



EXPLORING THE IMPACT ECO-TOURISM AMONG THE ETHNIC GROUPS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the condition of ethnic people of Chittagong Hill Tracts on the business of eco-tourism affects the lifestyle of the ethnic people of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). This study tried to find the scenario through a qualitative study with 50 respondents in Bandarban Sadar Upazila of CHT. The rise of ecotourism coincides with the meeting the requirements of current tourists and host regions, we must also conserve and enhance chances for the future. It is the case envisioned as leading to the management of all natural resources in such a way that economic, social, and environmental objectives are met. Among the districts of CHT, Bandarban Sadar has faced the most of tourism development and this study shows how the tourism is affecting their life. Ecotourism is promoted throughout the country. But the study shows that the true sense of eco-tourism is not being applied in the area. The ethnic people of CHT are not getting the true benefit of the development. This paper aims to explore whether the ethnic people are getting the true benefit of this development and getting social justice or not.

Keywords: Ethnicity, Eco-tourism, CHT

1. Introduction

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Tourism is a global industry. Numerous economic variables are linked with tourism. Many countries rely on tourism. The natural beauty of a country often dictates the fate of its tourism business. Tourism may provide employment for thousands of people in places like the Maldives, the British Virgin Islands, and Indonesia. Despite its tiny size, Bangladesh has many attractive sites to visit. The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) are particularly beautiful. Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Lusai, Mong, Mro and other hill tribes inhabit the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). An annual pilgrimage to Chittagong Hill Tracts for its natural beauty and tribal celebrations.

CHT has recently seen considerable tourism development. Many individuals in CHT now rely on tourism for their livelihood. The rise in CHT helps the ethnic people's socio-economic situation, but only in theory. Social justice is not equal for all ethnicities. Achieving social justice means that everyone should have equal economic, political and social rights and opportunities. These projects are designed to help ethnic groups that are economically and socially disadvantaged. Inequitable development in the hill areas contributes to the insurgency. Responsible travel to natural areas, environmental conservation, and local community development are hallmarks of eco-tourism.

Unlike economic development, ethnic peoples (EP) development focuses on people's well-being and health rather than material wealth. To meet basic requirements including food, clothing, and shelter, as well as live in harmony with society and nature, according to the Asian Development Bank's research (ADB 2002, p. 30). To the modern state, progress is unbridled economic growth. The relationship E.s have with their ancestral lands is one way they differ from non-Eps. The land is a vital component of their social, political, and economic survival (Hughes 2000, p. 8). In short, the land is vital to their identity and culture. (Chakma)

To protect their lands, EPs cannot consent to any development. To understand tourist development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, one must first recognize that the EPs' development needs are intricately related to their Lands. The development technique requires a broader vision of development than economic growth. It can't represent or address their developmental issues, but it can exasperate.

This study looks at the impact of tourism on the Chittagong Hill Tracts' ethnic groupings. This study will investigate the causes of tourism growth. Instead of focusing on tourists, the hill tracts might focus on agriculture growth. Before tourism, the ethnic people lived in communal living. Recently, more resorts are being built nearby. Designed around their living areas. Events impact their lives. Construction of resorts, roads, tourist attractions, etc. forces people to leave. They should have equal rights and opportunities as Bangladeshis. The development projects are supposed to enhance their socio-economic situation, however most ethnic hill people do not benefit from them. This study will examine the impact of tourism on Chittagong Hill Tracts ethnic groups.

2. Research Objectives

This study focuses on the following objectives:

Broad Objective

- To explore the perception of eco-tourism among ethnic minorities on the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Specific Objectives

- To explore how the tourism business is affecting their socio-economic condition
- To explore why only the tourism development projects are getting much emphasis rather than developing other infrastructures
- To analyze the perception of the people of the ethnic community regarding the tourism development projects

3. Research Questions

The following questions will be addressed in the thesis based on the research problem of this study and the goals:

- What is the perception of tourism development among ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts?
- Why is tourism development getting more emphasis than other aspects in the Chittagong Hill Tracts?
- How is the tourism business affecting the ethnic people of CHT?

4. Statement of the Research Problem

In contrast to economic development, ethnic peoples (EP) development prioritizes the well-being and health of individuals over financial prosperity. To meet basic needs such as food, clothes, and shelter, as well as to live in peace with society and nature, according to study conducted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB 2002, p. 30). To the modern state, development is synonymous with unchecked economic expansion. One way in which E.s vary from non-Eps is in their bond with their ancestral places. Their social, political, and economic survival are inextricably linked to the land. In short, their identity and culture are inextricably linked to the land.

EPs are prohibited from consenting to any development in order to conserve their lands. To comprehend tourist development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, one must first appreciate how inextricably linked the EPs' development demands are to their Lands. The technique of development necessitates a larger view of development than economic progress. It is incapable of representing or resolving their developmental concerns, but it can exasperate them.

This study examines the impact of tourism on the ethnic groups of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. This study will look into the factors that contribute to tourism growth. Rather than focusing on tourism, the hill tracts may concentrate on agriculture development. Prior to tourism, ethnic groups lived in communal housing. Recently, further resorts have been constructed nearby. Designed to complement their home spaces. Their lives are impacted by events. The construction of resorts, roads, and tourist attractions, among other things, compels people to relocate. They should be treated equally to Bangladeshis in terms of rights and opportunity. Although the development programs are intended to improve their socioeconomic circumstances, the majority of ethnic hill people do not benefit from them. This study will look at the influence of tourism on the ethnic groups of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

5. Literature Review

The literature review is critical to any research project since it assists in the collection and analysis of knowledge, ideas, and information, as well as in the construction of the study's theoretical and conceptual framework. Numerous literary works pertinent to the subject matter were investigated circumstantially for this study. This study's methodology involved a

thorough examination of the literature. It was provided with current literature to aid in its comprehension of the topic and identified previous study approaches. Additionally, the literary works supplemented the current research findings. The reviewed literature aides in the achievement of the study's aims. Despite this, the literature reviews established a solid foundation for future research and aided in comprehending the dynamics of CHT tourist development. The following section outlines the literary works discussed.

Ethnicity and National Integration in Bangladesh: A Chittagong Hill Tracts Study is a seminal work on the subject (Barua 2001). The author attempted to conduct study on ethnic groups, Bengali settlement, internal colonization techniques, and the region's history. Thus, he confronts both external colonialism and exploitation perpetrated by the Pakistani central government (1947-71) and, later, by several Bangladeshi regimes (from the late eighteenth century to the present). The uprising arose as a result of the hill tribes' politics and ethnicization, worsened by socioeconomic worries since the early 1960s building of the Kaptai Dam. According to a survey of ethnic minorities in the CHT, the following significant barriers to national integration exist: non-tribal settlement, army deployment and atrocities, denial of political and economic rights, threats to religion, culture, and language, and the division of the CHT into three districts. He was particularly interested in ethnicity and national integration. "How, without resorting to more bloodshed, can ethnic minorities quietly integrate into the mainstream of national life?" he asked in his essay.

Additionally, Dr. Barua provided an outline of the country's socioeconomic reality, rites and rituals, political framework, and the current conditions of Settlers and Minorities. While the findings of BP. Barua's survey are published in his book Ethnicity and National Integration in Bangladesh: A Study of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the current study's findings are highly informative.

SL.	Ethnic Group	1871	1901	1951	1981	1991
1	Chakma	28,097	44,392	133,075	230,273	239,417
2	Tanchangya	-	-	-	-	19,211
3	Marma	22,060	30,706	65,889	122,734	142,334
4	Tripura	8,100	23,341	37,246	54375	61,129

5	Mro	2,378	10,540	16,121	17,811	22,161
6	Bawn	305	696	977	5,733	6,978
7	Khyang	306	1,427	1300	5453	1950
8	Pangkhw	177	241	627	2,278	3,227
9	Khumi	534	1,053	1,941	1,188	1,241
10	Lushai	-	678	3,341	1,041	662
11	Chak	-	-	-	910	2000
12	Other	-	-	-	-	828
Total	61,957	113,074	260,517	441,796	501,144	

Table-1: Trend of change in ethnic population in CHT

Amena Mohsin attempted to define this notion in her internationally regarded book *The Politics of Nationalism: The Case of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh*. Mohsin 97 She added that it is critical to recognize that there is no universally accepted concept of a nation. To be effective in its situation, this concept must be accepted and redefined. For the first time, a book by Amena Mohsin on the Chittagong Hill Tracts and its people and politics was released in 1997. The author has a strong opinion on nationalism in both the British and Pakistani periods. From 1971 to 1975, she studied Bengali Nationalism and from 1975 to 1996, she studied the CHT. Following the publishing of this book, *The Politics of Development*, non-partisan solutions to security issues are also provided. As a result, this work has been read in terms of a nation-relations state's with other cultural groups. Mohsin's work also examines the politics of development and Bengali settlement in the CHT. She describes the Bengali settlement pattern, approach, and history.

Counting the Hills: Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts This book was edited by Mohammad Rafi and A Mushtaque R. Chowdhury (Rafi and Chowdhury 2001). Also included is a brief introduction to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, by one of the authors, Mohammad Rafi. There is a lot to learn about CHT from the authors of this book. The authors indicate in the book's first chapter that prior CHT research can be divided into three broad categories based on time period. Initially, anthropologists described ethnic groups based on first-hand observations of British Raj officers in the region. These were the earliest studies in the field. This work started in the late 18th century. After 1930, the second phase of

inquiry was anthropological and philosophical in nature. During this time period, research on the region's economic issues and shifting trends were completed.

"The Economic Frontiers and Minority Construction: The Case of the Khyang of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh," by M. T. Hasan (2014). They are rapidly assimilating into the mainstream community. Their cultural identity is eroding. He also demonstrated that attempts by governments and non-governmental groups to develop and modernize may lead to acute doubts about the legitimacy of established identities, rights, and claims. In this study, the development projects in CHT are culturally aggressive. (Hasan)

Sajib, S.M. (2021) shows that tourism in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) has grown in popularity as a potential development channel for the region, resulting in a new socio-economic environment. This study questions commercial uses and profitability. He demonstrated how CHT's distinctive culture is being exploited to promote tourism. (Sajib)

Hossain (2015) found that the ethnic people become lost in the pre-civilized wilderness of worship, religion, and custom, and are unable to find their way back. Their work lacks any cultural aspects. Their economic and political structures have been examined historically. We can easily add many more paragraphs. Aside from being a collection of prejudices, it also shows the survival of ethnocentric ideas in modern culture.

Anita Pleumarom compared tourism to development aggression. Anita claims that tourism, including eco-tourism, exploits indigenous and local inhabitants and cultures, turning them into tourist attractions. (Cole et al., 2006)

Mahfuzul Haque has authored an important book on ethnic identity problems in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and India. (Haque) His work is regarded as crucial in the field. In his book 'Ethnic Insurgency and National Integration: A Study of Selected Ethnic Problems in South Asia,' Mahfuzul examines the groups' organizational structure, as well as their battle for self-determination.

Researchers such as Willem van Schendel, Wolfgang Mey, and Aditya Kumar Dewan (2001) have described the Chittagong Hill Tracts as a "offbeat" and "unknown" part of Bangladesh. This book's purpose was to look at the region's photographic record in depth and show how

photos might be used to build long-term historical descriptions of the territory. The stories that this book suggests, on the other hand, are of interest to people all around the world, not simply locals. This group of persons shows that there is more to Bangladeshi history than the two state-centered nationalist narratives that have dominated the scene for so long. (Schendel et al., 2001)

Philip Gain (2000) curated a collection of essays titled "The Chittagong Hill Tracts: Life and Nature at Risk." Gain describes the CHT's topography, people, land, economy, forest, and human rights problems in this book. He describes how events over the last half-century have changed the CHT so much that it no longer resembles the original form. The majority of the slopes are either devoid of life or covered in vegetation and trim trees.

Many consider it a hill park. Man has wreaked havoc on this wonderful landscape. Artificial Bengali communities, shaved mountains, and military camps built on them all warn of human intrusion that has upset the natural order and put human life in peril. The breathtaking splendor of the Kaptai Lake and mountain vistas cannot hide the sorrow that has befallen the hill people. Mr. Raja Devasish Roy has presented a detailed analysis of Bangladesh's unique legal and administrative structure. His research shows that numerous federal laws do not apply in the CHT.

6. Theoretical Framework

According to conflict theory, tensions and conflicts develop when resources, prestige, and power are not evenly distributed. These clashes spark social change. Having power involves controlling material resources, money, politics, society's institutions, and how you act in the world (determined not just by class but by race, gender, sexuality, culture, and religion, among other things). (Borgatta et al. 2000)

Marx and Engels believed that a society's wants and requirements differed depending on whether people owned property or not. According to Dahrendorf (1959), power causes tensions, with order-givers wanting to maintain the status quo and order-takers wanting to change it. (Borgatta et al. 2000) The property isn't the only factor in power disputes. Confusion exists even in social democratic organizations. Due to this, any cultural group (ethnic, religious, or intellectual) might strive for dominance under the Weberian model.

More economic friction exists between employers and employees, producers and customers, and lenders and borrowers (Wiley 1967). Grouping people by gender complicates fights. Conflicting interests dormant until a party decides to go to war. Members of a group who are geographically concentrated, have access to material resources for communication, and share a cultural legacy. The majority of power struggles occur amongst the numerous factions of the more powerful social classes, and this is especially true among the more powerful social types. The poorest classes are usually clustered. They are best mobilized as a homogeneous ethnic or religious group in a specific geographical location. Organisational conflicts can last longer and be more intense, as in the case of entrenched labor unions or political parties. The incapacity of less organized conflict factions to sustain the dispute for a protracted period increases the chance of violence. (Borgatta et al. 2000)

Power and wealth concentration establish social position. These groups can acquire material items to improve their social status. Environment, education, entertainment, and the arts can all be used to build cultural dominance over adversaries. Culture, according to Pierre Bourdieu (1984), is stratified like society.

From this perspective, the CHT ethnic people suffer with inadequate economic resources, resulting in conflict. When it comes to tourist development in CHT, the ethnic people are losing their homes due to resorts and other tourism-related companies. The capitalists build these benefits, but the core ethnic people suffer far more.

7. Methodology

The study was conducted in Bandarban Sadar Upazila, in Bandarban district under CHT. Bandarban is a district in Bangladesh's south-eastern region, part of the Chittagong Division. There are three hill districts in Bangladesh, each component of the Chittagong Hill Tracts; the other two are Rangamati District and Khagrachhari District. It is also known as the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bandarban city serves as the administrative center for the Bandarban district. Bandarban district (4,479 km²) is not only the most remote and least populous district in the country, but it is also the most remote and least populous district in the world.

This study aimed to investigate the perception of the business of eco-tourism on the ethnic people of CHT. This research employed the qualitative technique to investigate probable answers to the research question and obtain a knowledge of perceptions, reasons for prioritizing tourist development, and the socio-economic status of the ethnic groups in CHT.

8. Sampling Frame & Size

This study used primary data from the CHT ethnic communities. The target demographic was BandarbanSadar. A study of the entire population is rare. Also, this study is qualitative, and gathering data from the entire population in a remote place like BandarbanSadar takes time. Bandarban has 13 ethnic groupings. Bandarban has 11 of CHT's 13 ethnic communities. There are Murong, Marma, and Chakma people. According to the 2011 census, BandarbanSadar has 88,282 residents, of which 53% are from ethnic community.

9. Sampling Technique

This study included 2 FGDs and 40 in-depth interviews. Purposive sampling was employed for KII. Convenience sampling was used for FGD and interviews. Both convenience sampling and purposive sampling were utilized. To acquire data, the researcher went to the paras where

People are fairly homogeneous. Purposive sampling was used for KII. Purposive sampling is a method of selecting individuals from a community to participate in a study. Purposive sampling was performed to obtain KII from the paras' Karbari.

10. Data Collection Tools

A qualitative questionnaire was developed to conduct this study, and the primary data was collected through face-to-face in-depth interviews. For conducting FGD, a checklist tool was used. Through the data collection procedure, the necessary data were given utmost priority.

11. Data Analysis and Interpretation Method

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach that has been used in this qualitative investigation.

12. Data Coding and Themes

The research includes data from 50 respondents. Interviews with these participants were transcribed and then coded. The final themes were chosen by combining the emerging ideas. According to the study, the occurrence frequency of each code is indicated in the table below-

Theme	Referral (Out of 50)
Land reform problem	48

Cultural assimilation	50
Water supply problem	25
Social value degradation	35
Agricultural land problem	35
Occupational change problem	20
Language extinction problem	15
Insufficient educational and health service infrastructure	38

Table–2: Distribution of theme frequency

13. Findings

- a) **Land Reform Problem:** One of the main issues in the CHT is land. Generally, ethnic groups lack land ownership documents. It is frequent in isolated CHT areas, especially ethnic villages (paras). The land crisis is undoubtedly the most pressing issue in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs), but it is not the only one. The CHT people have always upheld their traditional communal ownership and land management laws and regulations. They would acquire land orally, notify the Raja, and pay annual taxes to him. Because they lack legal documentation, tourism development agencies, especially private ones, forcefully take over their land without compensation.
- b) **Cultural Assimilation Problem:** Small ethnic communities can't use their native language for school or job without chatting among themselves, research shows. Another language has been deeply ingrained in these languages. The older generation can speak their language, but the younger generation cannot. In the country's Chakmas language. But that literature is rarely read. Many only pray in their home tongue.

Small ethnic groups' languages and cultures are dying out. Their celebrations revolve around harvesting and production. But they lack forest, nature, and zoom farming. They may lose a festival owing to an eco-park, a power plant, or the removal of key persons. Institutional assistance prevents them from receiving proper education in their home tongue.

"What will I do with money and wealth if I can not speak in my mother tongue and can not perform my own culture? I have to use Bengali everywhere; we have no official use of our mother tongue."

–Karbari of Farukpara, BandarbanSadar.

The ethnic people of BandarbanSadar, as well as the ethnic people of the whole CHT, face the cultural assimilation problem. They have to go on with the mainstream culture as a bound to live.

- c) **Water Problem:** Another challenge for ethnic people occurs in BandarbanSadar is water. In a resort near Farukpara, BandarbanSadar, the resort authority tosses all rubbish into the water source, contaminating a little fountain's water. Water is essential for life, and ethnic groups rely heavily on natural water resources. Their survival is threatened by the resort authority's waste in the lake. They are regularly affected by water diseases. The map below will assist us comprehend the issue.

The ethnic people of the studied region do not have any political backing or assistance from the authorities. Also, during the winter, the water supply is reduced, making their lives miserable.

"I have fought with the local political parties with my best, but I could not find a way out the water problem. My para's (village's) people suffer from the various disease on a regular basis."

– Karbari, Laimi Para

- d) **Social Value Degradation:** The study also found that tourism favors Bengali settlers, lowering their social values as they assimilate. There was no issue with CHT's strong community ideals before the Bengali settlement initiative. But as the Bengali settlement crisis grew, so did societal ideals.

In this survey, all respondents blame Bengali settlers for the decline of their societal standards. The growth of tourists was meant to help their economic and social difficulties, yet when they had issues, their circle monarch did nothing. According to

the respondents, unplanned tourism without regard for local ethnic groups is the main culprit.

- e) **Agricultural Land Problem:** The ethnic people live on *jhum* crops. They have to cultivate the crops in the slide of the hills. They cultivate the crops in each hill with a circle of three to seven years. But due to hill cutting, unplanned infrastructure building, the situation has become worse for them to cultivate the crops.

"My father established the para (village) here. We have a water source very close to our para. Even some years ago, we could cultivate our jhum crops very easily. But now infrastructures are getting built near our para, even some on our jhum lands. My father established this para because he did not want to move here and there on a regular basis during jhum season. But if this present situation continues, we have to move our village and become gypsy again for agricultural land searching."

- Karbari of Farukpara.

Due to the land problem, the people of the study area, as well as CHT, are facing several problems. The *jhum* crops can not provide food for 12 months. Hardly they can manage 8 to 9 months. After this, if the land problem continues, their socio-economic condition will degrade more.

- f) **Problem of Occupation:** Jobs were anticipated to be created via the economic development infrastructure. But the reality is just the reverse. The ethnic people are generally farmers. As previously said, they cannot easily continue farming.

The tourism development in CHT does not provide jobs for everyone. The majority of professionals are from outside CHT, while locals are unemployed. Instead, individuals must alter their job due to lack of cultivable grounds. CHT's unfavorable but attractive geographical setting hinders their profession. Their cultural differences also limit their career options. Their economic disadvantage also prevents them from starting a business. They rely on nature yet cannot earn a life. Tourism is constantly promoted as an economic and social improvement. In actuality, tourism harms ethnic groups and benefits outsiders.

g) Insufficient Educational and Health Service Infrastructure: Education is also under peril in CHT Bangladesh. Because these peoples dwell in remote areas of the country, they lack basic infrastructure and are often left out of government programs. The main problem with commenting on educational conditions is a lack of data. According to the Asian Ethnic Peoples Pact (2007), CHT has a lower literacy rate than the national average, and seven out of ten women are illiterate. (Hossain) Communication in a different language is also a problem in school. The school system forces these children to study in Bengali (the national language), which is not their native tongue. (Hossain) This is the educational system's major flaw. Many ethnic children struggle to study and are expelled from school.

a. The poor health status contributes to low engagement in economic progress.

b. There are government and private clinics, but public transit is unpredictable and expensive. As a result, these people frequently seek help from traditional healers.

c. These are the most frequent maladies in underdeveloped countries: malarial diarrhea, ARIs, malnutrition, and preterm birth.

d. Infant mortality is higher than national mortality. In 2007, the national child mortality rate was 52 per 1000 children, while the CHT rate was 61. The main cause of this predicament is ignorance.

e. The main problems in the CHT are waterborne diseases, sanitation, and hygiene.

14. Recommendations

The government should adopt laws and initiatives to ensure that the CHT ethnic community benefits equally from eco-tourism. This section contains proposals for improving social justice in CHT.

Bangladesh's development strategy continues to place a high importance on the Eurocentric idea of development, which links economic success with modernity. The concept seems ambitious and ready to exploit EPs' culture, history, and territories for economic progress. The lack of a structured framework for intellectual property owners' consents, discussions,

and safety precautions allows for misuse of the EPs for tourist development. As a result, the policy involves the Bangladesh military in tourism development while violating the EPs' human rights. Policy and practice seem to favor the state and its agencies over intellectual property owners. The state must recognize that ethnic groups have the power and obligation to control their own lands and natural resources, and to rule their territory and own development, even if that is the primary purpose.

The state has long denied ethnic groups the right to participate in and manage their own economic and social development (Radcliffe 2012). As a result, they could never make their own choices. The state and its political framework have always dictated ethnic peoples' fates, and they have always formed ethnic peoples' images. Tour companies, media, and hoteliers have all helped to the formation of negative and overly idealized perceptions of EPs (Bhabha 1994, p. 20). According to McEwan (2009), the language employed to construct an inflated and idealized picture of growth leads in inaccurate and humiliating facts and pictures of a specific society, community, ethnicity, or culture (2009). The National Tourism Policy reflects this tendency.

Bangladesh's constitution must be amended to recognize the ethnic people. This constitutional weakness caused much discontent among those who lived under it for many years. The 1997 Peace Accord must be implemented. Given the length of time since the signing of the agreement, it is now up to the government to properly implement it. Concerns like as demilitarization, land restitution, and displaced persons repatriation must be addressed. Only the state can solve these issues. Providing for their economic well-being is a major duty. The government should not discriminate when giving company licenses to ethnic groups. As previously said, Jhum farming provides the majority of their food. This practice is currently under scrutiny due to the substantial environmental harm it causes. The infertility of the soils has also reduced the output of Jhum. According to Karim and Mansor (2011), despite the usage of fertilizers and pesticides, jhum productivity has decreased by up to 50% in recent years, and the soil's nutritional state has deteriorated.

15. Conclusion

Non-ethnic people benefit from tourism development; the rich become richer and the disadvantaged get poorer. Proper policy execution is critical to reducing inequality. The state must ensure the welfare and protection of its citizens' human rights. Tourism development on indigenous peoples' lands should be done in consultation with their leaders and communities

if it may benefit both parties, and if so, how it should be done to maximize the IPs' developmental benefit. The IPs can therefore be involved in the creation and management of ethical tourism companies on indigenous territory. However, the government should first compensate the IPs for the existing tourism plan's harm. According to Amnesty International, state governments should ensure equal access to justice for all individuals and immediately rehabilitate, compensate, and apologize to IPs. Sadly, history shows that the ethnic people have never received real recompense for the land taken from them forcibly.

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