้อมูล

การเดินทางภายในประเทศ ที่มีอยู่ในสื่อโซเชียลมีเดีย เช่น Facebook YouTube Instagram Twitter TikTok Line การประเมินสื่อคลิปวิดีโอแบบสั้นแนะนำข้อมูลการเดินทางภายในประเทศ ที่มีอยู่ในสื่อโซ เชียล เช่น Facebook YouTube Instagram Twitter TikTok Line โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด คำสำคัญ; การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐาน, การเดินทางทางอากาศ, ผู้โดยสารในประเทศ

Abstract

The research aims to investigate the "Perception of Fundamental Regulations in Air Travel by Domestic Passengers at Phuket International Airport." This is a quantitative research study with the following objectives: 1. To examine the awareness of fundamental air travel regulations among domestic passengers at Phuket International Airport. 2. To identify preferred media formats for conveying regulatory information to passengers, to be utilized by relevant agencies. The research employs survey questionnaires to collect data from 400 Thai passengers using Bangkok Airways. The statistical tools used for data analysis include frequency, percentages, and standard deviations.

The research findings indicate that the majority of survey respondents are male, have completed their undergraduate education, and are employed in private companies or work as freelancers. They typically travel for 2 - 3 months per trip, primarily flying with Thai AirAsia. Valid national ID cards and genuine passports, including an English name and a photograph, serve as registration documents. Liquid items carried do not exceed 100 milliliters individually, with a combined limit of 1000 milliliters. Additionally, certain items or devices, such as laptop computers, e-cigarettes, lighters, and power banks with a capacity of 32,000 mAh or more, are not allowed to be loaded in the aircraft cabin. Signs displaying essential air travel regulations in the airport terminal were reported to be observed by the passengers. The passengers also reported acquiring travel information from the internet. Recommendations for regulatory and additional travel information announcements largely suggest the use of infographics positioned at various locations within the airport terminal to engage passengers in learning about basic air travel regulations. These suggestions encompass various communication formats, including

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informational signs, inquiries for passengers' perspectives on airport signs, and short video clips delivering travel information through social media platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, and Line, which have gained the highest overall reception among these initiatives.

Keywords; Perception of Fundamental Regulations, Air Travel, Domestic Passengers

บทนำ

อตสาหกรรมการบินในของประเทศไทยมีการเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็ว โดยจะเห็นได้จากการ รายงานของสำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย พบว่าสถิติจำนวนผู้โดยสารภาพรวมทั่วประเทศ ในช่วง 10 ปีที่ผ่านมา (ปี 2555 - 2564) ในสถานการณ์ปกติปี 2555 - 2562 จำนวนผู้โดยสารภาพรวมมี การเติบโตอย่างต่อเนื่อง จากข้อมูลของบริษัท ท่าอากาศยานไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) (ทอท.) พบว่าปริมาณ การขึ้น - ลงของอากาศยาน ณ ท่าอากาศยานของ ทอท. 6 แห่ง ได้แก่ ท่าอากาศยานสุวรรณภูมิ ท่าอากาศ ยานดอนเมือง ท่าอากาศยานเชียงใหม่ ท่าอากาศยานหาดใหญ่ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต และท่าอากาศยาน แม่ฟ้าหลวง เชียงราย ในปีงบประมาณ 2564 มีเที่ยวบินภายในประเทศ 178,440 เที่ยวบิน ให้บริการ ผู้โดยสารรวมทั้งสิ้น 20.01 ล้านคน สำหรับท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ตมีปริมาณผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ 1.80 ล้านคน สำหรับข้อมูลปี 2562 ซึ่งเป็นการให้บริการปกติก่อนเกิดโรคระบาด COVID 2019 มีปริมาณ ผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ 7.50 ล้านคน ในปี 2566 ซึ่งอุตสาหกรรมการบินฟื้นตัวมาเทียบเท่าปี 2562 ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต คาดว่าน่าจะมีผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศมากกว่า 3.5 ล้านคน กิจกรรมต่างๆ ในการ ให้บริการผู้โดยสารของท่าอากาศยานในประเทศไทยนั้น ทุกท่าอากาศยานต้องปฏิบัติตามกฎระเบียบของ สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย (กพท.) ซึ่งเป็นหน่วยงานกำกับดูแลกิจการการบินพลเรือนของ ประเทศ สำหรับ ทอท. มาตรการการรักษาความปลอดภัย (Security) ถือเป็นหนึ่งในรากฐาน (Foundation) ของกรอบยุทธศาสตร์และโครงสร้างในการบริหารจัดการของ ทอท. (AOT Strategy House) ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับข้อกำหนดของรัฐที่กำกับดูแลโดย กพท. และมาตรฐานขององค์การการบินพลเรือน ระหว่างประเทศ (International Civil Aviation Organization: ICAO) ว่าด้วยการบินพลเรือนระหว่าง ประเทศเรื่องการรักษาความปลอดภัย สำหรับมาตรการที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้โดยสารและสัมภาระไม่ลงทะเบียน (Measures relating to passengers and their cabin baggage) ทอท. มีหน้าที่รับผิดชอบในการตรวจ ค้นตามพระราชบัญญัติการเดินอากาศมาตรา 60/17 โดยได้มีการกำหนดมาตรการด้านการตรวจค้นและ จัดทำมาตรฐานขั้นตอนการปฏิบัติงานตรวจค้น (Standard Operating Procedures: SOPs) ตาม กฎระเบียบของรัฐและ สอดคล้องกับมาตรฐานสากล ทอท. ได้จัดให้มีการตรวจค้นร่างกายผู้โดยสารและ

ส้มภาระติดตัวก่อนขึ้นอากาศยาน ด้วยอุปกรณ์ด้านการรักษาความปลอดภัยที่ทันสมัย เช่น เครื่องตรวจค้น ร่ n v n n g (Body Scanner) เพื่อป้องกันการส่ง หรือพาอาวุธ/วัตถุอันตราย/วัตถุต้องห้ามไปกับอากาศยาน ส่วนมาตรการที่เกี่ยวข้องกับ ส้มภาระลงทะเบียน (Measures relating to hold baggage) ทอท.จัดให้มี การตรวจค้นสัมภาระ ลงทะเบียนทุกใบที่จะนำไปกับอากาศยานด้วยเครื่องเอกซเรย์ (X-ray) เครื่องตรวจร่องรอย วัตถุระเบิด (Explosive Trace Detection: ETD) และยกระดับการตรวจค้นสัมภาระลงทะเบียน ณ ท่าอากาศยาน สุวรรณภูมิ ท่าอากาศยานดอนเมือง ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต และท่าอากาศยานเชียงใหม่ ด้วยระบบ In-line Screening และทุกท่าอากาศยาน ได้ติดตั้งเครื่องเอกซเรย์ (X-ray) ที่มีเทคโนโลยีขั้นสูงในการตรวจจัตถุ ระเบิด ทั้งนี้ สัมภาระที่ผ่านการตรวจค้นจากทางท่าอากาศยานแล้ว จะได้รับการป้องกันให้พ้นจากการ กระทำอันเป็นการแทรกแซง โดยมิขอบด้วยกฎหมาย จนกระทั่งลำเลียงขึ้นอากาศยาน โดยการกำกับดูแล ของเจ้าหน้าที่ผู้ดำเนินการเดินอากาศ (Aircraft Operator) เจ้าหน้าที่รักษาความปลอดภัยของท่าอากาศยาน ที่ตรวจตระเวนในพื้นที่คัดแยกสัมภาระที่ลำเลียงขึ้นบนอากาศยาน (Baggage Sorting Area) และ กล้องโทรทัศน์วงจรปิด (Closed Circuit Television: CCTV) มาตการตรวจค้นดังกล่าวทำให้ผู้โดยสารบาง คนอาจปฏิบัติไม่ถูกต้องทำให้การเข้ารับการตรวจค้นดำเนินไปด้วยความล่าข้าซึ่งจะส่งผลต่อผู้โดยสารที่รับการตรวจจัควเพื่อรับการตรวจค้นนานมากขึ้น

ปริมาณจำนวนผู้โดยสารที่เดินทางเพิ่มขึ้นทำให้เกิดปัญหาเพิ่มมากขึ้น ซึ่งสามารถเห็นได้จากตาม ข่าวหนังสือพิมพ์ สื่อสังคมออนไลน์ ปัญหาดังกล่าว คือ การขาดความรู้ความเข้าใจในเรื่องการรับรู้ กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศ ข้อมูลในการเดินทางทางอากาศที่ผู้โดยสารควรรับทราบ หรือ การไม่ปฏิบัติตามกฎข้อบังคับการบินเบื้องต้น ตามกฎ และแนวทางของ กพท. และกฎของสายการบิน เป็นผลอันเนื่องมาจากการไม่รับรู้ในเรื่องกฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศ หรือรู้แต่ขาดความ ไม่สนใจกับกฎระเบียบ เช่น การลงทะเบียนเพื่อยืนยันการเดินทาง (Check in)

การจำกัดปริมาณน้ำหนักของสัมภาระที่สามารถถือขึ้นเครื่องได้ สิ่งของบางประการที่ไม่สามารถ นำขึ้นเครื่องบินได้ หรือเอกสารสำคัญในการเดินทางทางอากาศ เป็นต้น จากปัญหาที่กล่าวมานั้น สามารถ เห็นได้บ่อยครั้งในปัจจุบัน โดยเฉพาะทางสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ต่างๆ ที่นำเสนอออกมา

สำหรับประเทศไทยเป็นภาคีในอนุสัญญาว่าด้วยความผิดและการกระทำอื่นๆ บางประการที่ กระทำบนอากาศยาน (Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft) อนุสัญญาว่าด้วยการปราบปรามการยึดอากาศยานโดยมิชอบ (Convention for The Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft) อนุสัญญาว่าด้วยการปราบปรามการกระทำอันมิชอบด้วยกฎหมายต่อความ ปลอดภัยของการบินพลเรือน (Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation) พิธีสารเพื่อการปราบปรามการกระทำอันรุนแรงอันมิชอบด้วยกฎหมาย (Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airport Serving International Civil Aviation)

การควบคุมการรักษาความปลอดภัยของบุคคลและสิ่งของที่ขึ้นบนอากาศยานเป็นขั้นตอนการ ตรวจค้นสำหรับผู้โดยสาร และเจ้าหน้าที่ประจำอากาศยานที่เดินทางไปกับอากาศยานในทุกเที่ยวบินที่ทำ การบินออกจากท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต รวมทั้งเจ้าหน้าที่และบุคคลที่ได้รับสิทธิในการเข้า-ออกพื้นที่หวงห้าม หลังจุดตรวจค้น ณ ทุกท่าอากาศยาน การปฏิบัติสำหรับการนำของเหลว เจล สเปรย์ (Liquids, Aerosols ang Gel; LAGs) หรือวัตถุและสารอื่นๆ ซึ่งมีลักษณะคล้ายคลึงกัน ประเภทยาและนม หรืออาหารสำหรับ เด็กทารก อนุญาตให้นำขึ้นในห้องโดยสารอากาศยานได้ในปริมาณที่เหมาะสม โดยมีขั้นตอนการปฏิบัติ ดังต่อไปนี้ กรณีนำของเหลว เจล สเปรย์ (LAGs) ที่เป็นสัมภาระส่วนตัว ต้องบรรจุในภาชนะที่มีกำหนด ปริมาณความจุไม่เกิน 100 มิลลิลิตร (กรณีภาชนะที่มีกำหนดปริมาณความจุเกิน 100 มิลลิลิตร แต่มีของเหลว เจล สเปรย์ (LAGs) บรรจุอยู่ถึงแม้ว่าจะไม่เกิน 100 มิลลิลิตร จะไม่อนุญาตให้นำขึ้นในห้อง โดยสารอากาศยาน)

ภาชนะที่บรรจุของเหลว เจล สเปรย์ (LAGs) ต้องถูกใส่รวมในถุงพลาสติกใส (Transparent Re-Sealable Plastic Bag) รวมกันแล้วไม่เกิน 1,000 มิลลิลิตร (หรือปริมาณที่เทียบเท่าในหน่วยวัดปริมาณอื่น) และปิดผนึกปากถุงให้เรียบร้อย โดยอนุญาตให้ผู้โดยสาร 1 คน ต่อ 1 ถุง ให้ผู้โดยสารแยกถุงพลาสติกใส ออกจากกระเป๋า/สัมภาระอื่นๆ ที่จะนำขึ้นในห้องโดยสารอากาศยาน รวมทั้งเสื้อคลุม และอุปกรณ์ คอมพิวเตอร์ เพื่อตรวจค้นเป็นการเฉพาะ

มาตรการการตรวจค้นผู้โดยสารและสัมภาระติดตัวก่อนขึ้นอากาศยานการตรวจค้นผู้โดยสารและสัมภาระติดตัวก่อนขึ้นอากาศยานการตรวจค้นผู้โดยสารและสัมภาระติดตัว เพื่อค้นหาอาวุธ วัตถุอันตรายหรือวัตถุต้องห้ามที่ผู้โดยสารต้องนำติดตัวขึ้นเครื่องบิน ทั้งนี้ เพื่อป้องกันมิให้อาวุธหรือวัตถุอันตรายอื่นๆ ซึ่งอาจนำมาใช้ในการแทรกแซงโดยมิชอบด้วยกฎหมายถูกนำ ขึ้นไปบนอากาศยาน ไม่ว่าจะเป็นการพกพาโดยไม่ได้รับอนุญาต หรือการซุกซ่อน หรือนำไปโดยวิธีอื่นใดก็ตาม เพื่อให้การรักษาความปลอดภัยต่อกิจการการบิน เป็นไปตามมาตรฐานขององค์การการบินพลเรือน ระหว่างประเทศ (International Civil Aviation Organization; ICAO) หรือกฎหมายอื่นที่เกี่ยวข้อง สำหรับ ผู้โดยสารที่ต้องการไปยังพื้นที่พักคอยเพื่อขึ้นเครื่องต้องเตรียมพร้อมเพื่อผ่านจุดตรวจค้นเพื่อการรักษา ความปลอดภัย ดังนี้

- 1. นำของเหลว เจล และสเปรย์ หรือวัตถุและสารอื่นๆ ซึ่งมีลักษณะคล้ายคลึงกัน ที่บรรจุมาใน ภาชนะบรรจุขนาดเกินกว่า 100 มิลลิลิตรใส่ในสัมภาระบรรทุก (Checked Baggage) เพื่อทำการ Check-in เนื่องจากไม่อนุญาตให้นำติดตัวขึ้นบนอากาศยาน
- 2. หากต้องการนำของเหลว เจล และสเปรย์ฯ ติดตัวขึ้นบนอากาศยาน (Carry-on) ของเหลวฯ นั้น ต้องมีขนาดบรรจุภัณฑ์ไม่เกิน 100 มิลลิลิตร นำใส่ไว้ในถุงพลาสติกใสแบบ Zip-lock ขนาด 20 x 20 ซม. (มีจัดเตรียมไว้ให้ที่โต๊ะบริการ บริเวณด้านหน้าเคาน์เตอร์ Check-in) ผู้โดยสาร 1 คน ต่อถุง Zip-lock 1 ถุง โดยปริมาณของเหลวฯ เมื่อรวมกันแล้วต้องไม่เกิน 1 ลิตร และนำผ่านเครื่อง X-Ray ซึ่งแยกจากสัมภาระติด ตัวอื่น ๆ

- 3. บรรจุวัตถุแหลมคมทุกชนิดไว้ในสัมภาระที่ต้องการ Check-in เนื่องจากไม่อนุญาตให้นำติดตัว ขึ้นบนอากาศยาน
- 4. ผู้โดยสารที่มีอาวุธปืนและเครื่องกระสุน ต้องแจ้งต่อเจ้าหน้าที่สายการบิน ณ เคาน์เตอร์ Check-in เพื่อดำเนินการตรวจสอบเอกสารและแยกเครื่องกระสุน ณ สถานที่ที่จัดเตรียมไว้ให้
- 5. ผู้โดยสารไม่ได้รับอนุญาตให้นำพาสาร วัตถุอันตราย และ/หรือสัตว์ ซึ่งอาจเป็นอันตรายต่อ อากาศยานและบุคคลในอากาศยานทุกชนิดไปกับอากาศยาน ไม่ว่าจะบรรทุกไปกับสัมภาระที่ Check-in หรือนำติดตัวขึ้นอากาศยาน

ทั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยจึงมีความสนใจในแง่มุมการศึกษาการรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทาง อากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภู เก็ต โดยสาเหตุ เนื่องมาจากการสังเกตของพนักงานในการปฏิบัติงานภาคพื้นดิน และการติดตามข่าวสารพบว่า ผู้โดยสาร บางส่วนไม่ทราบว่ากฎข้อบังคับดังกล่าวแจ้งไว้ที่ไหนบ้างและอยู่ในสื่อแบบใด การวิจัยครั้งนี้จึงต้องการ ทราบความต้องการของผู้โดยสาร เพื่อให้หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องนำข้อมูลที่ได้ไปผลิตสื่อให้ตรงกับความ ต้องการต่อไป

วัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัย

งานวิจัยฉบับนี้ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดวัตถุประสงค์สำหรับการจัดทำงานวิจัยดังนี้

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาการรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศของผู้โดยสารในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต
- 2. นำเสนอรูปแบบสื่อด้านกฎระเบียบที่ผู้โดยสารให้ความสนใจ เพื่อให้หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง นำไปใช้ประโยชน์

ระเบียบวิธีการวิจัย

ประชากรในการศึกษา ได้แก่ ผู้โดยสารที่เดินทางภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต พ.ศ. 2566 จำนวน 3,500,000 คน และกลุ่มตัวอย่างในการศึกษา ได้แก่ ผู้โดยสารที่เดินทางภายในประเทศ และ ใช้ค่าตาราง Taro Yamane (1973) หาขนาดของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง จำนวน 400 คน

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการศึกษาของงานวิจัยนี้ ได้แก่ แบบสอบถาม เรื่องการรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานใน การเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านสื่อรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต ที่จะ มีลักษณะเป็นแบบสอบถามแบบปิด และเลือกตอบโดยใช้ช่องทางออนไลน์ (Google Form) ทั้งนี้ให้ ผู้โดยสารเลือกตอบในเรื่องเกี่ยวกับกฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศตามที่ผู้โดยสารรับรู้ และ ตามความเข้าใจของตัวเอง ในส่วนด้านเนื้อหา มีดังนี้

- 1. กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศ เช่น เอกสารระบุตัวตนเพื่อลงทะเบียน (Check-in) เดินทางภายในประเทศ การนำของเหลว เจล สเปรย์ (LAGs) ที่สามารถใส่กระเป๋าถือขึ้นเครื่องได้ ปริมาณ ของเหลวที่อนุญาตให้นำใส่กระเป๋าถือขึ้นเครื่องได้ ข้อห้ามการนำวัตถุอันตรายหรือสิ่งของต้องห้ามหรือต้อง ดูแลเป็นพิเศษไปกับอากาศยาน คำพูดต้องห้ามในสนามบินและในการเดินทางทางอากาศซึ่งอาจมีผลทาง กฎหมาย การนำแบตเตอรี่สำรอง (Power Bank) ขึ้นเครื่องเดินทางภายในประเทศ
 - 2. เอกสารข้อกำหนด กฎหมาย กฎเกณฑ์ ข้อบังคับ กฎระเบียบ รวมถึงมาตรฐานตามหลักสากล
- 3. ประกาศสำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย เรื่อง หลักเกณฑ์การตรวจค้นของเหลว เจล สเปรย์ (LAGs) ที่จะนำขึ้นบนห้องโดยสารอากาศยานหรือนำเข้าไปในเขตหวงห้ามของสนามบินสาธารณะ พ.ศ. 2562
- 4. ประกาศสำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย เรื่อง กำหนดประเภทและรายการวัตถุ อันตรายที่อาจเป็นอัตรายต่อความปลอดภัยของอากาศยาน หรือบุคคลในอากาศยาน พ.ศ. 2562
- 5. ประกาศกระทรวงคมนาคม เรื่องการคุ้มครองสิทธิผู้โดยสารที่ใช้บริการสายการบินของประเทศ ไทยในเส้นทางการบินประจำภายในประเทศ พ.ศ. 2553

สรุปผลการวิจัย

ผลการวิจัยแบ่งออกเป็น 3 ตอน ได้แก่ ตอนที่ 1 แบบสอบถามข้อมูลปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ตอนที่ 2 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับการรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับ ผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต และตอนที่ 3 สมมติฐานงานวิจัย

ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลประมวลผลข้อมูลผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศชาย จำนวน 198 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 49.50 และเป็นผู้หญิง จำนวน 202 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 50.50 สำเร็จ การศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรี จำนวน 289 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 72.25 ประกอบอาชีพพนักงาน บริษัทเอกชน/รับจ้าง จำนวน 175 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 43.75 มีความถี่ในการเดินทางด้วยอากาศยานคือ 2-3 เดือน/ครั้ง จำนวน 137 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 34.25 ใช้บริการเดินทางด้วยบ่อยที่สุด คือ สายการบินไทย แอร์เอเชีย จำนวน 172 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 43.00 เอกสารที่ใช้ในการลงทะเบียนมีผู้ตอบว่า ใช้บัตร ประชาชนตัวจริง Passport ตัวจริง เอกสารที่ทางราชการออกให้โดยต้องมีชื่อภาษาอังกฤษและรูปถ่าย จำนวน 378 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 94.50 การนำของเหลวต่างๆ ขึ้นเครื่องมีขนาดบรรจุไม่เกินเท่าใด มีผู้ตอบ ว่าไม่เกิน 100 มิลลิลิตร จำนวน 341 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 85.25 และของเหลวเมื่อรวมกันแล้วขนาดที่บรรจุอยู่ ในบรรจุภัณฑ์ขนาดเท่าใดมีผู้ตอบว่า 1000 มิลลิลิตร จำนวน 329 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 82.25 และสิ่งของ หรืออุปกรณ์ในข้อใด ห้ามบรรจุลงในกระเป๋าเดินทางที่จะใหลดลงใต้ท้องอากาศยานเด็ดขาดมีผู้ตอบว่า

แบตเตอรี่สำรอง คอมพิวเตอร์โน๊ตบุ๊ค บุหรี่ไฟฟ้า ไม้ขีดไฟ จำนวน 362 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 90.50 สำหรับ คำถามแบตเตอรี่สำรอง (Power Bank) ความจุขนาดเท่าใดไม่อนุญาตให้นำขึ้นอากาศยานในทุกกรณีมี ผู้ตอบว่า ความจุขนาด 32,000 mAh. ขึ้นไปและกรณีไม่มีข้อ ความระบุบอกปริมาณ จำนวน 317 คน คิด เป็นร้อยละ 79.25 สำหรับป้ายแนะนำกฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศที่ติดไว้บริเวณอาคารมีคน ตอบว่า เห็นป้าย จำนวน 384 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 96.00 ส่วนใหญ่ทราบข้อมูลหรือศึกษากฎระเบียบพื้นฐาน ในการเดินทางทางอากาศ มาจากการค้นหาข้อมูลในอินเตอร์เน็ต 229 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 57.25 หาก ต้องการประกาศกฎระเบียบและข้อมูลด้านการเดินทางโดยเครื่องบินเพิ่มเติม ควรจะประกาศผ่านสื่อแบบ ใดบ่อยมีคนแนะนำว่าให้ นำข้อมูลทำเป็นภาพอินโฟกราฟฟิกไปติดบริเวณจุดต่างๆ ภายในท่าอากาศยาน จำนวน 318 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 79.50 สอบถามเหตุผลว่าเพราะอะไรจึงเลือกสื่อแบบนั้นส่วนใหญ่ให้เหตุผล ว่า สามารถดึงดูดความสนใจให้ศึกษาข้อมูลได้ จำนวน 175 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 43.75 อีกเหตุผล สามารถ ดึงดูดความสนใจให้ศึกษาข้อมูลได้ จำนวน 175 คน คิดเป็นร้อยละ 43.75

การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสาร ภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต มีดังต่อไปนี้ สื่อป้ายแนะนำข้อมูลกฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการ เดินทางทางอากาศ โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.52) ทั้งนี้ เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อของ การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสาร ภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต ที่ให้ความสำคัญอันดับแรกคือ การใช้เอกสารระบุตัวตนเพื่อ ลงทะเบียน (Check-in) เดินทางภายในประเทศ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.66) รองลงมาอันดับที่สองคือ ปริมาณ ของเหลวที่อนุญาตให้นำใส่กระเป๋าถือขึ้นเครื่องได้ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.58) รองลงมาอันดับที่สามคือ คำพูด ต้องห้ามในสนามบินและในการเดินทางทางอากาศซึ่งอาจมีผลทางกฎหมาย (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.55) รองลงมา อันดับที่สี่คือ คำชี้แจงการนำแบตเตอรี่สำรอง (Power Bank) ขึ้นเครื่องเดินทางภายในประเทศ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.55) รองลงมาอันดับที่ห้าคือ ข้อห้ามการนำวัตถุอันตรายหรือสิ่งของต้องห้ามหรือต้องดูแลเป็นพิเศษไปกับ อากาศยาน (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.45) และอันดับสุดท้ายคือ เงื่อนไขการนำของเหลว เจล สเปรย์ (LAGs) ที่สามารถ ใส่กระเป๋าถือขึ้นเครื่องได้ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.35) ตามลำดับ การประเมินสื่อป้ายแนะนำข้อมูลกฎระเบียบพื้นฐาน ในการเดินทางทางอากาศ ในมุมมองของผู้โดยสาร (จากข้อ 15) โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.52) ทั้งนี้ เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อของการรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศ ผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต ที่ให้ความสำคัญอันดับแรก คือ เนื้อหาเหมาะสมกับ กลุ่มผู้ที่ต้องการเดินทางทางอากาศ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.55) รองลงมาอันดับที่สองคือ ภาพประกอบแล้วสามารถเข้าใจถึงเนื้อหาได้ทันที (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.52) และอันดับสุดท้ายคือ เมื่อท่านอ่าน หรือ ศึกษาแล้ว ทำให้ทราบถึงข้อกำหนดและกฎระเบียบในการเดินทางทางอากาศได้อย่างรวดเร็ว (ค่าเฉลี่ย

4.49) ตามลำดับสื่อคลิปวิดีโอแบบสั้นแนะนำข้อมูลการเดินทางภายในประเทศ ที่มีอยู่ในสื่อโซเชียลมีเดีย เช่น Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, Line ได้แก่ ตัวอย่างสื่อคลิปวิดีโอแบบสั้นแนะนำข้อมูลการเดินทางภายในประเทศ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.55) โดยอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด การประเมินสื่อคลิปวิดีโอแบบสั้นแนะนำข้อมูลการเดินทางภายในประเทศ ที่มีอยู่ในสื่อโซเชียลมีเดีย เช่น Facebook YouTube Instagram Twitter TikTok Line (จากข้อ17) โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.52) ทั้งนี้ เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายข้อของการรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต ที่ให้ความสำคัญอันดับแรกคือ เนื้อหาเหมาะสม กับ กลุ่มผู้ที่ต้องการเดินทางทางอากาศ (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.55) รองลงมาอันดับที่สอง เมื่อท่านดูคลิปแล้ว ทำให้ ทราบถึงข้อกำหนดและกฎระเบียบในการเดินทางทางอากาศได้อย่างรวดเร็ว (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.52) และอันดับ สุดท้ายคือ คลิปที่นำมาเสนอสามารถเข้าใจถึงเนื้อหาได้ทันที (ค่าเฉลี่ย 4.50) ตามลำดับ

ปัจจัยด้านส่วนบุคคล ได้แก่ เพศ ระดับการศึกษา และอาชีพมีความสัมพันธ์กับการรับรู้กฎระเบียบ พื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ไม่แตกต่างกัน

จำแนกตามเพศ พบว่า การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบ ต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ จำแนกตามเพศ ไม่แตกต่างกัน

จำแนกตามระดับการศึกษา พบว่า การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้าย รูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ จำแนกตามระดับการศึกษา แตกต่างกัน ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญ ทางสถิติ .05

จำแนกตามอาชีพ พบว่า การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบ ต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ จำแนกตามอาชีพ ไม่แตกต่างกัน

คภิปรายผลการศึก**ษ**า

จากการสรุปผลวิจัย เรื่อง การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบ ต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต ซึ่งสามารถอภิปรายได้ดังต่อไปนี้

1. ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศชาย สำเร็จ การศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรี ประกอบอาชีพพนักงานบริษัทเอกชน/รับจ้าง ความถี่ในการเดินทางด้วย อากาศยานคือ 2-3 เดือน/ครั้ง สายการบินที่ใช้บริการเดินทางด้วยบ่อยที่สุด คือ สายการบินไทยแอร์เอเชีย เอกสารใดที่ใช้ในการลงทะเบียน คือ บัตรประชาชนตัวจริง Passport ตัวจริง เอกสารที่ทางราชการออกให้ โดยต้องมีชื่อภาษาอังกฤษและรูปถ่าย สำหรับของเหลวต่างๆ ที่บรรจุอยู่ในบรรจุภัณฑ์ ติดตัวผู้เดินทาง บรรจุลงภาชนะไม่เกิน 100 มิลลิลิตร และของเหลวนั้นเมื่อรวมกันแล้วต้องมีปริมาณรวมไม่เกิน 1000

มิลลิลิตร สำหรับสิ่งของหรืออุปกรณ์ ห้ามบรรจุลงในกระเป๋าเดินทางที่จะโหลดลงใต้ท้องอากาศยาน เด็ดขาด คือ แบตเตอรี่สำรอง คอมพิวเตอร์โน๊ตบุ๊ค บุหรี่ไฟฟ้า ไม้ขีดไฟ สำหรับการพกพาแบตเตอรี่สำรอง (Power Bank) ที่ห้ามน้ำขึ้นเครื่อง ความจุขนาด 32,000 mAh. ขึ้นไปและกรณีไม่มีข้อความระบุบอก ปริมาณ สำหรับป้ายแนะนำกฦระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศที่ติดไว้บริเวณอาคารส่วนใหญ่ แจ้งว่า เห็นป้ายและสอบถามว่าไปสืบข้อมูลการเดินทางอากาศส่วนใหญ่ทราบจากอินเตอร์เน็ต และ ข้อเสนอในการประกาศกฎระเบียบและข้อมูลด้านการเดินทางโดยเครื่องบินเพิ่มเติม ส่วนใหญ่แนะนำให้ ควรจะประกาศ ทำเป็นภาพอินโฟกราฟฟิกไปติดบริเวณจุดต่างๆ ภายในท่าอากาศยาน เพราะสามารถ ดึงดูดความสนใจให้ศึกษาข้อมูลได้ ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของกชวรรณ ไตรรัตนวนิช (2563) ได้ ศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการรับรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยของนักบินพาณิชย์ พบว่านักบินที่มี เพศ อายุ ระดับการศึกษา สถานภาพสมรส ตำแหน่งงาน ฝูงบิน และอายุงานที่แตกต่างกัน มีระดับ การรับรู้ด้าน ความปลอดภัยไม่แตกต่างกัน และจากผลการวิเคราะห์สัมประสิทธิ์การถดถอยเชิงเส้นแบบพหุคูณของ ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการรับรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยของนักบินพาณิชย์ ซี้ให้เห็นว่า มีเพียง 2 ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการ รับรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยของนักบินพาณิชย์ ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านนโยบายด้านความปลอดภัยขององค์กร และ ปัจจัยดานูบรรทัดฐานในการปฏิบัติการบิน โดยปัจจัยด้านนโยบายด้านความปลอดภัยขององค์กรมี อิทธิพลทางบวกต่อการรับรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยของนักบินพาณิชย์ อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 หมายความว่า ถ้านักบินรับรู้นโยบายด้านความปลอดภัยขององค์กรในทางบวกมากขึ้น จะทำให้นักบินมี ระดับ การรับรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยเพิ่มขึ้น เช่นเดียวกับ ปัจจัยด้านบรรทัดฐานในการปฏิบัติการบินมี อิทธิพลทางบวกต่อการรับรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยของนักบินพาณิชย์ อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 หมายความว่า ถ้านักบินรับรู้บรรทัดฐานในการปฏิบัติการบินในทางบวกมากขึ้น จะทำให้นักบินมีระดับการ รับรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยเพิ่มขึ้นเช่นเดียวกัน

2. ผลการวิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับการรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบ ต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต การรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทาง ทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ สำหรับผู้โดยสารภายในประเทศ ณ ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต มีดังนี้ สื่อป้าย แนะนำข้อมูลกฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศ การประเมินสื่อป้ายแนะนำข้อมูลกฎระเบียบ พื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศ ในมุมมองของผู้โดยสาร สื่อคลิปวิดีโอแบบสั้นแนะนำข้อมูลการเดินทาง ภายในประเทศ ที่มีอยู่ในสื่อโซเซียลมีเดีย เช่น Facebook YouTube Instagram Twitter TikTok Line การ ประเมินสื่อคลิปวิดีโอแบบสั้นแนะนำข้อมูลการเดินทางภายในประเทศ ที่มีอยู่ในสื่อโซเซียลมีเดีย เช่น Facebook YouTube Instagram Twitter TikTok Line โดยภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับ งานวิจัยของภัทร์ศินี แสนสำแดง (2557) ได้ศึกษาวิจัยเรื่อง ทักษะการรู้เท่าทันสื่อมวลชนและสื่อสมัยใหม่

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ของวัยรุ่น ในจังหวัดสกลนคร ผลการวิจัยพบว่าการดำเนินชีวิตประจำวันในครอบครัวมีการติดต่อสื่อสาร กับสมาชิกในครอบครัวผ่าน Social media เช่น Facebook Instagram รวมทั้งโปรแกรมสนทนาออนไลน์ ในระดับมาก คะแนนเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 3.75 ในขณะเดียวกัน การเปิดรับสื่อมวลชนและสื่อสมัยใหม่ทำให้มี ปฏิสัมพันธ์กับสมาชิกในครอบครัวลดลง ในระดับมาก คะแนนเฉลี่ย 3.13 และการดำเนินชีวิตประจำวันใน การใช้เวลาวางและการใช้สื่อมวลชนมีการติดต่อสื่อสารกับเพื่อนผ่าน Social media เช่น Facebook, Instagram รวมทั้งโปรแกรมสนทนาออนไลน์ ในระดับมากที่สุดคะแนนเฉลี่ย 4.26 การเปิดรับสื่อมวลชน และสื่อสมัยใหม่ทำให้รู้สึกผ่อนคลายความเครียดได้ในระดับมากที่สุด คะแนนเฉลี่ย 4.09 กิจกรรมยามว่าง ส่วนใหญ่คือการเปิดรับสื่อมวลชนและสื่อสมัยใหม่ในระดับมากคะแนนเฉลี่ย 3.94 และมีเพื่อนใหม่ที่รู้จัก ผ่านทาง Social media เช่น Facebook, Instagram รวมทั้งโปรแกรมสนทนาออนไลน์ ในระดับมาก คะแนนเฉลี่ย 3.72

3. ผู้วิจัยได้รับข้อเสนอแนะที่เป็นประโยชน์เกี่ยวกับประชาสัมพันธ์กฎระเบียบในการเดินทางทาง อากาศของท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ตดังนี้ ส่วนใหญ่เห็นด้วยกับการมีป้ายแนะนำกฎระเบียบแต่ขอให้เน้น ข้อความรูปภาพที่สะดุดตา ดูแล้วเข้าใจง่าย และควรนำไปติดบริเวณที่คนส่วนใหญ่เห็นหรือเดินผ่านเช่น ระหว่างทางเดินไปยังจุดตรวจค้น จะทำให้ทุกคนได้เห็นป้ายและเตรียมตัวเพื่อรับการตรวจค้นได้อย่าง ถูกต้อง สำหรับการประกาศกฎระเบียบโดยผ่านสื่อโซเชียลมีเดียส่วนใหญ่เห็นด้วยเนื่องจากปัจจุบันนี้ ผู้โดยสารส่วนใหญ่มีโทรศัพท์มือถือที่สามารถศึกษาข้อมูลผ่านโซเชียลมีเดียได้เอง โดยขอให้ทำในรูปแบบ คลิปสั้นๆ หลายสถานการณ์ โดยเฉพาะขั้นตอนการนำสิ่งของใส่ถาด เช่น แบตเตอรี่สำรอง iPad notebook และของเหลวต่างๆ เพื่อรับการตรวจด้วยเครื่องเอ็กซเรย์ และบางส่วนแสดงความคิดเห็นว่าควรนำสื่อหรือ คลิปนั้นไปเปิดใส่จอ display บริเวณทางเดินไปยังจุดตรวจค้นหรือบริเวณห้องสุขา จะทำให้ผู้โดยสารจัดเตรียมสิ่งของอย่างถูกต้อง เพื่อลดระยะเวลาของกระบวนการตรวจค้นผู้โดยสารได้

ข้อเสนอแน**ะ**

การศึกษาการรับรู้กฎระเบียบพื้นฐานในการเดินทางทางอากาศผ่านป้ายรูปแบบต่างๆ ซึ่งทราบผลการวิจัยในครั้งนี้ว่า ส่วนมากเห็นป้ายที่ติดอยู่บริเวณที่อากาศยานแต่ส่วนใหญ่จะรับทราบ กฎระเบียบข้อมูลต่างๆ จากข้อมูลในมือถือ เช่น เว็บไซต์ และสื่อโซเชียลต่างๆ ในการศึกษาครั้งต่อไป ควร เพิ่มข้อมูลแบบสอบถามสำหรับผู้ใช้บริการที่เป็นชาวต่างชาติที่เดินทางภายในประเทศเพื่อจะได้ข้อมูลที่มี ความสมบูรณ์มากขึ้น

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 ก ารประชุมเกริกวิชาการ	รระดับชาติและนานาชาติ	ครั้งที่ 19	ประจำปี พ.ศ.	2566

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ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่ม เพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

Marketing mix factors influencing purchasing decisions for Health for low-sugar beverages in Bangkok

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัย เรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพ ที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ ด้วยการสำรวจ โดยใช้แบบสอบถาม เป็น เครื่องมือสำหรับการวิจัย มีวัตถุประสงค์ของการศึกษาเพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่ส่งผล ต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย และศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย โดยศึกษาจากกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ เคยซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์เครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย และอาศัยอยู่ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร จำนวน 400 คน วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปทางสถิติ โดยใช้ค่าสถิติแจกแจงความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ค่า ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน และทดสอบสมมติฐานด้วยสถิติการถดถอยพหุคูณ และการทดสอบค่า ส้มประสิทธิ์สหลัมพันธ์คย่างง่ายของเพียร์สัน

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ภาพรวมระดับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด อยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณา เป็นรายด้าน เรียงลำดับตามค่าเฉลี่ยจากมากไปหาน้อยได้ดังนี้ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านช่องทางการจัด จำหน่าย ด้านราคา และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด โดยผลการวิเคราะห์ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาด กับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสม ทางการตลาด มีความสัมพันธ์กับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อยระดับนัยสำคัญทาง สถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 และตัวแปรอิสระที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ปัจจัยด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

คำสำคัญ: ส่วนประสมทางการตลาด, การตัดสินใจซื้อ, เครื่องดื่มที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย

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Abstract

Research on Marketing mix factors influencing purchasing decisions for Health for low-sugar beverages in Bangkok. It is quantitative research by using a questionnaire as a research tool. The objective of the study was to study factors affecting the decision to buy low-sugar beverages and factors has a relationship to to buy low-sugar beverages in Bangkok 400 people. The analysis of data with statistical software programs. Statistics were used to determine the frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation, Multiple Regression Analysis and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

According to the according to the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, Marketing mix factors has a relationship to to buy low-sugar beverages at a statistically significant level of 0.01 such as; the product factor, the price factor, the place factor, and the promotion factors and Multiple Regression Analysis, there were 4 variables influencing the decision to buy low-sugar beverages at a statistically significant level of 0.05, namely product factors, price, distribution channels.

Keywords: Marketing mix, Purchasing decisions, Low-sugar beverages

บทน้ำ

ทุกวันนี้วิถีชีวิตของคนในสังคมเมือง ต้องการสิ่งที่เรียกว่า Well-being ทั้งสุขภาพกายและสุขภาพใจ การมีสุขภาพที่ดีนั้น ร้อยละ 30 มาจากการออกกำลังกาย และส่วนอีกร้อยละ 70 เป็นเรื่องของอาหารการ กิน จึงทำให้ผู้บริโภคในยุคปัจจุบันหันมาใส่ใจกับการรับประทานอาหารที่มีประโยชน์ต่อร่างกายมากขึ้น และในส่วนของการบริโภคน้ำตาลนั้น องค์การอนามัยโลก (WHO) ได้ให้คำแนะนำถึงการบริโภคน้ำตาลใน ปริมาณที่พอดี ซึ่งอยู่ที่ 6 ซ้อนชาต่อวัน หรือ 25 กรัม แต่ปริมาณน้ำตาลนั้นเป็นเรื่องที่ควบคุมได้ยาก เพราะ โดยมากน้ำตาลจะแฝงตัวอยู่ในอาหารและเครื่องดื่มที่เราบริโภคกันอยู่ในชีวิตประจำวันอยู่แล้ว จึงเป็นเรื่อง ที่หลีกเลี่ยงได้ยาก ถ้าหากเราสามารถบริโภคน้ำตาลได้น้อยกว่าร้อยละ 10 ของปริมาณพลังงานที่ได้รับใน แต่ละวัน จะช่วยลดความเสี่ยงของภาวะน้ำหนักเกิน, โรคอ้วน และปัญหาพันผุ ดังนั้นหากแต่ละประเทศ กำหนดเป็นนโยบาย จะเป็นกุญแจสำคัญที่ป้องกันการเกิดโรคที่เกิดจากนิสัยหรือพฤติกรรมการดำเนินชีวิต (NCDs) ให้กับประชากรในประเทศของตนเอง (Dr. Francesco Branca) ให้มีสุขภาพที่ดี ลดความเสี่ยงใน การเกิดโรคภัยต่างๆ ได้อีกด้วย

การออกผลิตภัณฑ์เครื่องดื่มที่มีน้ำตาลน้อยขึ้นมานั้น ไม่เพียงแค่กระแสรักสุขภาพ แต่เพื่อให้ ตอบสนองต่อนโยบายของภาครัฐอีกด้วย โดยเมื่อปี 2560 กรมสรรพสามิตได้ประกาศเก็บภาษีเครื่องดื่มที่มี ค่าความหวาน หรือน้ำตาลเกินกว่าที่กฎหมายกำหนด จากที่เคยเก็บร้อยละ 20 ในขณะนั้น จนทำให้ภาษี

สูงเพิ่มขึ้นจากเดิมประมาณร้อยละ 2 อัตราการจัดเก็บภาษีในช่วง 2 ปีแรก หากไม่น้ำตาลไม่เกิน 6 กรัมต่อ 100 มิลลิลิตรจะไม่เสียภาษี และต่อมาจึงมีการเก็บภาษีมากขึ้นตามลำดับ โดยที่ค่าความหวาน 6 – 8 กรัม ต่อ 100 มิลลิลิตรเสียภาษี 10 สตางค์ต่อลิตร ค่าความหวาน 8-10 กรัมต่อ 100 มิลลิลิตรเสียภาษี 30 สตางค์ต่อลิตร ค่าความหวาน 10 – 14 กรัมต่อ 100 มิลลิลิตรเสียภาษี 50 สตางค์ต่อลิตร ค่าความหวาน 14 – 18 กรัมต่อ 100 มิลลิลิตรเสียภาษี 1 บาท ต่อลิตร และค่าความหวาน 18 กรัมต่อ 100 มิลลิลิตรขึ้นไป เสียภาษี 1 บาทต่อลิตร (ฐานเศรษฐกิจ, 2564) จึงเป็นอีกสาเหตุหนึ่งที่ทำให้ผู้ประกอบการหันมาปรับสูตร เครื่องดื่มที่มีน้ำตาลให้มีปริมาณน้ำตาลที่เหมาะสมกับนโยบาย และเมื่อพฤติกรรมผู้บริโภคที่มีการ เปลี่ยนแปลงไปอย่างรวดเร็ว อีกทั้งยังมีทางเลือกมากขึ้นมากมาย ผู้ประกอบการต้องทำความเข้าใจพฤติกรรม รสนิยม และความต้องการที่หลากหลายผ่านการเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไปในอย่างรวดเร็วในยุค ปัจจุบัน

จากเหตุผลที่กล่าวมาข้างต้น ผู้ศึกษาจึงมีความสนใจในการศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร เพื่อให้ได้ทราบ ว่ามีปัจจัยใดบ้างที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อของผู้บริโภค และสามารถให้ผู้ประกอบการนำไปต่อยอด ทางธุรกิจที่เกี่ยวข้องกับเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพ ซึ่งเรื่องของสุขภาพเองนั้นเป็นเทรนด์ที่มีต่อเนื่องมาอย่าง ยาวนาน เพราะคนส่วนใหญ่หันมาใส่ใจกับสุขภาพของตนเองและคนใกล้ชิดกันมากขึ้น

วัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัย

- 1. เพื่อศึกษาระดับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อ สุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- 2. เพื่อศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดกับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่ม เพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร
- 3. เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่ มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

แนวคิดและทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้อง

1. แนวคิดเกี่ยวกับส่วนประสมทางการตลาด การที่มีผลิตภัณฑ์เพื่อตอบสนองความต้องการของ ผู้บริโภคเป้าหมายได้ ซึ่งผู้บริโภคมีความเต็มใจที่จะซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ตามที่ได้กำหนดราคาไว้ ถ้าผลิตภัณฑ์นั้น มีคุณค่า สามารถนำไปใช้ประโยชน์ได้ในราคาที่เหมาะสม รวมถึงช่องทางในการจัดจำหน่ายที่มีความ สะดวกต่อผู้บริโภค อีกทั้งการสื่อสารทางการตลาดที่ดีก็จะสามารถดึงดูดให้ผู้บริโภคต้องการและตัดสินใจ ซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์นั้น (เสรี วงษ์มณฑา, 2552) และเป็นเครื่องมือทางการตลาด ที่นำมาใช้ร่วมกันอย่าง สอดคล้องเพื่อบรรลุเป้าหมายทางการตลาด เพิ่มมูลค่าให้สินค้า ผลิตภัณฑ์ หรือบริการ ซึ่งประกอบด้วย 4

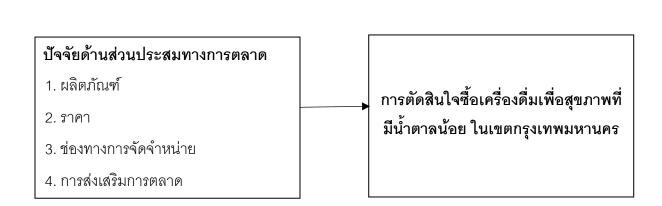
ปัจจัยหลัก คือ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) ด้านราคา (Price) ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย (Place) และ ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion) (Philip Kotler, Kevin Lane Keller, 2011)

- 2. แนวคิดเกี่ยวกับการตัดสินใจซื้อ การตัดสินใจซื้อของผู้บริโภคได้รับอิทธิพลจากปัจจัยสำคัญ 2 ปัจจัย คือ ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล และปัจจัยด้านสภาพแวดล้อม (Schiffman & Kanuk, 2007) โดยที่ขั้นตอน กระบวนการตัดสินใจซื้อของผู้บริโภค (Kotler, 2003) จะประกอบด้วยขั้นตอนสำคัญ 5 ขั้นตอน ได้แก่ การ รับรู้ถึงความต้องการ (Need Recognition) หรือการรับรู้ปัญหา (Problem Recognition) การค้นหาข้อมูล (Information Search) การประเมินทางเลือก (Evaluation of alternatives) การตัดสินใจซื้อ (Purchase Decision) และพฤติกรรมหลังการซื้อ (Post Purchase Behavior)
- 3. ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย หมายถึง ผลิตภัณฑ์พร้อมดื่มที่มีการลด บริมาณการใส่น้ำตาลลงอย่างน้อยร้อยละ 25 จากสูตรปกติ แต่ยังคงมีน้ำตาลเป็นส่วนผสมอยู่ในผลิตภัณฑ์นั้น อย่างไรก็ตามปริมาณน้ำตาลในตารางข้อมูลโภชนาการบนฉลากบรรจุภัณฑ์ในประเทศไทยนั้น เป็น บริมาณน้ำตาลทั้งหมดที่อยู่ในผลิตภัณฑ์ ซึ่งจะรวมน้ำตาลที่มีอยู่ตามธรรมชาติและน้ำตาลที่เติมเพิ่ม ถ้าผู้บริโภคเห็นตารางข้อมูลโภชนาการของผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ไม่มีน้ำตาลทราย แต่ยังคงพบว่ายังมีค่าของน้ำตาล ปรากฏอยู่ แสดงว่าน้ำตาลนั้นเป็นน้ำตาลที่มีอยู่ตามธรรมชาติจากส่วนผสมในผลิตภัณฑ์ หากรับประทาน ในปริมาณที่มากเกินไปก็จะสามารถสะสมเป็นไขมันในร่างกายได้ เราจึงควรบริโภคน้ำตาลให้เหมาะสมใน แต่ละช่วงวัย ซึ่งองค์การอนามัยโลก ได้แนะนำปริมาณน้ำตาลที่เติมในอาหารว่าไม่ควรเกินร้อยละ 10 ของ พลังงานที่ได้รับในแต่ละวัน เพื่อให้ร่างกายของเราได้รับน้ำตาลที่พอเหมาะ และสามารถควบคุมปริมาณ น้ำตาลที่เติมเพิ่มในแต่ละวันได้ (ศรัณยู นกแก้ว, 2562)

กรจาแนวคิด

ตัวแปรคิสระ

จากการศึกษาแนวคิด ทฤษฎี และงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง สามารถนำมาสร้างกรอบแนวคิดของ งานวิจัย เรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มี น้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ได้ดังนี้



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ตัวแปรตาม

งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง

กัญญ์พิชา วรไพสิฐกุล (2561) ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อความคาดหวังของผู้บริโภคในการเลือกซื้อ เครื่องดื่มพร้อมดื่มที่ช่วยควบคุมน้ำหนัก ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด 4Ps ที่มีผลต่อความคาดหวังของผู้บริโภคในการเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มพร้อมดื่มที่ช่วยควบคุมน้ำหนัก ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร มี 3 ปัจจัย ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) ปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price) และ ปัจจัยด้าน ส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion)

ชลธิชา ศิริประยงค์ (2565) ศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการบริโภคเครื่องดื่มทางเลือกสุขภาพของ ประชากรในเขตพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า มีปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด 4 ปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจบริโภคเครื่องดื่มทางเลือกสุขภาพของประชากรในเขตพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร ได้แก่ ด้านราคา ด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์ ด้านสถานที่จัดจำหน่าย และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาดซึ่งมีผลทางบวกต่อการตัดสินใจบริโภค เครื่องดื่มทางเลือกสุขภาพของประชากร ในเขตพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร

ปุณยาพร ชัยเสน (2563) ศึกษาส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อ สุขภาพของผู้บริโภค ในเขตตำบลศรีเทพ อำเภอศรีเทพ จังหวัดเพชรบูรณ์ พบว่าบัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทาง การตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพของผู้บริโภค ในด้านการตัดสินใจซื้อ ในเขตตำบล ศรีเทพ อำเภอศรีเทพ จังหวัดเพชรบูรณ์ คือ ราคา (Price) การจัดจำหน่าย (Place) และการส่งเสริมการ ขาย (Promotion) ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05

ณัฐกฤตา คงอนัน (2563) ศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อน้ำดื่มผสมวิตามินของผู้บริโภค เขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อน้ำดื่มผสมวิตามิน นั้นมีทั้งหมด 3 ปัจจัย คือ ปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price) ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางจัดจำหน่าย (Place) และปัจจัยด้าน กิจกรรมส่งเสริมการขาย (Promotion)

ภัทรพล อรรถพร (2560) ศึกษาส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีความสัมพันธ์ต่อพฤติกรรมการซื้อน้ำ ผักผลไม้พร้อมดื่มตราสินค้าดอยคำของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ส่วนประสมการตลาดด้านการ ส่งเสริมการตลาดโดยรวมมีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการซื้อน้ำผักผลไม้พร้อมดื่มตราสินด้าดอยคำของ ผู้บริโภคในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครในด้านมูลค่าในการซื้อต่อครั้ง อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 โดย มีความสัมพันธ์ในระดับต่ำมากและเป็นไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน

ชนิดา ประทักษ์สิน (2558) ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีความสัมพันธ์ต่อพฤติกรรมการซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพ ของผู้ชายในกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า พฤติกรรมการซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพของผู้ชายในกรุงเทพมหานคร ในด้านค่าใช้จ่ายในการซื้อ (บาท/ครั้ง) มีความสัมพันธ์กับปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ด้าน

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ผลิตภัณฑ์ และด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาดอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01 และ 0.05 ตามลำดับ โดยมีความสัมพันธ์ระดับต่ำไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน

ธิษณา อุ่นไพร (2564) ศึกษากลยุทธ์ทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจซื้อน้ำดื่มบรรจุ ขวดในอำเภอนครไทย จังหวัดพิษณุโลก พบว่า กลยุทธ์ทางการตลาดที่มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการ ตัดสินใจซื้อน้ำดื่มบรรจุขวด ในอำเภอนครไทย จังหวัดพิษณุโลก ได้แก่ ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ปัจจัยด้าน ราคา ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และปัจจัยด้านส่งเสริมการตลาด

ระเบียบวิถีการวิจัย

งานวิจัยนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ (Quantitative Research) ด้วยการสำรวจโดยใช้แบบสอบถาม และวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยวิธีทางสถิติด้วยโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป โดยประชากรในการศึกษา คือ ผู้บริโภคในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ที่เคยบริโภคเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย จำนวน 400 คน กำหนดระดับความ เชื่อมั่นที่ร้อยละ 95 และยอมรับความคลาดเคลื่อนของการสุ่มตัวอย่างเท่ากับร้อยละ 5

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงพรรณนา ในลักษณะของการแจกแจงความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย และค่า ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน สำหรับการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงอนุมานใช้การวิเคราะห์ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ อย่างง่ายของเพียร์สัน (Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient) เพื่อหาความสัมพันธ์เชิงเส้น ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด กับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร และการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Linear Regression) เพื่อหาส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญ 0.05

ผลการวิจัย

ผลการวิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อ สุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร สรุปได้ดังนี้

ตารางที่ 1 แสดงภาพรวมค่าเฉลี่ย และค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps)

	\overline{x}	S.D.	ระดับ	 อันดับ
1. ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์	4.21	0.42	มากที่สุด	1
2. ด้านราคา	4.15	0.42	มาก	3
3. ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย	4.19	0.43	มาก	2
4. ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด	4.14	0.48	มาก	4
ภาพรวม	4.17	0.31	มาก	

จากตารางที่ 1 ผลการวิเคราะห์ภาพรวมปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps) พบว่า ปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps) ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{X}=4.17$, S.D. = 0.31) เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นราย ด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ($\overline{X}=4.21$, S.D. = 0.42) มีค่าเฉลี่ย มากที่สุด รองลงมาคือ ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย อยู่ในระดับมาก ($\overline{X}=4.19$, S.D. = 0.43) ตามลำดับ

ตารางที่ 2 ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดกับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพ ที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

ตัวแปร	ด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์	ด้านราคา	ด้าน ช่องทาง การจัด จำหน่าย	ด้านการ ส่งเสริม การตลาด	การตัดสินใจ ซื้อเครื่องดื่ม เพื่อสุขภาพที่ มีน้ำตาลน้อย
ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์	1				
ด้านราคา	0.484**	1			
ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย	0.317**	0.292**	1		
ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด	0.347**	0.369**	0.332**	1	
การตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่ม	0.305**	0.333**	0.306**	0.319**	1
เพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย					

^{**}มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

จากตารางที่ 2 วิเคราะห์ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์อย่างง่ายของเพียร์สัน (Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient) ระหว่าง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด กับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่ม เพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ มีความสัมพันธ์กับการ ตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ในระดับปานกลาง และไปใน ทิศทางเดียวกัน ส่วนปัจจัยด้านราคา ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย และปัจจัยการส่งเสริมการตลาด มีความสัมพันธ์กับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ในระดับ ค่อนข้างต่ำ และไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

ตารางที่ 3 ผลการวิเคราะห์สมการถดถอยเชิงพหุคูณ (Multiple Regression Analysis) ของปัจจัยส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย

รายละเอียด	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	В	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.382	0.287		4.811	0.000**
ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์	0.127	0.061	0.112	2.085	0.038*
ด้านราคา	0.194	0.061	0.172	3.206	0.001**
ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย	0.162	0.056	0.147	2.907	0.004**
ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด	0.181	0.050	0.182	3.635	0.000**

R = 0.441, R Square = 0.194, Adjusted R Square = 0.186, Std. Error of the Estimate =

จากตารางที่ 3 ผลการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยพหุคูณของปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 และปัจจัยด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

บทสรุป

- 1. ข้อมูลวิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับระดับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย พบว่า ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ ในอนาคตท่านจะยังคงเลือกดื่ม เครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ก่อนการเลือกดื่มเครื่องดื่มแบบสูตรปกติ อยู่ในระดับ มีค่าเฉลี่ยมาก ที่สุด รองลงมาคือ ท่านรับรู้ว่าเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ที่ท่านตัดสินใจซื้อนั้นดีต่อสุขภาพ อยู่ใน ระดับมาก ตามลำดับ
- 2. ข้อมูลวิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับระดับบัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps) ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจ ซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร สรุปผลได้ดังนี้

^{0.43261}, F = 23.822, Sig. = 0.000

^{*}มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

^{**}มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

- 2.1 ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นราย ด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ มีการระบุคุณค่าทางโภชนาการ (มีน้ำตาลน้อย) และคุณประโยชน์บนฉลาก อย่างชัดเจน อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยมากที่สุด รองลงมาคือ รูปแบบบรรจุภัณฑ์สะดวกต่อการ บริโภค อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด ตามลำดับ
- 2.2 ด้านราคา ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ มีหลายระดับราคาให้เลือกซื้อ อยู่ในระดับมาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยมากที่สุด รองลงมาคือ ติดป้าย ราคาอย่างชัดเจน อยู่ในระดับมาก ตามลำดับ
- 2.3 ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณา เป็นรายด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ มีขายตามร้านสะดวกซื้อทั่วไป เช่น 7-Eleven, Family Mart เป็นต้น อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยมากที่สุด รองลงมาคือ มีจำหน่ายทั่วไปในร้านค้าแหล่งชุมชน อยู่ในระดับ มาก ตามลำดับ
- 2.4 ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็น รายด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ การโฆษณาสื่อสารผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์ต่างๆ เช่น Facebook, Instagram, Youtube เป็นต้น อยู่ในระดับมาก มีค่าเฉลี่ยมากที่สุด รองลงมาคือ การเข้าร่วมกิจกรรม หรือ งานเพื่อสุขภาพ อยู่ในระดับมาก ตามลำดับ

การวิจัยเรื่อง ปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps) ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อ สุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ภาพรวมอยู่ในระดับมาก เมื่อพิจารณาเป็นรายด้านพบว่า อันดับที่ 1 ได้แก่ ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด มีค่าเฉลี่ยมากที่สุด รองลงมาคือ ด้านช่องทางการจัด จำหน่าย อยู่ในระดับมาก ตามลำดับ

- 3. ผลการวิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด กับการตัดสินใจ ซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product) มี ความสัมพันธ์ในระดับปานกลาง และไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน ส่วนปัจจัยด้านราคา (Price) ปัจจัยด้านช่อง ทางการจัดจำหน่าย (Place) และปัจจัยการส่งเสริมการตลาด (Promotion) มีความสัมพันธ์ในระดับ ค่อนข้างต่ำ และไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01
- 4. ข้อมูลวิเคราะห์เกี่ยวกับปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาด (4Ps) ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อ เครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ มีอิทธิพลต่อการ ตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 และปัจจัยด้านราคา ด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด มีอิทธิพลต่อการ ตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.01

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อภิปรายผล

จากการศึกษาปัจจัยส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพ ที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร สามารถสรุปประเด็นสำคัญ เพื่อนำมาอภิปรายผลได้ดังนี้

- 1. ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญกับ การระบุคุณค่าทางโภชนาการ (มีน้ำตาลน้อย) และคุณประโยชน์บนฉลากอย่างชัดเจน รวมถึงรูปแบบบรรจุ ภัณฑ์สะดวกต่อการบริโภค อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด เนื่องจากผู้บริโภคในปัจจุบันให้ความสำคัญกับสุขภาพ คุณค่าทางโภชนาการ (มีน้ำตาลน้อย) รวมถึงการมีบรรจุภัณฑ์ที่สะดวกต่อการบริโภค จึงตอบโจทย์ได้ตรง ตามความต้องการและพฤติกรรมของผู้บริโภค จากผลการวิจัย พบว่า บัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ยังมีความสัมพันธ์กับการตัดสินใจชื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขต กรุงเทพมหานคร ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ ชนิดา ประทักษ์สิน (2558) ที่ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีความสัมพันธ์ต่อพฤติกรรมการซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพของผู้ชายในกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า บัจจัยด้าน ผลิตภัณฑ์ มีความสัมพันธ์กับการซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพของผู้ชายในกรุงเทพมหานคร ในด้านค่าใช้จ่าย ในการซื้อ (บาท/ครั้ง) โดยมีความสัมพันธ์ทิศทางเดียวกันในระดับต่ำ และสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ กัญญ์พิชา วรไพสิฐกุล (2561) ที่ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อความคาดหวังของผู้บริโภคในการเลือกซื้อ เครื่องดื่มพร้อมดื่มที่ช่วยควบคุมน้ำหนัก ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ขบว่า บัจจัยด้านผลิตภัณฑ์ มีผลต่อ ความคาดหวังของผู้บริโภคในการเลือกซื้อเครื่องดื่มพร้อมดื่มที่ช่วยควบคุมน้ำหนัก ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05
- 2. ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านราคา ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ความสำคัญกับ มีหลาย ระดับราคาให้เลือกซื้อ และติดป้ายราคาอย่างชัดเจนอยู่ในระดับมาก เนื่องจากผู้บริโภคมีวิถีการดำเนินชีวิต ที่แตกต่างกัน ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่มีทางเลือกของราคาให้หลากหลาย จึงสามารถเพิ่มยอดขายได้ตามความ ต้องการของผู้บริโภค รวมถึงการติดป้ายราคาอย่างชัดเจน ช่วยให้ผู้บริโภคสามารถตัดสินใจซื้อได้อย่าง สะดวกรวดเร็วมาก และจากผลการวิจัย พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านราคายังมี ความสัมพันธ์กับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ซึ่งสอดคล้อง กับงานวิจัยของ ธิษณา อุ่นไพร (2564) ที่ได้ศึกษา กลยุทธ์ทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจ ซื้อน้ำดื่มบรรจุขวดในอำเภอนครไทย จังหวัดพิษณุโลก พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านราคา มีความสัมพันธ์กับ พฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจซื้อน้ำดื่มบรรจุขวดเล่อการดำรงชีวิต ด้านการหาซื้อน้ำดื่มบรรจุขวดต่อการดำรงชีวิต ด้านการหาซื้อน้ำดื่มบรรจุขวดจากสถานที่จัดจำหน่าย

ด้านปริมาณของน้ำดื่มบรรจุขวดในการซื้อ และด้านการปรับตัวต่อการซื้อในอนาคต และสอดคล้องกับ งานวิจัยของ ชลธิชา ศิริประยงค์ (2565) ศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการบริโภคเครื่องดื่มทางเลือกสุขภาพของ ประชากรในเขตพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านราคา ส่งผลต่อการบริโภคเครื่องดื่มทางเลือก สุขภาพของประชากรในเขตพื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

- 3. ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ ความสำคัญกับ มีขายตามร้านสะดวกซื้อทั่วไป เช่น 7-Eleven, Family Mart เป็นต้น อยู่ในระดับมากที่สุด และมีจำหน่ายทั่วไปในร้านค้าแหล่งชุมชน อยู่ในระดับมาก เนื่องจากวิถีชีวิตของผู้คนในปัจจุบันต่างมี ความเร่งรีบ ต้องการความสะดวกและรวดเร็วในเวลาที่จำกัด อีกทั้งร้านสะดวกซื้อที่เปิดกิจการ หรือขยาย สาขาเพิ่มขึ้นมากมาย ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่วางขายอยู่ในร้านสะดวกซื้อเหล่านี้จึงมีข้อได้เปรียบในช่องทางการจัด จำหน่าย และทำให้ผู้บริโภคสามารถมองเห็นสินค้าได้ง่ายขึ้น และจากผลการวิจัย พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านส่วน ประสมทางการตลาดด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย ยังมีความสัมพันธ์กับการตัดสินใจชื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อ สุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ ธิษณา อุ่นไพร (2564) ที่ได้ ศึกษา กลยุทธ์ทางการตลาดที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจชื้อน้ำดื่มบรรจุขวดในอำเภอนครไทย จังหวัด พิษณุโลก พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านช่องทางการจัดจำหน่าย มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการตัดสินใจชื้อน้ำดื่ม บรรจุขวดในด้านปริมาณของน้ำดื่มบรรจุขวดในการซื้อ และด้านความถี่ในการซื้อน้ำดี่มบรรจุขวด และ สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ ปุณยาพร ชัยเสน (2563) ที่ได้ศึกษาส่วนประสมทางการตลาด ส่งผลต่อการ ตัดสินใจชื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพของผู้บริโภค ในเขต ตำบลครีเทพ อำเภอศรีเทพ จังหวัดเพชรบูรณ์ พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านของทางการจัดจำหน่าย ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจชื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพของผู้บริโภค ในเขต ตำบลครีเทพ อำเภอศรีเทพ จำหวอศรีเทพ จังหวัดเพชรบูรณ์ ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05
- 4. ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ ความสำคัญกับการโฆษณาสื่อสารผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์ต่างๆ เช่น Facebook, Instagram, Youtube เป็น ต้น และการเข้าร่วมกิจกรรม หรืองานเพื่อสุขภาพ อยู่ในระดับมาก จะเห็นได้ว่าในปัจจุบันเป็นยุคของการ สื่อสารผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์ เราใช้เวลาอยู่บนโลกอินเตอร์เน็ตมากกว่าวันละ 8 ชั่วโมง จึงทำให้การโฆษณา สื่อสารผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์เป็นสิ่งที่ผู้บริโภคเข้าถึงได้ง่ายมากกว่าโฆษณาแบบดั้งเดิมที่มีการโฆษณาผ่าน ช่องโทรทัศน์ หรือวิทยุ และจากผลการวิจัย พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านส่วนประสมทางการตลาดด้านการส่งเสริม การตลาดยังมีความสัมพันธ์กับการตัดสินใจซื้อเครื่องดื่มเพื่อสุขภาพที่มีน้ำตาลน้อย ในเขตกรุงเทพมหา นคร ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของ ภัทรพล อรรถพร (2560) ที่ได้ศึกษาส่วนประสมทางการตลาดที่มี

ความสัมพันธ์ต่อพฤติกรรมการซื้อน้ำผักผลไม้พร้อมดื่มตราสินค้าดอยคำของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านการส่งเสริมการตลาด มีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการซื้อน้ำผักผลไม้พร้อมดื่มตราสินค้า ดอยคำของผู้บริโภคในกรุงเทพมหานคร ในประเด็นด้านมูลค่าในการซื้อต่อครั้ง (บาท) และสอดคล้องกับ งานวิจัยของ ณัฐกฤตา คงอนัน (2563) ที่ได้ศึกษาปัจจัยที่ส่งผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อน้ำดื่มผสมวิตามินของ ผู้บริโภคเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร พบว่า ปัจจัยด้านส่งเสริมการขาย มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจซื้อน้ำดื่มผสมวิตามิน ของผู้บริโภคเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

ข้อเสนอแนะ

- 1. ผู้ประกอบการควรให้ความสำคัญกับการระบุคุณค่าทางโภชนาการ (มีน้ำตาลน้อย) และ คุณประโยชน์บนฉลากของผลิตภัณฑ์อย่างชัดเจน เพื่อให้ผู้บริโภคเกิดความมั่นใจว่าจะได้รับคุณค่าทาง โภชนาการตามที่ต้องการ รวมถึงการพัฒนาบรรจุภัณฑ์ให้สะดวกต่อการบริโภคมากยิ่งขึ้น นอกจากนี้การ ได้รับมาตรฐานการผลิตก็เป็นสิ่งสำคัญ เนื่องจากผู้บริโภคในยุคปัจจุบันสามารถเข้าถึงแหล่งของข่าวสารได้ ง่ายมากขึ้น ดังนั้นผู้ประกอบการจึงไม่ควรละเลยกับการพัฒนาผลิตภัณฑ์ให้ดีขึ้นในทุกๆ ด้าน เพื่อ ตอบสนองต่อความต้องการของผู้บริโภคให้ได้มากที่สุด
- 2. ผู้ประกอบการควรมีทางเลือกในด้านของราคาให้กับผู้บริโภคหลายระดับ เนื่องจากผู้บริโภคที่ เข้ามาซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์บางท่าน อาจยังไม่มั่นใจในผลิตภัณฑ์มากนัก การมีราคาหลายระดับ หรือปริมาณของ ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่หลากหลายนั้น จะทำให้ผู้บริโภคเปิดใจกล้าที่จะซื้อผลิตภัณฑ์ไปทดลองก่อนได้ หากผลิตภัณฑ์ ที่ซื้อไปนั้นตรงกับความต้องการของผู้บริโภค จะทำให้ผู้บริโภคกลับมาซื้อซ้ำได้อีก
- 3. ผู้ประกอบการควรมีการกระจายสินค้าให้ทั่วถึง โดยจัดจำหน่ายผ่านทั้งช่องทางร้านสะดวกซื้อ รายใหญ่ และร้านค้าแหล่งชุมชน เพื่อให้ผู้บริโภคสะดวกในการหาซื้อ รวมถึงควรเพิ่มช่องทางการจัด จำหน่ายใหม่ๆ เช่น การขายผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์ เพื่อให้สามารถเข้าถึงลูกค้าได้มากขึ้น เพิ่มโอกาสในการ มองเห็นผลิตภัณฑ์ให้กับผู้บริโภคได้ตัดสินใจเลือก และสามารถตอบสนองต่อความต้องการของผู้บริโภคได้ ทุกที่และทุกช่วงเวลาที่ต้องการ
- 4. ผู้ประกอบการควรมีการโฆษณาสื่อสารผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์ต่างๆ เช่น Facebook, Instagram, Youtube เป็นต้น เพื่อให้สามารถส่งสารไปยังกลุ่มลูกค้าเป้าหมายได้โดยตรง เนื่องจากการเข้าถึงโซเชียล มีเดียของผู้คนในปัจจุบันนั้นสามารถทำได้ง่ายขึ้น อีกทั้งยังเป็นการลดต้นทุนในการผลิตโฆษณาแบบเดิมๆ ได้อีกด้วย

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