Guidelines for Protecting and Promoting the Mekong Border Community's Identity in the Indochina Market, Mukdahan Province, Thailand

Pathom Hongsuwan¹, Wantakarn Seemarorit Card²

Abstract

This research analyzes strategies for preserving and enhancing local identity within the Indochina Market in Mukdahan Province, Thailand. The study systematically identifies the determinants influencing local identity representation and outlines strategic directions for positioning the Indochina Market as a sustainable cultural tourism hub. The research uses a qualitative methodology to engage local market operators, community stakeholders, and governmental entities. Findings indicate that socio-economic transformations and inadequate support from governmental and local community actors are significant obstacles to practical local identity preservation. The study underscores the necessity for a collaborative development framework that integrates efforts from governmental bodies, private sector participants, and community members. This approach is essential for fostering sustainable conservation and advancing local identity. Ultimately, this research contributes valuable insights to the planning and development of the Indochina Market as a distinctive tourist destination, facilitating economic benefits for local communities.

Keywords: Protecting and Promoting Identity, Mekong River Border, Indochina Market.

Introduction

The Indo-China Market in Mukdahan Province is a well-known and popular destination for tourists and shoppers. It is famous for its diverse range of products, including local handicrafts, souvenirs, and international goods, particularly from neighboring Laos, Vietnam, and China. This market offers a unique shopping experience where visitors discover many distinctive items. Among these are local handicrafts such as silk fabrics, handwoven textiles, and various artisanal products created by Mukdahan artisans. The market also features OTOP (One Tambon One Product) items crafted by local hands (Singhthong, 1996; Chantha, 2023). Additionally, shoppers can find a variety of local delicacies, seasonal fruits, and processed products unique to Mukdahan. For international products, the market offers a wide selection of goods from Laos, including clothing, household items, food, and beverages, often at more affordable prices than Thailand.

Beyond shopping, the Indo-China Market boasts a charming atmosphere that appeals to tourists. The friendly locals, extensive product offerings, and reasonable prices make it a shopper's paradise. Visiting the Indo-China Market also provides an opportunity to immerse oneself in the local culture and way of life of both the Mukdahan and Lao communities. In addition to shopping, the Indo-China Market offers various engaging activities (Sripana et al., 1992; Banlusan, 2020). Visitors can enjoy stunning panoramic views of the Mekong River since the market is situated along its banks. They can also savor authentic Mukdahan cuisine at numerous restaurants. Furthermore, the market is conveniently located near popular tourist attractions such as Wat Mukdahan, Phra That Na Bun, and the Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge (Saisingh, 2023).

In conclusion, the Indo-China Market is a must-visit destination for travelers exploring Mukdahan Province. It presents a unique blend of shopping, cultural experiences, and sightseeing opportunities. This research aims to study the physical and social components of the Indo-China Market that contribute to the identity of Mekong River border towns. The goal is to develop guidelines for promoting and preserving the local identity of these communities to attract visitors from outside the region and enhance the market's appeal as a tourism destination.

¹ Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management, Mahasarakham University, Thailand, Email: h.pathom@gmail.com

² Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management, Mahasarakham University, Thailand, Email: Wantakarn.S@msu.ac.th

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

Research Objectives

This research examines effective strategies for preserving and enhancing the distinct local characteristics of the Mekong River border region, particularly within the Indochina market in Mukdahan Province, Thailand.

Literature Review

In this section, the author reviews literature relevant to this study by discussing vital theoretical concepts and significant research findings. The survey of community market education concepts for tourism reveals that a community market is more than just a place to buy and sell goods; it serves as the heart of the community. It functions as a gathering space for culture, traditions, lifestyles, and the wisdom of local people (Pakdeephasuk, 2005). The narrative surrounding the community market is closely connected to cultural tourism, which offers exciting and unique experiences.

Worawut's study (2005), titled "The Analysis of the Value and Role of the Water Market as a Source of Community Learning; A Case Study of the Water Market in Danesaduak District, Ratchaburi Province," examines the significance of the water market as a resource for community learning. This research investigates changes within the water market and their effects on the community's learning process. It analyzes the value and role of the water market and proposes methods for integrating it into teaching and learning activities.

The research methods include historical studies, document analysis, interviews, observations, and focus group discussions. The findings reveal that the water market has significantly changed; the Ratchaburi shortcut canal has closed, and the Pho Hak canal is stagnant. In contrast, the Ton Khem Canal (Danesaduak) remains operational and is a tourist attraction.

The water market has historically contributed to the economy, society, culture, and tourism. However, its role has evolved depending on the specific market. Despite these changes, the water market continues to serve as a valuable source of learning through interactions with vendors, media, diverse activities, and the markets' locations. The vendors play a crucial role in sustaining the water market and are vital sources of community learning. The research indicates that while the water market has evolved and its role has changed, it remains an essential source of knowledge, mainly through the vendors who represent traditional culture and ways of life (Williams, 1976; Hobsbawm & Ranger, (Eds)., 2004). The researcher suggests that the water market should be utilized in teaching and learning activities to promote integrated learning and foster a love for the local community among youth.

Furthermore, the researcher incorporates the concept of cultural tourism into this study. Cultural tourism extends beyond merely traveling to new places; it encompasses a journey to experience local communities' lifestyles, beliefs, arts, and traditions (Chuwichian, 2014). This approach allows tourists to learn about and understand different cultures more deeply.

The study also examines exciting aspects of cultural tourism, such as Silpakit's (2022) research titled "Graphic Design to Communicate Identities for Cultural Ecology in Handicrafts to Promote Cultural Tourism." This research focuses on designing graphic art to express the identity of handicrafts in Chiang Mai and aims to find effective ways to create graphic art that reflects this identity.

In addition, Takhonram (2001) studied Guidelines for Tourism Administration and Management by Local Communities—a Case Study of Donwai Water Front Market, Nakhon Pathom Province. The researcher found that The text focuses on proposing guidelines for managing tourism at the Donwai Water Front Market, which has rapidly grown as a tourist attraction since 1998. The study utilizes primary data from surveys and interviews and secondary data on tourism trends and management issues. Key attractions include the unique food offerings, but challenges such as environmental impacts, poor management, lack of clear roles, and inadequate community involvement are noted. Establishing a new organization led by the Bang Kra Tuk Tambon Administration and an elected committee is recommended to address these

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

issues. This organization would implement governance rules and integrate the market with nearby. Tourist sites and promote sustainable community tourism.

To promote tourism, the researcher developed a prototype of graphic design. The research methods included consultations with experts in handicrafts, traditional knowledge, and design a n d online questionnaire surveys to gather opinions from target groups (Reid, 2003). The study identifies several issues with the graphic design of handicrafts, noting that it often lacks standards and distinctiveness. Additionally, the communication of identity is typically straightforward and uninteresting. The research results indicate that the identity of each type of handicraft could be creatively transformed into graphic design by incorporating unique characteristics from the creative space (Chotiudompant, 2016; Na Thalang, (Ed.)., 2017), such as cultural resources, creativity, and community stories. This approach can help make the designs more distinctive and appealing.

The research proposes a graphic design strategy that effectively conveys the identity of handicrafts, thereby promoting cultural tourism and fostering differentiation in design within the area.

Analyzing the commodification theory of culture, it is found that transforming cultural elements such as traditions, arts, and language into commodities often occurs within capitalist economies and through globalization (Giddens, 1999). This phenomenon is influenced by various social conditions and factors, particularly economic interests aimed at generating income. Culture can yield substantial revenues for businesses and countries as it becomes a marketable commodity.

Moreover, marketing leverages culture to attract customers and build brands, making it more accessible through various channels, including the Internet and cultural exchanges (Gudeman, 2001). The trade of culture promotes the continuous exchange and learning of diverse cultures.

Designing Graphic Arts to Communicate the Identity of Handicrafts

This research proposes design approaches that effectively communicate the identity of handicrafts, thereby promoting cultural tourism.

Transforming Culture into Products

This concept focuses on converting cultural elements into marketable products or services, with advantages and disadvantages. Cultural capital suggests that culture can be treated as a form of capital that can be transmitted and exchanged.

Cultural Industries

In a capitalist society, culture is produced as goods to meet market demands. Understanding community markets for tourism is both exciting and essential, as it can lead to sustainable local development by preserving and promoting local culture through tourism. However, implementing this concept in practice requires considering several factors, such as community participation, balancing economic growth with cultural preservation, and fostering a correct understanding of local culture among tourists.

Research Methodology

This qualitative study aims to investigate approaches to preserving and promoting the local identity of the Mekong River border in the Mukdahan Province Indochina market. Various methods were employed, including surveys, interviews, observations, group activities, and meetings with community members and public and private sector representatives.

Data collection was divided into two main parts

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

Secondary Sources—This entailed compiling information from various scholarly materials, including books, peer-reviewed articles, comprehensive research papers, and online databases, to establish a solid theoretical framework for the investigation.

Primary Data Collection. This included conducting surveys to examine the existing environment and resources, observing community members' behaviors and activities, and engaging in discussions and interviews to gather insights from community members and stakeholders. Group activities were also organized to create a platform for the community to share opinions and exchange information.

The collected data will be analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods, categorizing and grouping the information according to the issues studied to identify relationships and develop a comprehensive understanding.

Results

Exploring Strategies for Preserving and Promoting Local Identity in the Mekong River Border Region. A Case Study of Mukdahan Province.

This study delves into the various strategies to safeguard and nurture the unique local identity within the Mekong River border region, specifically focusing on Mukdahan Province (Kamput, 2016). This region, rich in cultural diversity and historical significance, presents challenges and opportunities for maintaining its distinctive heritage amidst rapid modernization and globalization (Donald & Weatherbee, 2013). By examining local customs, traditions, and community engagement initiatives, this research highlights the importance of preserving the essence of Mukdahan's cultural identity while promoting it as a vital part of the broader Mekong River landscape.

Safeguarding the unique local identity and bolstering the sense of community in Mukdahan Province is of utmost importance, particularly against the backdrop of the vibrant Indochina market. This dynamic hub bridges diverse cultures and traditions (Held, (Ed.)., 2000). Achieving sustainable development in this region is a collaborative effort that necessitates active involvement and cooperation from multiple sectors. This includes public institutions, private enterprises, and community organizations, all working together towards shared goals that benefit the entire area (Charoensin-Olarn, 2002). Only through such collective engagement can we hope to foster a thriving, culturally rich environment that honors the past while embracing future opportunities.

Historical Background of the Indochina Market

The Indochina market in Mukdahan is a vibrant landmark, embodying the province's rich cultural and economic tapestry. Bustling with life, this market is a melting pot of various influences, where traditional Thai craftsmanship intersects with neighboring cultures from Vietnam and Laos (Eosriwong, 2020). The air is fragrant with the aromas of local street food, while stalls overflow with colorful handicrafts, fresh produce, and unique souvenirs. The history of this market is as intriguing as its present, offering a glimpse into the diverse heritage that has shaped Mukdahan over the years.

From Cart to Large Market

The market's origins trace back not to an imposing structure but to a vibrant scene along the banks of the Mekong River, where local vendors set up their wares on colorful carts (Sangkhamanee, 2006; Santasombat & the others., 2009). Each vendor, a storyteller in their own right, offered an array of goods that reflected the region's rich culture—handcrafted trinkets, fragrant spices, and fresh produce. This lively initiative blossomed to attract tourists seeking to immerse themselves in the stunning vistas and the gentle ebb and flow of the river, transforming a simple trade into a delightful experience that celebrated both commerce and the area's breathtaking beauty.

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

Diverse Products

As visitors entered the market, they were greeted by a lively mosaic of seasonal fruits, with the delectable sweet tamarind star attraction. Its rich, tangy flavor and fragrant aroma wafted through the air, drawing people in with a promise of indulgence. Alongside these vibrant fruits, the market showcased an irresistible assortment of snacks, each bursting with local flavors and culinary traditions. Stalls brimmed with unique souvenirs, carefully selected to provide tourists with a glimpse into the vibrant local culture, ensuring that every corner of the market was a feast for the senses and a memorable experience waiting to be discovered.

Rapid Expansion

The allure of seamless travel combined with a wide variety of products has rapidly propelled the market into the spotlight, fostering its growth into the expansive marketplace we witness today. The Indochina market has emerged as a vital hub for cross-border trade, a transformation significantly bolstered by constructing the second Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge (Mukdahan–Savannakhet). This impressive structure has greatly enhanced accessibility, facilitating smoother transportation and fostering stronger economic ties between the two countries.

Products from Around the World

The Indochina market is a vibrant tapestry of local products and goods imported from diverse countries, including China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, and Singapore. This rich assortment significantly enriches the market's offerings, creating an exciting shopping experience for visitors. Among the bustling stalls and vibrant displays, shoppers can discover a treasure trove of local handicrafts crafted in Mukdahan Province. With beautiful silk and intricately designed mudmee fabric, these artisanal creations are particularly sought after by tourists, showcasing the craftsmanship and cultural heritage of the region (Praphan, (Ed.)., 2022). The market is a melting pot of flavors, colors, and traditions, making it a notable destination for locals and travelers alike.

Current and Future of the Indochina Market

The Indochina market has emerged as a vibrant and captivating tourist destination in Mukdahan Province. Here, visitors are welcomed by a kaleidoscope of sights and sounds, where they can explore a diverse array of products, from handmade crafts to exotic spices. The market is a feast for the senses, offering tantalizing food stalls that serve delicious local cuisine, allowing tourists to indulge in authentic flavors that reflect the region's rich cultural tapestry (Söderbaum, 2013). As guests wander through the bustling market, they can engage with the friendly residents, gaining insight into their unique way of life and traditions.

With the increasing influx of tourists and the growth of border trade, there are promising prospects for significant expansion and development in the Indochina market. This burgeoning interest is set to transform the area, enhancing the overall experience for visitors while providing new opportunities for local businesses and artisans.

The Indochina market has a rich and fascinating history.

It is an example of the development of a small market along the Mekong River to one of Thailand's important border trade centers.

Indochina Market Mukdahan: The Heart of Thai-Lao Border Community Identity

The Indochina market in Mukdahan is a vibrant hub with various products sourced from many countries, mirroring the Thai-Lao border community's rich cultural and economic tapestry. This market serves as a commercial center and plays a pivotal role in shaping the community's unique identity (Appadurai, 1996; Gudeman, 2001). Several key factors contribute to its significance and influence, including the diverse range

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

of goods, the lively interactions among vendors and shoppers, and the cultural exchanges within its vibrant atmosphere.

The Gateway to Cultural Diversity

As can be seen, this market has a variety of products. The Indochina Market in Mukdahan Province is like a large window opening to the outside world. Products from neighboring countries such as Laos, Vietnam (Siamrath Online., 2023), China, and Russia invite people in the community to experience different cultures. There is also a blending of cultures, as evidenced by the interactions between people from various nationalities (Chutitharanon, 2014), leading to cultural exchanges regarding food, clothing, and language (Hongsuwan, 2018). This results in cultural diversity in the community and serves as a center for learning, as this market acts as a large classroom where people can learn about the cultures of neighboring countries without having to travel far.

In addition, the Indochina Market in Mukdahan Province also helps develop a strong community economy. It serves as a source of income because the Indochina Market creates economic opportunities for people in the community regarding trade, production of goods and services, and job creation. This market is an essential source of employment for the community, leading to the circulation of money in the local area and community development. The income from the Indochina Market is used to develop infrastructure and public services in the community, improving the quality of life for the people in the community.

Moreover, the Indochina Market in Mukdahan Province symbolizes community identity. It is a gathering point, as the Indochina Market is a place where people in the community come together for various activities such as buying and selling, socializing, and celebrating festivals (Wanliphodom, 2013). Additionally, it helps create pride, as this market is something the community feels proud of because it represents progress and cultural diversity. It is also a unique identity, as the Indochina Market in Mukdahan differs from other markets, making it well-known and recognized throughout the country.

As for the factors that enhance community identity, it was found that tourism is promoted. Presenting the Indochina Market as an exciting tourist destination will help attract Thai and foreign tourists, positively impacting the community's economy (Fhusai, 2008). This includes cultural preservation, which encourages people in the community to maintain and pass on their original culture, ensuring the sustainability of the community's culture. Furthermore, community participation is evident from allowing community members to manage the Indochina Market, which helps the market meet the community's needs.

Therefore, the Indochina Market in Mukdahan is not just an ordinary trading market but also a vital heart that nurtures the identity of the Thai-Lao border community. This market's ability to create cultural diversity, build a strong economy, and serve as a symbol of community is commendable and worthy of preservation.

In terms of innovative strategies for the preservation and promotion of local identity, the approaches encompass—

- The community should actively participate in creating a local development plan that reflects its identity and addresses its needs.
- Promotion of occupational groups involves supporting the community in developing and maintaining traditional occupations, such as weaving, handicrafts, and local food production. This aims to pass on wisdom and create income for the community.
- Organizing cultural activities, such as festivals, traditions, and events that reflect the local lifestyle and culture, can foster community pride and attract tourists (Royal Institute, 2013).

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

The focus is on designing unique products that reflect local identity. This includes using local silk fabric patterns in fashion items, processing local raw materials into food products, and establishing brands that enhance the value and credibility of community products for consumers. Effective marketing strategies are essential to support these products in local and international markets. Additionally, developing tourist attractions highlights the local way of life and culture (Hongsuwan, 2019). This can involve promoting ancient villages, temples, and museums and organizing community tours that allow tourists to experience local traditions such as cooking local dishes, weaving, or crafting handicrafts. Creating a tourism network by collaborating with local tourism operators is essential for developing and jointly promoting these products. Furthermore, government and private sector funding is crucial for initiatives to conserve and promote local identity. This includes creating infrastructure that facilitates tourism, such as improving roads, internet access, and other amenities. Public relations efforts should highlight the potential of Mukdahan province and its local identity to attract domestic and international tourists.

Several project suggestions have emerged from discussions with focus group informants. These include establishing a local cultural learning center that would serve as an information hub and host activities related to local culture. Additionally, organizing a local food festival could help promote traditional cuisine and generate income for the community. Another idea is to develop nature study hiking trails, allowing tourists to engage with the natural environment and learn about local flora and fauna. Furthermore, setting up a community product market would provide a platform for selling local products, thus generating income for producers (Gudeman, 2001).

Implementing the approaches above will help Mukdahan province maintain its local identity, generate income for the community, and sustainably attract tourists.

The issue of creating added value from local identity is considered a gateway to new opportunities because it is an exciting approach to developing communities (Anderson, 2017) and local economies that can grow sustainably by leveraging each locality's unique strengths, whether they be culture, traditions, wisdom, or natural resources (Hongsuwan, 2017). Creating added value from local identity is the difference that creates distinction. Local identity makes products and services stand out and differ from competitors, making consumers remember and become interested.

Alternatively, generating income for the community because bringing local identity to develop products and services will help generate income for the community and promote the grassroots economy, including the conservation and promotion of culture. Using local identity will help preserve and pass cultural traditions to future generations. Alternatively, creating pride for the people in the community because seeing products and services derived from local identity succeed will create pride among community members.

Methods for creating added value from local identity include identifying distinctive identities, studying and analyzing the unique identities of the locality, such as culture, traditions, wisdom, or natural resources, and developing products and services, incorporating the identified identity into products and services that meet demand.

Market Demand

Such as local food, handicrafts, local beverages, or cultural tourism, including branding, which conveys local identity to make consumers remember and connect with products and services and create marketing channels. Finding suitable marketing channels, such as selling through online channels, organizing trade shows, or collaborating with tourism groups, including developing people in the community, promotes community members to participate in the development of products and services to create sustainability.

There are examples of creating added value from local identity, including food, which develops local food to have delicious flavors and exciting packaging, or handicrafts, which develops handicraft products to be modern and meet market demands. Finally, tourism creates cultural tourism routes, such as visiting ancient

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

villages, participating in traditional events and services, creating unique services like conventional Thai massage, and organizing seminar activities in a natural atmosphere.

Overall, creating added value from local identity is an essential opportunity for community and regional economic development to grow sustainably by leveraging each locality's unique strengths. Utilizing local identity to develop products and services will help generate income for the community, preserve culture, and create pride among community members.

Discussion and Interpretation Issues

This text addresses the conservation and promotion of local identity in the Mekong River border area of Mukdahan Province, particularly within the context of globalization (Robertson, 1996) and the opening of the Indochina market. Researchers have identified key issues related to this topic and have uncovered interesting perspectives worth discussing.

What is the meaning of local identity, including the regional identity of Mukdahan? What are the unique characteristics that differ from others? The critical components of local identity include history (Stearn, 2020), culture, wisdom, way of life, language, food, and art, including changes in local identity over time and external factors.

The importance of conserving local identity, which is why local identity must be preserved, and what are conservation benefits to local communities, the economy, and society? How does the loss of regional identity impact the quality of life and living conditions of people in the community?

Factors affecting local identity include internal factors, such as social, economic, and cultural changes within the community, and external factors, such as globalization, tourism, border trade, and state policies, including the community's adaptation to these changes.

The guidelines for conserving and promoting local identity include community participation in conservation, facilitating learning and cultural transmission, creating products and services that align with regional identity, public relations, and promoting cultural tourism. They also address the roles of the government, private sector, and community organizations in supporting these efforts.

Additionally, the role of the Indochina market must open opportunities and challenges for the Indochina market regarding the conservation and promotion of local identity, including creating unique brands and products to compete in the Indochina market and exchanging cultural learning with neighboring countries.

In addition, there are interesting points in interpreting this research topic.

The challenge lies in harmonizing conservation efforts and developmental activities. It is essential to recognize that preserving a community's unique cultural and historical identity does not inherently clash with the pursuit of economic growth. Instead, these two objectives can complement each other, creating a sustainable framework where the richness of local heritage is celebrated and protected while simultaneously fostering economic opportunities and advancements. Embracing this synergy is crucial for a thriving future that respects both the past and the potential for progress.

Developing added value through local identity involves harnessing a community's unique characteristics and cultural heritage to create distinctive products and services. This process enhances the offerings and generates income, fostering economic growth and sustainability for the community. By emphasizing local identity, communities can cultivate a sense of pride and differentiate their products in the marketplace, resulting in a more prosperous, more vibrant regional economy.

Young people's contributions are vital in fostering a sense of pride in their local identity while actively participating in conservation efforts. They play a crucial role in championing the importance of their

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

community's heritage and natural environment, encouraging others to protect and preserve these valuable resources for future generations.

Establishing a cooperation network involves fostering collaborative efforts among government agencies, private sector businesses, and community organizations to promote conservation initiatives while celebrating local identity. This network aims to leverage the strengths and resources of each sector, encouraging innovative solutions to environmental challenges and enhancing community engagement in the preservation of cultural heritage and natural resources.

In summary, the strategy for conserving and enhancing local identity at the Indochina Market in Mukdahan, recognized as a key tourist destination, encompasses diverse products sourced from local artisans and international vendors. Reserving regional identity is crucial in fostering community development, ensuring the unique cultural heritage is maintained and celebrated.

This comprehensive conservation approach involves active participation from the community, focusing on developing unique products that reflect local traditions and craftsmanship. Furthermore, it promotes cultural tourism, inviting visitors to experience the area's rich history and vibrant culture. Government support is also instrumental in this initiative, providing resources and guidance to ensure sustainability. Ultimately, the creation of added value from local identity contributes to economic growth by generating income for the community and plays a vital role in preserving and celebrating the distinct cultural landscape.

Furthermore, community markets serve as vibrant hubs that embody the essence of local culture and heritage. They reflect the community's way of life, showcasing time-honored traditions, artisanal skills, and the collective wisdom of its people. These markets celebrate the community's identity and offer tourists a chance to immerse themselves in authentic experiences, allowing them to appreciate the rich tapestry of local customs and practices. Visitors can discover unique crafts, taste traditional foods, and engage with friendly vendors, all of which contribute to a deeper understanding and appreciation of the region's cultural landscape.

Moreover, community markets play a vital role in preserving and celebrating local culture. They often host a variety of engaging activities, including community tours that invite visitors to immerse themselves in the rich traditions and lifestyles of the local populace. Through these experiences, participants can learn about the unique customs, crafts, and culinary practices that define the community, fostering a deeper appreciation for its residents' heritage and way of life.

The Indochina Market in Mukdahan is a vibrant hub with diverse offerings, showcasing various products reflecting local culture and traditions. Stalls overflow with a rich selection of household items, delightful food, refreshing beverages, and exquisite local handicrafts, each telling a story of the region's artistic heritage.

One of the unique appeals of the market is its competitive pricing on goods imported from neighboring Laos, often making them more affordable than similar items found in Thailand. This price advantage and the market's lively atmosphere attract tourists and enthusiastic shoppers in large numbers. Cultural tourism thrives in this bustling marketplace, offering visitors genuine insights into the lives and customs of the people from Mukdahan and Laos. Tourists can immerse themselves in various experiences, such as browsing the charming stalls for local treasures, savoring delectable regional delicacies, and enjoying the breathtaking views along the Mekong River, which separates the two nations. In addition to shopping, there are opportunities to explore nearby landmarks, including the serene Mukdahan Temple and the revered Phra That Na Boun, which enrich the journey with spiritual and historical significance. The Indochina Market is not just a shopping destination; it serves as a doorway into the heart and soul of a vibrant cultural tapestry woven from the lives of its residents.

Additionally, safeguarding and celebrating local identity is crucial in crafting unforgettable tourist experiences. Based on the insights shared earlier, this research proposes several strategies to preserve and enhance the unique identity of communities situated along the Mekong River, particularly in their

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774

ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online) https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

management of the Indochina Market in Mukdahan. It highlights how ongoing social and economic transformations significantly influence the cultural practices and lifestyles that define the rich heritage of the Indochina Market area in Mukdahan.

The Indochina Market in Mukdahan is a vibrant hub that welcomes visitors with its warm and inviting atmosphere. As tourists stroll through the bustling stalls, they are greeted by friendly vendors and an impressive variety of products that showcase the region's rich cultural tapestry. This market is a lively shopping destination and a vital center for border trade, playing an essential role in the area's economy. In exploring the factors influencing the proposed identity of the market, recent research highlights several essential social elements. Notably, the economic and social changes within the community are significant, as is the rapid development of tourism. This surge in tourism raises concerns that the unique local culture may be overshadowed. However, a strong sense of community participation emerges as a priority, with residents actively preserving and promoting their regional identity.

The findings underscore the importance of conserving the Indochina Market's unique identity for the community's broader development. By safeguarding this identity, the market generates essential income for local families and fosters a sense of pride among residents in their cultural heritage. Furthermore, such preservation aligns community development efforts with the genuine needs and identities of the local people. Promoting cultural tourism is also a crucial strategy to enhance tourist attractions, creating a distinctive experience that sets Mukdahan apart. By capitalizing on its unique cultural assets (Chantha, 2023), the Indochina Market can thrive, ensuring the community's spirit is celebrated and sustained for generations.

Design in the Area

Developing tourist routes that immerse visitors in local cultures involves more than just sightseeing; it includes authentic experiences such as visiting vibrant ethnic villages and engaging in various traditional customs and practices (Hongsuwan & Sritharet, 2022). To ensure the success of this initiative, it is essential to foster collaboration among public entities, private sectors, and local communities, working hand-in-hand towards sustainable development. Moreover, the Indochina region stands out as a vital hub for cultural tourism, attracting travelers with its rich heritage. By prioritizing preserving cultural identity, we safeguard these unique traditions and create opportunities for income generation and sustainable community development.

Conclusion

This research examines the crucial importance of preserving and honoring the unique cultural identities of the communities along the Mekong River, with a particular focus on the vibrant Indochina Market in Mukdahan Province, Thailand. The study identifies several significant challenges the market faces despite its remarkable potential to become a prominent cultural tourism hotspot. These obstacles arise from ongoing socio-economic transformations affecting the region and a lack of support from governmental organizations and local community stakeholders, which impede the market's growth and development as a lively cultural hub.

In light of the increasing challenges faced by the Mekong border communities, this study puts forth a compelling case for a collaborative framework to engage and unite all vital stakeholders. This includes government agencies, representatives from the private sector, and local community members, each playing a crucial role in fostering a sense of partnership. The proposed inclusive approach seeks to cultivate a cohesive strategy that prioritizes sustainable conservation practices and elevates and protects the region's rich and diverse cultural heritage. By spotlighting the intricate tapestry of cultural traits and traditions that characterize the Mekong border communities, such initiatives can potentially establish a vibrant and recognizable brand for the Indochina Market. This brand will serve as an enticing invitation to visitors eager to immerse themselves in genuine local experiences. As they explore the area, they will be able to appreciate

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

the myriad cultural expressions and deep-rooted traditions that define this enchanting region, ultimately fostering a greater understanding and admiration for its lively heritage.

This research highlights the indispensable importance of embedding identity preservation within the marketing and development frameworks aimed at the Indochina Market. By prioritizing this strategy, the overall visitor experience is significantly enriched, leading to deeper cultural engagement and more meaningful interaction with local traditions. Moreover, this approach not only stimulates local economies by driving sustainable tourism but also empowers surrounding communities, encouraging them to take pride in and actively preserve their unique heritage. The findings of this study make a substantial contribution to the broader discourse surrounding cultural tourism, advocating for sustainable practices that honor and uplift the diverse traditions and identities found in the Mekong border region (Foucault, 2022). The proposed guidelines serve as a valuable resource for local stakeholders, providing a roadmap to establish a model that can be replicated in similar regional markets (Usunier, 2012). This framework seeks to harmonize economic development with cultural conservation, ensuring that growth does not come at the expense of the identities and traditions that make these communities unique. A balanced approach can be achieved through thoughtful implementation of these strategies, fostering economic vitality and cultural integrity in the region.

The Preservation and Promotion of Local Identity at the Indochina Market in Mukdahan Province, Thailand.

The Indochina Market in Mukdahan Province is a pivotal node for commerce and cultural exchange, attracting visitors with its varied retail offerings and the intricate local identities it embodies. This analysis delves into the implications of safeguarding and enhancing the regional identity of Mekong border communities, examining the socio-economic challenges they encounter. Furthermore, it assesses the potential for the market to develop into a sustainable hub for cultural tourism, emphasizing strategies for preservation and promotion that align with broader economic goals.

Significance of Local Identity

The concept of local identity, characterized by distinct cultural practices, traditional artisanal crafts, and communal interactions, plays a crucial role in the Mekong border region (Fuengfuengsakul, 2008). The Indochina Market is a salient representation of this identity, showcasing a diverse array of local handicrafts, One Tambon One Product (OTOP) initiatives, and authentic culinary traditions. These offerings attract tourism and cultivate a strong sense of pride among local communities. However, the forces of globalization pose a significant threat to preserving this identity, underscoring the necessity for stakeholders to proactively engage in initiatives to safeguard local culture and heritage.

Challenges Faced by Local Communities

One critical challenge in preserving local identity is the socio-economic transformation driven by rapid market evolution and tourism expansion (Usunier, 2012). Local artisans find it increasingly difficult to compete with mass-produced merchandise, which often diminishes the visibility and viability of traditional crafts. This predicament is further exacerbated by insufficient support from governmental and regional entities, resulting in a disconnect between the community's actual needs and the tourism strategies implemented.

Moreover, the lack of adequate infrastructure and effective marketing strategies for local products significantly compounds this issue. Without targeted investment and systemic support, the unique cultural attributes that attract tourists risk being diluted or lost. It is evident that a cohesive, stakeholder-inclusive approach—engaging government agencies, private sector actors, and community representatives—is imperative to tackle these challenges and foster sustainable local identity preservation effectively.

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

Collaborative Development Framework

To address the challenges associated with preserving local identity, it is imperative to establish a collaborative development framework that emphasizes community involvement. This framework should facilitate the active participation of local stakeholders, ensuring their perspectives and requirements are integral to the process. Potential initiatives could encompass workshops to enhance artisans' skills in marketing and production methodologies and government-initiated programs designed to elevate regional tourism through cultural events and targeted promotional campaigns.

Such a collaborative approach can foster a sustained focus on positioning the Indochina Market as a cultural nexus. By effectively integrating tourism with local cultural identity, the market can provide visitors with a unique shopping experience and a deep engagement with the narratives and livelihoods of the Mekong border communities.

Towards Sustainable Conservation

The future trajectory of the Indochina Market hinges on the community's proficiency in navigating the intricate dynamics of contemporary tourism, all while preserving its distinctive cultural identity. Achieving this necessitates a unified approach among stakeholders, highlighting the significance of local traditions and artisanal crafts as core elements of the market's appeal. With strategic management, the Indochina Market could emerge as a benchmark for other regional border communities, adeptly balancing tourism-induced economic benefits with the imperatives of sustainable identity preservation.

This analysis highlights the significance of local identity as a cultural asset and a potential economic catalyst for the Mekong River border communities. By strategically prioritizing and promoting this local identity, Mukdahan Province can enhance its position as a competitive tourism destination, enriching the experiences of tourists and residents. The way forward is clear: establishing a collaborative framework that honors and promotes local identity is not only beneficial but essential for the sustainable development of the Indochina Market. This approach will require integrating cultural preservation with economic strategies that leverage local heritage to stimulate growth.

Acknowledgments

This research received crucial support from the Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management at Mahasarakham University in Mahasarakham Province, Thailand.

References

Anderson, B. (2017). Imagined communities: reflections on the origin and spread of Nationalism, Bangkok: Foundation for the Social Sciences and Humanities

 $Textbook\ Project.$

Appadurai, A. (1996). Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization,

Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press.

Banlusan, T. (2020). Politics in the daily life of traders in the Indochinese border market,

Mukdahan Province (2015 - 2019) (Master's thesis). Maha Sarakham University.

Chantha, S. (2023). Agricultural capitalism in Chinese banana plantations in the Mekong

Basin region: Laos and Myanmar, Chiang Mai: Center for China-Southeast Asia Studies,

Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University.

Charoensin-Olarn, C. (2002). The discourse of development: power, knowledge, truth, identity and the other, Bangkok: Viphasa Publishing.

Chotiudompant, S. (2016). Read of urban, city peoples: literary, ways of relationships, and representation of space, Bangkok: Academic Dissemination Project, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University.

Chutitharanon, S. (2014). Nationalism in the Thai textbooks, Bangkok: Matichon Publishing. Chuwichian, P. (2014). Lao Art, Bangkok: Matichon Publishing.

Donald, E. and Weatherbee, D. E. (2013). International relations in Southeast Asia:

The struggle for autonomy, translated by Pongpanit, K., Bangkok: Saengdao Publishing.

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

Eosriwong, N. (2020). Thai nation, Thai city, textbooks and monuments: about culture, state and the form of consciousness, Bangkok: Matichon Publishing.

Fhusai, P. (2008). The Impact of Globalization on Border Community in Greater Mekong

Sub-region (GMS): The Emergence and Response to the Chinese Market in Mueang Houay

Xai, Lao PDR. Journal of Mekong Societies, 4(1), 149-179.

Foucault, M. (2022). Order of discourse = L'ordre du discours, translated by Bunwanno, T., Bangkok: Illuminations Editions.

Fuengfuengsakul, A. (2008). Anthropology of religion: basic concepts and theoretical debates, Chiang Mai: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Chiang Mai University.

Giddens, A. (1999). Runaway world: How globalization is reshaping our lives, London: Profile Books

Profile Books.

Gudeman, S. (2001). The anthropology of economy: Community, market, and culture. Wiley-Blackwell.

Held, D. (Ed.). (2000). A globalizing world? Culture, economics, politics, London: Routledge. Hobsbawm, E. & Ranger, T. (Eds). (2004). The Invention of Tradition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hongsuwan, P. (2017). That Phanom Stupa: Spiritual Space and Invented Traditions in Present-Day Northeastern Thailand, Journal of Mekong Societies, 13(3), 19-39.

https://doi.10.14456/jms.2017.23

Hongsuwan, P. (2018). Ecotourism development project, history, rituals, beliefs, way of life of the Mekong River basin communities, Loei: Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (Public Organization).

Hongsuwan, P. (2019). Looking at folklore, social perspective, principles and guidelines for studying folklore, Khon Kaen: Khlang Nana Wittaya.

Hongsuwan P. and Sritharet, P. (2022). Ethnicity of Tai Dam and creative tourism In Chiang Khan District, Loei Province, Thailand. Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences, 43(2), 433-440. https://www.doi.org/10.34044/j.kjss.2022.43.2.22

Kamput, K. (2016). Genealogical Discourse within the Transition of the Mekong River Commission: Development of Underdevelopment and Developing Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods. Journal of Mekong Societies, 12(3), 131-166.

https://www.doi: 10.14456/jms.2016.28

Na Thalang, S. (Ed.). (2017). Creative traditions in contemporary Thai society, Bangkok: Sirindhorn Anthropology Center (Public Organization).

Pakdeephasuk, S. (2005). In Inmuen, D. (Ed.). Songs, music, puzzles, woven cloth: wisdom in playing and craftsmanship, Bangkok: Sirindhorn Anthropology Center (Public Organization).

Praphan, K. (Ed.). (2022). Regionalism and modern localism in a borderless world, Bangkok: Siam.

Reid, D. G. (2003). Tourism, globalization, and development, London: Pluto Press.

Robertson, R. (1996). Globalization: social theory and global culture, London: SAGE.

Royal Institute. (2013). Dictionary of Political Science Terms Royal Institute edition, Bangkok:

Royal Institute.

Saisingh, S. (2023). Chedi in Thailand: Form, Development, and Power of Faith, Bangkok:

Meung boran.

Sangkhamanee, J. (2006). Border riverscape: negotiating space and identity construction

of the long-distance river traders under the more significant Mekong subregional trade regime, Master thesis in Sustainable Development, Graduate School,

Chiang Mai University.

Santasombat, Y. and the others. (2009). River of Life: Ecosystem Change and Its Impact

On biodiversity and local wisdom in the Mekong subregion, Chiang Mai:

Faculty of Social Sciences Chiang Mai University.

Siamrath Online. (2023). Bueng Kan province organizes the 23rd Thai-Lao-Vietnam

Traditional long-boat races for the Royal Cup. Retrieved June 7, 2024,

from https://https://siamrath.co.th/n/474333

Silpakit, P. (2022). Graphic design to communicate identities for cultural ecology in

handicrafts to promote cultural tourism (Ph.D. thesis, Chulalongkorn University).

Singhthong, Y. (1996). Tourists' attitudes towards products in the Indochina market, Mukdahan

Province (Master's thesis, Thai Studies Program, Maha Sarakham University).

Söderbaum, F. (2013). Rethinking Regions and Regionalism. Georgetown Journal of international affairs, 14(2), 9-18.

Sripana, T., et al. (1992). Thai-Indochina Trade. Institute of Asian Studies,

Chulalongkorn University.

Stearn, D. (2020). Slices of Thai History: From the Curious & controversial to the Heroic

& hardy, Bangkok: White Lotus Co Ltd.

Takhonram, P. (2001). Guidelines for tourism administration and management by local communities: A Donwai Water Front Market case study, Nakhon Pathom Province (Master's thesis, Chulalongkorn University).

Journal of Ecohumanism

Volume: 3, No: 8, pp. 11761 – 11774 ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)

https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5776

Usunier, J.-C. (2012). Marketing across cultures. Pearson.

Wanliphodom, S. (2013). Introduction, pp. 9–19. In Songsiri, W. (ed.). (2013). Ecological

Culture in change. Bangkok: Lek-Prapai Foundation.

Williams, R. (1976). Keywords: A vocabulary of culture and society, London: Fontana.

Worawut, P. (2005). Analysis of values and roles of floating markets as community learning resources: A case study of Damnoensaduak floating markets in Ratchaburi

(Master's thesis, Chulalongkorn University, Department of Development Studies).