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To study the influence of tourism on Tripura locals in terms of employment, income, and other Influencing Factors

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Abstract

In the globalized world of today, tourism has become a driving force behind socioeconomic development. Travelers who visit new places not only create jobs and income but also promote cross-cultural communication and understanding. This article explores the influence of tourism and how it may improve local communities all around the world. A major economic engine, tourism has fueled the expansion of sectors including retail, transportation, and hospitality. The increase in demand for regional goods and services due to the tourist inflow encourages business ventures and the development of jobs. Additionally, by diversifying a nation's economy, tourism may lessen dependency on established industries and pave the way for a more sustainable future. In addition to its financial advantages, tourism may strengthen cultural bonds and foster respect and understanding between people from diverse backgrounds. Interacting with locals helps visitors understand their varied viewpoints and customs, which promotes tolerance and harmony. But there are drawbacks to the expansion of international travel as well, such as overtourism and environmental effects. In order to ensure that the power of tourism is used responsibly for the benefit of people across the globe, this article examines how sustainable tourism practices may help to reduce these problems.

Keywords: Globalized, Advantages, Tourism, Globe, Sustainable

Introduction

The Latin word "Tornos," which denotes a circle on a turner's wheel, is where the term "tour" originates. One A travel from one place to another is how the majority of English dictionaries define it. The term "tour" in both English and French refers to a voyage, or a round trip, according to the International Dictionary of Tourism, which was published in 1953 by the International Academy of Tourism at Moute Cario. Three phrases for tourism-paryatana, desatana, and tirthatana-are used in Sanskrit literature. They are all derived from the root "atana," which means to leave one's home or place of residence and go somewhere else. However, each of these terms has a distinct meaning. "Desatana" refers to leaving the country primarily for financial gain; "parayatana" refers to leaving for enjoyment or knowledge; and "tirthatana" refers to leaving for religiously significant locations.

Tourism Definition

In 1910, Austrian economist Hermann V. Schullard

provided one of the first definitions of tourism, defining it as "the sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relate to the entry, stay, and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city, or region."

Both leisure travel and the contemporary multimillion-dollar industry that provides for travelers' needs for lodging, food, entertainment, and enjoyment are included in the term tourism. According to Hunziker and Krapf, tourism is the culmination of all the interactions and phenomena that result from non-residents traveling and staying there, provided that they do not have a permanent residency or engage in any type of income-generating activity.

Traveling for enjoyment and financial gain is referred to as tourism. The present definition of tourism is a very recent development. It can be distinguished from previous trips by its bulk aspect. The annual mass migration of people from their native country to another for a brief stay of a few days or weeks is a relatively new phenomenon. In an effort to elucidate the idea, a working group for the projected

Institute of Tourism in Britain (now the Tourism Society) produced a paper in 1976. Tourism is the short-term, transient movement of individuals to locations other than their usual places of residence and employment, as well as the activities they engage in while there. 6.

Numerous writers have defined tourism in their own ways. The definition provided by the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), also referred to as the World Tourism Organization (WTO), is one of the most commonly recognized of these.

1. Temporary tourists who spend at least 24 hours in the country they are visiting and whose route falls under one of the following categories.
 - a. Leisure (vacation, sports, study, health, religion, and recreation).
 - b. Business (meeting, family, and mission).
2. Temporary tourists, including cruise ship passengers, who are in the country for less than twenty-four hours. 7.

A "tourist" is defined as "someone who travels for the pleasure of traveling, out of curiosity, and because he has nothing better to do" in the 19th-century dictionary. The League of Nations suggested in 1937 that a person who travels for 24 hours or longer in a country other than his customary residence be classified as a "tourist." 8. When the IUOTO (now the World Tourism Organization) presented recommendations to the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism in Rome in 1963, the term "Visitors" was adopted to refer to "any person visiting a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence, for any reason other than following an occupation, remuneration from within the country visited."

Objectives of the study

1. Research the socioeconomic features of tourists visiting the Tripura region.
2. To investigate the influence of tourism on Tripura locals in terms of employment, income, and other influencing factors.

Research methodology

Analytical techniques and exploratory description form the basis of the study's design. Direct primary data collection has taken place. The time period under investigation allows for the consultation of a wide range of materials, including monastic and secular, conventional and classical, indigenous and outsourced, epigraphy and previous publications. A wealth of information for the research is provided by the contemporary documents, Jesuit writings, and archival records pertaining to the theme. Relevant information for the thesis would be provided by integrating data from the aforementioned sources following a thorough historical analysis. The researcher interviewed both local and foreign tourists and gathered first-hand information about their recommendations after visiting all the major tourist destinations in the study area. Through the concerned tourist officers and the research scholar themselves, the questionnaires have been distributed to the tourists.

Through interviews, high-ranking Tourism Department officials and the relevant Tourist Officers provided the extra information. Government directives, the Tripura Tourism Development Corporation's Annual Reports, the Tourism Department's statistical handbook, proceedings, mementos, and one-on-one conversations with resource people make up the main sources. For the study, additional publications and pamphlets describing tourism destinations were studied. Print and published works by reputable scholars, gazetteers, manuals, Tamil literature, published works by various writers, and unpublished dissertations comprise the majority of secondary sources. They aid in the development of the tourism industry.

Results and data interpretation

Table 1: Age Group Classification of the Respondents

Age Group	Foreign		National		Local		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 20	3	6.9	16	17.21	24	16.31	43	14.28
21-40	18	36.8	31	31.96	56	36.17	105	34.85
41-60	15	29.9	23	23.77	40	25.53	78	26.00
60 and above	14	26.4	25	27.04	35	21.98	74	24.85
Total	50	100	95	100	155	100	300	100

Source: Computed from primary data.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the responses by age group. It is observed that a significant portion of international visitors-36.80%-fall into the medium age range of 21-40. After them, 6.90% belong to the age range up to 20, 29.90% belong to the age range 41-60, and 26.40% belong to the age range 60 and above. Therefore, it is calculated that the average age of foreign visitors is 45.32 years.

A significant portion of national tourists are between the ages of 21 and 40 and 41 and 60, with only 17.21% falling into the age group under 20. However, the distribution of local visitors shows that 16.31% of them are children, 36.17% are between the ages of 21 and 40, and only 21.98% are over 60. Such fluctuation has no particular cause. Young people typically spend their years in school, whereas older people love to travel and go on pilgrimages. Accordingly, the average age of local tourists is predicted to be 40.61 years, whereas the average age of national tourists is 41.79 years. As a result, the study finds that international visitors are older on average than both domestic and foreign visitors.

Table 2: Sex-Wise Classification of the Respondents

Sex	Foreign		National		Local		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	32	64.36	59	61.47	97	63.13	188	62.85
Female	18	35.64	36	38.53	58	36.87	112	37.15
Total	50	100	95	100	155	100	300	100

Source: Computed from primary data.

Foreign, domestic, and local tourists are categorized by sex in table 2 above. Male tourists make up 64.36, 61.47, and 63.13 percent of the total, which is more than female tourists do.

Table 3: Opinion of the respondents regarding transport problems

Type of problem	Foreign		National		Local		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Low speed	17	33.33	29	30.33	50	32.25	96	32.00
Poor courtesy	11	22.99	18	19.67	27	17.41	56	18.66
Discomfort Seating arrangement	10	19.54	22	22.13	48	30.96	80	26.67
No air facilities	12	24.14	26	27.87	30	19.35	68	22.66
Total	50	100	95	100	155	100	300	100

Source: Computed from primary data.

The above lists the typical issues that tourists encounter. The main issues that tourists encounter, like slow pace, rudeness, lack of air conditioning, and uncomfortable sitting arrangements, are also some of the annoyances that all travelers eventually experience. Low speed is observed to effect 33.33 percent of foreign tourists, 30.33 percent of domestic tourists, and 32.25 percent of local tourists. Some of the recommendations put forth by the respondents

include enhancing the road, closely adhering to the licensing, and conditioning the cars.

Table 4: Opinion of the respondents about travel cost

Response	Foreign		National		Local		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Too much	5	10.35	25	23.75	53	34.04	83	27.66
Fair	18	35.63	40	38.00	34	21.99	92	30.66
Reasonable	27	54.02	30	28.5	68	43.97	125	41.67
Total	50	100	95	100	155	100	300	100

Source: Computed from primary data.

Table 4. provides a summary of tourists' opinions regarding transportation costs. Of the 50 international respondents, 54.02 believe that the cost of transportation is fair, and 35.63 believe that it is reasonable. According to the majority of local tourists (43.97%), the cost of travel is really affordable.

Table 5: Friedman test for significant difference between mean ranks towards problems involved in the tourism services offered in Tripura District

S. No	Tourism services problems	Mean Rank	Chi- Square value	P- Value
1	Increase in export/foreign	16.54	25.057	0.005**
2	Expanse of literacy and education	16.52		
3	Increase in investment opportunities	13.10		
4	Advantages of cross-cultural change	12.50		
5	Eradication of social evils	12.61		
6	Increase in income	12.40		
7	Employment generation	13.00		
8	Increase in standard of living	14.00		
9	Modern Facilities	12.61		
10	Production and supply of goods and services to the Visiting tourist	12.07		
11	Accommodation facility improved	12.24		
12	Per capita income of family improved	13.75		
13	Sanitation facility improved	11.51		
14	Region got development	12.74		
15	Standard of living improved	11.23		
16	Heritage monuments & historical buildings preserved	12.24		
17	Power and water supply improved	13.75		
18	Prices of essential commodities increased	11.51		
19	Land value increased	12.74		
20	Other sector of the economy affected	11.23		

At the 1% level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected because the p-value is less than 0.01. As a result, it was determined that the mean rankings for issues pertaining to tourism services differed significantly.

Conclusion

The Tripura region has an excellent transportation network. They have excellent air, sea, rail, and road connections to other important locations. Tourists have been receiving exceptional service from the Tripura State Transport Corporation, State Express Transport Corporation, Tourism Development Corporation buses, and private travel agencies. The majority of those surveyed said they liked trains without air conditioning. Thus, it is necessary to enhance train services. They preferred non-air-conditioned buses over trains. They appear to be searching for a more cost-effective form of transportation. Tourists would benefit from the regularity of bus services to the coastal attractions. To promote tourism, a contemporary and cost-effective

transportation system is required.

The greatest public relations tool is a happy customer. The overall success of tourism is determined by the degree of guest satisfaction attained by the various lodging options. The kind and standard of lodging have a direct impact on how long a visitor stays. The majority of those surveyed said they favored staying in non-star hotels. This indicates once more that they are searching for a more cost-effective way to stay. In order to meet the demands of travelers, additional hotels in the non-star category ought to be built. Since the majority of them were not vegetarians, more care should be taken to ensure that non-vegetarian food is readily available. Given that the majority of respondents enjoyed South Indian cuisine, hotels ought to always serve it. French, German, English, and Canadian tourists make up the majority of foreign visitors to the study region. Prior to providing for them in the locations where they dwell, a thorough analysis of their needs must be conducted. Accommodations are crucial to drawing more visitors to

coastal tourist destinations. It is frequently stated that "No Hotels, No Tourism" since hotels can never be dispensed with in the growth of tourism. Some of the risks that visitors encounter when visiting Tripura include unclean accommodations and inadequate hospitality. The Tripura government should give the hotel sector extra consideration because it is creating jobs for more people and bringing in foreign cash. The government should take the required actions to ensure that hotels serve tourists reasonably priced, high-quality cuisine.

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