

## ABSTRACT

The study of “Foreign Culture” the changes in dynamics to the social and cultural aspects of the communities, Koh Samui and Koh Phangan district Suratthani province aimed to study 1) the communities context, dynamics and social and cultural changings 2) the influence of foreign culture to the social and cultural changes and 3) the effects, obstacles and opportunities to the cultural capital change including the way to protect them.

For communities' context, Koh Samui and Koh Phangan located in Aow Thai Sea. Koh Samui had 252 square kilometers and Koh Phangan had 170 square kilometers. The global landscapes of the islands were mountainous. The outer spaces were inlands, plains and low plains continuously. There were sand and dune scattered around the islands. The climates were tropical storm due to the sea wind. The important sources were the land, water, the forest, wind animals, marine animals, sea and tourist places. There were infrastructures for people there. People were mostly Buddhist, Chinese Thai, Muslim and Foreigners. On the economy were agricultures, small industrials and tourism. The well-known cultures in Koh Samui were Buffalos Fighting and Lullaby. Koh Phangan was Chak Pha Sea Festival. The history of Koh Samui and Koh Phangan had not clear picture of when it was took place but in the region of King Rama V had the evidence that Koh Samui was governed by Nakonsithammarat Kingdom and Phangan was governed by Chaiya. Later in 2440 B.E. there was a renewal of local government Koh Samui and Koh Phangan was place together to Koh Samui District and governed by Chaiya. After 2513 B.E. Koh Phangan was separated from Koh Samui District to King Amhoe and became Amphoe in 2520 B.E. After the development of the country with the national development plan from 2504 B.E. later on about five decades Koh Samui and Koh Phangan cultural contexts were effected and changed many ways like geography, social culture and economy which were effected to people way of life in wide range.

For dynamics and social and cultural changes, in the past people in Koh Samui and Koh Phangan were helping each other's between the both islands and people with

nature. The cultural change depended on the natural system and changed a bit due to the cultural learning of people in the past which depended on the religion and family. The way of learning depended on the way of life and religion. The traditional of work had both personal and group works. The methods of producing and using products were produce for using it and using thing that was made. The amount of production was depended on four factors and the family ability. After the fourth national development plan (2504 B.E.) there was an expansion of the economy and infrastructures made transportation better than in the past. Many foreigners needed to stay far away from clouded life on Phuket Island. They turned to Koh Samui and Koh Phangan. People there changed their way of life to make money from foreigners by doing simple tourist activities like making a hut for rent at the beach. After 2530 B.E. tourism there grown up fast, governor provided modern utilities and infrastructures. This increased business foreigners came to do their business. So far Koh Samui became as same as Phuket and Patthaya.

In the part of foreign cultures played the role to the social and cultural changes were the culture and people learning process like educations, languages, using technology in the career and the new careers. The culture of working was foreign business influence in the working area, foreigner's areas, business commission and using western way of management in tourist business. The culture of producing and using products were food producing and eating, dress, place for living, medicine and utilities.

For the part of effects, obstacle and opportunity to cultural capital changes had both positive and negative parts. The positive parts were international language education development, technology developments, communication, career development to make profit for the communities and utilities development. The negative parts were the education system, the decay of natural resources and the decay of social and culture. The methods to make protection for the two islands were 6 ways as follow 1) study, find out and research the rural culture 2) promote to add value and save cultural identities 3) make cultural IT system 4) provide place for cultural activities 5) support the cultural organizations for their competency and 6) make a long cultural strategy.