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## IMPACT OF TOURISM ON TRIBAL CULTURE WITH REFERENCE TO SOCIAL, ECONOMICAL AND ENVIRONMENT

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### Abstract

Tourism has brought positive impacts on social, economic and environmental on tribal culture. Therefore, indigenous peoples are not only satisfied the current tourism development, but have also agreed to support more development in the future, unless it were to bring a negative environmental impact on the tribes. To reduce waste, traffic congestion and noise problems, the government and the tribes should plan travel routes, create visitor parking at tribal locations, please tourists can walk mining tourism and setup environmentally-friendly areas for trash and trash removal. In addition, the government should promote tourist visits to the indigenous tribes, express attitudes respecting and protecting the environment and allow tribes to incorporate sustainable development into tourism. This study shows that tribal indigenous peoples hold positive attitudes toward the development of tourism, even though tourism has brought positive impacts on social, economic and environmental development and only the tribe has achieved success in the tourist trade.

**Keywords:** Tourism Impact, Tribal Culture, Social; Economical, Environment.

### Introduction

Tourism in India is important for the country's social, economical and environment aspects, which are growing rapidly. India is a mosaic of multicultural experiences. With a rich heritage and myriad attractions, the country is among the most popular tourist destinations in the world. Travel and tourism is the largest service industry in India. It provides heritage, cultural, medical, business and sports tourism. Tourism provides monetary incentives for the development of many local crafts and culture, thus it has an effect on the income of the local artisans and artists. Tourism also helps to preserve, retain and enrich our cultural heritages. Besides, tourism will open new vistas for multi-socio cultural activities. There is a deep influence of tourists and tourism on host country. Tourism of India is a travel company that provides comprehensive tour packages, travel guide information to help you plan a holiday trip in India.

Tourism is a cultural phenomenon, which impact both on cultures and society, and is shaped by cultures and society with reference to social, economical and environmental. If culture-based tourism is enhanced and promoted, it has the potential to influence people's livelihoods through the income generated from employment, environment development through infrastructure development, and culture will be developed through social changes (Pratheep, 2017)<sup>1</sup>. The purpose of this study is to analyze how these indigenous peoples perceive the impact of tourism and their attitudes regarding its development. It is hoped that the results here will provide a reference for governmental and tribal tourism development.

### Literature review

The tourism impact architecture proposed by Faulkner and Tidswell (1997)<sup>2</sup> pointed out that the negative impacts of tourism will appear at a tourist destination in the mature stage of tourism development, where there are a high proportion of tourists, and that emphasis should be placed on international tourism during the peak season. Since tourism development will bring positive and negative impacts on a tourist area, whether residents support the tourism will highlight its importance. Whether in the development of the local tourism industry or in the formulation of a governmental tourism policy (Perdue, et al., 1999)<sup>3</sup>, the influence of sustainable development on the community is the most important factor when determining tourism impact (Andreck and Nyaupane, 2011)<sup>4</sup>. Tourism impact can be divided into three main categories: social, economical and environmental (Lankford and Howard, 1994)<sup>5</sup>.

### Socio-cultural impact

The most important signs of negative social impact include: the gradual disappearance of traditional cultures, the lack of cultural authenticity (Huang, 2015)<sup>6</sup> devolution, conflicts produced by interactions between tribe members, tribe members turning to utilitarian attitudes and shifting from their traditional values, the commercialization of traditional products and rituals, the disturbance of daily life by outsiders, the lack of respect for indigenous culture by outsiders and the production of low-quality, counterfeit or non-local cultural products. Social and cultural impacts of tourism are the ways in which tourism is contributing to changes in value systems, individual behaviour, family relationships, collective life styles, moral conduct, creative e expressions, traditional ceremonies and community



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organization. In other words, they are the effects on the people of host communities of their direct and indirect associations with tourists (Abraham & Ady, 1986)<sup>7</sup>.

### Economic impact

For positive economic impact, the most important factors are: increased employment opportunities (Andereck, et al., 2005)<sup>8</sup>, increased resident income (Brougham and Butler, 1981)<sup>9</sup>, increased tribal income (Upchurch and Teivane, 2000)<sup>10</sup>, enhanced material welfare, higher living standards, increased sale of local agricultural products, outside investment and improved public facilities and services (Dyer, Aberdeen and Schuler, 2003)<sup>11</sup>. The most important signs of negative economic impact include: income inequality, widening of the gap between the rich and the poor (Mathieson and Wall, 1982)<sup>12</sup>, residents borrowing money to invest (liabilities), resources used in conflict with traditional production activities, loss of land ownership, indigenous people serving as laborers and tourists being unable to pick up crops (Cole S., 2007)<sup>13</sup>.

### Environmental impact

For positive environmental impact, the most important factors are: protection of wildlife habitats of the most important species (Kunasekaran, et al., 2013)<sup>14</sup> increased environmental awareness (McIntosh and Ryan, 2007)<sup>15</sup>, protection of the environment and natural resources, beautification and improvement in tribal appearance (Chang, et al., 2013)<sup>16</sup> and improvements in tribal access to outside traffic. The most important signs of negative environmental impact include: increased noise levels, community overcrowding, traffic congestion, environmental pollution, increased garbage, destruction of natural resources and improper community (tribal) development.

### Statement of the problem

Tourism is not exclusively an economic phenomenon, it also involves social, economical and environmental aspects. It is therefore, important to realize that any assessment of tourism impacts should not only be concerned with the tangible economic effects such as revenue and foreign exchange earnings, but also with non-economic and intangible effects, such as social and cultural ones. According to the above literature, when indigenous peoples feel that tourism development has a positive impact, they will be more supportive of tourism. However, when they feel negative impacts, their support for tourism will be reduced. Therefore, the present research paper has been considered to investigate the impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference to social, economical and environment with the following objectives.

### Objectives

1. To study the impact of tourism on social aspects of tribes with reference to their culture.
2. To study the impact of tourism on economical aspects of tribes with reference to their culture.
3. To study the impact of tourism on environmental aspects of tribes with reference to their culture.

### Methodology

This study focused on Aruku Valley in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh state, which is a famous tourism spot located in tribal area. Subjects were tribe households over the age group of 20 to 50 years. According to Statistics Handbook of Visakhapatnam district-2020, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the tribal households of this Aruku Valley covered with population of 56,674 and subject to 12,407 households. So, this study has taken purposive sampling method where it considered 200 samples of respondents conduct its questionnaire survey. In total, 200 schedules were used and collected including 95 from the Kondadora, 58 from the Valmiki tribe and 47 from the Bagatha tribe.

### Questionnaire

The study questionnaire was divided into four parts. First, the tribal tourism impact perceptive scale consisted of 19 questions, which primarily sought to understand perceptions on what impacts of tourism had been experienced by the tribes. The first part of questionnaire with 7 statements mainly referred to relevant research on the impact of tribal tourism on social aspects. Second part, the tourism development support attitude scale consisted of 7 statements, which primarily sought to understand feelings on the current situation of tourism development, tribal satisfaction as well as attitudes toward future tourism development with reference to economical aspects. The third part of the questionnaire consists with 5 statements mainly referred to relevant research on impact of tourism on environmental impact support from tourism development. These three scales were measured by the Likert five-point scale. The responses—“strongly agree,” “agree,” “ordinary,” “disagree,” and “strongly disagree,”—received scores of 1 to 5, respectively. Fourth part of the questionnaire included the demographic variables like gender, marital status, age, education level, income and occupation.



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Data Analysis

In this study, the 200 effective questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS software for statistical analysis. The following steps were undertaken: 1. Descriptive statistical methods of frequency distribution and percentage were used, including analysis of gender, marital status, age, education level, income and occupation. Household perceptions on the impact of tourism on social, economical and environmental of tribal households have been analysed by frequency, percentage, rank analysis and ANOVA test had been adopted for distinguish the difference among various demographic groups.

Data analysis

Table-1: The Effective Sample Characteristics Analysis

Table with 5 columns: SL.No., Variables, Groups, Frequency, Percentage. Rows include Gender, Marital Status, Age-group, Education, Occupation, and Monthly income.

The 256 effective questionnaires included 96 male respondents (48.0%) and 104 female respondents (52.0%). There were 114 married respondents (57.0%) and 86 unmarried respondents (43.0%). In terms of age, 64 respondents (32.0%) were between 21-30 years old and 136 were above 30 years age group (68.0%). The highest percentage of respondents (58.0%) completed high school and the rest 42.0 percent studied above secondary. Employee occupations were reported by 88 respondents (44.0%) and the remaining 56.0 percent are unemployed. In terms of personal monthly income, 120 respondents (60.0%) had a monthly income equal to or below Rs.10,000, and the remaining 80 are earning above Rs.10,000/- per month (40.0%).

Analysis of Tourism Impact and Attitudes of tribal households

Table-2: Impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference to social, economical and environmental aspects

Table with 8 columns: S. No, Items, SD, D, N, A, SA, Total. Rows include Social Impact items like 'Identify and proud of self-culture' and Economic impact items.



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1	Increase in employment opportunities	17 (8.5)	29 (14.5)	39 (19.5)	50 (25.0)	65 (32.5)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
2	Increase in residents' income	21 (10.5)	26 (13.0)	34 (17.0)	48 (24.0)	71 (35.5)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
3	Increase the income and tax of the tribal economy	18 (9.0)	23 (11.5)	40 (20.0)	48 (24.0)	71 (35.5)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
4	Attract outside investment	19 (9.5)	22 (11.0)	33 (16.5)	43 (21.5)	83 (41.5)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
5	The increase of local agricultural products sales	11 (5.5)	12 (6.0)	35 (17.5)	62 (31.0)	80 (40.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
6	Improving living conditions	17 (8.5)	18 (9.0)	39 (19.5)	46 (23.0)	80 (40.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
7	Standard of living promotion	6 (3.10)	40 (20.0)	42 (21.0)	50 (25.0)	62 (31.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
<b>Environmental Impact</b>							
1	Species of wildlife habitats are protected	15 (7.5)	28 (14.0)	44 (22.0)	51 (25.5)	62 (31.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
2	Increasing awareness of the environment	26 (13.0)	29 (14.5)	37 (18.5)	49 (24.5)	59 (29.5)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
3	Under the protection of the environment and natural resources	17 (8.5)	18 (9.0)	24 (12.0)	54 (27.0)	87 (43.5)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
4	The appearance of the tribe was beautified and improved	15 (7.5)	25 (12.5)	45 (22.5)	45 (22.5)	70 (35.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
5	Improvement of public facilities and services	23 (11.5)	28 (14.0)	42 (21.0)	53 (26.5)	54 (27.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>

The Table-2 represents the perceptions of tribal households about the impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference to social, economical and environmental aspects. According to the data it shows that 25.5 percent strongly agreed, 24.0 percent agreed, 19.5 percent neutral about their identification and proud of self-culture with tourism. Whereas, with reference to continuation and preservation of culture, 33.5 percent strongly agreed, 26.0 percent agreed and 18.0 percent found neutral. It is noticed from the data that 27.0 percent strongly agreed followed by 26.0 percent agreed and 21.0 percent neutral for increase of understanding among different cultures with tourism in their area.

It is noticed that out of total respondents of 41.5 percent are strongly agreed to let outsiders know aboriginal culture, 25.0 percent are agreed and 17.5 are neutral. The data reveals that 39.5 percent are strongly agreed to increase tribal popularity, followed by 22.0 percent are agreed, 15.5 percent of respondents are neutral to increasing tribal popularity. It is found that the respondents of community interaction more closely, 34.5 percent are strongly agreed, 34.5 percent are agreed and 14.0 percent are neutral. The data shows that 37.5 percent are strongly agreed to the statement 'Tribe people can work together', 20.5 percent are agreed and 19.0 percent are neutral to the statement.

Regarding to the statement 'increase in employment opportunities', 32.5 percent are strongly agreed, 25.0 percent are agreed, 19.5 percent are neutral. From the data 'increase in resident's income' 35.5 percent of the respondents strongly agreed, 24.0 percent agreed and 17.0 percent of respondents neutral. The data reveals that 35.5 percent strongly agreed to increase the income and tax of the tribal economy, followed by 24.0 percent is agreed and 20.0 percent is neutral. According to the statement 'Attract outside investment', 41.5 percent strongly agreed, 21.5 percent are agreed and 16.5 percent are neutral. It is noticed that 40.0 percent are strongly agreed to the statement 'The increase of local agricultural products sales', followed by 31.0 percent are agreed and 17.5 percent are neutral to the statement. It is found that the respondents of 'Improving living conditions', 40.0 percent are strongly agreed, 23.0 percent are agreed and 19.5 percent are neutral. Regarding to the statement 'Standard of living promotion', 31.0 percent are strongly agreed, followed by 25.0 percent are agreed and 21.0 percent are neutral to the statement.

Out of total respondents of species of wildlife habitats are protected, 31.0 percent are strongly agreed, 25.5 percent agreed and 22.0 percent are neutral. The data reveals that 29.5 percent strongly agreed to increase the awareness of the environment, followed by 24.5 percent are agreed and 18.5 percent are neutral. According to the statement 'Under the protection of the environment and natural



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resources', 43.5 percent strongly agreed, 27.0 percent are agreed and 12.0 percent are neutral. It is noticed that 35.0 percent are strongly agreed to the statement 'The appearance of the tribe was beautified and improved', followed by 22.5 percent are agreed and neutral to the statement respectively. Regarding to the statement 'Improvement of public facilities and services', 27.0 percent are strongly agreed, followed by 26.5 percent are agreed and 21.0 percent are neutral to the statement.

**Table-3: Impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference to social aspect**

S. No	Items	SD	D	N	A	SA	Total	
	<b>Scale Value (SV)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
1	Identify and proud of self-culture	28 (14.0)	34 (17.0)	39 (19.5)	48 (24.0)	51 (25.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	28	68	117	192	255	<b>660-VII</b>	
2	The continuation and preservation of culture	16 (8.0)	29 (14.5)	36 (18.0)	52 (26.0)	67 (33.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	16	58	108	208	335	<b>725-V</b>	
3	Increase the understanding of different cultures	25 (12.5)	27 (13.5)	42 (21.0)	52 (26.0)	54 (27.0)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	25	54	126	208	270	<b>683-VI</b>	
4	Let outsiders know Aboriginal Culture	15 (7.5)	17 (8.5)	35 (17.5)	50 (25.0)	83 (41.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	15	34	105	200	415	<b>769-I</b>	
5	Increasing tribal popularity	18 (9.0)	28 (14.0)	31 (15.5)	44 (22.0)	79 (39.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	18	56	93	176	395	<b>738-III</b>	
6	Community interaction more closely	14 (7.0)	20 (10.0)	28 (14.0)	69 (34.5)	69 (34.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	14	40	84	276	345	<b>759-II</b>	
7	Tribe people can work together	14 (7.0)	34 (17.0)	38 (19.0)	41 (20.5)	75 (37.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	14	68	114	164	375	<b>735-IV</b>	
	<b>Total score for</b>						<b>5069</b>	
	Maximum Possible Score	5 (Maximum score points) 500 (number of respondents) X 9 (number of statements)						<b>7000</b>
	Percentage of score of	Total score for general working condition display/Maximum Possible Score X 100						<b>72.4</b>
	<b>Average</b>							<b>724</b>

The data reveals that perceptive score analysis of respondents on perceptions of Impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference Social aspects is shown in the Table-3. It is observed the data there are seven statements and each one is secured a score on the basis of perceptions of the respondents. Among the total respondents that first rank is given to the two statements are 'Let outsiders know Aboriginal Culture', with a scale value of 769. It is noticed from the data that second rank has been given to the statement in which 'Community interaction more closely', with a scale value of 759. It is observed that third rank is given to the statement in which 'Increasing tribal popularity', with a scale value of 738, and fourth rank is given to statement 'Tribe people can work together', which is carrying scale value of 735. The data reveals that fifth rank has been given to the statement in which 'The continuation and preservation of culture', with a scale value of 725, sixth rank is given to 'Increase the understanding of different cultures', with a scale value of 683 and the seventh rank is given to statement 'Identify and proud of self-culture', with a scale value of 660.

As per the data that scores of the sixth statements the total score obtained was 5069 and the average score is 724. Hence, the statements are separated by more positive and less positive statements according to their individual scores.

Hence, the data reveals that as many as 84.0 percent of the tribal households felt outsiders could know about aboriginal culture of tribal with tourism. It is also observed that 83.0 percent felt community interaction more closely with tribal culture. Moreover, 77.0



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percent opined increasing tribal popularity and tribal people could work together with tourism and development. Hence, 77.5 percent tribal households opined that the continuation and preservation of culture is needed for social impact.

On the other hand, 74.0 percent expressed that the impact of tourism will increase the understanding of different cultures and 69.0 percent opined tourism identifies the tribal culture and tribal are proud of their self-culture.

Table-4: Impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference to economical aspect

S. No	Items	SD	D	N	A	SA	Total	
	<b>Scale Value (SV)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
1	Increase in employment opportunities	17 (8.5)	29 (14.5)	39 (19.5)	50 (25.0)	65 (32.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	17	58	117	200	325	<b>717-VI</b>	
2	Increase in residents' income	21 (10.5)	26 (13.0)	34 (17.0)	48 (24.0)	71 (35.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	21	52	102	192	355	<b>722-V</b>	
3	Increase the income and tax of the tribal economy	18 (9.0)	23 (11.5)	40 (20.0)	48 (24.0)	71 (35.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	18	46	120	192	355	<b>731-IV</b>	
4	Attract outside investment	19 (9.5)	22 (11.0)	33 (16.5)	43 (21.5)	83 (41.5)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	19	44	99	172	415	<b>749-III</b>	
5	The increase of local agricultural products sales	11 (5.5)	12 (6.0)	35 (17.5)	62 (31.0)	80 (40.0)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	11	24	105	248	400	<b>788-I</b>	
6	Improving living conditions	17 (8.5)	18 (9.0)	39 (19.5)	46 (23.0)	80 (40.0)	<b>200 (100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	17	36	117	184	400	<b>754-II</b>	
	Total score for						<b>4461</b>	
	Maximum Possible Score	5 (Maximum score points) 500 (number of respondents) X 9 (number of statements)						<b>6000</b>
	Percentage of score of	Total score for general working condition display/Maximum Possible Score X 100						<b>74.4</b>
	Average							<b>744</b>

The Table-4 represents the perceptive score analysis of respondents on perceptions of Impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference Economic aspects there are seven statements and each one is carrying a score on the basis of perceptions of the respondents. It is noticed from the data that 1<sup>st</sup> rank is given to the statement in which “The increase of local agricultural products sales”, with a scale value of 788. It is found that out of total respondents that 2<sup>nd</sup> rank is given to the statement in which “Improving living conditions”, with a scale value of 754, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> rank is given to “Attract outside investment”, with a scale value of 749. Concerning to the data that 4<sup>th</sup> rank is given to the statement that “Increase the income and tax of the tribal economy”, which is carrying a scale value of 731, and the 5<sup>th</sup> rank has been given to “Increase in residents' income”, with a scale value of 722. It shows that above table data that 6<sup>th</sup> rank is given to the statement in which “Increase in employment opportunities”, with a scale value of 717.

According to the scores of the seven statements the total score obtained was 4461 and the average score is 744. Hence, the statements are separated by more positive and less positive statements according to their individual scores.

Hence, the analysis indicates that 88.5 percent tribal households felt that the increase of local agricultural products sales will be happened with tourism. It is also observed that 82.5 percent opined improving of living conditions will be possible with tourism. The data also indicate 79.5 percent tribal households expressed that attract outside investment will be done with tourism.



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On the other hand, it is observed that 79.5 percent tribal households opined income and tax of the tribal economy will be increase with tourism, whereas, 76.5 percent felt residents' income levels will be increased with tourism. It is also observed from the data that 77.0 percent tribal households felt employment opportunities will be increased with tourism and development.

Table-5: Impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference to environmental aspect

S. No	Items	SD	D	N	A	SA	Total	
	<b>Scale Value (SV)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
1	Species of wildlife habitats are protected	15 (7.5)	28 (14.0)	44 (22.0)	51 (25.5)	62 (31.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	15	56	132	204	310	<b>717-III</b>	
2	Increasing awareness of the environment	26 (13.0)	29 (14.5)	37 (18.5)	49 (24.5)	59 (29.5)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	26	58	111	196	295	<b>686-V</b>	
3	Under the protection of the environment and natural resources	17 (8.5)	18 (9.0)	24 (12.0)	54 (27.0)	87 (43.5)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	17	36	72	216	435	<b>776-I</b>	
4	The appearance of the tribe was beautified and improved	15 (7.5)	25 (12.5)	45 (22.5)	45 (22.5)	70 (35.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	15	50	135	180	350	<b>730-II</b>	
5	Improvement of public facilities and services	23 (11.5)	28 (14.0)	42 (21.0)	53 (26.5)	54 (27.0)	<b>200</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	
	<b>Frequency x Scale Value</b>	23	56	126	212	270	<b>687-IV</b>	
	Total score for						<b>3596</b>	
	Maximum Possible Score	5 (Maximum score points) 500 (number of respondents) X 9 (number of statements)						<b>5000</b>
	Percentage of score of	Total score for general working condition display/Maximum Possible Score X 100						<b>71.9</b>
	Average						<b>719</b>	

According to the Table-4 shows that the perceptual score analysis of respondents in their perceptions of give Impact of tourism on tribal culture with reference environmental aspects are visit there are five statements and each one is carrying a score on the basis of perceptions of the respondents. Based on the perceptual score the ranks have been generated and the rank order analysis has been discussed in the following.

From this above table data, it can be understood that the first rank is given to the statement “Under the protection of the environment and natural resources”, with a scale value of 776. It is observed that second rank has been given to the statement “The appearance of the tribe was beautified and improved”, which is secured a scale value of 730. The data reveals that third rank is given to the statement “Species of wildlife habitats are protected”, with a scale value of 717, and the fourth rank is given to “Improvement of public facilities and services.”, which is carrying a scale value of 687 and the fifth rank is given to “Increasing awareness of the environment”, with scale value of 686.

According to the scores of the four statements the total score obtained was 3596 and the average score is 719. Hence, the statements are separated by more positive and less positive statements according to their individual scores.

The above analysis shows that 82.5 percent of the tribal households opined tourism impact on under the protection of the environment and natural resources. Whereas, 80.0 percent felt that the impact of tourism leads to appearance of the tribals beautified and improved.

Moreover, 78.5 percent tribal households agreed that species of wildlife habitats are protected and 74.5 percent felt improvement of public facilities and services will be possible with tourism. Thus, 72.5 percent of the tribal households opined tourism impact more on increasing awareness of the environment among the tribals.



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## Discussion

The results of the analysis show negative environmental impacts as the most common responses regarding tourism development in tribal areas. Increased garbage was the most frequent response, followed by increased noise, environmental pollution, traffic congestion, and tourists not being allowed to collect crops. The results of research on related tribes are the same; obviously, when large groups of tourists visit a tribe, the aforementioned negative environmental problems will result. Although tourists have brought negative environmental impacts to tribes, indigenous peoples are still supportive of tourism development. They also hope for more development. The main reason is the relationship between the development of tourism, “increased sales of local agricultural products” and “increasing employment opportunities.” The results of this study also confirmed that tourism can help increase the income of residents and tribes and improve the economic conditions of residents, who would, therefore, support local tourism development. Regarding relationships between variables, the analysis found that positive economic impact and positive social impact have a positive effect on attitudes about tourism development. This shows that when tourism development can bring positive benefits to tribal and indigenous peoples, their support for tourism development will be higher. This finding is the same as in previous tourism research. However, this study also found that indigenous peoples believe that tourism development has brought negative economic impacts, which lead to opposition to tourism development. Reasons include: the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor, the need for residents to borrow money to invest (liabilities), resources being used in conflict with traditional production activities, loss of land ownership, indigenous people serving as laborers, and tourists being unable to pick up crop resources. These indigenous peoples do not want tourists to visit their tribes and influence their lives. Therefore, based on the above results, it is also known that not all indigenous people support the development of tourism in their tribe, even when the positive impacts are greater than the negative ones.

## Conclusion

Overall, tourism has brought positive impacts on social, economic and environmental on tribal culture. Therefore, indigenous peoples are not only satisfied the current tourism development, but have also agreed to support more development in the future, unless it were to bring a negative environmental impact on the tribes. To reduce waste, traffic congestion and noise problems, the government and the tribes should plan travel routes, create visitor parking at tribal locations, please tourists can walk mining tourism and setup environmentally-friendly areas for trash and trash removal. In addition, the government should promote tourist visits to the indigenous tribes, express attitudes respecting and protecting the environment and allow tribes to incorporate sustainable development into tourism.

This study shows that tribal indigenous peoples hold positive attitudes toward the development of tourism, even though tourism has brought positive impacts on social, economical and environmental development and only the tribe has achieved success in the tourist trade. The researchers suggest that every tribe should rethink and investigate their tourism resources. How can the tribes integrate tourism resources between them to complement what each tribe has to offer for tourism development? The tribes can provide many products for tourism development, but they still need tribal leadership to reintegrate, with the help of the government, to maintain the long-term development of tribal tourism.

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