



Impact of Tourism on Andaman Islands: An Explorative Study to Understand the Problems Faced By Residents

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Abstract—The Andaman Islands were the site of several of the study's operations. These places mostly consisted of those that tourists frequented and where locals who had experience with or knowledge of tourism lived. Even though the islands' tourist industry is still in its early stages of growth, the development might yet have a negative impact on the nature and traditional culture of the islands. The research attempts to present a solution to the issues that the local populace and tourists encounter in the Andaman Islands. Additionally, the study offers sufficient solutions to the issues experienced by the stakeholders. The study's findings will aid decision-makers in comprehending the issues facing these two significant tourist industry stakeholders.

Keywords: Andaman islands; explore; residents; tourists; tourism development

I. INTRODUCTION

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a collection of 572 islets and islands located at the confluence of the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal. They are one of Mother India's seven union territories. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are India's ninth smallest state/union territory, with a total land area of 8,249 square kilometres. When measured independently, the Andaman group of islands covers 6,408 square kilometres, whereas the Nicobar group of islands covers 1,841 square kilometres. The region is around 550 kilometres from Phuket, Thailand, and just 150 kilometres from Sumatra, Indonesia. Coco Island (Myanmar) is the nearest, being only 45 kilometres from the landing island of North Andaman. Being an ancient component these islands which is located 1,255 km. from Kolkata; 1,200 km. from Vishakhapatnam and 1,190 km. from Chennai by sea ways.

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bows. In building boats, they were adept. The majority of these tribes were undeveloped, uncultured, and they wandered the area barefoot. The British made an effort to make friends with these indigenous people when they returned to these islands in 1858. But instead of accepting the hand of friendship, the tribesmen launched a poisoned arrow assault. A large number of tribal members were killed as a result of British soldiers firing back at the tribes. The tribal tribe was driven far into the thick woodland by its terror of the unusual weapon (gun).

Convicts were transferred from India and Burma to these Islands during the British rule of the subcontinent. Today, the region shelters a diverse range of flora and fauna species that are specific to these islands. All types of nature enthusiasts are drawn to the area due to the forest's evergreen canopy, which creates a soothing fresh air. These islands' stunning vista conceals a horrific past that dates back far.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is made up of 572 islets and islands. Because the Nicobar group of islands is a tribal reserve, visitor admission is restricted; as a result, the Andaman group of islands accommodates tourists all year. The Andaman Islands are made up of 550 islets and islands that span a total land area of 6,408 kilometres. Only 28 of the 550 islands are inhabited by people. The Andaman Islands are made up of the North, Middle, and South Andaman Islands, which are divided by narrow waterways. The region beyond Duncan Passage is known as Little Andaman, whereas the islands in Ritchie's Archipelago include the world-famous Havelock and Neil Islands, among others. The Narcondam and Barren Islands (India's sole active volcano) are located to the north-east of Ritchie's Archipelago. The distance by air from Port Blair to Chennai, Kolkata, and Vishakhapatnam is around 1330 KM, 1303 KM, and 1218 KM, respectively; whereas the equivalent distance by water is approximately 1190 KM, 1255 KM, and 1200 KM, respectively, from Chennai, Kolkata, and Vishakhapatnam to Port Blair. Myanmar is the closest nation to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with the Coco Islands only 45 kilometres away, although the distances from Port Blair to Phuket (Thailand) and Sumatra (Indonesia) are around 550 and 150 kilometres, respectively. These groupings of islands were known as Kalapani under the

British reign, since Saza-aeKalapani was the judgement issued by the British court to India's independence warriors. The inmates were sentenced to imprisonment in Cellular Jail, an everlasting edifice. Port Blair is the present capital city of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; however, Ross Island was originally the British capital city. The British people resided and governed the islands from here. Viper Island is the location that represents the horror of hanging convicts. The Japanese occupation of the islands during the Second World War resulted in even more brutal treatment of the islands. It is this period, which marks the golden era in the history of the country as it was during this period when Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose first hoisted the Indian flag on 30th December 1943 in the islands and declared them liberated. People who had been uprooted by the country's division began to colonise the islands during the post-independence era. People from all regions of the nation and from various linguistic and cultural backgrounds came to in search of a fresh start. The islands showcase the immense grandeur of Nature, from the past's bitterness to the present's dramatic theme. The islands are currently a haven for tourists who are coming and a gift to the country.

At the moment, the tourism business is one of the largest and fastest expanding industries in terms of potential development, job creation, and income production for nations all over the world. Tourism, being a service-oriented industry, embraces technological innovation. The expansion in the information technology sector, along with an increase in the number of educated local youngsters, has resulted in a significant increase in entrepreneurship in the travel and tourist business. The enormous growth of the tourist sectors has led in a general understanding that tourism development should be sustainable; nevertheless, how to achieve this remains a point of contention.

The notion of sustainable tourism is to visit an area as a tourist while attempting to have only a beneficial influence on the environment, community, and economy. Tourism involves primary transportation to the destination, local transit, lodging, sight-seeing, recreation, shopping, and so on. Traveling for work or visiting friends and family may also be considered tourism. There is no tourism without travel. Sustainable practises are focused on saving and preserving resources for future generations. Sustainable tourism

practises include training all stakeholders linked with the tourist sector in order to bridge the gap for a more sustainable future. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process. The method necessitates continuous monitoring of the influence on the environment and the local community. The concept of sustainability in island tourism is key to this research. Furthermore, the administration of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands receives significant logistical, physical, and budgetary support for island management. In 2015, the Indian government devised an ambitious Rs 10,000 crore plan to transform the Andaman and Nicobar Islands into the country's first maritime hub, capitalising on its strategic location and serving as the foundation for infrastructure that will include an expanded dry dock and ship repair industry in Port Blair. The shipping ministry has devised a 15-year plan to improve connection in these groupings of islands. The administration has brought a few ships and plans to acquire others. This will undoubtedly increase tourism, which is mainly dependent on maritime travel to go to far-off yet stunning locations near the capital Port Blair. The Department of Fisheries, Department of Tourism, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are all actively interested in island development and have developed a number of short- and long-term programmes to support it. The forest department keeps an eye on the resources available and makes sure that both the locals and the tribes are safe. The effort to improve the telecommunications industry is currently in full swing. It won't be long until the locals who have been waiting for the much-needed communication sector growth will be happy.

Building up the islands' tourist infrastructure. There is little doubt that practically every month of the year will see tourists visiting the Andaman Islands in the future. However, any benefit to the islands' tourism industry must be Because islands are remote land masses with limited but distinctive resources, they are carefully examined by tourism professionals. These island groupings risk being destroyed if these resources are used too much. The main goal of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is to promote sustainable tourism in light of the islands' fragile ecosystem and constrained carrying capacity.

III. OBJECTIVES

Every research project has a specific

purpose or goal, which provides a clear path to the conclusion of the results. Innovations have always provided fresh insights and a basis for future research. The following are the principal goals of this study:

To examine the issues that locals and visitors to the area confront in relation to the growth of the tourism industry.

To offer suitable treatments for the research conducted in regard to locals and visitors.

IV. METHOD

The study is grounded in a qualitative research approach, in which it is crucial to understand the depth of the subject area. In order to create this research paper, data from both primary and secondary sources were gathered, examined, and created. Interviews with island residents were crucial primary data gathering instruments, and secondary data sources included books, journals, gazetteers, government websites, etc.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

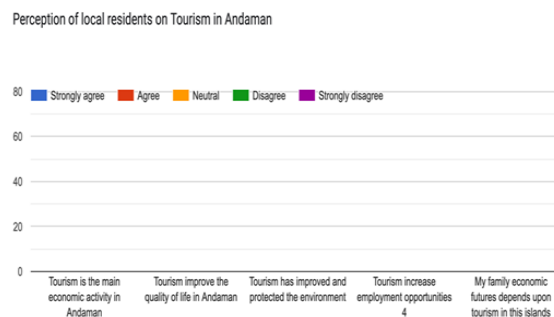


Figure 1. Problems faced by Residents in Andaman Islands

Problems faced by the Local Residents

According to the result tourism is the main economic activity in Andaman and its improve the quality of life in Andaman, less respondent mention that their family is depends upon tourism in the islands.

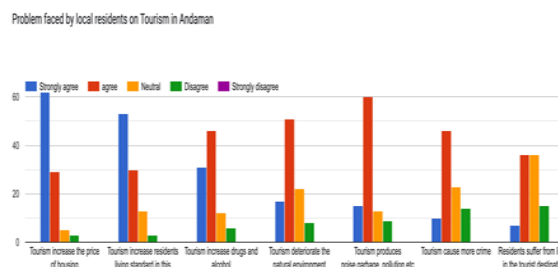


Figure 2. Problems faced by the Local Residents

Residents confront the aforementioned issues, and the few solutions listed below might be employed to either decrease or entirely eliminate the issue: The local administration must set a nominal price limit for various basic amenities used by the residents. A regular check on vendors must be undertaken on timely basis so that the set rules are followed properly.

- The retailers must ensure that the goods offered to customers are of a high calibre and that the vendor does not show any favouritism towards the consumer.
- Local inhabitants must be educated about the value of culture by tourism industry participants. Local culture must never be ignored, and foreign cultures must not be embraced in order to be followed.
- Administration must organise frequent cultural programmes that will educate residents about their culture and even attract visiting tourists.
- Strict rules and regulations must be implemented and monitored on timely basis so that no foreign corporate can take over any piece of land that results in the loss of habitat of the local resident.
- Environmental conservation groups must join together tourism sector participants and local citizens in order to keep the islands' environment green. It should be remembered that if the islands become barren, they can never be green again.
- The Andaman Islands Police Department must guarantee that no illegal activity take happen under their supervision. They must make every effort to reduce drug usage on these islands.
- A collaborative effort by all stakeholders, including inhabitants, industry participants, and government administration, will aid in the cessation of criminal activity in these groupings of islands.
- Government organisations must work with the private sector to improve medical services in and around the city of Andaman.

Hospitals must be equipped with all necessary facilities, and qualified physicians must be ready to serve patients first and foremost.

VI. CONCLUSION

The investigation of tourism in the Andaman Islands from the perspectives of local people and visiting tourists demonstrated

that Andaman is a paradise on earth and a place with limitless potential for tourism growth. However, reaching the pinnacle of the tourism industry requires the united efforts of all stakeholders, including local inhabitants and visiting tourists. The report makes an honest endeavour to represent the challenges encountered by both parties, and suitable treatments have been implemented to assist in overcoming the identified problems. It is vital to assess these issues on a regular basis in order to give appropriate solutions to assure the tourist sector's continued existence in the future. day, the Andaman's would be a must visit destination for people across the globe.

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